

<http://stores.ebay.com/Ancestry-Found>

Gc
974.801
M53h
1252612

<http://stores.ebay.com/Ancestry-Found>

GENEALOGY COLLECTION

GEN

ALLEN COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY



<http://stores.ebay.com/Ancestry-Found>

3 1833 02231 9195

GENEALOGY
978.101
M46S



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2016

<https://archive.org/details/historyofmercerc00unse>

HISTORY^c

OF

MERCER COUNTY,

PENNSYLVANIA.

ITS PAST AND PRESENT.

INCLUDING

ITS ABORIGINAL HISTORY; ITS EARLY SETTLEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT;
A DESCRIPTION OF ITS HISTORIC AND INTERESTING LOCALITIES;
SKETCHES OF ITS BOROUGHS, TOWNSHIPS AND VILLAGES;
NEIGHBORHOOD AND FAMILY HISTORIES; PORTRAITS
AND BIOGRAPHIES OF PIONEERS AND REPRESENTATIVE
CITIZENS; STATISTICS, ETC.

ALSO

A CONDENSED HISTORY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

ILLUSTRATED.

CHICAGO, ILL.:
BROWN, RUNK & CO., PUBLISHERS,
1888.

JOHN MORRIS COMPANY,
PRINTERS,
118 AND 120 MONROE STREET,
CHICAGO, ILL.

PREFACE.

Lawden - 37.50

PRIOR to the centennial year the Hon. William S. Garvin, editor of the *Western Press*, collected material for, and commenced the preparation of, a volume embracing the leading points in the pioneer, family, and official history of Mercer County. Before his plans had been consummated another work, purporting to contain similar information, was hurriedly published, which materially interfered with his future operations, and ultimately thwarted his long-cherished purpose. In fact, the project was finally abandoned, and chapters but partially written were left incomplete, and data in process of being gathered were, at his death in 1883, left in a somewhat chaotic condition.

The chapters which Mr. Garvin had completed, together with his unfinished manuscripts, notes and memoranda, were purchased from his legal heirs in August, 1887, by the undersigned, who employed Prof. J. Fraise Richard to edit and compile the same. What was thus secured, together with a large amount of additional material since collected, will be found in the present volume, which also contains a condensed history of the State from the pen of Prof. Samuel P. Bates, a well known author of Meadville, Penn. The Garvin manuscripts have been carefully edited, and all of the data which he left has been woven into the narrative at the most suitable points, as necessity required.

Many difficulties beset the preparation of a work of this kind. Official records are often incomplete or entirely missing, while the periodical press, that great reservoir of current history, did not exist in early pioneer days to chronicle passing events. And even when it did appear it was meager in local news, and its files were rarely preserved. The real pioneers, too, were not given to preserving records of their lives, their time being entirely devoted to conquering the forest wilderness and providing homes for their families. They have long since passed away, and their descendants are frequently but ill-prepared to recount their trials and experiences. Still it must be apparent to all, that

“The past—the present race must tell
Of deeds done by their friends of old,
Who at their posts of duty fell,
And left their acts and deeds untold.

To rescue from oblivion's page
Events that memory has in store,
We've sought the men of honored age,
And what, we ask, can man do more?”

One of the most important features of this work are its several chapters of personal and family biographies. The data for these were obtained from the original parties or their descendants, to whom the matter was afterward submitted for correction before publication, thus affording them an opportunity of insuring accuracy. Those who furnished the data are, therefore, responsible for its genuineness and authenticity. The future historian will have in this carefully prepared material a good foundation to build upon in commencing his work.

It would be impossible to mention here, everyone who has rendered valuable aid in the preparation of this volume. Appropriate acknowledgments, however, are due and gladly tendered to the heirs of Mr. Garvin for general aid in collecting his papers; to the editors of the several newspapers of the county for the use of their files and kind words of encouragement; to the descendants of the pioneers in every township and borough for information furnished; to the county officials for courtesies shown; to attorneys, physicians and other professional men; to the leading spirits in various societies; to the pastors of churches; to the owners and managers of manufacturing and other business establishments; to those enterprising citizens who gave us their patronage, and without whose assistance we could not have succeeded; and, in general, to everyone who has, in any manner, contributed to the success of the work.

We take pride in the knowledge that we have redeemed our promises, and furnished our patrons a work which every intelligent citizen can justly appreciate. Neither time nor money nor labor has been spared to make the present volume an authentic and reliable source of information, wherein are perpetuated the trials and achievements of the heroic pioneers, and the subsequent growth and development of one of the most prosperous and important counties of Western Pennsylvania.

BROWN, RUNK & CO.

CONTENTS.

HISTORY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

	PAGE.
CHAPTER I.—INTRODUCTORY.—Cornelis Jacobson Mey, 1624-25. William Van Hulst, 1625-26. Peter Minuit, 1626-33. David Petersen de Vries, 1632-33. Wouter Van Twiller, 1633-38.....	15-23
CHAPTER II.—Sir William Keith, 1638-47. Peter Minuit, 1638-41. Peter Hollandaer, 1641-43. John Printz, 1643-53. Peter Stuyvesant, 1647-64. John Pappagoya, 1653-54. John Claude Rysingh, 1654-55.....	23-33
CHAPTER III.—John Paul Jacquet, 1655-57. Jacob Alrichs, 1657-59. Goeran Van Dyck, 1657-58. William Beekman, 1658-63. Alex. D'Hinoyossa, 1659-64.....	33-35
CHAPTER IV.—Richard Nichols, 1664-67. Robert Needbam, 1664-68. Francis Lovelace, 1667-73. John Carr, 1668-73. Anthony Colve, 1673-74. Peter Alrichs, 1673-74.....	35-41
CHAPTER V.—Sir Edmund Andros, 1674-81. Edmund Cantwell, 1674-76. John Collier, 1676-77. Christopher Billop, 1677-81.....	41-50
CHAPTER VI.—William Markham, 1681-82. William Penn, 1682-84.....	51-61
CHAPTER VII.—Thomas Lloyd, 1684-86. Five Commissioners, 1686-88. John Blackwell, 1688-90. Thomas Lloyd, 1690-91. William Markham, 1691-93. Benjamin Fletcher, 1693-95. William Markham, 1693-99.....	61-69
CHAPTER VIII.—William Penn, 1699-1701. Andrew Hamilton, 1701-03. Edward Shippen, 1703-04. John Evans, 1704-09. Charles Gooker, 1709-17.....	69-75

	PAGE.
CHAPTER IX.—Sir William Keith, 1717-26. Patrick Gordon, 1726-36. James Logan, 1736-38. George Thomas, 1738-47. Anthony Palmer, 1747-48. James Hamilton, 1748-54.....	75-80
CHAPTER X.—Robert H. Morris, 1754-56. William Denny, 1756-59. James Hamilton, 1759-63.....	89-97
CHAPTER XI.—John Penn, 1763-71. James Hamilton, 1771. Richard Penn, 1771-73. John Penn, 1773-76.....	98-104
CHAPTER XII.—Thomas Wharton, Jr., 1777-78. George Bryan, 1778. Joseph Reed, 1778-81. William Moore, 1781-82. John Dickinson, 1782-85. Benjamin Franklin, 1785-88.....	104-114
CHAPTER XIII.—Thomas Mifflin, 1788-99. Thomas McKean, 1799-1808. Simon Snyder, 1808-17. William Findlay, 1817-20. Joseph Heister, 1820-23. John A. Shulze, 1823-29. George Wolfe, 1829-35. Joseph Ritner, 1835-39.....	114-121
CHAPTER XIV.—David R. Porter, 1839-45. Francis R. Shunk, 1845-48. William F. Johnstone, 1848-52. William Bigler, 1852-55. James Pollock, 1855-58. William F. Packer, 1858-61. Andrew G. Curtin, 1861-67. John W. Geary, 1867-73. John F. Hartranft, 1873-78. Henry F. Hoyt, 1878-82. Robert E. Pattison, 1882-86. James A. Beaver, 1886.....	122-131
Gubernatorial Table.....	132

HISTORY OF MERCER COUNTY.

CHAPTER I.—PHYSICAL FEATURES AND SUBDIVISIONS.—Boundaries and Area—Topography—Drainage—Tide Elevations—Soil—Vegetation—Act Creating the County—First Election Districts—Original Townships and their Progeny—Population of the County by Decades.....	137-142
CHAPTER II.—LAND TITLES.—Penn's Title not Recognized by the Indians—Treaties at Ports Stanwix and McIntosh—Surveyors endeavor to locate claims of Revolutionary Soldiers—Conference of the Seneca Chiefs, Complanter, Half-Town and Big Tree, with President Washington—Wayne's Victory over the Savages at Fallen Timbers—Treaty of Greenville—Depreciation Lands—Bounty or Donation Lands—Terms of Settlement—John Carmichael's effort in Worth Township—John Nicholson and the Pennsylvania Population Company—John and David Hoge—Holland and North American Land Companies—Dr. Nathaniel Bedford—Lodge, Probst and Walker—Litigation growing out of Conflicting Claims—Land Warrants, Patents and Deeds.....	143-146

CHAPTER III.—PIONEERS.—Their Nationality and Character—Lists of Taxables by Townships—Neshannock for 1800, 1801 and 1802—Irvin for 1800—North Beaver for 1800—Salem for 1801 and 1802—Sandy Lake for 1801—Cool Spring for 1801 and 1802—Sandy Creek for 1802—Pymatuning for 1802—Wolf Creek for 1802.....	147-158
CHAPTER IV.—ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION.—Where the first courts were held and the Officials and Lawyers Present—First Grand Jury—Public Buildings, First Courts and Statistics—Court-bouses and Jails—County Farm—First Courts and Cases—Statistics—Roster of Public Officials—Members of Congress—State Senators—State Representatives—President Judges—Associate Judges—District Attorneys—Commissioners—Prothonotaries—Registers and Recorders—Clerks of Court—Sheriffs—Treasurers—Auditors—Coroners—Poor Directors—Canal Commissioners—Jury Commissioners—Surveyors.....	158-172
CHAPTER V.—INTERNAL AFFAIRS.—First	

PAGE.	PAGE.
Roads Laid Out and by Whom Located—Mercer and Meadville Turnpike—Beaver and Erie Canal—Efforts Made to Have It Built—Its Construction, Prosperity and Final Abandonment—Railroads—Early Railroad Agitation—Erie & Pittsburgh—Erie Lines—Lake Shore Branches—Sharpsville Road—Western, New York & Pennsylvania—Pittsburgh, Shenango & Lake Erie—Proposed Railroad from Mercer to Big Bend in 1847—Early Inns and Innkeepers—Tavern Keepers in Mercer County from 1804 to 1834—Post-offices and Postmasters—Pioneer Mail Routes and Rates of Postage—Growth of the System—List of Post-offices and Postmasters since the Organization of the County—Present Offices.....	172-190
CHAPTER VI.—IRON, STEEL AND COAL INDUSTRIES.—Pioneer Furnaces of Mercer County—Clay—West Middlesex—Oregon—Big Bend—Esther—Greenville—Hamburg—Sharon—Sharpsville—Mazeppa—Present Iron and Steel Interests—Greenville Rolling Mills—Furnaces in Sharpsville—Iron and Steel Industries of Sharon—Iron Statistics for 1887—A Question of Controversy—Coal Interests of the County—First Coal Discovered and Used—Other Early Banks—Growth and Development of the Coal Industry in the Vicinity of Sharon and West Middlesex—Daily Output in 1864 and 1865—Mines near Stoneboro, Pardoe and Grove City—Output for 1887—Product not Reported.....	191-207
CHAPTER VII.—AGRICULTURAL.—Sources of Wealth and Their Relationship—Dignity of the Farmer's Calling—First Importation of Domestic Animals into America—Vegetable Products—Introduction of Wheat, Rice, Corn, Oats, Buckwheat, Barley and Potatoes into this Country—Farm Implements and Improvements Made Therein—Fertilizers and Drainage—Gilkey Potato—Agricultural Societies—Mercer Agricultural Societies of the Past and Present—Shenango Valley Agricultural and Manufacturing Society of Greenville—Wool Growers' Association—Mercer County Agricultural Society of Stoneboro—Jamestown Agricultural and Manufacturing Association—Keystone and Buckeye Fair Association of Sharon—Agricultural Paper—The Grange.....	207-216
CHAPTER VIII.—EDUCATIONAL.—Necessity of Rudimentary Education—Pioneer Schools and Buildings—School Furniture—Text Books—Branches Taught—Methods of Instruction—Early Teachers in Mercer County—James Hanavan's Recollections—Common School System of 1834—Condition of the Schools in 1846—Office of County Superintendent Established, and James C. Brown Elected as its First Incumbent in Mercer County—Teachers' Institutes—List of County Superintendents.....	216-226
CHAPTER IX.—POLITICAL.—Civil Government a Divine Appointment—Duties Imposed by American Citizenship—National Administrations and Formation of Political Parties—Washington the Unanimous Choice of the People—Electoral Vote Cast for Each President since the Foundation of the Government—The Democratic Party and Its Opponents—Anti-Masonic Period—Nullification Excitement—Tariff Discussion Which it Produced—Prominent National Campaigns—Know-nothingism—Birth of the Republican Party—Its First Campaign in Mercer County—Subsequent Local Standing of Political Parties.....	226-231
CHAPTER X.—THE PRESS.—Its Great Power and Influence—Early Modes of Disseminating News—Birth of the Newspaper, and its Struggle for Free Speech—First Newspaper Published in America—Its First Religious Paper—Number of Periodicals Published in the United States in 1886—Mercer Newspapers—Western Press—Mercer Luminary—Free Presbyterian—American Freeman—Mercer Dispatch—Mercer Whig—Whig and Dispatch—Mercer Republican—Dispatch and Republican—Freemen's Monitor—Mercer County Farmer—Independent Democrat—Democratic Register—Mercer Index—Mercer Signal—Greenville Papers—West Greenville Gazette—Visitor—Weekly Express—Independent Press—West Greenville Times—Rural Argus—Shenango Valley Argus—Advance—Advance Argus—Union Democrat—Greenville Progress—Shenango Valley News—Independent—Sharou Papers—Sharon Herald—Sharon Times—Gospel Temperance Advocate—Sharon Eagle—Evening Eagle—Sharpsville Papers—Sharpsville Advertiser—Sharpsville Times—Other Papers—Jamestown Sun, Era, Democrat and Sentinel—Grove City Telephone—Sandy Lake News—Lake Local.....	231-247
CHAPTER XI.—BENCH AND BAR.—The Law Profession—The Bench—Sketches of President Judges—Associate Judges—The Bar—Brief Biographies of Deceased Attorneys who Practiced at the Mercer Bar—Present Bar of Mercer County.....	247-265
CHAPTER XII.—RELIGIOUS.—Predominant Faith of the First Settlers—Their Efforts to Establish Churches and Schools—Sketches of the First Presbyterian Organizations—Call Extended to Rev. Daniel McLeau in 1801—Who Signed the Call—Methodist Church—Beginning of Methodism in Mercer County—Bishop Roberts and Contemporary Methodists—First Class Organized in the County—Growth of the Church—Salaries Paid Methodist Preachers from 1800 to 1816—Itinerants of the Shenango Circuit—Other Denominations Establish Churches—An Attempt Made to Organize a Mormon Church—First Bible Society—Early Missionary Society.....	265-271
CHAPTER XIII.—MEDICAL.—Physiology—Proper Knowledge and Observance of Physical Laws Necessary to a Sound Body and Mind—Ignorance the Main Cause of Most Human Infirmities—Senseopathy—Progress in Medical Science—The Old-fashioned Doctor—Pioneer Physicians of Mercer County—Brief Sketches of the Best Remembered Practitioners of Pioneer Days—Epidemics—Medical Societies—First Medical Society of Mercer—Organization of the Mercer County Medical Society in 1848—Its Demise and Reorganization—Officers of the Society since 1882.....	271-284
CHAPTER XIV.—PHILANTHROPIC AND PATRIOTIC MOVEMENTS.—Temperance—Early Temperance Agitation—Organization of the Mercer Temperance Society—The Leading Spirit in the Movement—Its Rules and Supporters—The Influence it Wielded—Counter Agitation—Resolutions Passed at an Anti-Temperance Meeting in Sheakleyville—Growth of the Temperance Cause—Prohibition Movement of 1854-55—Temperance Convention in Mercer—Other Temperance Movements—The Crusade—Woman's Christian Temperance Union—Murphy Movement—Prohibition—Anti-Slavery Agitation in Mercer County—A Society Organized—Its Principles and Declarations—Growth of the Abolition Sentiment—Underground Railroad—Assistance rendered the Irish People in 1847 by Mercer County Citizens—Strong Protest against the Desecration of the Lord's Day—Fourth of July Celebrations.....	284-293
CHAPTER XV.—MILITARY.—The Revolution, War of 1812 and Mexican War—Condition	

	PAGE.
of Western Pennsylvania during the Revolution—Period of Settlement—Revolutionary Soldiers who Settled in Mercer County—War of 1812—Early Incidents of the Struggle—Military Organization in the County before the War—Rosters of Companies from Mercer County—Character of the Troops—Events of that Period—Some Veterans whose Names do not Appear on the Rosters—Mexican War—Opposition of the Whig Leaders to the War—Enthusiasm of the People—A Company Raised in Mercer, and its Services Tendered the President—Public Meetings Held to Sustain the Government,	294-304
CHAPTER XVI.—WAR OF THE REBELLION.— The Seed of Discord Planted with the Colonial Settlements—Growth of the "Irrepressible Conflict," and its Final Culmination—Some Causes Accounting for the Intensity and Duration of the Rebellion—Events Preceding Its Commencement—Partisanship in Mercer at the Beginning of the War—Sublime Patriotism of the People Irrespective of Party—Their Devotion to the Union—Prosecution of the War—Troops Furnished by Mercer County—Regimental Sketches and Rosters of Companies—Thirty-ninth—Fifty-seventh—Seventy-sixth—Seventy-seventh—One Hundredth—One Hundred and Thirty-ninth—One Hundred and Fortieth—One Hundred and Forty-second—One Hundred and Forty-fifth—One Hundred and Sixty-ninth—Two Hundred and Eleventh—Miscellaneous Troops—Closing Events of the War.....	304-330
CHAPTER XVII.—HISTORICAL NOTES.— Local Indian Tribes—Some Indian Reminiscences—Pre-Historic Remains—Indian Mound at Greenville—The Old Indian Fort in West Salem Township—Slaves in Mercer County—Natural Occurrences—Wolf Killing Among the Pioneers—A Veritable Snake Story—A Rare Surgical Operation—Why Lawrence County was Erected—Mercer County's Phrenology—Distinguished Visitors—An Incident of President Taylor's Visit to Sheakleyville—Men of Mark—First Piano in Mercer County—Muster Days.....	330-339
CHAPTER XVIII.—BOROUGH OF MERCER.— The Town Laid Out—Derivation of Name—Sketch of Dr. Hugh Mercer—Streets and Alleys—Public Square—Incidents that Occurred in Laying Out the Town—Sale of Lots—Size, Shape and Location—First House Erected—Hotels of the Past and Present—Early Settlers and Business Interests—Manufacturers—Incorporation and Borough Officers—Fire Department—Churches—Schools—Pioneer Schools and Teachers—Mercer Academy—Public Schools—Soldiers' Orphan School—Secret and other Societies—Banking Institutions—Gas and Water Companies—Cemeteries—Population.....	340-373
CHAPTER XIX.—BOROUGH OF SHARON.— Location—Pioneers—First Mill—The Town Laid Out—Early Business Interests—First Physicians—First Justice of the Peace—Manufactures—Additions Made to the Town—Incorporation and Borough Officers—Schools—Their Progress and Government—Old Baptist Academy—Hall Institute—Churches—Secret and Other Societies—Fire Department and Fires—Banking Institutions—Gas and Water Companies—Cemeteries—Growth and Population.....	373-406
CHAPTER XX.—BOROUGH OF GREENVILLE.— Location and Original Land Claims—West Greenville Laid Out and Origin of Name—Shank's Ford—The Town Re-surveyed and Lots Sold—Pioneers—Keck's Addition to West Greenville—First Lot Owners in that	

	PAGE.
Addition—Early Business Interests—West Greenville in 1833—Residents of that Period—Additions to the Town—Incorporation and Borough Officials—Schools—First Schools and Teachers—Greenville Academy—Union Schools—Thiel College—Churches—Cemeteries—Secret and other Societies—Manufactures—Banks—Building and Loan Association, and Board of Trade—Gas and Water Companies—Local Insurance Companies—Fire Department and Most Destructive Fires—Bridges—Railroads—Name Changed to Greenville—Effort to Obtain the County Seat—Growth and Appearance.....	406-447
CHAPTER XXI.—BOROUGH OF SHARPSVILLE.— Location and Population—Name—Original Settlers—Early Mills—Growth and Prosperity—Manufactures—Railroads—Incorporation and Borough Officers—Schools—Early Schools—Their Progress and Development—Churches—Societies and Associations—Riverside Cemetery—Iron Banking Company,	447-459
CHAPTER XXII.—BOROUGH OF SANDY LAKE AND STONEBORO.— Brownville Laid Out—The Village Incorporated—Name Changed to Sandy Lake—Derivation of Name—Description of the Lake—First Settler on the Town Site—First Things—Schools—Churches—Societies—Banks—Manufactures—Population—Stoneboro—Negro Colony—Sale of Site—Town Laid Out—Chapter of First Things—Schools—Incorporation and Borough Officers—Churches—Secret Societies—Manufactures—Population.....	460-472
CHAPTER XXIII.—BOROUGH OF SHEAKLEYVILLE AND NEW LEBANON.— History of the Name of Sheakleyville Traced—Its First Election—Original Settlers—First Houses Built—Early Physicians—Schools—Pioneer Teachers—Progress of the Schools—Churches—Societies—Population—New Lebanon—Location—First Settlers—Village Laid Out—First Buildings and Business Interests—Physicians—Schools—Progress of Education in the Borough—McElwain Institute—Early Settlers of that Vicinity—Incorporation—A Political Event—Societies—Population,	472-482
CHAPTER XXIV.—BOROUGH OF WEST MIDDLESEX, WHEATLAND AND BETHEL.— Location and Early History of West Middlesex—The Town Laid Out—Name Given—Business Interests—Manufactures—Incorporation—Bridges—Schools—Churches—Societies—Population—Wheatland—Borough Laid Out, Named and Incorporated—First Officers—Early Settlers—Schools—Manufactures—Churches—Bethel—Early History—Incorporation—First Settlers and Business Interests—Churches and Schools—First Election and Officials—First Postmaster.....	483-491
CHAPTER XXV.—BOROUGH OF JAMESTOWN AND CLARKSVILLE.— Location of Jamestown—First Settler on its Site—First Grist-mill and Dwellings Erected—First Merchant, Justice of the Peace and Postmaster—Jamestown Laid Out and Incorporated—First Mechanics—Early Physicians—Historic Address—Railroads—Schools—Old Academy—Jamestown Seminary—Public Schools—Recent Fires—Banks—Societies—Churches—Cemeteries—Population—Clarksville Laid Out—Incorporation and First Officials—Location—Early Settlers—Indian Village—First Medical Practitioners—Pioneer Schoolhouse—Secret and other Societies—Churches—Population.....	492-504
CHAPTER XXVI.—BOROUGH OF GROVE CITY AND FREDONIA.— The Former Laid Out and Named Pine Grove—Change of Name to	

PAGE.	PAGE.
Grove City—Incorporation—First Settlers of that Vicinity—Pioneer Grist and Saw-mills—Cunningham Family—Early Business Interests of the Village—Pioneer Schools and Teachers—Progress of Education—Grove City College—Bank—Manufactures—Churches—Societies—Growth and Population.—Fredonia—Location—First Settlement on Its Site—Arnold's Mills Erected—First Birth—Other Settlers—The Village Laid Out—Its Growth and Progress—Business Interests and Manufactures—Churches—Schools—Societies—Incorporation and Population.....	504-514
CHAPTER XXVII.—TOWNSHIP SKETCHES AND POPULATION—Cool Spring—Deer Creek—Delaware—East Lackawannock—Fairview—Findley—French Creek—Greene—Hempfield—Hickory—Jackson—Jefferson—Lackawannock—Lake—Liberty—Mill Creek—New Vernon—Otter Creek—Perry—Pine—Pymatuning—Salem—Sandy Creek—Sandy Lake—Shenango—Springfield—Sugar Grove—West Salem—Wilmington—Wolf Creek—Worth—Official Census by Decades since 1850.....	515-624
CHAPTER XXVIII.—THIRTY YEARS OF TOWNSHIP OFFICIALS.—Value of such a Record—Character of the Men Chosen—List of First Justices—Township Officers in 1804—The Pioneers who Annually Filled the Offices in each Township from 1806 to 1831, inclusive.....	625-650
CHAPTER XXIX.—BIOGRAPHIES OF MERCER,	651-703
CHAPTER XXX.—BIOGRAPHIES OF SHARON,	703-770
CHAPTER XXXI.—BIOGRAPHIES OF GREENVILLE.....	771-835
CHAPTER XXXII.—BIOGRAPHIES OF SHARPSVILLE.....	835-847
CHAPTER XXXIII.—BIOGRAPHIES OF SHENANGO AND HICKORY.....	847-878
CHAPTER XXXIV.—BIOGRAPHIES OF LACKAWANNOCK, EAST LACKAWANNOCK AND WILMINGTON.....	879-902
CHAPTER XXXV.—BIOGRAPHIES OF PYMATUNING, DELAWARE AND JEFFERSON.....	902-932
CHAPTER XXXVI.—BIOGRAPHIES OF SPRINGFIELD AND FINDLEY.....	932-973
CHAPTER XXXVII.—BIOGRAPHIES OF COOL SPRING, FAIRVIEW, LAKE AND JACKSON,	973-1020
CHAPTER XXXVIII.—BIOGRAPHIES OF WOLF CREEK, PINE AND LIBERTY.....	1020-1042
CHAPTER XXXIX.—BIOGRAPHIES OF SANDY LAKE, WORTH, MILL CREEK AND FRENCH CREEK.....	1043-1094
CHAPTER XL.—BIOGRAPHIES OF SANDY CREEK, DEER CREEK, NEW VERNON AND PERRY.....	1094-1128
CHAPTER XLI.—BIOGRAPHIES OF SALEM, SUGAR GROVE, HEMPFIELD AND OTTER CREEK.....	1128-1166
CHAPTER XLII.—BIOGRAPHIES OF WEST SALEM AND GREENE.....	1167-1210

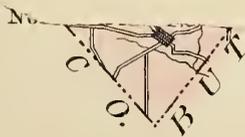
MISCELLANEOUS.

Outline Map of Mercer County.....	10-11	Diagram Showing Proportionate Annual Production of Anthracite Coal in Pennsylvania since 1820.....	118
Map showing the Various Purchases from the Indians.....	113	Population of Townships and Boroughs by Decades since 1850.....	624
Table Showing Amount of Anthracite Coal Produced in Each Region since 1820.....	119		

ILLUSTRATIONS.

PORTRAITS.

Allen, F.....	223	Henderson, B. H.....	403
Anderson, William.....	349	Koonce, Charles.....	331
Anderson, D. C.....	619	Laird, William.....	421
Ashton, John.....	385	Linn, David.....	313
Bonner, Jeremiah.....	475	Mathers, James.....	439
Brown, J. F.....	583	McClure, Joseph.....	Facing 703
Byerly, Andrew.....	45	McCrum, John W.....	529
Byerly, Joseph.....	511	McDermitt, A.....	259
Cole, Isaac D.....	457	McDowell, J. H.....	547
Cossitt, H. D. La.....	277	Morford, Nathan.....	151
Curtis, Joel B.....	169	Ormsby, J. W.....	187
Egbert, Lewis.....	295	Pettitt, N. R.....	565
Fell, William S.....	601	Pierce, James.....	205
Frampton, D. A.....	493	Reimold, George Jacob.....	79
Fruit, Richard.....	367	Spearman, J. J.....	241
Garvin, William S.....	136	Trunkey, John.....	Facing 651
Gibson, T. C.....	Facing 771		



PAGE.	PAGE.
Grove City—Incorporation—First Settlers of that Vicinity—Pioneer Grist and Saw-mills—Cunningham Family—Early Business Interests of the Village—Pioneer Schools and Teachers—Progress of Education—Grove City College—Bank—Manufactures—Churches—Societies—Growth and Population.—Fredonia—Location—First Settlement on Its Site—Arnold's Mills Erected—First Birth—Other Settlers—The Village Laid Out—Its Growth and Progress—Business Interests and Manufactures—Churches—Schools—Societies—Incorporation and Population.....	504-514
CHAPTER XXVII.—TOWNSHIP SKETCHES AND POPULATION—Cool Spring—Deer Creek—Delaware—East Lackawannock—Fairview—Findley—French Creek—Greene—Hempfield—Hickory—Jackson—Jefferson—Lackawannock—Lake—Liberty—Mill Creek—New Vernon—Otter Creek—Perry—Pine—Pymatuning—Salem—Sandy Creek—Sandy Lake—Shenango—Springfield—Sugar Grove—West Salem—Wilmington—Wolf Creek—Worth—Official Census by Decades since 1850.....	515-624
CHAPTER XXVIII.—THIRTY YEARS OF TOWNSHIP OFFICIALS.—Value of such a Record—Character of the Men Chosen—List of First Justices—Township Officers in 1804—The Pioneers who Annually Filled the Offices in each Township from 1806 to 1831, inclusive.....	625-650
CHAPTER XXIX.—BIOGRAPHIES OF MERCER, 651-703	
CHAPTER XXX.—BIOGRAPHIES OF SHARON, 703-770	
CHAPTER XXXI.—BIOGRAPHIES OF GREEN-VILLE.....	771-835
CHAPTER XXXII.—BIOGRAPHIES OF SHARPS-VILLE.....	835-847
CHAPTER XXXIII.—BIOGRAPHIES OF SHR-NANGO AND HICKORY.....	847-878
CHAPTER XXXIV.—BIOGRAPHIES OF LACKA-WANNOCK, EAST LACKAWANNOCK AND WILMINGTON.....	879-902
CHAPTER XXXV.—BIOGRAPHIES OF PYMA-TUNING, DELAWARE AND JEFFERSON.....	902-932
CHAPTER XXXVI.—BIOGRAPHIES OF SPRING-FIELD AND FINDLEY.....	932-973
CHAPTER XXXVII.—BIOGRAPHIES OF COOL SPRING, FAIRVIEW, LAKE AND JACKSON, 973-1020	
CHAPTER XXXVIII.—BIOGRAPHIES OF WOLF CREEK, PINE AND LIBERTY.....	1020-1042
CHAPTER XXXIX.—BIOGRAPHIES OF SANDY LAKE, WORTH, MILL CREEK AND FRENCH CREEK.....	1043-1094
CHAPTER XL.—BIOGRAPHIES OF SANDY CREEK, DEER CREEK, NEW VERNON AND PERRY.....	1094-1128
CHAPTER XLI.—BIOGRAPHIES OF SALEM, SUGAR GROVE, HEMPFIELD AND OTTER CREEK.....	1128-1166
CHAPTER XLII.—BIOGRAPHIES OF WEST SALEM AND GREENE.....	1167-1210

MISCELLANEOUS.

Outline Map of Mercer County.....	10-11	Diagram Showing Proportionate Annual Pro-duction of Anthracite Coal in Pennsylv-ania since 1820.....	118
Map Showing the Various Purchases from the Indians.....	113	Population of Townships and Boroughs by De-cades since 1850.....	624
Table Showing Amount of Anthracite Coal Produced in Each Region since 1820.....	119		

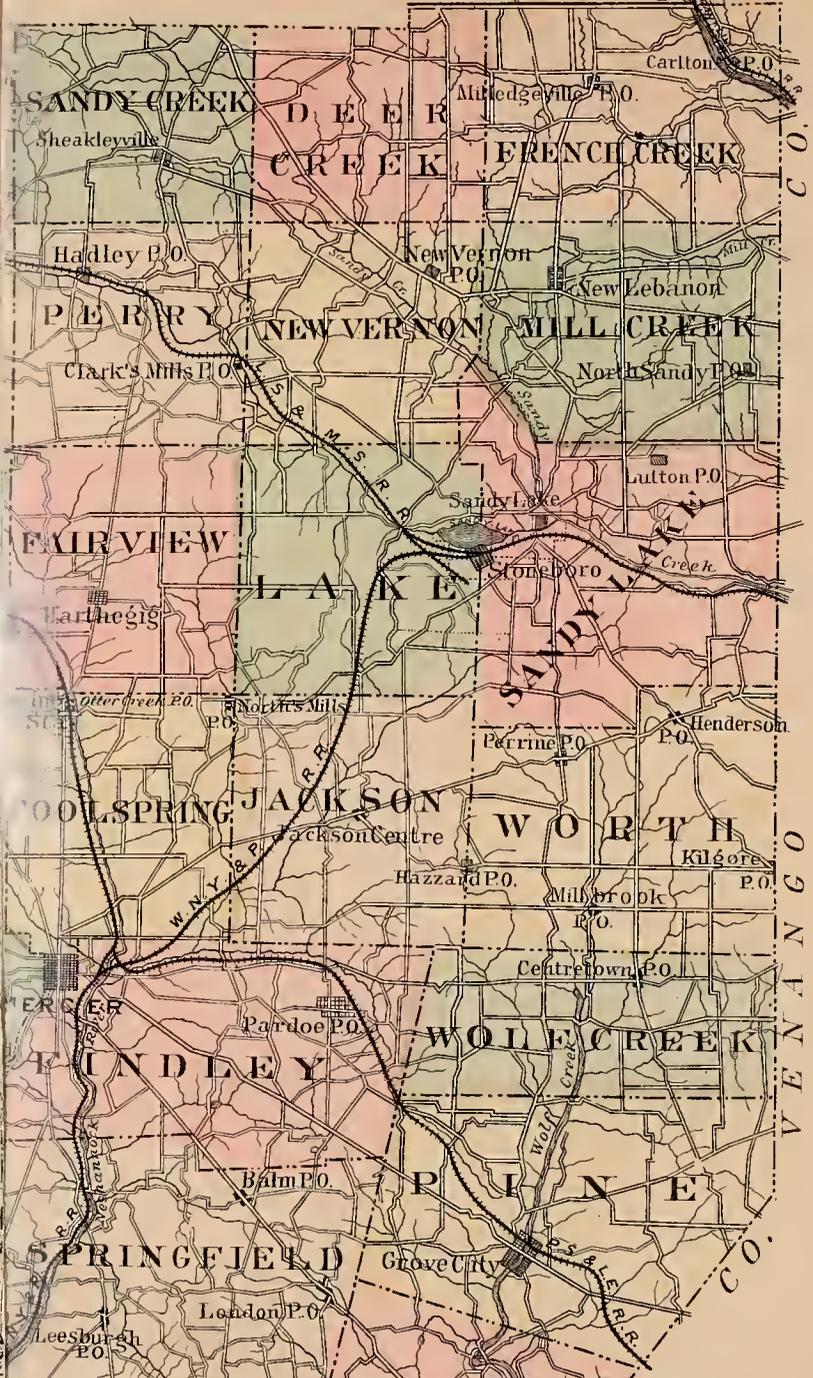
ILLUSTRATIONS.

PORTRAITS.

Allen, F.....	223	Henderson, B. H.....	408
Anderson, William.....	349	Koonce, Charles.....	331
Anderson, D. C.....	619	Laird, William.....	421
Ashton, John.....	385	Linn, David.....	313
Bonner, Jeremiah.....	475	Mathers, James.....	439
Brown, J. F.....	583	McClure, Joseph.....	Facing 703
Byerly, Andrew.....	45	McCrumb, John W.....	529
Byerly, Joseph.....	511	McDermitt, A.....	529
Cole, Isaac D.....	457	McDowell, J. H.....	547
Cossitt, H. D. La.....	277	Morford, Nathan.....	151
Curtis, Joel B.....	169	Ormsby, J. W.....	187
Egbert, Lewis.....	295	Pettitt, N. R.....	565
Fell, William S.....	601	Pierce, James.....	205
Frampton, D. A.....	493	Reimold, George Jacob.....	79
Fruit, Richard.....	367	Spearman, J. J.....	241
Garvin, William S.....	136	Trunkey, John.....	Facing 651
Gibson, T. C.....	Facing 771		

CRAWFORD

C.O.



MAP OF

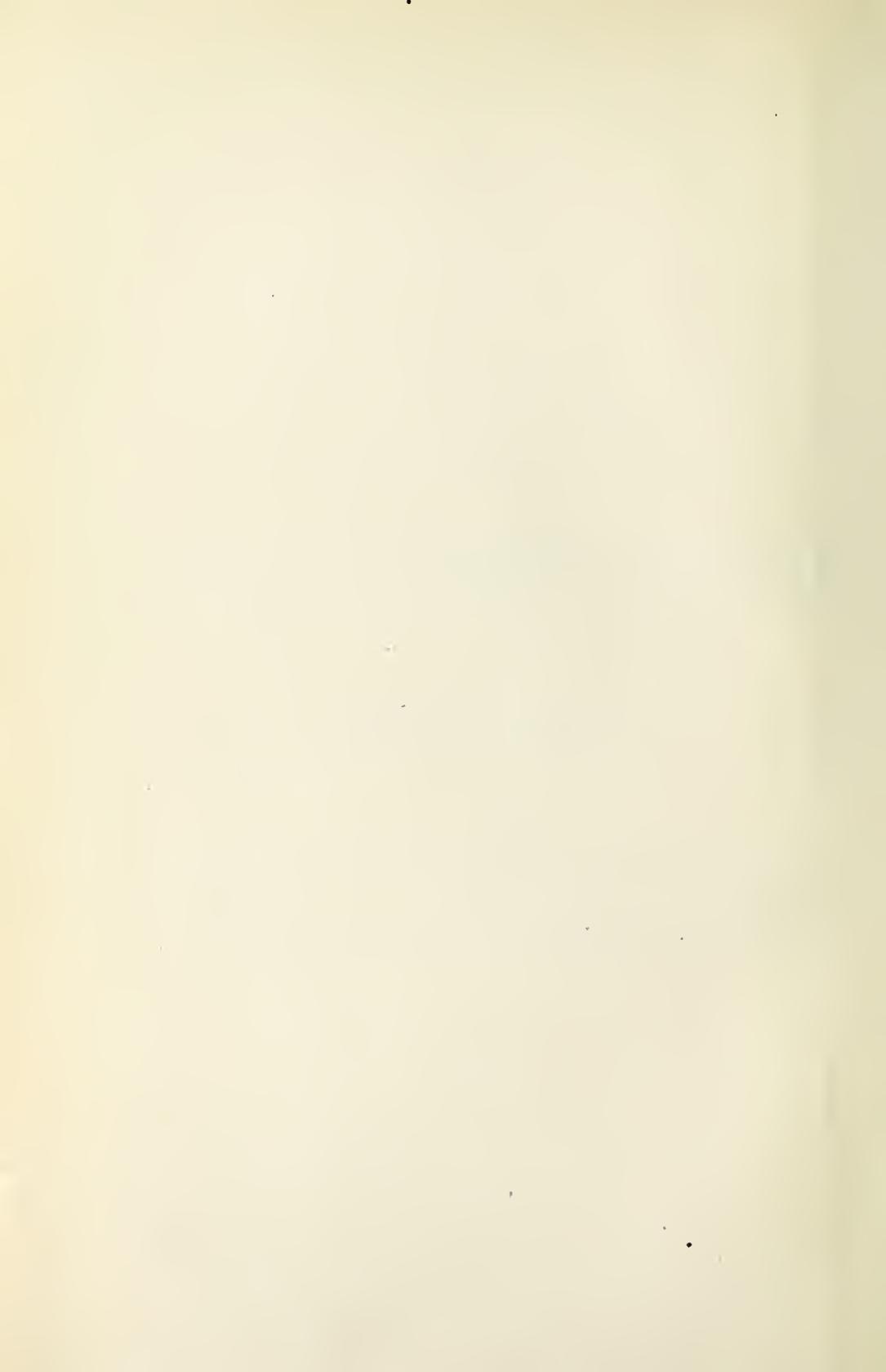
MUNICIPAL

HISTORY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

BY SAMUEL P. BATES.

“God, that has given it me through many difficulties, will, I believe, bless and make it the seed of a nation. I shall have a tender care to the government that it be well laid at first. - - - - I do, therefore, desire the Lord’s wisdom to guide me, and those that may be concerned with me, that we may do the thing that is truly wise and just.”

WILLIAM PENN.



HISTORY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTORY — CORNELIS JACOBSON MEY, 1624-25—WILLIAM VAN HULST, 1625-26—PETER MINUIT, 1626-33—DAVID PETERSEN DE VRIES, 1632-33—WOUTER VAN TWILLER, 1633-38.

IN the early colonization upon the American continent, two motives were principally operative. One was the desire of amassing sudden wealth without great labor, which tempted adventurous spirits to go in search of gold, to trade valueless trinkets to the simple natives for rich furs and skins, and even to seek, amidst the wilds of a tropical forest, for the fountain whose healing waters could restore to man perpetual youth. The other was the cherished purpose of escaping the unjust restrictions of Government, and the hated ban of society against the worship of the Supreme Being according to the honest dictates of conscience, which incited the humble devotees of Christianity to forego the comforts of home, in the midst of the best civilization of the age, and make for themselves a habitation on the shores of a new world, where they might erect altars and do homage to their God in such habiliments as they preferred, and utter praises in such note as seemed to them good. This purpose was also incited by a certain romantic temper, common to the race, especially noticeable in youth, that invites to some uninhabited spot, and Rascals and Robinson Crusoe-like to begin life anew.

William Penn, the founder of Pennsylvania, had felt the heavy hand of persecution for religious opinion's sake. As a gentleman commoner at Oxford, he had been fined, and finally expelled from that venerable seat of learning for non-conformity to the established worship. At home, he was whipped and turned out of doors by a father who thought to reclaim the son to the more certain path of advancement at a licentious court. He was sent to prison by the Mayor of Cork. For seven months he languished in the tower of London, and, finally, to complete his disgrace, he was cast into Newgate with common felons. Upon the accession of James II, to the throne of England, over fourteen hundred persons of the Quaker faith were immured in prisons for a conscientious adherence to their religious convictions. To escape this harassing persecution, and find peace and quietude from this sore proscription, was the moving cause which led Penn and his followers to emigrate to America.

Of all those who have been founders of States in near or distant ages, none have manifested so sincere and disinterested a spirit, nor have been so fair exemplars of the golden rule, and of the Redeemer's sermon on the mount, as William Penn. In his preface to the frame of government of his colony, he says: "The end of government is first to terrify evil-doers; secondly, to cherish those who do well, which gives government a life beyond corruption, and

makes it as durable in the world, as good men shall be. So that government seems to be a part of religion itself, a thing sacred in its institution and end. For, if it does not directly remove the cause, it crushes the effects of evil, and is an emanation of the same Divine power, that is both author and object of pure religion, the difference lying here, that the one is more free and mental, the other more corporal and compulsive in its operations; but that is only to evil-doers, government itself being otherwise as capable of kindness, goodness and charity, as a more private society. They weakly err, who think there is no other use of government than correction, which is the coarsest part of it. Daily experience tells us, that the care and regulation of many other affairs more soft, and daily necessary, make up much the greatest part of government. Governments, like clocks, go from the motion men give them, and as governments are made and moved by men, so by them are they ruined, too. Wherefore, governments rather depend upon men, than men upon governments. Let men be good, and the government cannot be bad. If it be ill, they will cure it. But if men be bad, let the government be never so good, they will endeavor to warp and spoil to their turn. * * * That, therefore, which makes a good constitution, must keep it, men of wisdom and virtue, qualities, that because they descend not with worldly inheritances, must be carefully propagated by a virtuous education of youth, for which, after ages will owe more to the care and prudence of founders and the successive magistracy, than to their parents for their private patrimonies. * * * We have, therefore, with reverence to God, and good conscience to men, to the best of our skill, contrived and composed the Frame and Laws of this government, viz.: To support power in reverence with the people, and to secure the people from the abuse of power, that they may be free by their just obedience, and the magistrates honorable for their just administration. For liberty without obedience is confusion, and obedience without liberty is slavery."

Though born amidst the seductive arts of the great city, Penn's tastes were rural. He hated the manners of the corrupt court, and delighted in the homely labors and innocent employments of the farm. "The country," he said, "is the philosopher's garden and library, in which he reads and contemplates the power, wisdom and goodness of God. It is his food as well as study, and gives him life as well as learning." And to his wife he said upon taking leave of her in their parting interview: "Let my children be husbandmen, and housewives. It is industrious, healthy, honest, and of good report. This leads to consider the works of God, and diverts the mind from being taken up with vain arts and inventions of a luxurious world. Of cities and towns of concourse, beware. The world is apt to stick close to those who have lived and got wealth there. A country life and estate I love best for my children."

Having thus given some account at the outset of the spirit and purposes of the founder, and the motive which drew him to these shores, it will be in place, before proceeding with the details of the acquisition of territory, and the coming of emigrants for the actual settlement under the name of Pennsylvania, to say something of the aborigines who were found in possession of the soil when first visited by Europeans, of the condition of the surface of the country, and of the previous attempts at settlements before the coming of Penn.

The surface of what is now known as Pennsylvania was, at the time of the coming of the white men, one vast forest of hemlock, and pine, and beech, and oak, unbroken, except by an occasional rocky barren upon the precipitous mountain side, or by a few patches of prairie, which had been reclaimed by annual burnings, and was used by the indolent and simple-minded natives for the culture of a little maize and a few vegetables. The soil, by the annual

accumulations of leaves and abundant growths of forest vegetation, was luxurious, and the trees stood close, and of gigantic size. The streams swarmed with fish, and the forest abounded with game. Where now are cities and hamlets filled with busy populations intent upon the accumulation of wealth, the mastery of knowledge, the pursuits of pleasure, the deer browsed and sipped at the water's edge, and the pheasant drummed his monotonous note. Where now is the glowing furnace from which day and night tongues of flame are bursting, and the busy water wheel sends the shuttle flashing through the loom, half-naked, dusky warriors fashioned their spears with rude implements of stone, and made themselves hooks out of the bones of animals for alluring the finny tribe. Where now are fertile fields, upon which the thrifty farmer turns his furrow, which his neighbor takes up and runs on until it reaches from one end of the broad State to the other, and where are flocks and herds, rejoicing in rich meadows, gladdened by abundant fountains, or reposing at the heated noontide beneath ample shade, not a blow had been struck against the giants of the forest, the soil rested in virgin purity, the streams glided on in majesty, unvexed by wheel and unchoked by device of man.

Where now the long train rushes on with the speed of the wind over plain and mead, across streams and under mountains, awakening the echoes of the hills the long day through, and at the midnight hour screaming out its shrill whistle in fiery defiance, the wild native, with a fox skin wrapped about his loins and a few feathers stuck in his hair, issuing from his rude hut, trotted on in his forest path, followed by his squaw with her infant peering forth from the rough sling at her back, pointed his canoe, fashioned from the barks of the trees, across the deep river, knowing the progress of time only by the rising and setting sun, troubled by no meridians for its index, starting on his way when his nap was ended, and stopping for rest when a spot was reached that pleased his fancy. Where now a swarthy population toils ceaselessly deep down in the bowels of the earth, shut out from the light of day in cutting out the material that feeds the fires upon the forge, and gives genial warmth to the lovers as they chat merrily in the luxurious drawing room, not a mine had been opened, and the vast beds of the black diamond rested unshined beneath the superincumbent mountains, where they had been fashioned by the Creator's hand. Rivers of oil seethed through the impatient and uneasy gases and vast pools and lakes of this pungent, parti-colored fluid, hidden away from the coveting eye of man, guarded well their own secrets. Not a derrick protruded its well-balanced form in the air. Not a drill, with its eager eating tooth descended into the flinty rock. No pipe line diverted the oily tide in a silent, ceaseless current to the ocean's brink. The cities of iron tanks, filled to bursting, had no place amidst the forest solitudes. Oil exchanges, with their vexing puts and calls, shorts and longs, bulls and bears, had not yet come to disturb the equanimity of the red man, as he smoked the pipe of peace at the council fire. Had he once seen the smoke and soot of the new Birmingham of the West, or snuffed the odors of an oil refinery, he would willingly have forfeited his goodly heritage by the forest stream or the deep flowing river, and sought for himself new hunting grounds in less favored regions.

It was an unfortunate circumstance that at the coming of Europeans the territory now known as Pennsylvania was occupied by some of the most bloody and revengeful of the savage tribes. They were known as the Lenni Lenapes, and held sway from the Hudson to the Potomac. A tradition was preserved among them, that in a remote age their ancestors had emigrated eastward from beyond the Mississippi, exterminating as they came the more civilized and peaceful peoples, the Mound-Builders of Ohio and adjacent States, and who

were held among the tribes by whom they were surrounded as the progenitors, the grandfathers or oldest people. They came to be known by Europeans as the Delawares, after the name of the river and its numerous branches along which they principally dwelt. The Monseys or Wolves, another tribe of the Lenapes, dwelt upon the Susquehanna and its tributaries, and, by their warlike disposition, won the credit of being the fiercest of their nation, and the guardians of the door to their council house from the North.

Occupying the greater part of the territory now known as New York, were the five nations—the Senacas, the Mohawks, the Oneidas, the Cayugas, and the Onondagas, which, from their hearty union, acquired great strength and came to exercise a commanding influence. Obtaining firearms of the Dutch at Albany, they repelled the advances of the French from Canada, and by their superiority in numbers and organization, had overcome the Lenapes, and held them for awhile in vassalage. The Tuscaroras, a tribe which had been expelled from their home in North Carolina, were adopted by the Five Nations in 1712, and from this time forward these tribes were known to the English as the Six Nations, called by the Lenapes, Mingoos, and by the French, Iroquois. There was, therefore, properly a United States before the thirteen colonies achieved their independence. The person and character of these tribes were marked. They were above the ordinary stature, erect, bold, and commanding, of great decorum in council, and when aroused showing native eloquence. In warfare, they exhibited all the bloodthirsty, revengeful, cruel instincts of the savage, and for the attainment of their purposes were treacherous and crafty.

The Indian character, as developed by intercourse with Europeans, exhibits some traits that are peculiar. While coveting what they saw that pleased them, and thievish to the last degree, they were nevertheless generous. This may be accounted for by their habits. "They held that the game of the forest, the fish of the rivers, and the grass of the field were a common heritage, and free to all who would take the trouble to gather them, and ridiculed the idea of fencing in a meadow." Bancroft says: "The hospitality of the Indian has rarely been questioned. The stranger enters his cabin, by day or by night, without asking leave, and is entertained as freely as a thrush or a blackbird, that regales himself on the luxuries of the fruitful grove. He will take his own rest abroad, that he may give up his own skin or mat of sedge to his guest. Nor is the traveler questioned as to the purpose of his visit. He chooses his own time freely to deliver his message." Penn, who, from frequent intercourse came to know them well, in his letter to the society of Free Traders, says of them: "In liberality they excel; nothing is too good for their friend. Give them a fine gun, coat or other thing, it may pass twenty hands before it sticks; light of heart, strong affections, but soon spent. The most merry creatures that live; feast and dance perpetually. They never have much nor want much. Wealth circulateth like the blood. All parts partake; and though none shall want what another hath, yet exact observers of property. Some Kings have sold, others presented me with several parcels of land. The pay or presents I made them, were not hoarded by the particular owners, but the neighboring Kings and clans being present when the goods were brought out, the parties chiefly concerned consulted what and to whom they should give them. To every King, then, by the hands of a person for that work appointed is a proportion sent, so sorted and folded, and with that gravity that is admirable. Then that King subdivideth it in like manner among his dependents, they hardly leaving themselves an equal share with one of their subjects, and be it on such occasions as festivals, or at their common meals, the Kings distribute, and to themselves last. They care for

little because they want but little, and the reason is a little contents them. In this they are sufficiently revenged on us. They are also free from our pains. They are not disquieted with bills of lading and exchange, nor perplexed with chancery suits and exchequer reckonings. We sweat and toil to live; their pleasure feeds them; I mean their hunting, fishing and fowling, and this table is spread everywhere. They eat twice a day, morning and evening. Their seats and table are the ground. Since the Europeans came into these parts they are grown great lovers of strong liquors, rum especially, and for it exchange the richest of their skins and furs. If they are heated with liquors, they are restless till they have enough to sleep. That is their cry, 'Some more and I will go to sleep;' but when drunk one of the most wretched spectacles in the world."

On the 28th of August, 1609, a little more than a century from the time of the first discovery of the New World by Columbus, Hendrick Hudson, an English navigator, then in the employ of the Dutch East India Company, having been sent out in search of a northwestern passage to the Indies, discovered the mouth of a great bay, since known as Delaware Bay, which he entered and partially explored. But finding the waters shallow, and being satisfied that this was only an arm of the sea which received the waters of a great river, and not a passage to the western ocean, he retired, and, turning the prow of his little craft northward, on the 2d of September, he discovered the river which bears his name, the Hudson, and gave several days to its examination. Not finding a passage to the West, which was the object of his search, he returned to Holland, bearing the evidences of his adventures, and made a full report of his discoveries in which he says, "Of all lands on which I ever set my foot, this is the best for tillage."

A proposition had been made in the States General of Holland to form a West India Company with purposes similar to those of the East India Company; but the conservative element in the Dutch Congress prevailed, and while the Government was unwilling to undertake the risks of an enterprise for which it would be responsible, it was not unwilling to foster private enterprise, and on the 27th of March, 1614, an edict was passed, granting the privileges of trade, in any of its possessions in the New World, during four voyages, founding its right to the territory drained by the Delaware and Hudson upon the discoveries by Hudson. Five vessels were accordingly fitted by a company composed of enterprising merchants of the cities of Amsterdam and Hoorn, which made speedy and prosperous voyages under command of Cornelis Jacobson Mey, bringing back with them fine furs and rich woods, which so excited cupidity that the States General was induced on the 14th of October, 1614, to authorize exclusive trade, for four voyages, extending through three years, in the newly acquired possessions, the edict designating them as New Netherlands.

One of the party of this first enterprise, Cornelis Hendrickson, was left behind with a vessel called the Unrest, which had been built to supply the place of one accidentally burned, in which he proceeded to explore more fully the bay and river Delaware, of which he made report that was read before the States General on the 19th of August, 1616. This report is curious as disclosing the opinions of the first actual explorer in an official capacity: "He hath discovered for his aforesaid masters and directors certain lands, a bay, and three rivers, situate between thirty-eight and forty degrees, and did their trade with the inhabitants, said trade consisting of sables, furs, robes and other skins. He hath found the said country full of trees, to wit, oaks, hickory and pines, which trees were, in some places, covered with vines. He hath

seen in said country bucks and does, turkeys and partridges. He hath found the climate of said country very temperate, judging it to be as temperate as this country, Holland. He also traded for and bought from the inhabitants, the Minquas, three persons, being people belonging to this company, which three persons were employed in the service of the Mohawks and Machicans, giving for them kettles, beads, and merchandise."

This second charter of privileges expired in January, 1618, and during its continuance the knowledge acquired of the country and its resources promised so much of success that the States General was ready to grant broader privileges, and on the 3d of June, 1621, the Dutch West India Company was incorporated, to extend for a period of twenty-four years, with the right of renewal, the capital stock to be open to subscription by all nations, and "privileged to trade and plant colonies in Africa, from the tropic of Cancer to the Cape of Good Hope, and in America from the Straits of Magellan to the remotest north." The past glories of Holland, though occupying but an insignificant patch of Europe, emboldened its Government to pass edicts for the colonizing and carrying on an exclusive trade with a full half of the entire world, an example of the biting off of more than could be well chewed. But the light of this enterprising people was beginning to pale before the rising glories of the stern race in their sea girt isle across the channel. Dissensions were arising among the able statesmen who had heretofore guided its affairs, and before the periods promised in the original charter of this colonizing company had expired, its supremacy of the sea was successfully resisted, and its exclusive rights and privileges in the New World had to be relinquished.

The principal object in establishing this West India Company was to secure a good dividend upon the capital stock, which was subscribed to by the rich old burgomasters. The fine furs and products of the forests, which had been taken back to Holland, had proved profitable. But it was seen that if this trade was to be permanently secured, in face of the active competition of other nations, and these commodities steadily depended upon, permanent settlements must be provided for. Accordingly, in 1623, a colony of about forty families, embracing a party of Walloons, protestant fugitives from Belgium, sailed for the new province, under the leadership of Cornelis Jacobson Mey and Joriz Tienpont. Soon after their arrival, Mey, who had been invested with the power of Director General of all the territory claimed by the Dutch, seeing, no doubt, the evidences of some permanence on the Hudson, determined to take these honest minded and devoted Walloons to the South River, or Delaware, that he might also gain for his country a foothold there. The testimony of one of the women, Catalina Tricho, who was of the party, is curious, and sheds some light upon this point. "That she came to this province either in the year 1623 or 1624, and that four women came along with her in the same ship, in which Gov. Arien Jorissen came also over, which four women were married at sea, and that they and their husbands stayed about three weeks at this place (Manhattan) and then they with eight seamen more, went in a vessel by orders of the Dutch Governor to Delaware River, and there settled." Ascending the Delaware some fifty miles, Mey landed on the eastern shore near where now is the town of Gloucester, and built a fort which he called Nassau. Having duly installed his little colony, he returned to Manhattan; but beyond the building of the fort, which served as a trading post, this attempt to plant a colony was futile; for these religious zealots, tiring of the solitude in which they were left, after a few months abandoned it, and returned to their associates whom they had left upon the Hudson. Though not successful in establishing a permanent colony upon the

Delaware, ships plied regularly between the fort and Manhattan, and this became the rallying point for the Indians, who brought thither their commodities for trade. At about this time, 1626, the island of Manhattan estimated to contain 22,000 acres, on which now stands the city of New York with its busy population, surrounded by its forests of masts, was bought for the insignificant sum of sixty guilders, about \$24, what would now pay for scarcely a square inch of some of that very soil. As an evidence of the thrift which had begun to mark the progress of the colony, it may be stated that the good ship "The Arms of Amsterdam," which bore the intelligence of this fortunate purchase to the assembly of the XIX in Holland, bore also in the language of O'Calaghan, the historian of New Netherland, the "information that the colony was in a most prosperous state, and that the women and the soil were both fruitful. To prove the latter fact, samples of the recent harvest, consisting of wheat, rye, barley, oats, buckwheat, canary seed, were sent forward, together with 8,130 beaver skins, valued at over 45,000 guilders, or nearly \$19,000." It is accorded by another historian that this same ship bore also "853½ otter skins, eighty-one minkskins, thirty-six wild cat skins and thirty-four rat skins, with a quantity of oak and hickory timber." From this it may be seen what the commodities were which formed the subjects of trade. Doubtless of wharf rats Holland had enough at home, but the oak and hickory timber came at a time when there was sore need of it.

Finding that the charter of privileges, enacted in 1621, did not give sufficient encouragement and promise of security to actual settlers, further concessions were made in 1629, whereby "all such persons as shall appear and desire the same from the company, shall be acknowledged as Patroons [a sort of feudal lord] of New Netherland, who shall, within the space of four years next after they have given notice to any of the chambers of the company here, or to the Commander or Council there, undertake to plant a colony there of fifty souls, upward of fifteen years old; one-fourth part within one year, and within three years after sending the first, making together four years, the remainder, to the full number of fifty persons, to be shipped from hence, on pain, in case of willful neglect, of being deprived of the privileges obtained." * * "The Patroons, by virtue of their power, shall be permitted, at such places as they shall settle their colonies, to extend their limits four miles along the shore, or two miles on each side of a river, and so far into the country as the situation of the occupiers will permit."

Stimulated by these flattering promises, Goodyn and Bloemmaert, two wealthy and influential citizens, through their agents—Heyser and Coster—secured by purchase from the Indians a tract of land on the western shore, at the mouth of the Delaware, sixteen miles in length along the bay front, and extending sixteen miles back into the country, giving a square of 256 miles. Goodyn immediately gave notice to the company of their intention to plant a colony on their newly acquired territory as patroons. They were joined by an experienced navigator, De Vries, and on the 12th of December, 1630, a vessel, the Walrus, under command of De Vries, was dispatched with a company of settlers and a stock of cattle and farm implements, which arrived safely in the Delaware. De Vries landed about three leagues within the capes, "near the entrance of a fine navigable stream, called the Hoarkill," where he proceeded to build a house, well surrounded with cedar palisades, which served the purpose of fort, lodging house, and trading post. The little settlement, which consisted of about thirty persons, was christened by the high sounding title of Zwanendal—Valley of Swans. In the spring they prepared their fields and planted them, and De Vries returned to Holland, to make report of his proceedings.

But a sad fate awaited the little colony at Zwanendal. In accordance with the custom of European nations, the commandant, on taking possession of the new purchase, erected a post, and affixed thereto a piece of tin on which was traced the arms of Holland and a legend of occupancy. An Indian chieftain, passing that way, attracted by the shining metal, and not understanding the object of the inscription, and not having the fear of their high mightinesses, the States General of Holland before his eyes, tore it down and proceeded to make for himself a tobacco pipe, considering it valuable both by way of ornament and use. When this act of trespass was discovered, it was regarded by the doughty Dutchman as a direct insult to the great State of Holland, and so great an ado was raised over it that the simple minded natives became frightened, believing that their chief had committed a mortal offense, and in the strength and sincerity of their friendship immediately proceeded to dispatch the offending chieftain, and brought the bloody emblems of their deed to the head of the colony. This act excited the anger of the relatives of the murdered man, and in accordance with Indian law, they awaited the chance to take revenge. O'Calaghan gives the following account of this bloody massacre which ensued: "The colony at Zwanendal consisted at this time of thirty-four persons. Of these, thirty-two were one day at work in the fields, while Commissary Hosset remained in charge of the house, where another of the settlers lay sick abed. A large bull dog was chained out of doors. On pretence of selling some furs, three savages entered the house and murdered Hosset and the sick man. They found it not so easy to dispatch the mastiff. It was not until they had pierced him with at least twenty-five arrows that he was destroyed. The men in the fields were then set on, in an equally treacherous manner, under the guise of friendship, and every man of them slain." Thus was a worthless bit of tin the cause of the cutting off and utter extermination of the infant colony.

De Vries was upon the point of returning to Zwanendal when he received intimation of disaster to the settlers. With a large vessel and a yacht, he set sail on the 24th of May, 1632, to carry succor, provided with the means of prosecuting the whale fishery which he had been led to believe might be made very profitable, and of pushing the production of grain and tobacco. On arriving in the Delaware, he fired a signal gun to give notice of his approach. The report echoed through the forest, but, alas! the ears which would have been gladdened with the sound were heavy, and no answering salute came from the shore. On landing, he found his house destroyed, the palisades burned, and the skulls and bones of his murdered countrymen bestrewing the earth, sad relics of the little settlement, which had promised so fairly, and warning tokens of the barbarism of the natives.

De Vries knew that he was in no position to attempt to punish the guilty parties, and hence determined to pursue an entirely pacific policy. At his invitation, the Indians gathered in with their chief for a conference. Sitting down in a circle beneath the shadows of the somber forest, their Sachem in the centre, De Vries, without alluding to their previous acts of savagery, concluded with them a treaty of peace and friendship, and presented them in token of ratification, "some duffels, bullets, axes and Nuremburg trinkets."

In place of finding his colony with plenty of provisions for the immediate needs of his party, he could get nothing, and began to be in want. He accordingly sailed up the river in quest of food. The natives were ready with their furs for barter, but they had no supplies of food with which they wished to part. Game, however, was plenty, and wild turkeys were brought in weighing over thirty pounds. One morning after a frosty night, while the little

craft was up the stream, the party was astonished to find the waters frozen over, and their ship fast in the ice. Judging by the mild climate of their own country, Holland, they did not suppose this possible. For several weeks they were held fast without the power to move their floating home. Being in need of a better variety of food than he found it possible to obtain, De Vries sailed away with a part of his followers to Virginia, where he was hospitably entertained by the Governor, who sent a present of goats as a token of friendship to the Dutch Governor at Manhattan. Upon his return to the Delaware, De Vries found that the party he had left behind to prosecute the whale fishery had only taken a few small ones, and these so poor that the amount of oil obtained was insignificant. He had been induced to embark in the enterprise of a settlement here by the glittering prospect of prosecuting the whale fishery along the shore at a great profit. Judging by this experience that the hope of great gains from this source was groundless, and doubtless haunted by a superstitious dread of making their homes amid the relics of the settlers of the previous year, and of plowing fields enriched by their blood who had been so utterly cut off, and a horror of dwelling amongst a people so revengeful and savage, De Vries gathered all together, and taking his entire party with him sailed away to Manhattan and thence home to Holland, abandoning utterly the settlement.

The Dutch still however sought to maintain a foothold upon the Delaware, and a fierce contention having sprung up between the powerful patroons and the Director General, and they having agreed to settle differences by the company authorizing the purchase of the claims of the patroons, those upon the Delaware were sold for 15,600 guilders. Fort Nassau was accordingly re-occupied and manned with a small military force, and when a party from Connecticut Colony came, under one Holmes to make a settlement upon the Delaware, the Dutch at Nassau were found too strong to be subdued, and Holmes and his party were compelled to surrender, and were sent as prisoners of war to Manhattan.

CHAPTER II.

SIR WILLIAM KEIFT, 1638-47—PETER MINUIT, 1638-41—PETER HOLLANDAER, 1641-43—
JOHN PRINTZ, 1643-53—PETER STUYVESANT, 1647-64—JOHN PAPPAGOYA, 1653-54—
JOHN CLAUDE RYSINGH, 1654-55.

AT this period, the throne of Sweden was occupied by Gustavus Adolphus, a monarch of the most enlightened views and heroic valor. Seeing the activity of surrounding nations in sending out colonies, he proposed to his people to found a commonwealth in the New World, not for the mere purpose of gain by trade, but to set up a refuge for the oppressed, a place of religious liberty and happy homes that should prove of advantage to "all oppressed Christendom." Accordingly, a company with ample privileges was incorporated by the Swedish Government, to which the King himself pledged \$400,000 of the royal treasure, and men of every rank and nationality were invited to join in the enterprise. Gustavus desired not that his colony should depend upon serfs or slaves to do the rough work. "Slaves cost a great deal, labor with reluctance, and soon perish from hard usage. The Swedish nation is laborious and intelligent, and surely we shall gain more by a free people with wives and children."

In the meantime, the fruits of the reformation in Germany were menaced, and the Swedish monarch determined to unsheath his sword and lead his people to the aid of Protestant faith in the land where its standard had been successfully raised. At the battle of Lützen, where for the cause which he had espoused, a signal victory was gained, the illustrious monarch, in the flower of life, received a mortal wound. Previous to the battle, and while engaged in active preparations for the great struggle, he remembered the interests of his contemplated colony in America, and in a most earnest manner commended the enterprise to the people of Germany.

Oxenstiern, the minister of Gustavus, upon whom the weight of government devolved during the minority of the young daughter, Christina, declared that he was but the executor of the will of the fallen King, and exerted himself to further the interests of a colony which he believed would be favorable to "all Christendom, to Europe, to the whole world." Four years however elapsed before the project was brought to a successful issue. Peter Minuit, who had for a time been Governor of New Netherlands, having been displaced, sought employment in the Swedish company, and was given the command of the first colony. Two vessels, the Key of Calmar and the Griffin, early in the year 1638, with a company of Swedes and Fins, made their way across the stormy Atlantic and arrived safely in the Delaware. They purchased of the Indians the lands from the ocean to the falls of Trenton, and at the mouth of Christina Creek erected a fort which they called Christina, after the name of the youthful Queen of Sweden. The soil was fruitful, the climate mild, and the scenery picturesque. Compared with many parts of Finland and Sweden, it was a Paradise, a name which had been given the point at the entrance of the bay. As tidings of the satisfaction of the first emigrants were borne back to the fatherland, the desire to seek a home in the new country spread rapidly, and the ships sailing were unable to take the many families seeking passage.

The Dutch were in actual possession of Fort Nassau when the Swedes first arrived, and though they continued to hold it and to seek the trade of the Indians, yet the artful Minuit was more than a match for them in Indian barter. William Keift, the Governor of New Netherland, entered a vigorous protest against the encroachments of the Swedes upon Dutch territory, in which he said "this has been our property for many years, occupied with forts and sealed by our blood, which also was done when thou wast in the service of New Netherland, and is therefore well known to thee." But Minuit pushed forward the work upon his fort, regardless of protest, trusting to the respect which the flag of Sweden had inspired in the hands of Banner and Torstensen. For more than a year no tidings were had from Sweden, and no supplies from any source were obtained; and while the fruits of their labors were abundant there were many articles of diet, medicines and apparel, the lack of which they began to sorely feel. So pressing had the want become, that application had been made to the authorities at Manhattan for permission to remove thither with all their effects. But on the very day before that on which they were to embark, a ship from Sweden richly laden with provisions, cattle, seeds and merchandise for barter with the natives came joyfully to their relief, and this, the first permanent settlement on soil where now are the States of Delaware and Pennsylvania, was spared. The success and prosperity of the colony during the first few years of its existence was largely due to the skill and policy of Minuit, who preserved the friendship of the natives, avoided an open conflict with the Dutch, and so prosecuted trade that the Dutch Governor reported to his government that trade had fallen off 30,000 beavers. Minuit

was at the head of the colony for about three years, and died in the midst of the people whom he had led.

Minuit was succeeded in the government by Peter Hollandaer, who had previously gone in charge of a company of emigrants, and who was now, in 1641, commissioned. The goodly lands upon the Delaware were a constant attraction to the eye of the adventurer; a party from Connecticut, under the leadership of Robert Cogswell, came, and squatted without authority upon the site of the present town of Salem, N. J. Another company had proceeded up the river, and, entering the Schuylkill, had planted themselves upon its banks. The settlement of the Swedes, backed as it was by one of the most powerful nations of Europe, the Governor of New Netherland was not disposed to molest; but when these irresponsible wandering adventurers came sailing past their forts and boldly planted themselves upon the most eligible sites and fertile lands in their territory, the Dutch determined to assume a hostile front, and to drive them away. Accordingly, Gen. Jan Jansen Van Ipendam—his very name was enough to frighten away the emigrants—was sent with two vessels and a military force, who routed the party upon the Schuylkill, destroying their fort and giving them a taste of the punishment that was likely to be meted out to them, if this experiment of trespass was repeated. The Swedes joined the Dutch in breaking up the settlement at Salem and driving away the New England intruders.

In 1642, Hollandaer was succeeded in the government of the Swedish Colony by John Printz, whose instructions for the management of affairs were drawn with much care by the officers of the company in Stockholm. "He was, first of all, to maintain friendly relations with the Indians, and by the advantage of low prices hold their trade. His next care was to cultivate enough grain for the wants of the colonists, and when this was insured, turn his attention to the culture of tobacco, the raising of cattle and sheep of a good species, the culture of the grape, and the raising of silk worms. The manufacture of salt by evaporation, and the search for metals and minerals were to be prosecuted, and inquiry into the establishment of fisheries, with a view to profit, especially the whale fishery, was to be made." It will be seen from these instructions that the far-sighted Swedish statesmen had formed an exalted conception of the resources of the new country, and had figured to themselves great possibilities from its future development. Visions of rich silk products, of the precious metals and gems from its mines, flocks upon a thousand hills that should rival in the softness of their downy fleeces the best products of the Indian looms, and the luscious clusters of the vine that could make glad the palate of the epicure filled their imaginations.

With two vessels, the *Stoork* and *Renown*, Printz set sail, and arrived at Fort Christina on the 15th of February, 1643. He was bred to the profession of arms, and was doubtless selected with an eye to his ability to holding possession of the land against the conflict that was likely to arise. He had been a Lieutenant of cavalry, and was withal a man of prodigious proportions, "who weighed," according to De Vries, "upward of 400 pounds, and drank three drinks at every meal." He entertained exalted notions of his dignity as Governor of the colony, and prepared to establish himself in his new dominions with some degree of magnificence. He brought with him from Sweden the bricks to be used for the construction of his royal dwelling. Upon an inspection of the settlement, he detected the inherent weakness of the location of Fort Christina for commanding the navigation of the river, and selected the island of Tinacum for the site of a new fort, called New Gottenburg, which was speedily erected and made strong with huge hemlock logs. In the midst of

the island, he built his royal residence, which was surrounded with trees and shubbery. He erected another fort near the mouth of Salem Creek, called Elsinborg, which he mounted with eight brass twelve-pounders, and garrisoned. Here all ships ascending the river were brought to, and required to await a permit from the Governor before proceeding to their destination. Gen. Van Ilpendam, who had been sent to drive away the intruders from New England, had remained after executing his commission as commandant at Fort Nassau; but having incurred the displeasure of Director Keift, he had been displaced, and was succeeded by Andreas Hudde, a crafty and politic agent of the Dutch Governor, who had no sooner arrived and become settled in his place than a conflict of authority sprang up between himself and the Swedish Governor. Dutch settlers secured a grant of land on the west bank of Delaware, and obtained possession by purchase from the Indians. This procedure kindled the wrath of Printz, who tore down the ensign of the company which had been erected in token of the power of Holland, and declared that he would have pulled down the colors of their High Mightinesses had they been erected on this the Swedish soil. That there might be no mistake about his claim to authority, the testy Governor issued a manifesto to his rival on the opposite bank, in which were these explicit declarations:

“Andreas Hudde! I remind you again, by this written warning, to discontinue the injuries of which you have been guilty against the Royal Majesty of Sweden, my most gracious Queen; against Her Royal Majesty's rights, pretensions, soil and land, without showing the least respect to the Royal Majesty's magnificence, reputation and dignity; and to do so no more, considering how little it would be becoming Her Royal Majesty to bear such gross violence, and what great disasters might originate from it, yea, might be expected. * * * All this I can freely bring forward in my own defense, to exculpate me from all future calamities, of which we give you a warning, and place it at your account. Dated New Gothenburg, 3d September, stil, veteri 1646.”

It will be noted from the repetition of the high sounding epithets applied to the Queen, that Printz had a very exalted idea of his own position as the Vicegerent of the Swedish monarch. Hudde responded, saying in reply: “The place we possess we hold in just deed, perhaps before the name of South River was heard of in Sweden.” This paper, upon its presentation, Printz flung to the ground in contempt, and when the messenger, who bore it, demanded an answer, Printz unceremoniously threw him out doors, and seizing a gun would have dispatched the Dutchman had he not been arrested; and whenever any of Hudde's men visited Tinicum they were sure to be abused, and frequently came back “bloody and bruised.” Hudde urged rights acquired by prior possession, but Printz answered: “The devil was the oldest possessor in hell, yet he, notwithstanding, would sometimes admit a younger one.” A vessel which had come to the Delaware from Manhattan with goods to barter to the Indians, was brought to, and ordered away. In vain did Hudde plead the rights acquired by previous possession, and finally treaty obligations existing between the two nations. Printz was inexorable, and peremptorily ordered the skipper away, and as his ship was not provided with the means of fighting its way up past the frowning battlements of Fort Elsinborg, his only alternative was to return to Manhattan and report the result to his employers.

Peter Stuyvesant, a man of a good share of native talent and force of character, succeeded to the chief authority over New Netherland in May, 1647. The affairs of his colony were not in an encouraging condition. The New England colonies were crowding upon him from the north and east, and the

Swedes upon the South River were occupying the territory which the Dutch for many years previous to the coming of Christina's colony had claimed. Amid the thickening complications, Stuyvesant had need of all his power of argument and executive skill. He entered into negotiations with the New England colonies for a peaceful settlement of their difficulties, getting the very best terms he could, without resorting to force; for, said his superiors, the officers of the company in Holland, who had an eye to dividends, "War cannot be for our advantage; the New England people are too powerful for us." A pacific policy was also preserved toward the Swedes. Hudde was retained at the head of Dutch affairs upon the Delaware, and he was required to make full reports of everything that was transpiring there in order that a clear insight might be gained of the policy likely to be pursued. Stuyvesant was entirely too shrewd a politician for the choleric Printz. He recommended to the company to plant a Dutch colony on the site of Zwanendal at the mouth of the river, another on the opposite bank, which, if effectually done, would command its navigation; and a third on the upper waters at Beversreede, which would intercept the intercourse of the native population. By this course of active colonizing, Stuyvesant rightly calculated that the Swedish power would be circumscribed, and finally, upon a favorable occasion, be crushed out.

Stuyvesant, that he might ascertain the nature and extent of the Swedish claims to the country, and examine into the complaints that were pouring in upon him of wrongs and indignities suffered by the Dutch at the hands of the Swedish power, in 1651 determined to visit the Delaware in his official capacity. He evidently went in some state, and Printz, who was doubtless impressed with the condescension of the Governor of all New Netherland in thus coming, was put upon his good behavior. Stuyvesant, by his address, got completely on the blind side of the Swedish chief, maintaining the garb of friendship and brotherly good-will, and insisting that the discussion of rights should be carried on in a peaceful and friendly manner, for we are informed that they mutually promised "not to commit any hostile or vexatious acts against one another, but to maintain together all neighborly friendship and correspondence, as good friends and allies are bound to do." Printz was thus, by this agreement, entirely disarmed and placed at a disadvantage; for the Dutch Governor took advantage of the armistice to acquire lands below Fort Christina, where he proceeded to erect a fort only five miles away, which he named Fort Casimir. This gave the Dutch a foothold upon the south bank, and in nearer proximity to the ocean than Fort Christina. Fort Nassau was dismantled and destroyed, as being no longer of use. In a conference with the Swedish Governor, Stuyvesant demanded to see documental proof of his right to exercise authority upon the Delaware, and the compass of the lands to which the Swedish Government laid claim. Printz prepared a statement in which he set out the "Swedish limits wide enough." But Stuyvesant demanded the documents, under the seal of the company, and characterized this writing as a "subterfuge," maintaining by documentary evidence, on his part, the Dutch West India Company's right to the soil.

Printz was great as a blusterer, and preserver of authority when personal abuse and kicks and cuffs could be resorted to without the fear of retaliation; but no match in statecraft for the wily Stuyvesant. To the plea of pre-occupation he had nothing to answer more than he had already done to Hudde's messenger respecting the government of Hades, and herein was the cause of the Swedes inherently weak. In numbers, too, the Swedes were feeble compared with the Dutch, who had ten times the population. But in diplomacy he had been entirely overreached. Fort Casimir, by its location, rendered

the rival Fort Elsinborg powerless, and under plea that the mosquitoes had become troublesome there, it was abandoned. Discovering, doubtless, that a cloud of complications was thickening over him, which he would be unable with the forces at his command to successfully withstand, he asked to be relieved, and, without awaiting an answer to his application, departed for Sweden, leaving his son-in-law, John Pappogoya, who had previously received marks of the royal favor, and been invested with the dignity of Lieutenant Governor, in supreme authority.

The Swedish company had by this time, no doubt, discovered that forcible opposition to Swedish occupancy of the soil upon Delaware was destined soon to come, and accordingly, as a precautionary measure, in November, 1653, the College of Commerce sent John Amundson Besch, with the commission of Captain in the Navy, to superintend the construction of vessels. Upon his arrival, he acquired lands suitable for the purpose of ship-building, and set about laying his keels. He was to have supreme authority over the naval force, and was to act in conjunction with the Governor in protecting the interests of the colony, but in such a manner that neither should decide anything without consulting the other.

On receiving the application of Printz to be relieved, the company appointed John Claude Rysingh, then Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, as Vice Director of New Sweden. He was instructed to fortify and extend the Swedish possessions, but without interrupting the friendship existing with the English or Dutch. He was to use his power of persuasion in inducing the latter to give up Fort Casimir, which was regarded as an intrusion upon Swedish possessions, but without resorting to hostilities, as it was better to allow the Dutch to occupy it than to have it fall into the hands of the English, "who are the more powerful, and, of course, the most dangerous in that country." Thus early was the prowess of England foreshadowed. Gov. Rysingh arrived in the Delaware, on the last day of May, 1654, and immediately demanded the surrender of Fort Casimir. Adriaen Van Tienhoven, an aide-de-camp on the staff of the Dutch commandant of the fort, was sent on board the vessel to demand of Gov. Rysingh by what right he claimed to dispossess the rightful occupants; but the Governor was not disposed to discuss the matter, and immediately landed a party and took possession without more opposition than wordy protests, the Dutch Governor saying, when called on to make defense, "What can I do? there is no powder." Rysingh, however, in justification of his course, stated to Tienhoven, after he had gained possession of the fort, that he was acting under orders from the crown of Sweden, whose ambassador at the Dutch Court, when remonstrating against the action of Gov. Stuyvesant in erecting and manning Fort Casimir had been assured, by the State's General and the offices of the West India Company, that they had not authorized the erection of this fort on Swedish soil, saying, "if our people are in your Excellency's way, drive them off." "Thereupon the Swedish Governor slapped Van Tienhoven on the breast, and said, 'Go! tell your Governor that.'" As the capture was made on Trinity Sunday, the name was changed from Fort Casimir to Fort Trinity.

Thus were the instructions of the new Governor, not to resort to force, but to secure possession of the fort by negotiation, complied with, but by a forced interpretation. For, although he had not actually come to battle, for the very good reason that the Dutch had no powder, and were not disposed to use their fists against fire arms, which the Swedes brandished freely, yet, in making his demand for the fort, he had put on the stern aspect of war.

Stuyvesant, on learning of the loss of Fort Casimir, sent a messenger to the

Delaware to invite Gov. Rysingh to come to Manhattan to hold friendly conference upon the subject of their difficulties. This Rysingh refused to do, and the Dutch Governor, probably desiring instructions from the home Government before proceeding to extremities, made a voyage to the West Indies for the purpose of arranging favorable regulations of trade with the colonies, though without the instructions, or even the knowledge of the States-General. Cromwell, who was now at the head of the English nation, by the policy of his agents, rendered this embassy of Stuyvesant abortive.

As soon as information of the conduct of Rysingh at Zwanendal was known in Holland, the company lost no time in disclaiming the representations which he had made of its willingness to have the fort turned over to the Swedes, and immediately took measures for restoring it and wholly dispossessing the Swedes of lands upon the Delaware. On the 16th of November, 1655, the company ordered Stuyvesant "to exert every nerve to avenge the insult, by not only replacing matters on the Delaware in their former position, but by driving the Swedes from every side of the river," though they subsequently modified this order in such manner as to allow the Swedes, after Fort Casimir had been taken, "to hold the land on which Fort Christina is built," with a garden to cultivate tobacco, because it appears that they had made the purchase with the previous knowledge of the company, thus manifesting a disinclination to involve Holland in a war with Sweden. "Two armed ships were forthwith commissioned; 'the drum was beaten daily for volunteers' in the streets of Amsterdam; authority was sent out to arm and equip, and if necessary to press into the company's service a sufficient number of ships for the expedition." In the meantime, Gov. Rysingh, who had inaugurated his reign by so bold a stroke of policy, determined to ingratiate himself into the favor of the Indians, who had been soured in disposition by the arbitrary conduct of the passionate Printz. He accordingly sent out on all sides an invitation to the native tribes to assemble on a certain day, by their chiefs and principal men, at the seat of government on Tinicum Island, to brighten the chain of friendship and renew their pledges of faith and good neighborhood.

On the morning of the appointed day, ten grand sachems with their attendants came, and with the formality characteristic of these native tribes, the council opened. Many and bitter were the complaints made against the Swedes for wrongs suffered at their hands, "chief among which was that many of their number had died, plainly pointing, though not explicitly saying it, to the giving of spirituous liquors as the cause." The new Governor had no answer to make to these complaints, being convinced, probably, that they were but too true. Without attempting to excuse or extenuate the past, Rysingh brought forward the numerous presents which he had taken with him from Sweden for the purpose. The sight of the piled-up goods produced a profound impression upon the minds of the native chieftains. They sat apart for conference before making any expression of their feelings. Naaman, the fast friend of the white man, and the most consequential of the warriors, according to Campanius, spoke: "Look," said he, "and see what they have brought to us." So saying, he stroked himself three times down the arm, which, among the Indians, was a token of friendship; afterward he thanked the Swedes on behalf of his people for the presents they had received, and said that friendship should be observed more strictly between them than ever before; that the Swedes and the Indians in Gov. Printz's time were as one body and one heart, striking his breast as he spoke, and that thenceforward they should be as one head; in token of which he took hold of his head with both hands, and made a motion

as if he were tying a knot, and then he made this comparison: "That, as the calabash was round, without any crack, so they should be a compact body without any fissure; and that if any should attempt to do any harm to the Indians, the Swedes should immediately inform them of it; and, on the other hand, the Indians would give immediate notice to the Christians, even if it were in the middle of the night." On this they were answered that that would be indeed a true and lasting friendship, if every one would agree to it; on which they gave a general shout in token of consent. Immediately on this the great guns were fired, which pleased them extremely, and they said, "*Poo, hoo, hoo; mokerick picon,*" that is to say "Hear and believe; the great guns are fired." Rysingh then produced all the treaties which had ever been concluded between them and the Swedes, which were again solemnly confirmed. "When those who had signed the deeds heard their names, they appeared to rejoice, but, when the names were read of those who were dead, they hung their heads in sorrow."

After the first ebullition of feeling had subsided on the part of the Dutch Company at Amsterdam, the winter passed without anything further being done than issuing the order to Stuyvesant to proceed against the Swedes. In the spring, however, a thirty-six-gun brig was obtained from the burgomasters of Amsterdam, which, with four other crafts of varying sizes, was prepared for duty, and the little fleet set sail for New Netherland. Orders were given for immediate action, though Director General Stuyvesant had not returned from the West Indies. Upon the arrival of the vessels at Manhattan, it was announced that "if any lovers of the prosperity and security of the province of New Netherland were inclined to volunteer, or to serve for reasonable wages, they should come forward," and whoever should lose a limb, or be maimed, was assured of a decent compensation. The merchantmen were ordered to furnish two of their crews, and the river boatmen were to be impressed. At this juncture a grave question arose: "Shall the Jews be enlisted?" It was decided in the negative; but in lieu of service, adult male Jews were taxed sixty-five stivers a head per month, to be levied by execution in case of refusal.

Stuyvesant had now arrived from his commercial trip, and made ready for opening the campaign in earnest. A day of prayer and thanksgiving was held to beseech the favor of Heaven upon the enterprise, and on the 5th of September, 1655, with a fleet of seven vessels and some 600 men, Stuyvesant hoisted sail and steered for the Delaware. Arrived before Fort Trinity (Casimir), the Director sent Capt. Smith and a drummer to summon the fort, and ordered a flank movement by a party of fifty picked men to cut off communication with Fort Christina and the headquarters of Gov. Rysingh. Swen Schute, the commandant of the garrison, asked permission to communicate with Rysingh, which was denied, and he was called on to prevent bloodshed. An interview in the valley midway between the fort and the Dutch batteries was held, when Schute asked to send an open letter to Rysingh. This was denied, and for a third time the fort was summoned. Impatient of delay, and in no temper for parley, the great guns were landed and the Dutch force ordered to advance. Schute again asked for a delay until morning, which was granted, as the day was now well spent and the Dutch would be unable to make the necessary preparations to open before morning. Early on the following day, Schute went on board the Dutch flag-ship, the *Balance*, and agreed to terms of surrender very honorable to his flag. He was permitted to send to Sweden, by the first opportunity, the cannon, nine in number, belonging to the crown of Sweden, to march out of the fort with twelve men, as his body guard, fully accoutered, and colors flying; the common soldiers to wear their side arms. The com-

mandant and other officers were to retain their private property, the muskets belonging to the crown were to be held until sent for, and finally the fort was to be surrendered, with all the cannon, ammunition, materials and other goods belonging to the West India Company. The Dutch entered the fort at noon with all the formality and glorious circumstance of war, and Dominie Megapolensis, Chaplain of the expedition, preached a sermon of thanksgiving on the following Sunday in honor of the great triumph.

While these signal events were transpiring at Casimir, Gov. Rysing, at his royal residence on Tinicum, was in utter ignorance that he was being despoiled of his power. A detachment of nine men had been sent by the Governor to Casimir to re-enforce the garrison, which came unawares upon the Dutch lines, and after a brief skirmish all but two were captured. Upon learning that the fort was invested, Factor Ellswyck was sent with a flag to inquire of the invaders the purpose of their coming. The answer was returned "To recover and retain our property." Rysing then communicated the hope that they would therewith rest content, and not encroach further upon Swedish territory, having, doubtless, ascertained by this time that the Dutch were too strong for him to make any effectual resistance. Stuyvesant returned an evasive answer, but made ready to march upon Fort Christina. It will be remembered that by the terms of the modified orders given for the reduction of the Swedes, Fort Christina was not to be disturbed. But the Dutch Governor's blood was now up, and he determined to make clean work while the means were in his hands. Discovering that the Dutch were advancing, Rysing spent the whole night in strengthening the defenses and putting the garrison in position to make a stout resistance. Early on the following day the invaders made their appearance on the opposite bank of Christina Creek, where they threw up defenses and planted their cannon. Forces were landed above the fort, and the place was soon invested on all sides, the vessels, in the meantime, having been brought into the mouth of the creek, their cannon planted west of the fort and on Timber Island. Having thus securely shut up the Governor and his garrison, Stuyvesant summoned him to surrender. Rysing could not in honor tamely submit, and at a council of war it was resolved to make a defense and "leave the consequence to be redressed by our gracious superiors." But their supply of powder barely sufficed for one round, and his force consisted of only thirty men. In the meantime, the Dutch soldiery made free with the property of the Swedes without the fort, killing their cattle and invading their homes. "At length the Swedish garrison itself showed symptoms of mutiny. The men were harassed with constant watching, provisions began to fail, many were sick, several had deserted, and Stuyvesant threatened, that, if they held out much longer, to give no quarter." A conference was held which ended by the return of Rysing to the fort more resolute than ever for defense. Finally Stuyvesant sent in his *ultimatum* and gave twenty-four hours for a final answer, the generous extent of time for consideration evincing the humane disposition of the commander of the invading army, or what is perhaps more probable his own lack of stomach for carnage. Before the expiration of the time allowed, the garrison capitulated, "after a siege of fourteen days, during which, very fortunately, there was a great deal more talking than cannonading, and no blood shed, except those of the goats, poultry and swine, which the Dutch troops laid their hands on. The twenty or thirty Swedes then marched out with their arms; colors flying, matches lighted, drums beating, and fifes playing, and the Dutch took possession of the fort, hauled down the Swedish flag and hoisted their own."

By the terms of capitulation, the Swedes, who wished to remain in the

country, were permitted to do so, on taking the oath of allegiance, and rights of property were to be respected under the sway of Dutch law. Gov. Rysingh, and all others who desired to return to Europe, were furnished passage, and by a secret provision, a loan of £300 Flemish was made to Rysingh, to be refunded on his arrival in Sweden, the cannon and other property belonging to the crown remaining in the hands of the Dutch until the loan was paid. Before withdrawing Stuyvesant offered to deliver over Fort Christina and the lands immediately about it to Rysingh, but this offer was declined with dignity, as the matter had now passed for arbitrament to the courts of the two nations.

The terms of the capitulation were honorable and liberal enough, but the Dutch authorities seem to have exercised little care in carrying out its provisions, or else the discipline in the service must have been very lax. For Rysingh had no sooner arrived at Manhattan, than he entered most vigorous protests against the violations of the provisions of the capitulation to Gov. Stuyvesant. He asserted that the property belonging to the Swedish crown had been left without guard or protection from pillage, and that he himself had not been assigned quarters suited to his dignity. He accused the Dutch with having broken open the church, and taken away all the cordage and sails of a new vessel, with having plundered the villages, Tinnakong, Uplandt, Finland, Printzdrorp and other places. "In Christina, the women were violently torn from their houses; whole buildings were destroyed; yea, oxen, cows, hogs and other creatures were butchered day after day; even the horses were not spared, but wantonly shot; the plantations destroyed, and the whole country so desolated that scarce any means were left for the subsistence of the inhabitants." "Your men carried off even my own property," said Rysingh, "with that of my family, and we were left like sheep doomed to the knife, without means of defense against the wild barbarians."

Thus the colony of Swedes and Fins on the South River, which had been planned by and had been the object of solicitude to the great monarch himself, and had received the fostering care of the Swedish Government, came to an end after an existence of a little more than seventeen years—1638-1655. But though it no longer existed as a colony under the government of the crown of Sweden, many of the colonists remained and became the most intelligent and law-abiding citizens, and constituted a vigorous element in the future growth of the State. Some of the best blood of Europe at this period flowed in the veins of the Swedes. "A love for Sweden," says Bancroft, "their dear mother country, the abiding sentiment of loyalty toward its sovereign, continued to distinguish the little band. At Stockholm, they remained for a century the objects of disinterested and generous regard; affection united them in the New World; and a part of their descendants still preserve their altar and their dwellings around the graves of their fathers."

This campaign of Stuyvesant, for the dispossessing of the Swedes of territory upon the Delaware, furnishes Washington Irving subject for some of the most inimitable chapters of broad humor, in his Knickerbocker's New York, to be found in the English language. And yet, in the midst of his side-splitting paragraphs, he indulges in a reflection which is worthy of remembrance. "He who reads attentively will discover the threads of gold which run throughout the web of history, and are invisible to the dull eye of ignorance. * * * By the treacherous surprisal of Fort Casimir, then, did the crafty Swedes enjoy a transient triumph, but drew upon their heads the vengeance of Peter Stuyvesant, who wrested all New Sweden from their hands. By the conquest of New Sweden, Peter Stuyvesant aroused the claims of Lord Balti-

more, who appealed to the cabinet of Great Britain, who subdued the whole province of New Netherlands. By this great achievement, the whole extent of North America, from Nova Scotia to the Floridas, was rendered one entire dependency upon the British crown. But mark the consequence: The hitherto scattered colonies being thus consolidated and having no rival colonies to check or keep them in awe, waxed great and powerful, and finally becoming too strong for the mother country, were enabled to shake off its bonds. But the chain of effects stopped not here; the successful revolution in America produced the sanguinary revolution in France, which produced the puissant Bonaparte, who produced the French despotism."

In March, 1656, the ship "Mercury," with 130 emigrants, arrived, the government at Stockholm having had no intimation of the Dutch conquest. An attempt was made to prevent a landing, and the vessel was ordered to report to Stuyvesant at Manhattan, but the order was disregarded and the colonists debarked and acquired lands. The Swedish Government was not disposed to submit to these high-handed proceedings of the Dutch, and the ministers of the two courts maintained a heated discussion of their differences. Finding the Dutch disposed to hold by force their conquests, the government of Sweden allowed the claim to rest until 1664. In that year, vigorous measures were planned to regain its claims upon the Delaware, and a fleet bearing a military force was dispatched for the purpose. But, having been obliged to put back on account of stress of weather, the enterprise was abandoned.

CHAPTER III.

JOHN PAUL JACQUET, 1655-57—JACOB ALRICHS, 1657-59—GOERAN VAN DYCK, 1657-58—WILLIAM BEEKMAN, 1658-63—ALEXANDER D'HINOYOSSA, 1659-64.

THE colonies upon the Delaware being now under exclusive control of the Dutch, John Paul Jaquet was appointed in November, 1655, as Vice Director, Derck Smidt having exercised authority after the departure of Stuyvesant. The expense of fitting out the expedition for the reduction of the Swedes was sorely felt by the West India Company, which had been obliged to borrow money for the purpose of the city of Amsterdam. In payment of this loan, the company sold to the city all the lands upon the south bank of the Delaware, from the ocean to Christina Creek, reaching back to the lands of the Minquas, which was designated Nieur Amstel. Again was there divided authority upon the Delaware. The government of the new possession was vested in a commission of forty residents of Amsterdam, who appointed Jacob Alrichs as Director, and sent him with a force of forty soldiers and 150 colonists, in three vessels, to assume the government, whereupon Jaquet relinquished authority over this portion of his territory. The company in communicating with Stuyvesant upon the subject of his course in dispossessing the Swedes, after duly considering all the complaints and remonstrances of the Swedish government, approved his conduct, "though they would not have been displeased had such a *formal* capitulation not taken place," adding as a parenthetical explanation of the word *formal* "what is written is too long preserved, and may be produced when not desired, whereas words not recorded are, in the lapse of time, forgotten, or may be explained away."

Stuyvesant still remained in supreme control over both the colony of the city and the colony of the company, to the immediate governorship of the latter of which, Goeran Van Dyck was appointed. But though settlements in the management of affairs were frequently made, they would not remain settled. There was conflict of authority between Alrichs and Van Dyck. The companies soon found that a grievous system of smuggling had sprung up. After a searching examination into the irregularities by Stuyvesant, who visited the Delaware for the purpose, he recommended the appointment of one general agent who should have charge of all the revenues of both colonies, and William Beekman was accordingly appointed. The company of the city seems not to have been satisfied with the profits of their investment, and accordingly made new regulations to govern settlement, by which larger returns would accrue. This action created discontent among the settlers, and many who were meditating the purchase of lands and the acquisition of homes, determined to go over into Maryland where Lord Baltimore was offering far more liberal terms of settlement. To add to the discomforts of the settlers, "the miasms which the low alluvial soil and the rank and decomposed vegetation of a new country engenders," produced wasting sicknesses. When the planting was completed, and the new soil, for ages undisturbed, had been thoroughly stirred, the rains set in which descended almost continuously, producing fever and ague and dysentery. Scarcely a family escaped the epidemic. Six in the family of Director Alrichs were attacked, and his wife died. New colonists came without provisions, which only added to the distress. "Scarcity of provisions," says O'Calaghan, "naturally followed the failure of the crops; 900 schepels of grain had been sown in the spring. They produced scarcely 600 at harvest. Rye rose to three guilders the bushel; peas to eight guilders the sack; salt was twelve guilders the bushel at New Amsterdam; cheese and butter were not to be had, and when a man journeys he can get nothing but dry bread, or he must take a pot or kettle along with him to cook his victuals." "The place had now got so bad a name that the whole river could not wash it clean." The exactions of the city company upon its colony, not only did not bring increased revenue, but by dispersing the honest colonists, served to notify Lord Baltimore—who had laid claim to the lands upon Delaware, on account of original discovery by Lord De la War, from whom the river takes its name, and from subsequent charter of the British crown, covering territory from the 38th to the 40th degree of latitude—of the weakness of the colonies, and persuaded him that now was a favorable opportunity to enforce his claims. Accordingly, Col. Utie, with a number of delegates, was dispatched to demand that the Dutch should quit the place, or declare themselves subjects of Lord Baltimore, adding, "that if they hesitated, they should be responsible for whatever innocent blood might be shed."

Excited discussions ensued between the Dutch authorities and the agents of the Maryland government, and it was finally agreed to refer the matter to Gov. Stuyvesant, who immediately sent Commissioners to the Chesapeake to settle differences, and enter into treaty regulations for the mutual return of fugitives, and dispatched sixty soldiers to the Delaware to assist in preserving order, and resisting the English, should an attempt be made to dispossess the Dutch.

Upon the death of Alrichs, which occurred in 1659, Alexander D'Hinoyossa was appointed Governor of the city colony. The new Governor was a man of good business capacity, and sought to administer the affairs of his colony for the best interests of the settlers, and for increasing the revenues of the company. To further the general prosperity, the company negotiated a new loan

with which to strengthen and improve its resources. This liberal policy had the desired effect. The Swedes, who had settled above on the river, moved down, and acquired homes on the lands of the city colony. The Fins and discontented Dutch, who had gone to Maryland, returned and brought with them some of the English settlers.

Discouraged by the harassing conflicts of authority which seemed interminable, the West India Company transferred all its interests on the east side of the river to the colony of the city, and upon the visit of D'Hinoyossa to Holland in 1663, he secured for himself the entire and exclusive government of the colonies upon the Delaware, being no longer subject to the authority of Stuyvesant.

Encouraged by liberal terms of settlement, and there being now a prospect of stable government, emigrants were attracted thither. A Mennonite community came in a body. "Clergymen were not allowed to join them, nor any 'intractable people such as those in communion with the Roman See, usurious Jews, English stiff-necked Quakers, Puritans, foolhardy believers in the millennium, and obstinate modern pretenders to revelation.'" They were obliged to take an oath never to seek for an office; Magistrates were to receive no compensation, "not even a stiver." The soil and climate were regarded as excellent, and when sufficiently peopled, the country would be the "finest on the face of the globe."

CHAPTER IV.

RICHARD NICHOLS, 1664-67—ROBERT NEEDHAM, 1664-68—FRANCIS LOVELACE, 1667-73—JOHN CARR, 1668-73—ANTHONY COLVE, 1673-74—PETER ALRICH, 1673-74.

AFFAIRS were scarcely arranged upon the Delaware, and the dawning of a better day for the colonists ushered in, before new complications began to threaten the subversion of the whole Dutch power in America. The English had always claimed the entire Atlantic seaboard. Under Cromwell, the Navigation act was aimed at Dutch interests in the New World. Captain John Scott, who had been an officer in the army of Charles I, having obtained some show of authority from the Governor of Connecticut, had visited the towns upon the west end of Long Island, where was a mixed population of Dutch and English, and where he claimed to have purchased large tracts of land, and had persuaded them to unite under his authority in setting up a government of their own. He visited England and "petitioned the King to be invested with the government of Long Island, or that the people thereof be allowed to choose yearly a Governor and Assistants." By his representation, an inquiry was instituted by the King's council, "as to his majesty's title to the premises; the intrusions of the Dutch; their deportment; management of the country; strength, trade and government; and lastly, of the means necessary to induce or force them to acknowledge the King, or if necessary, to expel them together from the country." The visit of Scott, and his prayer to the King for a grant of Long Island, was the occasion of inaugurating a policy, which resulted in the overthrow of Dutch rule in America. But the attention of English statesmen had for some time been turned to the importance of the territory which the Dutch colonies had occupied, and a belief that Dutch trade in the New World was yielding great returns, stimulated inquiry. James,

Duke of York, brother of the King, who afterward himself became King, was probably at this time the power behind the throne that was urging on action looking to the dispossession of the Dutch. The motive which seemed to actuate him was the acquisition of personal wealth and power. He saw, as he thought, a company of merchants in Amsterdam accumulating great wealth out of these colonies, and he meditated the transfer of this wealth to himself. He was seconded in this project by the powerful influence of Sir George Downing, who had been Envoy at The Hague, under Cromwell, and was now under Charles II. "Keen, bold, subtle, active, and observant, but imperious and unscrupulous, disliking and distrusting the Dutch," he had watched every movement of the company's granted privileges by the States General, and had reported everything to his superiors at home. "The whole bent," says O'Calaghan, "of this man's mind was constantly to hold up before the eyes of his countrymen the growing power of Holland and her commercial companies, their immense wealth and ambition, and the danger to England of permitting these to progress onward unchecked."

After giving his testimony before the council, Scott returned to America with a letter from the King recommending his interests to the co-operation and protection of the New England colonies. On arriving in Connecticut, he was commissioned by the Governor of that colony to incorporate Long Island under Connecticut jurisdiction. But the Baptists, Quakers and Mennonites, who formed a considerable part of the population, "dreaded falling into the hands of the Puritans." In a quaint document commencing, "In the behalfe of sum hundreds of English here planted on the west end of Long Island wee address," etc., they besought Scott to come and settle their difficulties. On his arrival he acquainted them with the fact, till then unknown, that King Charles had granted the island to the Duke of York, who would soon assert his rights. Whereupon the towns of Hemstede, Newwarke, Crafford, Hastings, Folestone and Gravesend, entered into a "combination" as they termed it, resolved to elect deputies to draw up laws, choose magistrates, and empowered Scott to act as their President; in short set up the first independent State in America. Scott immediately set out at the head of 150 men, horse and foot, to subdue the island.

On the 22d of March, 1664, Charles II made a grant of the whole of Long Island, and all the adjoining country at the time in possession of the Dutch, to the Duke of York. Borrowing four men-of-war of the king, James sent them in command of Col. Richard Nicholls, an old officer, with whom was associated Sir Robert Carr, Sir George Cartwright, and Samuel Maverick, Esq., and a force of 450 men, to dispossess the Dutch. To insure the success of the expedition, letters were addressed to each of the Governors of the New England colonies, enjoining upon them to unite in giving aid by men and material to Nicholls. The fleet sailed directly for Boston, where it was expected, and whence, through one Lord, the Dutch were notified of its coming. The greatest consternation was aroused upon the receipt of this intelligence, and the most active preparations were making for defense. But in the midst of these preparations, notice was received from the Chambers at Amsterdam, doubtless inspired by the English, that "no apprehension of any public enemy or danger from England need be entertained. That the King was only desirous to reduce the colonies to uniformity in church and state, and with this view was dispatching some Commissioners with two or three frigates to New England to introduce Episcopacy in that quarter." Thrown completely off his guard by this announcement, the Director General, Stuyvesant abandoned all preparations for resistance, and indulged in no anticipations of a hostile visitation. Thus

were three full weeks lost in which the colonies might have been put in a very good state of defense.

Nicholls on arriving in American waters, touched at Boston and Connecticut, where some aid was received, and then hastened forward to Manhattan. Stuyvesant had but a day or two before learned of the arrival, and of the hostile intent. Scarcely had he issued orders for bringing out his forces and for fortifying before Nicholls scattered proclamations through the colony promising to protect all who submitted to his Brittanic majesty in the undisturbed possession of their property, and made a formal summons upon Stuyvesant to surrender the country to the King of Great Britain. The Director found that he had an entirely different enemy to treat with from Rysingh, and a few half-armed Swedes and Fins upon the Delaware. Wordy war ensued between the Commissioners and the Director, and the English Governor finding that Stuyvesant not in the temper to yield, landed a body of his soldiers upon the lower end of the island, and ordered Hyde, the commander of the fleet, to lay the frigates broadside before the city. It was a critical moment. Stuyvesant was standing on one of the points of the fort when he saw the frigates approaching. The gunner stood by with burning match, prepared to fire on the fleet, and Stuyvesant seemed on the point of giving the order. But he was restrained, and a further communication was sent to Nicholls, who would listen to nothing short of the full execution of his mission. Still Stuyvesant held out. The inhabitants implored, but rather than surrender "he would be carried a corpse to his grave." The town was, however, in no condition to stand a siege. The powder at the fort would only suffice for one day of active operations. Provisions were scarce. The inhabitants were not disposed to be sacrificed, and the disaffection among them spread to the soldiers. They were overheard muttering, "Now we hope to pepper those devilish traders who have so long salted us; we know where booty is to be found, and where the young women live who wear gold chains."

The Rev. Jannes Myapoleuses seems to have been active in negotiations and opposed to the shedding of blood. A remonstrance drawn by him was finally adopted and signed by the principal men, and presented to the Director General, in which the utter hopelessness of resistance was set forth, and Stuyvesant finally consented to capitulate. Favorable terms were arranged, and Nicholls promised that if it should be finally agreed between the English and Dutch governments that the province should be given over to Dutch rule, he would peacefully yield his authority. Thus without a gun being fired, the English made conquest of the Manhattoes.

Sir Robert Carr, with two frigates and an ample force, was dispatched to the Delaware to reduce the settlements there to English rule. The planters, whether Dutch or Swedes, were to be insured in the peaceable possession of their property, and the magistrates were to be continued in office.

Sailing past the fort, he disseminated among the settlers the news of the surrender of Stuyvesant, and the promises of protection which Nicholls had made use of. But Gov. D'Hinoyossa was not disposed to heed the demand for surrender without a struggle. Whereupon Carr landed his forces and stormed the place. After a fruitless but heroic resistance, in which ten were wounded and three were killed, the Governor was forced to surrender. Thus was the complete subversion of the State's General in America consummated, and the name of New Amsterdam gave place to that of New York, from the name of the English proprietor, James, Duke of York.

The resistance offered by D'Hinoyossa formed a pretext for shameless plunder. Carr, in his report which shows him to have been a lawless fel-

low, says, "Ye soldiers never stoping untill they stormed ye fort, and sae consequently to plundering; the seamen, noe less given to that sport, were quickly within, and have gotten good store of booty." Carr seized the farm of D'Hinoyossa, his brother, John Carr, that of Sheriff Sweringen, and Ensign Stock that of Peter Alrichs. The produce of the land for that year was seized, together with a cargo of goods that was unsold. "Even the inoffensive Mennonists, though non-combatant from principle, did not escape the sack and plunder to which the whole river was subjected by Carr and his marauders. A boat was dispatched to their settlement, which was stripped of everything, to a very naile."

Nicholls, on hearing of the rapacious conduct of his subordinate, visited the Delaware, removed Carr, and placed Robert Needham in command. Previous to dispatching his fleet to America, in June, 1664, the Duke of York had granted to John, Lord Berkeley, Baron of Stratton, and Sir George Carteret, of Saltrum in Devon, the territory of New Jersey, bounded substantially as the present State, and this, though but little settled by the Dutch, had been included in the terms of surrender secured by Nicholls. In many ways, he showed himself a man of ability and discretion. He drew up with signal success a body of laws, embracing most of the provisions which had been in force in the English colonies, which were designated the Duke's Laws.

In May, 1667, Col. Francis Lovelace was appointed Governor in place of Nicholls, and soon after taking charge of affairs, drew up regulations for the government of the territory upon the Delaware, and dispatched Capt. John Carr to act there as his Deputy Governor. It was provided that whenever complaint duly sworn to was made, the Governor was to summon "the schout, Hans Block, Israel Helm, Peter Rambo, Peter Cock and Peter Alrichs, or any two of them, as counsellors, to advise him, and determine by the major vote what is just, equitable and necessary in the case in question." It was further provided that all men should be punished in an exemplary manner, though with moderation; that the laws should be frequently communicated to the counsellors, and that in cases of difficulty recourse should be had to the Governor and Council at New York.

In 1668, two murders were perpetrated by Indians, which caused considerable disturbance and alarm throughout the settlements. These capital crimes appear to have been committed while the guilty parties were maddened by liquor. So impressed were the sachems and leading warriors of the baneful effects of strong drink, that they appeared before the Council and besought its authority to utterly prohibit the sale of it to any of their tribes. These requests were repeated, and finally, upon the advice of Peter Alrichs, "the Governor (Lovelace) prohibited, *on pain of death*, the selling of powder, shot and strong liquors to the Indians, and writ to Carr on the occasion to use the utmost vigilance and caution."

The native murderers were not apprehended, as it was difficult to trace them; but the Indians themselves were determined to ferret them out. One was taken and shot to death, who was the chief offender, but the other escaped and was never after heard of. The chiefs summoned their young men, and in presence of the English warned them that such would be the fate of all offenders. Proud justly remarks: "This, at a time when the Indians were numerous and strong and the Europeans few and weak, was a memorable act of justice, and a proof of true friendship to the English, greatly alleviating the fear, for which they had so much reason among savages, in this then wilderness country."

In 1669, a reputed son of the distinguished Swedish General, Connings-

marke, commonly called the Long Fin, with another of his nationality, Henry Coleman, a man of property, and familiar with the language and habits of the Indians, endeavored to incite an insurrection to throw off the English rule and establish the Swedish supremacy. The Long Fin was apprehended, and was condemned to die; but upon reconsideration his sentence was commuted to whipping and to branding with the letter R. He was brought in chains to New York, where he was incarcerated in the Stadt-house for a year, and was then transported to Barbadoes to be sold. Improvements in the modes of administering justice were from time to time introduced. New Castle was made a corporation, to be governed by a Bailiff and six associates. Duties on importations were laid, and Capt. Martin Pringer was appointed to collect and make due returns of them to Gov. Lovelace.

In 1673, the French monarch, Louis XIV, declared war against the Netherlands, and with an army of over 200,000 men moved down upon that devoted country. In conjunction with the land force, the English, with a powerful armament, descended upon the Dutch waters. The aged Du Ruyter and the youthful Van Tromp put boldly to sea to meet the invaders. Three great naval battles were fought upon the Dutch coast on the 7th and 14th of June, and the 6th of August, in which the English forces were finally repulsed and driven from the coast. In the meantime, the inhabitants, abandoning their homes, cut the dikes which held back the sea, and invited inundation. Deeming this a favorable opportunity to regain their possessions wrenched from them in the New World, the Dutch sent a small fleet under Commodores Cornelius Evertse and Jacobus Benkes, to New York, to demand the surrender of all their previous possessions. Gov. Lovelace happened to be absent, and his representative, Capt. John Manning, surrendered with but brief resistance, and the magistrates from Albany, Esopus, East Jersey and Long Island, on being summoned to New York, swore fealty to the returning Dutch power. Anthony Colve, as Governor, was sent to Delaware, where the magistrates hastened to meet him and submit themselves to his authority. Property in the English Government was confiscated; Gov. Lovelace returned to England, and many of the soldiers were carried prisoners to Holland. Before their departure, Commodores Evertse and Benkes, who styled themselves "The honorable and awful council of war, for their high mightinesses, the State's General of the United Netherlands; and his Serene Highness, the Prince of Orange," commissioned Anthony Colve, a Captain of foot, on the 12th of August, 1673, to be Governor General of "New Netherlands, with all its appendences," and on the 19th of September following, Peter Alrichs, who had manifested his subserviency and his pleasure at the return of Dutch ascendancy, was appointed by Colve Deputy Governor upon the Delaware. A body of laws was drawn up for his instruction, and three courts of justice were established, at New Castle, Chester and Lewistown. Capt. Manning on his return to England was charged with treachery for delivering up the fort at New York without resistance, and was sentenced by a court martial "to have his sword broken over his head in public, before the city hall, and himself rendered incapable of wearing a sword and of serving his Majesty for the future in any public trust in the Government."

But the revolution which had been affected so easily was of short duration. On the 9th of February, 1674, peace was concluded between England and Holland, and in the articles of pacification it was provided "that whatsoever countries, islands, towns, ports, castles or forts, have or shall be taken, on both sides, since the time that the late unhappy war broke out, either in Europe, or elsewhere, shall be restored to the former lord and proprietor, in the same con-

dition they shall be in when the peace itself shall be proclaimed, after which time there shall be no spoil nor plunder of the inhabitants, no demolition of fortifications, nor carrying away of guns, powder, or other military stores which belonged to any castle or port at the time when it was taken." This left no room for controversy about possession. But that there might be no legal bar nor loophole for question of absolute right to his possessions, the Duke of York secured from the King on the 29th of June following, a new patent covering the former grant, and two days thereafter sent Sir Edmund Andros, to possess and govern the country. He arrived at New York and took peaceable possession on the 31st of October, and two days thereafter it was resolved in council to reinstate all the officers upon Delaware as they were at the surrender to the Dutch, except Peter Alrichs, who for his forwardness in yielding his power was relieved. Capt. Edmund Cantwell and William Tom were sent to occupy the fort at New Castle, in the capacities of Deputy Governor and Secretary. In May, 1675, Gov. Andros visited the Delaware, and held court at New Castle "in which orders were made relative to the opening of roads, the regulation of church property and the support of preaching, the prohibition of the sale of liquors to the Indians, and the distillation thereof by the inhabitants." On the 23d of September, 1676, Cantwell was superseded by John Collier, as Vice Governor, when Ephraim Hermans became Secretary.

As was previously observed, Gov. Nicholls, in 1664, made a complete digest of all the laws and usages in force in the English-speaking colonies in America, which were known as the Duke's Laws. That these might now be made the basis of judicature throughout the Duke's possessions, they were, on the 25th of September, 1676, formally proclaimed and published by Gov. Lovelace, with a suitable ordinance introducing them. It may here be observed, that, in the administration of Gov. Hartranft, by act of the Legislature of June 12, 1878, the Duke's Laws were published in a handsome volume, together with the Charter and Laws instituted by Penn, and historical notes covering the early history of the State, under the direction of John B. Linn, Secretary of the commonwealth, edited by Staughton George, Benjamin M. Nead, and Thomas McCamant, from an old copy preserved among the town records of Hempstead, Long Island, the seat of the independent State which had been set up there by John Scott before the coming of Nicholls. The number of taxable male inhabitants between the ages of sixteen and sixty years, in 1677, for Upland and New Castle, was 443, which by the usual estimate of seven to one would give the population 3,101 for this district. Gov. Collier having exceeded his authority by exercising judicial functions, was deposed by Andros, and Capt. Christopher Billop was appointed to succeed him. But the change resulted in little benefit to the colony; for Billop was charged with many irregularities, "taking possession of the fort and turning it into a stable, and the court room above into a hay and fodder loft; debarring the court from sitting in its usual place in the fort, and making use of soldiers for his own private purposes."

The hand of the English Government bore heavily upon the denomination of Christians called Friends or Quakers, and the earnest-minded, conscientious worshipers, uncompromising in their faith, were eager for homes in a land where they should be absolutely free to worship the Supreme Being. Berkeley and Carteret, who had bought New Jersey, were Friends, and the settlements made in their territory were largely of that faith. In 1675, Lord Berkeley sold his undivided half of the province to John Fenwicke, in trust for Edward Byllinge, also Quakers, and Fenwicke sailed in the *Griffith*, with a company of Friends who settled at Salem, in West Jersey. Byllinge, having

become involved in debt, made an assignment of his interest for the benefit of his creditors, and William Penn was induced to become trustee jointly with Gowen Lawrie and Nicholas Lucas. Penn was a devoted Quaker, and he was of that earnest nature that the interests of his friends and Christian devotees were like his own personal interests. Hence he became zealous in promoting the welfare of the colony. For its orderly government, and that settlers might have assurance of stability in the management of affairs, Penn drew up "Concessions and agreements of the proprietors, freeholders and inhabitants of West New Jersey in America" in forty-four chapters. Foreseeing difficulty from divided authority, Penn secured a division of the province by "a line of partition from the east side of Little Egg Harbor, straight north, through the country to the utmost branch of the Delaware River." Penn's half was called New West Jersey, along the Delaware side, Carteret's New East Jersey along the ocean shore. Penn's purposes and disposition toward the settlers, as the founder of a State, are disclosed by a letter which he wrote at this time to a Friend, Richard Hartshorn, then in America: "We lay a foundation for after ages to understand their liberty, as men and Christians; that they may not be brought into bondage, but by their own consent; for we put the power in the people. * * So every man is capable to choose or to be chosen; no man to be arrested, condemned, or molested, in his estate, or liberty, but by twelve men of the neighborhood; no man to lie in prison for debt, but that his estate satisfy, as far as it will go, and he be set at liberty to work; no man to be called in question, or molested for his conscience." Lest any should be induced to leave home and embark in the enterprise of settlement unadvisedly, Penn wrote and published a letter of caution, "That in whomsoever a desire to be concerned in this intended plantation, such would weigh the thing before the Lord, and not headily, or rashly, conclude on any such remove, and that they do not offer violence to the tender love of their near kindred and relations, but soberly, and conscientiously endeavor to obtain their good wills; that whether they go or stay, it may be of good savor before the Lord and good people."

CHAPTER V.

SIR EDMUND ANDROS, 1674-81—EDMUND CANTWELL, 1674-76—JOHN COLLIER, 1676-77—CHRISTOPHER BILLOP, 1677-81.

WILLIAM PENN, as Trustee, and finally as part owner of New Jersey, became much interested in the subject of colonization in America. Many of his people had gone thither, and he had given much prayerful study and meditation to the amelioration of their condition by securing just laws for their government. His imagination pictured the fortunate condition of a State where the law-giver should alone study the happiness of his subjects, and his subjects should be chiefly intent on rendering implicit obedience to just laws. From his experience in the management of the Jerseys, he had doubtless discovered that if he would carry out his ideas of government successfully, he must have a province where his voice would be potential and his will supreme. He accordingly cast about for the acquirement of such a land in the New World.

Penn had doubtless been stimulated in his desires by the very roseate accounts of the beauty and excellence of the country, its salubrity of climate, its

balmy airs, the fertility of its soil, and the abundance of the native fish, flesh and fowl. In 1680, one Malhon Stacy wrote a letter which was largely circulated in England, in which he says: "It is a country that produceth all things for the support and furtherance of man, in a plentiful manner. * * * I have seen orchards laden with fruit to admiration; their very limbs torn to pieces with weight, most delicious to the taste, and lovely to behold. I have seen an apple tree, from a pippin-kernel, yield a barrel of curious cider; and peaches in such plenty that some people took their carts a peach gathering; I could not but smile at the conceit of it; they are very delicious fruit, and hang almost like our onions, that are tied on ropes. I have seen and know, this summer, forty bushels of bold wheat of one bushel sown. From May till Michaelmas, great store of very good wild fruits as strawberries, cranberries and hurtleberries, which are like our billberries in England, only far sweeter; the cranberries, much like cherries for color and bigness, which may be kept till fruit comes again; an excellent sauce is made of them for venison, turkeys, and other great fowl, and they are better to make tarts of than either goosberries or cherries; we have them brought to our houses by the Indians in great plenty. My brother Robert had as many cherries this year as would have loaded several carts. As for venison and fowls, we have great plenty; we have brought home to our countries by the Indians, seven or eight fat bucks in a day. We went into the river to catch herrings after the Indian fashion. * * * We could have filled a three-bushel sack of as good large herrings as ever I saw. And as to beef and pork, here is great plenty of it, and good sheep. The common grass of this country feeds beef very fat. Indeed, the country, take it as a wilderness, is a brave country."

The father of William Penn had arisen to distinction in the British Navy. He was sent in Cromwell's time, with a considerable sea and land force, to the West Indies, where he reduced the Island of Jamaica under English rule. At the restoration, he gave in his adhesion to the royal cause. Under James, Duke of York, Admiral Penn commanded the English fleet which descended upon the Dutch coast, and gained a great victory over the combined naval forces led by Van Opdam. For this great service to his country, Penn was knighted, and became a favorite at court, the King and his brother, the Duke, holding him in cherished remembrance. At his death, there was due him from the crown the sum of £16,000, a portion of which he himself had advanced for the sea service. Filled with the romantic idea of colonization, and enamored with the sacred cause of his people, the son, who had come to be regarded with favor for his great father's sake, petitioned King Charles II to grant him, in liquidation of this debt, "a tract of land in America, lying north of Maryland, bounded east by the Delaware River, on the west limited as Maryland, and northward to extend as far as plantable." There were conflicting interests at this time which were being warily watched at court. The petition was submitted to the Privy Council, and afterward to the Lords of the committee of plantations. The Duke of York already held the counties of New Castle, Kent and Sussex. Lord Baltimore held a grant upon the south, with an indefinite northern limit, and the agents of both these territories viewed with a jealous eye any new grant that should in any way trench upon their rights. These claims were fully debated and heard by the Lords, and, being a matter in which the King manifested special interest, the Lord Chief Justice, North, and the Attorney General, Sir William Jones, were consulted both as to the grant itself, and the form or manner of making it. Finally, after a careful study of the whole subject, it was determined by the highest authority in the Government to grant to Penn a larger tract than he had asked

for, and the charter was drawn with unexampled liberality, in unequivocal terms of gift and perpetuity of holding, and with remarkable minuteness of detail, and that Penn should have the advantage of any double meaning conveyed in the instrument, the twenty-third and last section provides: "And, if perchance hereafter any doubt or question should arise concerning the true sense and meaning of any word, clause or sentence contained in this our present charter, we will ordain and command that at all times and in all things such interpretation be made thereof, and allowed in any of our courts whatsoever as shall be adjudged most advantageous and favorable unto the said William Penn, his heirs and assigns."

It was a joyful day for Penn when he finally reached the consummation of his wishes, and saw himself invested with almost dictatorial power over a country as large as England itself, destined to become a populous empire. But his exultation was tempered with the most devout Christian spirit, fearful lest in the exercise of his great power he might be led to do something that should be displeasing to God. To his dear friend, Robert Turner, he writes in a modest way: "My true love in the Lord salutes thee and dear friends that love the Lord's precious truth in those parts. Thine I have, and for my business here know that after many waitings, watchings, solicitings and disputes in council, this day my country was confirmed to me under the great seal of England, with large powers and privileges, by the name of Pennsylvania, a name the King would give it in honor of my father. I chose New Wales, being, as this, a pretty hilly country; but Penn being Welsh for a head, as Penmanmoire in Wales, and Penrith in Cumberland, and Penn in Buckinghamshire, the highest land in England, called this Pennsylvania, which is the high or head woodlands; for I proposed, when the Secretary, a Welshman, refused to have it called New Wales, Sylvania, and they added Penn to it; and though I much opposed it, and went to the King to have it struck out and altered, he said it was past, and would take it upon him; nor could twenty guineas move the Under Secretary to vary the name; for I feared lest it should be looked on as a vanity in me, and not as a respect in the King, as it truly was to my father, whom he often mentions with praise. Thou mayest communicate my grant to Friends, and expect shortly my proposals. It is a clear and just thing, and my God, that has given it me through many difficulties, will, I believe, bless and make it the seed of a nation. I shall have a tender care to the government, that it be well laid at first."

Penn had asked that the western boundary should be the same as that of Maryland; but the King made the width from east to west five full degrees. The charter limits were "all that tract, or part, of land, in America, with the islands therein contained as the same is bounded, on the east by Delaware River, from twelve miles distance northwards of New Castle town, unto the three and fortieth degree of northern latitude. * * * *"

The said land to extend westward five degrees in longitude, to be computed from the said eastern bounds; and the said lands to be bounded on the north by the beginning of the three and fortieth degree of northern latitude, and, on the south, by a circle drawn at twelve miles distance from New Castle northward and westward unto the beginning of the fortieth degree of northern latitude; and then by a straight line westward to the limits of longitude above mentioned."

It is evident that the royal secretaries did not well understand the geography of this section, for by reference to a map it will be seen that the beginning of the fortieth degree, that is, the end of the thirty-ninth, cuts the District of Columbia, and hence Baltimore, and the greater part of Maryland

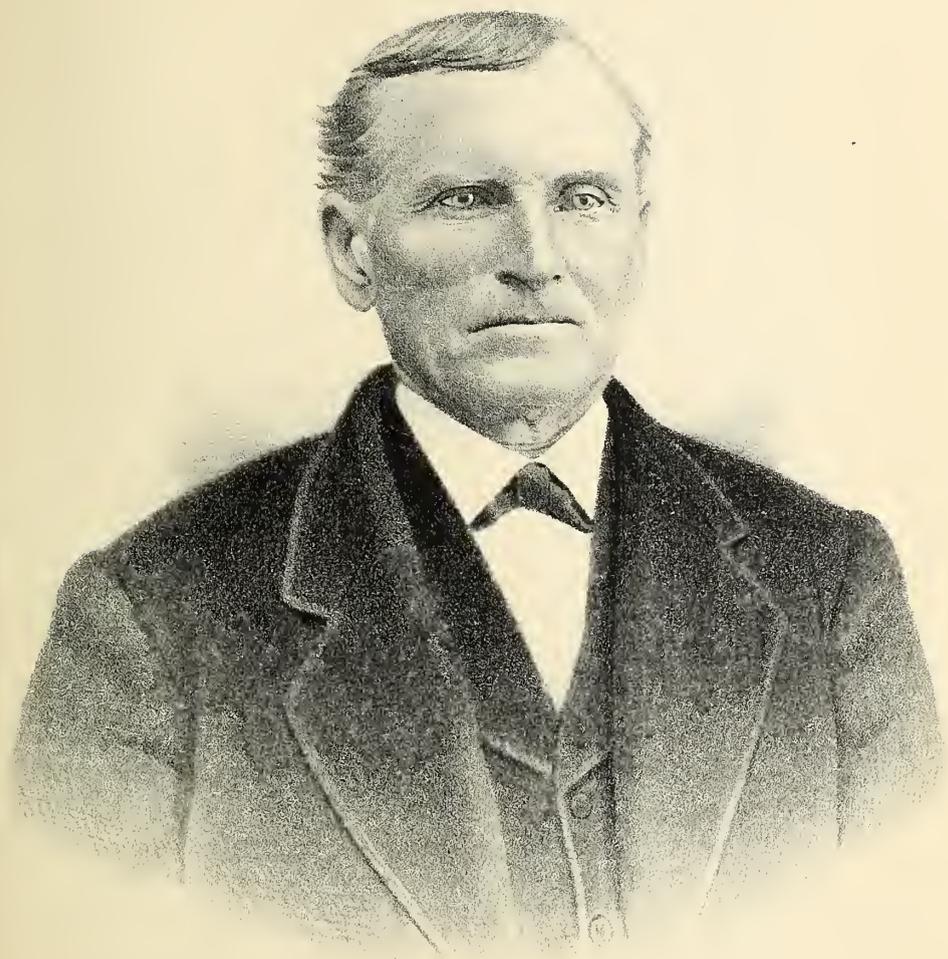
and a good slice of Virginia would have been included in the clear terms of the chartered limits of Pennsylvania. But the charters of Maryland and Virginia antedated this of Pennsylvania. Still, the terms of the Penn charter were distinct, the beginning of the fortieth degree, whereas those of Maryland were ambiguous, the northern limit being fixed at the fortieth degree; but whether at the beginning or at the ending of the fortieth was not stated. Penn claimed three full degrees of latitude, and when it was found that a controversy was likely to ensue, the King, by the hand of his royal minister, Conway, issued a further declaration, dated at Whitehall, April 2, 1681, in which the wording of the original chartered limits fixed for Pennsylvania were quoted verbatim, and his royal pleasure declared that these limits should be respected "as they tender his majesty's displeasure." This was supposed to settle the matter. But Lord Baltimore still pressed his claim, and the question of southern boundary remained an open one, causing much disquietude to Penn, requiring watchful care at court for more than half a century, and until after the proprietor's death.

We gather from the terms of the charter itself that the King, in making the grant, was influenced "by the commendable desire of Penn to enlarge our British Empire, and promote such useful commodities as may be of benefit to us and our dominions, as also to reduce savage nations by just and gentle manners, to the love of civil society and Christian religion," and out of "regard to the memory and merits of his late father, in divers services, and particularly to his conduct, courage and discretion, under our dearest brother, James, Duke of York, in the signal battle and victory, fought and obtained, against the Dutch fleet, commanded by the Herr Van Opdam in 1665."

The motive for obtaining it on the part of Penn may be gathered from the following extract of a letter to a friend: "For my country I eyed the Lord in obtaining it; and more was I drawn inward to look to Him, and to owe it to His hand and power than to any other way. I have so obtained and desire to keep it, that I may be unworthy of His love, but do that which may answer His kind providence and people."

The charter of King Charles II was dated April 2, 1681. Lest any trouble might arise in the future from claims founded on the grant previously made to the Duke of York, of "Long Island and adjacent territories occupied by the Dutch," the prudent forethought of Penn induced him to obtain a deed, dated August 31, 1682, of the Duke, for Pennsylvania, substantially in the terms of the royal charter. But Penn was still not satisfied. He was cut off from the ocean except by the uncertain navigation of one narrow stream. He therefore obtained from the Duke a grant of New Castle and a district of twelve miles around it, dated on the 24th of August, 1682, and on the same day a further grant from the Duke of a tract extending to Cape Henlopen, embracing the two counties of Kent and Sussex, the two grants comprising what were known as the territories, or the three lower counties, which were for many years a part of Pennsylvania, but subsequently constituted the State of Delaware.

Being now satisfied with his province, and that his titles were secure, Penn drew up such a description of the country as from his knowledge he was able to give, which, together with the royal charter and proclamation, terms of settlement, and other papers pertaining thereto, he published and spread broadcast through the kingdom, taking special pains doubtless to have the documents reach the Friends. The terms of sale of lands were 40 shillings for 100 acres, and 1 shilling per acre rental. The question has been raised, why exact the annual payment of one shilling per acre. The terms of the grant by



Andrew Beyerly

the royal charter to Penn were made absolute on the "payment therefor to us, our heirs and successors, two beaver skins, to be delivered at our castle in Windsor, on the 1st day of January in every year," and contingent payment of one-fifth part of all gold and silver which shall from time to time happen to be found clear of all charges." Penn, therefore, held his title only upon the payment of quit-rents. He could consequently give a valid title only by the exacting of quit-rents.

Having now a great province of his own to manage, Penn was obliged to relinquish his share in West New Jersey. He had given largely of his time and energies to its settlement; he had sent 1,400 emigrants, many of them people of high character; had seen farms reclaimed from the forest, the town of Burlington built, meeting houses erected in place of tents for worship, good Government established, and the savage Indians turned to peaceful ways. With satisfaction, therefore, he could now give himself to reclaiming and settling his own province. He had of course in his published account of the country made it appear a desirable place for habitation. But lest any should regret having gone thither when it was too late, he added to his description a caution, "to consider seriously the premises, as well the inconveniency as future ease and plenty; that so none may move rashly or from a fickle, but from a solid mind, having above all things an eye to the providence of God in the disposing of themselves." Nothing more surely points to the goodness of heart of William Penn, the great founder of our State, than this extreme solicitude, lest he might induce any to go to the new country who should afterward regret having gone.

The publication of the royal charter and his description of the country attracted attention, and many purchases of land were made of Penn before leaving England. That these purchasers might have something binding to rely upon, Penn drew up what he termed "conditions or concessions" between himself as proprietor and purchasers in the province. These related to the settling the country, laying out towns, and especially to the treatment of the Indians, who were to have the same rights and privileges, and careful regard as the Europeans. And what is perhaps a remarkable instance of provident forethought, the eighteenth article provides "That, in clearing the ground, care be taken to leave one acre of trees for every five acres cleared, especially to preserve oak and mulberries, for silk and shipping." It could be desired that such a provision might have remained operative in the State for all time.

Encouraged by the manner in which his proposals for settlement were received, Penn now drew up a frame of government, consisting of twenty-four articles and forty laws. These were drawn in a spirit of unexampled fairness and liberality, introduced by an elaborate essay on the just rights of government and governed, and with such conditions and concessions that it should never be in the power of an unjust Governor to take advantage of the people and practice injustice. "For the matter of liberty and privilege, I purpose that which is extraordinary, and leave myself and successors no power of doing mischief, that the will of one man may not hinder that of a whole country. This frame gave impress to the character of the early government. It implanted in the breasts of the people a deep sense of duty, of right, and of obligation in all public affairs, and the relations of man with man, and formed a framework for the future constitution. Penn himself had felt the heavy hand of government for religious opinions and practice' sake. He determined, for the matter of religion, to leave all free to hold such opinions as they might elect, and hence enacted for his State that all who "hold themselves obliged

in conscience, to live peaceably and justly in civil society, shall, in no ways, be molested, nor prejudiced, for their religious persuasion, or practice, in matters of faith and worship, nor shall they be compelled, at any time, to frequent, or maintain, any religious worship, place, or ministry whatever." At this period, such governmental liberality in matters of religion was almost unknown, though Roger Williams in the colony of Rhode Island had previously, under similar circumstances, and having just escaped a like persecution, proclaimed it, as had likewise Lord Baltimore in the Catholic colony of Maryland.

The mind of Penn was constantly exercised upon the affairs of his settlement. Indeed, to plant a colony in a new country had been a thought of his boyhood, for he says in one of his letters: "I had an opening of joy as to these parts in the year 1651, at Oxford, twenty years since." Not being in readiness to go to his province during the first year, he dispatched three ship loads of settlers, and with them sent his cousin, William Markham, to take formal possession of the country and act as Deputy Governor. Markham sailed for New York, and upon his arrival there exhibited his commission, bearing date March 6, 1681, and the King's charter and proclamation. In the absence of Gov. Andros, who, on having been called to account for some complaint made against him, had gone to England, Capt. Anthony Brockholls, Acting Governor, received Markham's papers, and gave him a letter addressed to the civil officers on the Delaware, informing them that Markham's authority as Governor had been examined, and an official record made of it at New York, thanking them for their fidelity, and requesting them to submit themselves to the new authority. Armed with this letter, which was dated June 21, 1681, Markham proceeded to the Delaware, where, on exhibiting his papers, he was kindly received, and allegiance was cheerfully transferred to the new government. Indeed so frequently had the power changed hands that it had become quite a matter of habit to transfer obedience from one authority to another, and they had scarcely laid their heads to rest at night but with the consciousness that the morning light might bring new codes and new officers.

Markham was empowered to call a council of nine citizens to assist him in the government, and over whom he was to preside. He brought a letter addressed to Lord Baltimore, touching the boundary between the two grants, and exhibiting the terms of the charter for Pennsylvania. On receipt of this letter, Lord Baltimore came to Upland to confer with Markham. An observation fixing the exact latitude of Upland showed that it was twelve miles south of the forty-first degree, to which Baltimore claimed, and that the beginning of the fortieth degree, which the royal charter explicitly fixed for the southern boundary of Pennsylvania, would include nearly the entire State of Maryland, and cut the limits of the present site of the city of Washington. "If this be allowed," was significantly asked by Baltimore, "where is my province?" He returned to his colony, and from this time forward an active contention was begun before the authorities in England for possession of the disputed territory, which required all the arts and diplomatic skill of Penn.

Markham was accompanied to the province by four Commissioners sent out by Penn—William Crispin, John Bezer, William Haige and Nathaniel Allen. The first named had been designated as Surveyor General, but he having died on the passage, Thomas Holme was appointed to succeed him. These Commissioners, in conjunction with the Governor, had two chief duties assigned them. The first was to meet and preserve friendly relations with the Indians and acquire lands by actual purchase, and the second was to select the site of a great city and make the necessary surveys. That they might have a

suitable introduction to the natives from him, Penn addressed to them a declaration of his purposes, conceived in a spirit of brotherly love, and expressed in such simple terms that these children of the forest, unschooled in book learning, would have no difficulty in apprehending his meaning. The referring the source of all power to the Creator was fitted to produce a strong impression upon their naturally superstitious habits of thought. "There is a great God and power, that hath made the world, and all things therein, to whom you and I, and all people owe their being, and well being; and to whom you and I must one day give an account for all that we do in the world. This great God hath written His law in our hearts, by which we are taught and commanded to love, and help, and do good to one another. Now this great God hath been pleased to make me concerned in your part of the world, and the King of the country where I live hath given me a great province therein; but I desire to enjoy it with your love and consent, that we may always live together, as neighbors and friends; else what would the great God do to us, who hath made us, not to devour and destroy one another, but to live soberly and kindly together in the world? Now I would have you well observe that I am very sensible of the unkindness and injustice that have been too much exercised toward you by the people of these parts of the world, who have sought themselves, and to make great advantages by you, rather than to be examples of goodness and patience unto you, which I hear hath been a matter of trouble to you, and caused great grudging and animosities, sometimes to the shedding of blood, which hath made the great God angry. But I am not such a man, as is well known in my own country. I have great love and regard toward you, and desire to gain your love and friendship by a kind, just and peaceable life, and the people I send are of the same mind, and shall in all things behave themselves accordingly; and if in anything any shall offend you or your people, you shall have a full and speedy satisfaction for the same by an equal number of just men on both sides that by no means you may have just occasion of being offended against them. I shall shortly come to you myself, at which time we may more largely and freely confer and discourse of these matters. In the meantime, I have sent my Commissioners to treat with you about land, and form a league of peace. Let me desire you to be kind to them and their people, and receive these presents and tokens which I have sent you as a testimony of my good will to you, and my resolution to live justly, peaceably and friendly with you."

In this plain but sublime statement is embraced the whole theory of William Penn's treatment of the Indians. It was the doctrine which the Savior of mankind came upon earth to promulgate—the estimable worth of every human soul. And when Penn came to propose his laws, one was adopted which forbade private trade with the natives in which they might be overreached; but it was required that the valuable skins and furs they had to sell should be hung up in the market place where all could see them and enter into competition for their purchase. Penn was offered £8,000 for a monopoly of trade. But he well knew the injustice to which this would subject the simple-minded natives, and he refused it saying: "As the Lord gave it me over all and great opposition, I would not abuse His love, nor act unworthy of His providence, and so defile what came to me clean"—a sentiment worthy to be treasured with the best thoughts of the sages of old. And to his Commissioners he gave a letter of instructions, in which he says: "Be impartially just to all; that is both pleasing to the Lord, and wise in itself. Be tender of offending the Indians, and let them know that you come to sit down lovingly among them. Let my letter and conditions be read in their tongue, that they may see

we have their good in our eye. Be grave, they love not to be smiled on." Acting upon these wise and just considerations, the Commissioners had no difficulty in making large purchases of the Indians of lands on the right bank of the Delaware and above the mouth of the Schuylkill.

But they found greater difficulty in settling the place for the new city. Penn had given very minute instructions about this, and it was not easy to find a tract which answered all the conditions. For seven weeks they kept up their search. Penn had written, "be sure to make your choice where it is most navigable, high, dry and healthy; that is, where most ships may best ride, of deepest draught of water, if possible to load and unload at the bank or key's side without boating and lightening of it. It would do well if the river coming into that creek be navigable, at least for boats up into the country, and that the situation be high, at least dry and sound and not swampy, which is best known by digging up two or three earths and seeing the bottom." By his instructions, the site of the city was to be between two navigable streams, and embrace 10,000 acres in one block. "Be sure to settle the figure of the town so that the streets hereafter may be uniform down to the water from the country bounds. Let every house be placed, if the person pleases, in the middle of its plat, as to the breadth way of it, that so there may be ground on each side for gardens or orchards or fields, that it may be a green country town, which will never be burnt and always wholesome." The soil was examined, the streams were sounded, deep pits were dug that a location might be found which should gratify the desires of Penn. All the eligible sites were inspected from the ocean far up into the country. Penn himself had anticipated that Chester or Upland would be adopted from all that he could learn of it; but this was rejected, as was also the ground upon Poquessing Creek and that at Pennsbury Manor above Bristol which had been carefully considered, and the present site of Philadelphia was finally adopted as coming nearest to the requirements of the proprietor. It had not 10,000 acres in a solid square, but it was between two navigable streams, and the soil was high and dry, being for the most part a vast bed of gravel, excellent for drainage and likely to prove healthful. The streets were laid out regularly and crossed each other at right angles. As the ground was only gently rolling, the grading was easily accomplished. One broad street, Market, extends from river to river through the midst of it, which is crossed at right angles at its middle point by Broad street of equal width. It is 120 miles from the ocean by the course of the river, and only sixty in a direct line, eighty-seven miles from New York, ninety-five from Baltimore, 136 from Washington, 100 from Harrisburg and 300 from Pittsburgh, and lies in north latitude $39^{\circ} 56' 54''$, and longitude $75^{\circ} 8' 45''$ west from Greenwich. The name Philadelphia (brotherly love), was one that Penn had before selected, as this founding a city was a project which he had long dreamed of and contemplated with never-ceasing interest.



CHAPTER VI.

WILLIAM MARKHAM, 1681-82—WILLIAM PENN, 1682-84.

HAVING now made necessary preparations and settled his affairs in England, Penn embarked on board the ship *Welcome*, in August, 1682, in company with about a hundred planters, mostly from his native town of Sussex, and set his prow for the New World. Before leaving the Downs, he addressed a farewell letter to his friends whom he left behind, and another to his wife and children, giving them much excellent advice, and sketching the way of life he wished them to lead. With remarkable care and minuteness, he points out the way in which he would have his children bred, and educated, married, and live. A single passage from this remarkable document will indicate its general tenor. "Be sure to observe," in educating his children, "their genius, and do not cross it as to learning; let them not dwell too long on one thing; but let their change be agreeable, and let all their diversions have some little bodily labor in them. When grown big, have most care for them; for then there are more snares both within and without. When marriageable, see that they have worthy persons in their eye; of good life and good fame for piety and understanding. I need no wealth but sufficiency; and be sure their love be dear, fervent and mutual, that it may be happy for them." And to his children he said, "Betake yourselves to some honest, industrious course of life, and that not of sordid covetousness, but for example and to avoid idleness. * * * * * Love not money nor the world; use them only, and they will serve you; but if you love them you serve them, which will debase your spirits as well as offend the Lord. * * * * * Watch against anger, neither speak nor act in it; for, like drunkenness, it makes a man a beast, and throws people into desperate inconveniences." The entire letters are so full of excellent counsel that they might with great profit be committed to memory, and treasured in the heart.

The voyage of nearly six weeks was prosperous; but they had not been long on the ocean before that loathed disease—the virulent small-pox—broke out, of which thirty died, nearly a third of the whole company. This, added to the usual discomforts and terrors of the ocean, to most of whom this was probably their first experience, made the voyage a dismal one. And here was seen the nobility of Penn. "For his good conversation" says one of them, "was very advantageous to all the company. His singular care was manifested in contributing to the necessities of many who were sick with the small-pox then on board."

His arrival upon the coast and passage up the river was hailed with demonstrations of joy by all classes, English, Dutch, Swedes, and especially by his own devoted followers. He landed at New Castle on the 24th of October, 1682, and on the following day summoned the people to the court house, where possession of the country was formally made over to him, and he renewed the commissions of the magistrates, to whom and to the assembled people he announced the design of his coming, explained the nature and end of truly good government, assuring them that their religious and civil rights should be respected, and recommended them to live in sobriety and peace. He then pro-

ceeded to Upland, henceforward known as Chester, where, on the 4th of November, he called an assembly of the people, in which an equal number of votes was allowed to the province and the territories. Nicholas Moore, President of the Free Society of Traders, was chosen speaker. As at New Castle, Penn addressed the assembly, giving them assurances of his beneficent intentions, for which they returned their grateful acknowledgments, the Swedes being especially demonstrative, deputing one of their number, Lacy Cock, to say "That they would love, serve and obey him with all they had, and that this was the best day they ever saw." We can well understand with what satisfaction the settlers upon the Delaware hailed the prospect of a stable government established in their own midst, after having been so long at the mercy of the government in New York, with allegiance trembling between the courts of Sweden, Holland and Britain.

The proceedings of this first assembly were conducted with great decorum, and after the usages of the English Parliament. On the 7th of December, 1682, the three lower counties, what is now Delaware, which had previously been under the government of the Duke of York, were formerly annexed to the province, and became an integral part of Pennsylvania. The frame of government, which had been drawn with much deliberation, was submitted to the assembly, and, after some alterations and amendments, was adopted, and became the fundamental law of the State. The assembly was in session only three days, but the work they accomplished, how vast and far-reaching in its influence!

The Dutch, Swedes and other foreigners were then naturalized, and the government was launched in fair running order: That some idea may be had of its character, the subjects treated are here given: 1, Liberty of conscience; 2, Qualification of officers; 3, Swearing by God, Christ or Jesus; 4, Swearing by any other thing or name; 5, Profanity; 6, Cursing; 7, Fornication; 8, Incest; 9, Sodomy; 10, Rape; 11, Bigamy; 12, Drunkenness; 13, Suffering drunkenness; 14, Healths drinking; 15, Selling liquor to Indians; 16, Arson; 17, Burglary; 18, Stolen goods; 19, Forceful entry; 20, Riots; 21, Assaulting parents; 22, Assaulting Magistrates; 23, Assaulting masters; 24, Assault and battery; 25, Duels; 26, Riotous sports, as plays; 27, Gambling and lotteries; 28, Sedition; 29, Contempt; 30, Libel; 31, Common scolds; 32, Charities; 33, Prices of beer and ale; 34, Weights and measures; 35, Names of days and months; 36, Perjury; 37, Court proceedings in English; 38, Civil and criminal trials; 39, Fees, salaries, bribery and extortion; 40, Moderation of fines; 41, Suits avoidable; 42, Foreign arrest; 43, Contracts; 44, Charters, gifts, grants, conveyances, bills, bonds and deeds, when recorded; 45, Wills; 46, Wills of *non compos mentis*; 47, Registry of Wills; 48, Registry for servants; 49, Factors; 50, Defacers, corruptors and embezzlers of charters, conveyances and records; 51, Lands and goods to pay debts; 52, Bailable offenses; 53, Jails and jailers; 54, Prisons to be workhouses; 55, False imprisonment; 56, Magistrates may elect between fine or imprisonment; 57, Freemen; 58, Elections; 59, No money levied but in pursuance of law; 60, Laws shall be printed and taught in schools; 61, All other things, not provided for herein, are referred to the Governor and freemen from time to time.

Very soon after his arrival in the colony, after the precept had been issued, but before the convening of the Assembly, Penn, that he might not be wanting in respect to the Duke of York, made a visit to New York, where he was kindly received, and also after the adjournment of the Assembly, journeyed to Maryland, where he was entertained by Lord Baltimore with great ceremony. The settlement of the disputed boundaries was made the subject of formal confer-

ence. But after two days spent in fruitless discussion, the weather becoming severely cold, and thus precluding the possibility of taking observations or making the necessary surveys, it was agreed to adjourn further consideration of the subject until the milder weather of the spring. We may imagine that the two Governors were taking the measure of each other, and of gaining all possible knowledge of each other's claims and rights, preparatory to that struggle for possession of this disputed fortieth degree of latitude, which was destined to come before the home government.

With all his cares in founding a State and providing a government over a new people, Penn did not forget to preach the "blessed Gospel," and wherever he went he was intent upon his "Master's business." On his return from Maryland, Lord Baltimore accompanied him several miles to the house of William Richardson, and thence to Thomas Hooker's, where was a religious meeting, as was also one held at Choptauk. Penn himself says: "I have been also at New York, Long Island, East Jersey and Maryland, in which I have had good and eminent service for the Lord." And again he says: "As to outward things, we are satisfied—the land good, the air clear and sweet, the springs plentiful, and provisions good and easy to come at, an innumerable quantity of wild fowl and fish; in fine, here is what an Abraham, Isaac and Jacob would be well contented with, and service enough for God; for the fields are here white for the harvest. O, how sweet is the quiet of these parts, freed from the anxious and troublesome solicitations, hurries and perplexities of woeful Europe! * * * Blessed be the Lord, that of twenty-three ships, none miscarried; only two or three had the small-pox; else healthy and swift passages, generally such as have not been known; some but twenty-eight days, and few longer than six weeks. Blessed be God for it; my soul fervently breathes that in His heavenly guiding wisdom, we may be kept, that we may serve Him in our day, and lay down our heads in peace." And then, as if reproached for not having mentioned another subject of thankfulness, he adds in a postscript, "Many women, in divers of the ships, brought to bed; they and their children do well."

Penn made it his first care to take formal possession of his province, and adopt a frame of government. When this was done, his chief concern was to look to the establishment of his proposed new city, the site of which had already been determined on by his Commissioners. Accordingly, early in November, at a season when, in this section, the days are golden, Penn embarked in an open barge with a number of his friends, and was wafted leisurely up the Delaware to the present site of the city of Philadelphia, which the natives called Coaquannock. Along the river was a bold shore, fringed with lofty pines, which grew close down to the water's edge, so much so that when the first ship passing up with settlers for West Jersey had brushed against the branches, the passengers remarked that this would be a good place for a city. It was then in a wild state, the deer browsing along the shore and sipping the stream, and the coney burrowing in the banks. The scattered settlers had gathered in to see and welcome the new Governor, and when he stepped upon the shore, they extended a helping hand in assisting him up the rugged bluff. Three Swedes had already taken up tracts within the limits of the block of land chosen for the city. But they were given lands in exchange, and readily relinquished their claims. The location was pleasing to Penn, and was adopted without further search, though little could be seen of this then forest-encumbered country, where now is the home of countless industries, the busy mart, the river bearing upon its bosom the commerce of many climes, and the abiding place of nearly a million of people. But Penn did not con-

sider that he had as yet any just title to the soil, holding that the Indians were its only rightful possessors, and until it was fairly acquired by purchase from them, his own title was entirely void.

Hence, he sought an early opportunity to meet the chiefs of the tribes and cultivate friendly relations with them. Tradition fixes the first great treaty or conference at about this time, probably in November, and the place under the elm tree, known as the "Treaty Tree," at Kensington. It was at a season when the leaves would still be upon the trees, and the assembly was called beneath the ample shade of the wide-sweeping branches, which was pleasing to the Indians, as it was their custom to hold all their great deliberations and smoke the pipe of peace in the open air. The letter which Penn had sent had prepared the minds of these simple-hearted inhabitants of the forest to regard him with awe and reverence, little less than that inspired by a descended god. His coming had for a long time been awaited, and it is probable that it had been heralded and talked over by the wigwam fire throughout the remotest bounds of the tribes. And when at length the day came, the whole population far around had assembled.

It is known that three tribes at least were represented—the Lenni Lenape, living along the Delaware; the Shawnees, a tribe that had come up from the South, and were seated along the Lower Susquehanna; and the Mingoës, sprung from the Six Nations, and inhabiting along the Conestoga. Penn was probably accompanied by the several officers of his Government and his most trusted friends. There were no implements of warfare, for peace was a cardinal feature of the Quaker creed.

No veritable account of this, the great treaty, is known to have been made; but from the fact that Penn not long after, in an elaborate treatise upon the country, the inhabitants and the natives, has given the account of the manner in which the Indians demean themselves in conference, we may infer that he had this one in mind, and hence we may adopt it as his own description of the scene.

"Their order is thus: The King sits in the middle of a half moon, and hath his council, the old and wise, on each hand; behind them, or at a little distance, sit the younger fry in the same figure. Having consulted and resolved their business, the King ordered one of them to speak to me. He stood up, came to me, and, in the name of the King, saluted me; then took me by the hand and told me he was ordered by the King to speak to me; and now it was not he, but the King that spoke, because what he would say was the King's mind. * * * * During the time that this person spoke, not a man of them was observed to whisper or smile; the old grave, the young reverent, in their deportment. They speak little, but fervently, and with elegance."

In response to the salutation from the Indians, Penn makes a reply in suitable terms: "The Great Spirit, who made me and you, who rules the heavens and the earth, and who knows the innermost thoughts of men, knows that I and my friends have a hearty desire to live in peace and friendship with you, and to serve you to the uttermost of our power. It is not our custom to use hostile weapons against our fellow-creatures, for which reason we have come unarmed. Our object is not to do injury, and thus provoke the Great Spirit, but to do good. We are met on the broad pathway of good faith and good will, so that no advantage is to be taken on either side; but all to be openness, brotherhood and love." Having unrolled his parchment, he explains to them through an interpreter, article by article, the nature of the business, and laying it upon the ground, observes that the ground shall be for the use of

both people. "I will not do as the Marylanders did, call you children, or brothers only; for parents are apt to whip their children too severely, and brothers sometimes will differ; neither will I compare the friendship between us to a chain, for the rain may rust it, or a tree may fall and break it; but I will consider you as the same flesh and blood with the Christians, and the same as if one man's body were to be divided into two parts." Having ended his business, the speaker for the King comes forward and makes great promises "of kindness and good neighborhood, and that the Indians and English must live in love as long as the sun gave light." This ended, another Indian makes a speech to his own people, first to explain to them what had been agreed on, and then to exhort them "to love the Christians, and particularly live in peace with me and the people under my government, that many Governors had been in the river, but that no Governor had come himself to live and stay here before, and having now such an one, that had treated them well, they should never do him nor his any wrong." At every sentence they shouted, as much as to say, amen.

The Indians had no system of writing by which they could record their dealings, but their memory of events and agreements was almost miraculous. Heckewelder records that in after years, they were accustomed, by means of strings, or belts of wampum, to preserve the recollection of their pleasant interviews with Penn, after he had departed for England. He says, "They frequently assembled together in the woods, in some shady spot, as nearly as possible similar to those where they used to meet their brother Miquon (Penn), and there lay all his words and speeches, with those of his descendants, on a blanket, or clean piece of bark, and with great satisfaction go successively over the whole. This practice, which I have repeatedly witnessed, continued until the year 1780, when disturbances which took place put an end to it, probably forever."

The memory of this, the "Great Treaty," was long preserved by the natives, and the novel spectacle was reproduced upon canvas by the genius of Benjamin West. In this picture, Penn is represented as a corpulent old man, whereas he was at this time but thirty-eight years of age, and in the very height of manly activity. The Treaty Tree was preserved and guarded from injury with an almost superstitious care. During the Revolution, when Philadelphia was occupied by the British, and their parties were scouring the country for firewood, Gen. Simcoe had a sentinel placed at this tree to protect it from mutilation. It stood until 1810, when it was blown down, and it was ascertained by its annual concentric accretions to be 283 years old, and was, consequently, 155 at the time of making the treaty. The Penn Society erected a substantial monument on the spot where it stood.

Penn drew up his deeds for lands in legal form, and had them duly executed and made of record, that, in the dispute possible to arise in after times, there might be proof definite and positive of the purchase. Of these purchases there are two deeds on record executed in 1683. One is for land near Neshaminy Creek, and thence to Penypack, and the other for lands lying between Schuylkill and Chester Rivers, the first bearing the signature of the great chieftain, Taminend. In one of these purchases it is provided that the tract "shall extend back as far as a man could walk in three days." Tradition runs that Penn himself, with a number of his friends, walked out the half this purchase with the Indians, that no advantage should be taken of them by making a great walk, and to show his consideration for them, and that he was not above the toils and fatigues of such a duty." They began to walk out this land at the mouth of the Neshaminy, and walked up the Delaware; in one day

and a half they got to a spruce tree near the mouth of Baker's Creek, when Penn, concluding that this would include as much land as he would want at present, a line was run and marked from the spruce tree to Neshaminy, and the remainder left to be walked when it should be wanted. They proceeded after the Indian manner, walking leisurely, sitting down sometimes to smoke their pipes, eat biscuit and cheese, and drink a bottle of wine. In the day and a half they walked a little less than thirty miles. The balance of the purchase was not walked until September 20, 1733, when the then Governor of Pennsylvania offered a prize of 500 acres of land and £5 for the man who would walk the farthest. A distance of eighty-six miles was covered, in marked contrast with the kind consideration of Penn.

During the first year, the country upon the Delaware, from the falls of Trenton as far as Chester, a distance of nearly sixty miles, was rapidly taken up and peopled. The large proportion of these were Quakers, and devotedly attached to their religion and its proper observances. They were, hence, morally, of the best classes, and though they were not generally of the aristocracy, yet many of them were in comfortable circumstances, had valuable properties, were of respectable families, educated, and had the resources within themselves to live contented and happy. They were provident, industrious, and had come hither with no fickle purpose. Many brought servants with them, and well supplied wardrobes, and all necessary articles which they wisely judged would be got in a new country with difficulty.

Their religious principles were so peaceful and generous, and the government rested so lightly, that the fame of the colony and the desirableness of settlement therein spread rapidly, and the numbers coming hither were unparalleled in the history of colonization, especially when we consider that a broad ocean was to be crossed and a voyage of several weeks was to be endured. In a brief period, ships with passengers came from London, Bristol, Ireland, Wales, Cheshire, Lancashire, Holland, Germany, to the number of about fifty. Among others came a company of German Quakers, from Krisheim, near Worms, in the Palatinate. These people regarded their lot as particularly fortunate, in which they recognized the direct interposition and hand of Providence. For, not long afterward, the Palatinate was laid waste by the French army, and many of their kindred whom they had left behind were despoiled of their possessions and reduced to penury. There came also from Wales a company of the stock of ancient Britons.

So large an influx of population, coming in many cases without due provision for variety of diet, caused a scarcity in many kinds of food, especially of meats. Time was required to bring forward flocks and herds, more than for producing grains. But Providence seemed to have graciously considered their necessities, and have miraculously provided for them, as of old was provision made for the chosen people. For it is recorded that the "wild pigeons came in such great numbers that the sky was sometimes darkened by their flight, and, flying low, they were frequently knocked down as they flew, in great quantities, by those who had no other means to take them, whereby they supplied themselves, and, having salted those which they could not immediately use, they preserved them, both for bread and meat." The Indians were kind, and often furnished them with game, for which they would receive no compensation.

Their first care on landing was to bring their household goods to a place of safety, often to the simple protection of a tree. For some, this was their only shelter, lumber being scarce, and in many places impossible to obtain.

Some made for themselves caves in the earth until better habitations could be secured.

John Key, who was said to have been the first child born of English parents in Philadelphia, and that in recognition of which William Penn gave him a lot of ground, died at Kennet, in Chester County, on July 5, 1768, in the eighty-fifth year of his age. He was born in one of these caves upon the river bank, long afterward known by the name of Penny-pot, near Sassafras street. About six years before his death, he walked from Kennet to the city, about thirty miles, in one day. In the latter part of his life he went under the name of First Born.

The contrasts between the comforts and conveniences of an old settled country and this, where the heavy forests must be cleared away and severe labors must be endured before the sun could be let in sufficiently to produce anything, must have been very marked, and caused repining. But they had generally come with meek and humble hearts, and they willingly endured hardship and privation, and labored on earnestly for the spiritual comfort which they enjoyed. Thomas Makin, in some Latin verses upon the early settlement, says (we quote the metrical translation):

"Its fame to distant countries far has spread,
And some for peace, and some for profit led;
Born in remotest climes, to settle here
They leave their native soil and all that's dear,
And still will flock from far, here to be free,
Such powerful charms has lovely liberty."

But for their many privations and sufferings there were some compensating conditions. The soil was fertile, the air mostly clear and healthy, the streams of water were good and plentiful, wood for fire and building unlimited, and at certain seasons of the year game in the forest was abundant. Richard Townsend, a settler at Germantown, who came over in the ship with Penn, in writing to his friends in England of his first year in America, says: "I, with Joshua Tittery, made a net, and caught great quantities of fish, so that, notwithstanding it was thought near three thousand persons came in the first year, we were so providentially provided for that we could buy a deer for about two shillings, and a large turkey for about one shilling, and Indian corn for about two shillings sixpence a bushel."

In the same letter, the writer mentions that a young deer came out of the forest into the meadow where he was mowing, and looked at him, and when he went toward it would retreat; and, as he resumed his mowing, would come back to gaze upon him, and finally ran forcibly against a tree, which so stunned it that he was able to overmaster it and bear it away to his home, and as this was at a time when he was suffering for the lack of meat, he believed it a direct interposition of Providence.

In the spring of 1683, there was great activity throughout the colony, and especially in the new city, in selecting lands and erecting dwellings, the Surveyor General, Thomas Holme, laying out and marking the streets. In the center of the city was a public square of ten acres, and in each of the four quarters one of eight acres. A large mansion, which had been undertaken before his arrival, was built for Penn, at a point twenty-six miles up the river, called Pennsbury Manor, where he sometimes resided, and where he often met the Indian sachems. At this time, Penn divided the colony into counties, three for the province (Bucks, Philadelphia and Chester) and three for the Territories (New Castle, Kent and Sussex). Having appointed Sheriffs and other proper officers, he issued writs for the election of members of a General

Assembly, three from each county for the Council or Upper House, and nine from each county for the Assembly or Lower House.*

This Assembly convened and organized for business on the 10th of January, 1683, at Philadelphia. One of the first subjects considered was the revising some provisions of the frame of government which was effected, reducing the number of members of both Houses, the Council to 18 the Assembly to 36, and otherwise amending in unimportant particulars. In an assembly thus convened, and where few, if any, had had any experience in serving in a deliberative body, we may reasonably suppose that many crude and impracticable propositions would be presented. As an example of these the following may be cited as specimens: That young men should be obliged to marry at, or before, a certain age; that two sorts of clothes only shall be worn, one for winter and the other for summer. The session lasted twenty two days.

The first grand jury in Pennsylvania was summoned for the 2d of February, 1683, to inquire into the cases of some persons accused of issuing counterfeit money. The Governor and Council sat as a court. One Pickering was convicted, and the sentence was significant of the kind and patriarchal nature of the government, "that he should make full satisfaction, in good and current pay, to every person who should, within the space of one month, bring in any of this false, base and counterfeit coin, and that the money brought in should be melted down before it was returned to him, and that he should pay a fine of forty pounds toward the building a court house, stand committed till the same was paid, and afterward find security for his good behavior."

The Assembly and courts having now adjourned, Penn gave his attention to the grading and improving the streets of the new city, and the managing the affairs of his land office, suddenly grown to great importance. For every section of land taken up in the wilderness, the purchaser was entitled to a certain plot in the new city. The River Delaware at this time was nearly a mile broad opposite the city, and navigable for ships of the largest tonnage. The tide rises about six feet at this point, and flows back to the falls of Trenton, a distance of thirty miles. The tide in the Schuylkill flows only about five miles above its confluence with the Delaware. The river bank along the Delaware was intended by Penn as a common or public resort. But in his time the owners of lots above Front street pressed him to allow them to construct warehouses upon it, opposite their properties, which importunity induced him to make the following declaration concerning it: "The bank is a top common, from end to end; the rest next the water belongs to front-lot men no more than back-lot men. The way bounds them; they may build stairs, and the top of the bank a common exchange, or wall, and against the street, common wharfs may be built freely; but into the water, and the shore is no purchaser's." But in future time, this liberal desire of the founder was disregarded, and the bank has been covered with immense warehouses.

* It may be a matter of curiosity to know the names of the members of this first regularly elected Legislature in Pennsylvania, and they are accordingly appended as given in official records:

Council: William Markham, Christopher Taylor, Thomas Holme, Lacy Cock, William Haige, John Moll, Raiph Withers, John Sincock, Edward Cantwell, William Clayton, William Biles, James Harrison, William Clark, Francis Whitewell, John Richardson, John Hillyard.

Assembly: From Bucks, William Yardly, Samuel Darke, Robert Lucas, Nicholas Walne, John Wood, John Clowes, Thomas Fitzwater, Robert Hall, James Boyden; from Philadelphia, John Longhurst, John Hart, Walter King, Andros Binkson, John Moon, Thomas Wynne (Speaker), Griffith Jones, William Warner, Swan Swanston; from Chester, John Hoskins, Robert Wade, George Wood, John Blunston, Dennis Rochford, Thomas Bracy, John Bezer, John Harding, Joseph Phipps; from New Castle, John Cann, John Darby, Valentine Hollingsworth, Gasparus Herman, John Dehoaf, James Williams, William Guest, Peter Alrich, Henrick Williams; from Kent, John Biggs, Simon Irons, Thomas Hafold, John Curtis, Robert Bedwell, William Windsmore, John Brinkloe, Daniel Brown, Benony Bishop; from Sussex, Luke Watson, Alexander Draper, William Fitcher, Henry Bowman, Alexander Moleston, John Hill, Robert Bracy, John Kipshaven, Cornelius Verhoof.

Seeing now his plans of government and settlement fairly in operation, as autumn approached, Penn wrote a letter to the Free Society of Traders in London, which had been formed to promote settlement in his colony, in which he touched upon a great variety of topics regarding his enterprise, extending to quite a complete treatise. The great interest attaching to the subjects discussed, and the ability with which it was drawn, makes it desirable to insert the document entire; but its great length makes its use incompatible with the plan of this work. A few extracts and a general plan of the letter is all that can be given. He first notices the injurious reports put in circulation in England during his absence: "Some persons have had so little wit and so much malice as to report my death, and, to mend the matter, dead a Jesuit, too. One might have reasonably hoped that this distance, like death, would have been a protection against spite and envy. * * * However, to the great sorrow and shame of the inventors, I am still alive and no Jesuit, and, I thank God, very well." Of the air and waters he says: "The air is sweet and clear, the heavens serene, like the south parts of France, rarely overcast. The waters are generally good, for the rivers and brooks have mostly gravel and stony bottoms, and in number hardly credible. We also have mineral waters that operate in the same manner with Barnet and North Hall, not two miles from Philadelphia." He then treats at length of the four seasons, of trees, fruits, grapes, peaches, grains, garden produce; of animals, beasts, birds, fish, whale fishery, horses and cattle, medicinal plants, flowers of the woods; of the Indians and their persons. Of their language he says: "It is lofty, yet narrow; but, like the Hebrew, in signification, full, imperfect in their tenses, wanting in their moods, participles, adverbs, conjunctions, interjections. I have made it my business to understand it, and I must say that I know not a language spoken in Europe that hath words of more sweetness or greatness in accent and emphasis than theirs." Of their customs and their children: "The children will go very young, at nine months, commonly; if boys, they go a fishing, till ripe for the woods, which is about fifteen; then they hunt, and, after having given some proofs of their manhood by a good return of skins, they may marry, else it is a shame to think of a wife. The girls stay with their mother and help to hoe the ground, plant corn and carry burdens. When the young women are fit for marriage, they wear something upon their heads as an advertisement; but so, as their faces hardly to be seen, but when they please. The age they marry at, if women, is about thirteen and fourteen; if men, seventeen and eighteen; they are rarely elder." In a romantic vein he speaks of their houses, diet, hospitality, revengefulness and concealment of resentment, great liberality, free manner of life and customs, late love of strong liquor, behavior in sickness and death, their religion, their feasting, their government, their mode of doing business, their manner of administering justice, of agreement for settling difficulties entered into with the pen, their susceptibility to improvement, of the origin of the Indian race their resemblance to the Jews. Of the Dutch and Swedes whom he found settled here when he came, he says: "The Dutch applied themselves to traffick, the Swedes and Finns to husbandry. The Dutch mostly inhabit those parts that lie upon the bay, and the Swedes the freshes of the Delaware. They are a plain, strong, industrious people; yet have made no great progress in culture or propagation of fruit trees. They are a people proper, and strong of body, so they have fine children, and almost every house full; rare to find one of them without three or four boys and as many girls—some, six, seven and eight sons, and I must do them that right, I see few young men more sober and laborious." After speaking at length of the organization of the colony and its manner of government, he concludes with his own opinion of the country: "I say little

of the town itself; but this I will say, for the good providence of God, that of all the many places I have seen in the world, I remember not one better seated, so that it seems to me to have been appointed for a town, whether we regard the rivers or the conveniency of the coves, docks, springs, the loftiness and soundness of the land and the air, held by the people of these parts to be very good. It is advanced within less than a year to about fourscore houses and cottages, where merchants and handicrafts are following their vocations as fast as they can, while the countrymen are close at their farms. * * * I bless God I am fully satisfied with the country and entertainment I got in it; for I find that particular content, which hath always attended me, where God in His providence hath made it my place and service to reside."

As we have seen, the visit of Penn to Lord Baltimore soon after his arrival in America, for the purpose of settling the boundaries of the two provinces, after a two days' conference, proved fruitless, and an adjournment was had for the winter, when the efforts for settlement were to be resumed. Early in the spring, an attempt was made on the part of Penn, but was prevented till May, when a meeting was held at New Castle. Penn proposed to confer by the aid of counselors and in writing. But to this Baltimore objected, and, complaining of the sultriness of the weather, the conference was broken up. In the meantime, it had come to the knowledge of Penn that Lord Baltimore had issued a proclamation offering settlers more land, and at cheaper rates than Penn had done, in portions of the lower counties which Penn had secured from the Duke of York, but which Baltimore now claimed. Besides, it was ascertained that an agent of his had taken an observation, and determined the latitude without the knowledge of Penn, and had secretly made an *ex parte* statement of the case before the Lords of the Committee of Plantations in England, and was pressing for arbitrament. This state of the case created much uneasiness in the mind of Penn, especially as the proclamation of Lord Baltimore was likely to bring the two governments into conflict on territory mutually claimed. But Lord Baltimore was not disposed to be content with diplomacy. He determined to pursue an aggressive policy. He accordingly commissioned his agent, Col. George Talbot, under date of September 17, 1683, to go to Schuylkill, at Delaware, and demand of William Penn "all that part of the land on the west side of the said river that lyeth to the southward of the fortieth degree." This bold demand would have embraced the entire colony, both the lower counties, and the three counties in the province, as the fortieth degree reaches a considerable distance above Philadelphia. Penn was absent at the time in New York, and Talbot made his demand upon Nicholas Moore, the deputy of Penn. Upon his return, the proprietor made a dignified but earnest rejoinder. While he felt that the demand could not be justly sustained, yet the fact that a controversy for the settlement of the boundary was likely to arise, gave him disquietude, and though he was gratified with the success of his plans for acquiring lands of the Indians and establishing friendly relations with them, the laying-out of his new city and settling it, the adoption of a stable government and putting it in successful operation, and, more than all, the drawing thither the large number of settlers, chiefly of his own religious faith, and seeing them contented and happy in the new State, he plainly foresaw that his skill and tact would be taxed to the utmost to defend and hold his claim before the English court. If the demand of Lord Baltimore were to prevail, all that he had done would be lost, as his entire colony would be swallowed up by Maryland.

The anxiety of Penn to hold from the beginning of the 40° of latitude was not to increase thereby his territory by so much, for two degrees which he

securely had, so far as amount of land was concerned, would have entirely satisfied him; but he wanted this degree chiefly that he might have the free navigation of Delaware Bay and River, and thus open communication with the ocean. He desired also to hold the lower counties, which were now well settled, as well as his own counties rapidly being peopled, and his new city of Philadelphia, which he regarded as the apple of his eye. So anxious was he to hold the land on the right bank of the Delaware to the open ocean, that at his second meeting, he asked Lord Baltimore to set a price per square mile on this disputed ground, and though he had purchased it once of the crown and held the King's charter for it, and the Duke of York's deed, yet rather than have any further wrangle over it, he was willing to pay for it again. But this Lord Baltimore refused to do.

Bent upon bringing matters to a crisis, and to force possession of his claim, early in the year 1684 a party from Maryland made forcible entry upon the plantations in the lower counties and drove off the owners. The Governor and Council at Philadelphia sent thither a copy of the answer of Penn to Baltimore's demand for the land south of the Delaware, with orders to William Welch, Sheriff at New Castle, to use his influence to reinstate the lawful owners, and issued a declaration succinctly stating the claim of Penn, for the purpose of preventing such unlawful incursions in future.

The season opened favorably for the continued prosperity of the young colony. Agriculture was being prosecuted as never before. Goodly flocks and herds gladdened the eyes of the settlers. An intelligent, moral and industrious yeomanry was springing into existence. Emigrants were pouring into the Delaware from many lands. The Government was becoming settled in its operations and popular with the people. The proprietor had leisure to attend to the interests of his religious society, not only in his own dominions, but in the Jerseys and in New York.

CHAPTER VII.

THOMAS LLOYD, 1684-86—FIVE COMMISSIONERS, 1686-88—JOHN BLACKWELL, 1688-90—THOMAS LLOYD, 1690-91—WILLIAM MARKHAM, 1691-93—BENJAMIN FLETCHER, 1693-95—WILLIAM MARKHAM, 1693-99.

BUT the indications, constantly thickening, that a struggle was likely soon to be precipitated before the crown for possession of the disputed territory, decided Penn early in the summer to quit the colony and return to England to defend his imperiled interests. There is no doubt that he took this step with unfeigned regret, as he was contented and happy in his new country, and was most usefully employed. There were, however, other inducements which were leading him back to England. The hand of persecution was at this time laid heavily upon the Quakers. Over 1,400 of these pious and inoffensive people were now, and some of them had been for years, languishing in the prisons of England, for no other offense than their manner of worship. By his friendship with James, and his acquaintance with the King, he might do something to soften the lot of these unfortunate victims of bigotry.

He accordingly empowered the Provincial Council, of which Thomas Lloyd was President, to act in his stead, commissioned Nicholas Moore, William Welch, William Wood, Robert Turner and John Eckley, Provincial

Judges for two years; appointed Thomas Lloyd, James Claypole and Robert Turner to sign land patents and warrants, and William Clark as Justice of the Peace for all the counties; and on the 6th of June, 1684, sailed for Europe. His feelings on leaving his colony are exhibited by a farewell address which he issued from on board the vessel to his people, of which the following are brief extracts: "My love and my life is to you, and with you, and no water can quench it, nor distance wear it out, nor bring it to an end. I have been with you, cared over you and served over you with unfeigned love, and you are beloved of me, and near to me, beyond utterance. I bless you in the name and power of the Lord, and may God bless you with His righteousness, peace and plenty all the land over. * * * Oh! now are you come to a quiet land; provoke not the Lord to trouble it. And now liberty and authority are with you, and in your hands. Let the government be upon His shoulders, in all your spirits, that you may rule for Him, under whom the princes of this world will, one day, esteem their honor to govern and serve in their places * * * And thou, Philadelphia, the virgin settlement of this province, named before thou wert born, what love, what care, what service and what travail has there been, to bring thee forth, and preserve thee from such as would abuse and defile thee! * * * So, dear friends, my love again salutes you all, wishing that grace, mercy and peace, with all temporal blessings, may abound richly among you—so says. so prays, your friend and lover in the truth.

WILLIAM PENN."

On the 6th of December of this same year, 1684, Charles II died, and was succeeded by his brother James, Duke of York, under the title of James II. James was a professed Catholic, and the people were greatly excited all over the kingdom lest the reign of Bloody Mary should be repeated, and that the Catholic should become the established religion. He had less ability than his brother, the deceased King, but great discipline and industry. Penn enjoyed the friendship and intimacy of the new King, and he determined to use his advantage for the relief of his suffering countrymen, not only of his sect, the Quakers, but of all, and especially for the furtherance of universal liberty. But there is no doubt that he at this time meditated a speedy return to his province, for he writes: "Keep up the peoples' hearts and loves; I hope to be with them next fall, if the Lord prevent not. I long to be with you. No temptations prevail to fix me here. The Lord send us a good meeting." By authority of Penn, dated 18th of January, 1685, William Markham, Penn's cousin, was commissioned Secretary of the province, and the proprietor's Secretary.

That he might be fixed near to court for the furtherance of his private as well as public business, he secured lodgings for himself and family, in 1685, at Kensington, near London, and cultivated a daily intimacy with the King, who, no doubt, found in the strong native sense of his Quaker friend, a valued adviser upon many questions of difficulty. His first and chief care was the settlement of his disagreement with Lord Baltimore touching the boundaries of their provinces. This was settled in November, 1685, by a compromise, by which the land lying between the Delaware and Chesapeake Bays was divided into two equal parts—that upon the Delaware was adjudged to Penn, and that upon the Chesapeake to Lord Baltimore. This settled the matter in theory; but when the attempt was made to run the lines according to the language of the Royal Act, it was found that the royal secretaries did not understand the geography of the country, and that the line which their language described was an impossible one. Consequently the boundary remained undetermined till 1732. The account of its location will be given in its proper place.

Having secured this important decision to his satisfaction, Penn applied himself with renewed zeal, not only to secure the release of his people, who were languishing in prisons, but to procure for all Englishmen, everywhere, enlarged liberty and freedom of conscience. His relations with the King favored his designs. The King had said to Penn before he ascended the throne that he was opposed to persecution for religion. On the first day of his reign, he made an address, in which he proclaimed himself opposed to all arbitrary principles in government, and promised protection to the Church of England. Early in the year 1686, in consequence of the King's proclamation for a general pardon, over thirteen hundred Quakers were set at liberty, and in April, 1687, the King issued a declaration for entire liberty of conscience, and suspending the penal laws in matters ecclesiastical. This was a great step in advance, and one that must ever throw a luster over the brief reign of this unfortunate monarch. Penn, though holding no official position, doubtless did as much toward securing the issue of this liberal measure as any Englishman.

Upon the issue of these edicts, the Quakers, at their next annual meeting, presented an address of acknowledgment to the King, which opened in these words: "We cannot but bless and praise the name of Almighty God, who hath the hearts of princes in His hands, that He hath inclined the King to hear the cries of his suffering subjects for conscience' sake, and we rejoice that he hath given us so eminent an occasion to present him our thanks." This address was presented by Penn in a few well-chosen words, and the King replied in the following, though brief, yet most expressive, language: "Gentlemen—I thank you heartily for your address. Some of you know (I am sure you do Mr. Penn), that it was always my principle, that conscience ought not to be forced, and that all men ought to have the liberty of their consciences. And what I have promised in my declaration, I will continue to perform so long as I live. And I hope, before I die, to settle it so that after ages shall have no reason to alter it."

It would have been supposed that such noble sentiments as these from a sovereign would have been hailed with delight by the English people. But they were not. The aristocracy of Britain at this time did not want liberty of conscience. They wanted conformity to the established church, and bitter persecution against all others, as in the reign of Charles, which filled the prisons with Quakers. The warm congratulations to James, and fervent prayers for his welfare, were regarded by them with an evil eye. Bitter reproaches were heaped upon Penn, who was looked upon as the power behind the throne that was moving the King to the enforcing of these principles. He was accused of having been educated at St. Omer's, a Catholic college, a place which he never saw in his life, of having taken orders as a priest in the Catholic Church, of having obtained dispensation to marry, and of being not only a Catholic, but a Jesuit in disguise, all of which were pure fabrications. But in the excited state of the public mind they were believed, and caused him to be regarded with bitter hatred. The King, too, fell rapidly into disfavor, and so completely had the minds of his people become alienated from him, that upon the coming of the Prince of Orange and his wife Mary, in 1688, James was obliged to flee to France for safety, and they were received as the rulers of Britain.

But while the interests of the colony were thus prospering at court, they were not so cloudless in the new country. There was needed the strong hand of Penn to check abuses and guide the course of legislation in proper channels. He had labored to place the government entirely in the hands of the people—an idea, in the abstract, most attractive, and one which, were the entire

population wise and just, would result fortunately; yet, in practice, he found to his sorrow the results most vexatious. The proprietor had not long been gone before troubles arose between the two Houses of the Legislature relative to promulgating the laws as not being in accordance with the requirements of the charter. Nicholas Moore, the Chief Justice, was impeached for irregularities in imposing fines and in other ways abusing his high trust. But though formally arraigned and directed to desist from exercising his functions, he successfully resisted the proceedings, and a final judgment was never obtained. Patrick Robinson, Clerk of the court, for refusing to produce the records in the trial of Moore, was voted a public enemy. These troubles in the government were the occasion of much grief to Penn, who wrote, naming a number of the most influential men in the colony, and beseeching them to unite in an endeavor to check further irregularities, declaring that they disgraced the province, "that their conduct had struck back hundreds, and was £10,000 out of his way, and £100,000 out of the country."

In the latter part of the year 1686, seeing that the whole Council was too unwieldy a body to exercise executive power, Penn determined to contract the number, and accordingly appointed Thomas Lloyd, Nicholas Moore, James Claypole, Robert Turner and John Eckley, any three of whom should constitute a quorum, to be Commissioners of State to act for the proprietor. In place of Moore and Claypole, Arthur Cook and John Simcock were appointed. They were to compel the attendance of the Council; see that the two Houses admit of no parley; to abrogate all laws except the fundamentals; to dismiss the Assembly and call a new one, and finally he solemnly admonishes them, "Be most just, as in the sight of the all-seeing, all-searching God." In a letter to these Commissioners, he says: "Three things occur to me eminently: First, that you be watchful that none abuse the King, etc.; secondly, that you get the custom act revived as being the equalest and least offensive way to support the government; thirdly, that you retrieve the dignity of courts and sessions."

In a letter to James Harrison, his confidential agent at Pennsbury Manor, he unbosoms himself more freely respecting his employment in London than in any of his State papers or more public communications, and from it can be seen how important were his labors with the head of the English nation. "I am engaged in the public business of the nation and Friends, and those in authority would have me see the establishment of the liberty, that I was a small instrument to begin in the land. The Lord has given me great entrance and interest with the King, though not so much as is said; and I confess I should rejoice to see poor old England fixed, the penal laws repealed, that are now suspended, and if it goes well with England, it cannot go ill with Pennsylvania, as unkindly used as I am; and no poor slave in Turkey desires more earnestly, I believe, for deliverance, than I do to be with you." In the summer of 1687, Penn was in company with the King in a progress through the counties of Berkshire, Gloucestershire, Worcestershire, Shropshire, Cheshire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, Oxfordshire and Hampshire, during which he held several religious meetings with his people, in some of which the King appears to have been present, particularly in Chester.

Since the departure of Penn, Thomas Lloyd had acted as President of the Council, and later of the Commissioners of State. He had been in effect Governor, and held responsible for the success of the government, while possessing only one voice in the disposing of affairs. Tiring of this anomalous position, Lloyd applied to be relieved. It was difficult to find a person of sufficient ability to fill the place; but Penn decided to relieve him, though

showing his entire confidence by notifying him that he intended soon to appoint him absolute Governor. In his place, he indicated Samuel Carpenter, or if he was unwilling to serve, then Thomas Ellis, but not to be President, his will being that each should preside a month in turn, or that the oldest member should be chosen.

Penn foresaw that the executive power, to be efficient, must be lodged in the hands of one man of ability, such as to command the respect of his people. Those whom he most trusted in the colony had been so mixed up in the wrangles of the executive and legislative departments of the government that he deemed it advisable to appoint a person who had not before been in the colony and not a Quaker. He accordingly commissioned John Blackwell, July 27, 1688, to be Lieutenant Governor, who was at this time in New England, and who had the esteem and confidence of Penn. With the commission, the proprietor sent full instructions, chiefly by way of caution, the last one being: "Rule the meek meekly; and those that will not be ruled, rule with authority." Though Lloyd had been relieved of power, he still remained in the Council, probably because neither of the persons designated were willing to serve. Having seen the evils of a many-headed executive, he had recommended the appointment of one person to exercise executive authority. It was in conformity with this advice that Blackwell was appointed. He met the Assembly in March, 1689; but either his conceptions of business were arbitrary and imperious, or the Assembly had become accustomed to great latitude and lax discipline; for the business had not proceeded far before the several branches of the government were at variance. Lloyd refused to give up the great seal, alleging that it had been given him for life. The Governor, arbitrarily and without warrant of law, imprisoned officers of high rank, denied the validity of all laws passed by the Assembly previous to his administration, and set on foot a project for organizing and equipping the militia, under the plea of threatened hostility of France. The Assembly attempted to arrest his proceedings, but he shrewdly evaded their intents by organizing a party among the members, who persistently absented themselves. His reign was short, for in January, 1690, he left the colony and sailed away for England, whereupon the government again devolved upon the Council, Thomas Lloyd, President. Penn had a high estimation of the talents and integrity of Blackwell, and adds, "He is in England and Ireland of great repute for ability, integrity and virtue."

Three forms of administering the executive department of the government had now been tried, by a Council consisting of eighteen members, a commission of five members, and a Lieutenant Governor. Desirous of leaving the government as far as possible in the hands of the people who were the sources of all power, Penn left it to the Council to decide which form should be adopted. The majority decided for a Deputy Governor. This was opposed by the members from the provinces, who preferred a Council, and who, finding themselves outvoted, decided to withdraw, and determined for themselves to govern the lower counties until Penn should come. This obstinacy and falling out between the councilors from the lower counties and those from the province was the beginning of a controversy which eventuated in a separation, and finally in the formation of Delaware as a separate commonwealth. A deputation from the Council was sent to New Castle to induce the seceding members to return, but without success. They had never regarded with favor the removal of the sittings of the Council from New Castle, the first seat of government, to Philadelphia, and they were now determined to set up a government for themselves.

In 1689, the Friends Public School in Philadelphia was first incorporated, confirmed by a patent from Penn in 1701, and another in 1708, and finally, with greatly enlarged powers, from Penn personally, November 29, 1711. The preamble to the charter recites that as "the prosperity and welfare of any people depend, in great measure, upon the good education of youth, and their early introduction in the principles of true religion and virtue, and qualifying them to serve their country and themselves, by breeding them in reading, writing, and learning of languages and useful arts and sciences suitable to their sex, age and degree, which cannot be effected in any manner so well as by erecting public schools," etc. George Keith was employed as the first master of this school. He was a native of Aberdeen, Scotland, a man of learning, and had emigrated to East Jersey some years previous, where he was Surveyor General, and had surveyed and marked the line between East and West New Jersey. He only remained at the head of the school one year, when he was succeeded by his usher, Thomas Makin. This was a school of considerable merit and pretension, where the higher mathematics and the ancient languages were taught, and was the first of this high grade. A school of a primary grade had been established as early as 1683, in Philadelphia, when Enoch Flower taught on the following terms: "To learn to read English, four shillings by the quarter; to write, six shillings by ditto; to read, write and cast accounts, eight shillings by the quarter; boarding a scholar, that is to say, diet, lodging, washing and schooling, £10 for one whole year," from which it will be seen that although learning might be highly prized, its cost in hard cash was not exorbitant.

Penn's favor at court during the reign of James II caused him to be suspected of disloyalty to the government when William and Mary had come to the throne. Accordingly on the 10th of December, 1688, while walking in White Hall, he was summoned before the Lords of the Council, and though nothing was found against him, was compelled to give security for his appearance at the next term, to answer any charge that might be made. At the second sitting of the Council nothing having been found against him, he was cleared in open court. In 1690, he was again brought before the Lords on the charge of having been in correspondence with the late King. He appealed to King William, who, after a hearing of two hours, was disposed to release him, but the Lords decided to hold him until the Trinity term, when he was again discharged. A third time he was arraigned, and this time with eighteen others, charged with adhering to the kingdom's enemies, but was cleared by order of the King's Bench. Being now at liberty, and these vexatious suits apparently at an end, he set about leading a large party of settlers to his cherished Pennsylvania. Proposals were published, and the Government, regarding the enterprise of so much importance, had ordered an armed convoy, when he was again met by another accusation, and now, backed by the false oath of one William Fuller, whom the Parliament subsequently declared a "cheat and an imposter." Seeing that he must prepare again for his defense, he abandoned his voyage to America, after having made expensive preparations, and convinced that his enemies were determined to prevent his attention to public or private affairs, whether in England or America, he withdrew himself during the ensuing two or three years from the public eye.

But though not participating in business, which was calling loudly for his attention, his mind was busy, and several important treatises upon religious and civil matters were produced that had great influence upon the turn of public affairs, which would never have been written but for this forced retirement. In his address to the yearly meeting of Friends in London, he says:

“My enemies are yours. My privacy is not because men have sworn truly, but falsely against me.”

His personal grievances in England were the least which he suffered. For lack of guiding influence, bitter dissensions had sprung up in his colony, which threatened the loss of all. Desiring to secure peace, he had commissioned Thomas Lloyd Deputy Governor of the province, and William Markham Deputy Governor of the lower counties. Penn's grief on account of this division is disclosed in a letter to a friend in the province: “I left it to them, to choose either the government of the Council, five Commissioners or a deputy. What could be tenderer? Now I perceive Thomas Lloyd is chosen by the three upper, but not the three lower counties, and sits down with this broken choice. This has grieved and wounded me and mine, I fear to the hazard of all! * * * for else the Governor of New York is like to have all, if he has it not already.”

But the troubles of Penn in America were not confined to civil affairs. His religious society was torn with dissension. George Keith, a man of considerable power in argumentation, but of overweening self-conceit, attacked the Friends for the laxity of their discipline, and drew off some followers. So venomous did he become that on the 20th of April, 1692, a testimony of denial was drawn up against him at a meeting of ministers, wherein he and his conduct were publicly disowned. This was confirmed at the next yearly meeting. He drew off large numbers and set up an independent society, who termed themselves Christian Quakers. Keith appealed from this action of the American Church to the yearly meeting in London, but was so intemperate in speech that the action of the American Church was confirmed. Whereupon he became the bitter enemy of the Quakers, and, uniting with the Church of England, was ordained a Vicar by the Bishop of London. He afterward returned to America where he wrote against his former associates, but was finally fixed in a benefice in Sussex, England. On his death bed, he said, “I wish I had died when I was a Quaker, for then I am sure it would have been well with my soul.”

But Keith had not been satisfied with attacking the principles and practices of his church. He mercilessly lampooned the Lieutenant Governor, saying that “He was not fit to be a Governor, and his name would stink,” and of the Council, that “He hoped to God he should shortly see their power taken from them.” On another occasion, he said of Thomas Lloyd, who was reputed a mild-tempered man, and had befriended Keith, that he was “an impudent man and a pitiful Governor,” and asked him “why he did not send him to jail,” saying that “his back (Keith's) had long itched for a whipping, and that he would print and expose them all over America, if not over Europe.” So abusive had he finally become that the Council was obliged to take notice of his conduct and to warn him to desist.

Penn, as has been shown, was silenced and thrown into retirement in England. It can be readily seen what an excellent opportunity these troubles in America, the separation in the government, and the schism in the church, gave his enemies to attack him. They represented that he had neglected his colony by remaining in England and meddling with matters in which he had no business; that the colony in consequence had fallen into great disorder, and that he should be deprived of his proprietary rights. These complaints had so much weight with William and Mary, that, on the 21st of October, 1692, they commissioned Benjamin Fletcher, Governor of New York, to take the province and territories under his government. There was another motive operating at this time, more potent than those mentioned above, to induce the

King and Queen to put the government of Pennsylvania under the Governor of New York. The French and Indians from the north were threatening the English. Already the expense for defense had become burdensome to New York. It was believed that to ask aid for the common defense from Penn, with his peace principles, would be fruitless, but that through the influence of Gov. Fletcher, as executive, an appropriation might be secured.

Upon receiving his commission, Gov. Fletcher sent a note, dated April 19, 1693, to Deputy Gov. Lloyd, informing him of the grant of the royal commission and of his intention to visit the colony and assume authority on the 29th inst. He accordingly came with great pomp and splendor, attended by a numerous retinue, and soon after his arrival, submission to him having been accorded without question, summoned the Assembly. Some differences having arisen between the Governor and the Assembly about the manner of calling and electing the Representatives, certain members united in an address to the Governor, claiming that the constitution and laws were still in full force and must be administered until altered or repealed; that Pennsylvania had just as good a right to be governed according to the usages of Pennsylvania as New York had to be governed according to the usages of that province. The Legislature being finally organized, Gov. Fletcher presented a letter from the Queen, setting forth that the expense for the preservation and defense of Albany against the French was intolerable to the inhabitants there, and that as this was a frontier to other colonies, it was thought but just that they should help bear the burden. The Legislature, in firm but respectful terms, maintained that the constitution and laws enacted under them were in full force, and when he, having flatly denied this, attempted to intimidate them by the threat of annexing Pennsylvania to New York, they mildly but firmly requested that if the Governor had objections to the bill which they had passed and would communicate them, they would try to remove them. The business was now amicably adjusted, and he in compliance with their wish dissolved the Assembly, and after appointing William Markham Lieutenant Governor, departed to his government in New York, doubtless well satisfied that a Quaker, though usually mild mannered, is not easily frightened or coerced.

Gov. Fletcher met the Assembly again in March, 1694, and during this session, having apparently failed in his previous endeavors to induce the Assembly to vote money for the common defense, sent a communication setting forth the dangers to be apprehended from the French and Indians, and concluding in these words: "That he considered their principles; that they could not carry arms nor levy money to make war, though for their own defense, yet he hoped that they would not refuse to feed the hungry and clothe the naked; that was to supply the Indian nations with such necessaries as may influence their continued friendship to their provinces." But notwithstanding the adroit sugar-coating of the pill, it was not acceptable and no money was voted. This and a brief session in September closed the Governorship of Pennsylvania by Fletcher. It would appear from a letter written by Penn, after hearing of the neglect of the Legislature to vote money for the purpose indicated, that he took an entirely different view of the subject from that which was anticipated; for he blamed the colony for refusing to send money to New York for what he calls the common defense.

Through the kind offices of Lords Rochester, Ranelagh, Sidney and Somers, the Duke of Buckingham and Sir John Trenchard, the king was asked to hear the case of William Penn, against whom no charge was proven, and who would two years before have gone to his colony had he not supposed that he would have been thought to go in defiance of the government. King William

answered that William Penn was his old acquaintance as well as theirs, that he might follow his business as freely as ever, and that he had nothing to say to him. Penn was accordingly reinstated in his government by letters patent dated on the 20th of August, 1694, whereupon he commissioned William Markham Lieutenant Governor.

When Markham called the Assembly, he disregarded the provisions of the charter, assuming that the removal of Penn had annulled the grant. The Assembly made no objection to this action, as there were provisions in the old charter that they desired to have changed. Accordingly, when the appropriation bill was considered, a new constitution was attached to it and passed. This was approved by Markham and became the organic law, the third constitution adopted under the charter of King Charles. By the provisions of this instrument, the Council was composed of twelve members, and the Assembly of twenty-four. During the war between France and England, the ocean swarmed with the privateers of the former. When peace was declared, many of these crafts, which had richly profited by privateering, were disposed to continue their irregular practices, which was now piracy. Judging that the peace principles of the Quakers would shield them from forcible seizure, they were accustomed to run into the Delaware for safe harbor. Complaints coming of the depredations of these parties, a proclamation was issued calling on magistrates and citizens to unite in breaking up practices so damaging to the good name of the colony. It was charged in England that evil-disposed persons in the province were privy to these practices, if not parties to it, and that the failure of the Government to break it up was a proof of its inefficiency, and of a radical defect of the principles on which it was based. Penn was much exercised by these charges, and in his letters to the Lieutenant Governor and to his friends in the Assembly, urged ceaseless vigilance to effect reform.

CHAPTER VIII.

WILLIAM PENN, 1699-1701—ANDREW HAMILTON, 1701-3—EDWARD SHIPPEN
1703-4—JOHN EVANS, 1704-9—CHARLES GOOKIN, 1709-17.

BEING free from harassing persecutions, and in favor at court, Penn determined to remove with his family to Pennsylvania, and now with the expectation of living and dying here. Accordingly, in July, 1699, he set sail, and, on account of adverse winds, was three months tossed about upon the ocean. Just before his arrival in his colony, the yellow fever raged there with great virulence, having been brought thither from the West Indies, but had been checked by the biting frosts of autumn, and had now disappeared. An observant traveler, who witnessed the effects of this scourge, writes thus of it in his journal: "Great was the majesty and hand of the Lord. Great was the fear that fell upon all flesh. I saw no lofty nor airy countenance, nor heard any vain jesting to move men to laughter, nor witty repartee to raise mirth, nor extravagant feasting to excite the lusts and desires of the flesh above measure; but every face gathered paleness, and many hearts were humbled, and countenances fallen and sunk, as such that waited every moment to be summoned to the bar and numbered to the grave."

Great joy was everywhere manifested throughout the province at the arriv-

al of the proprietor and his family, fondly believing that he had now come to stay. He met the Assembly soon after landing, but, it being an inclement season, he only detained them long enough to pass two measures aimed against piracy and illicit trade, exaggerated reports of which, having been spread broadcast through the kingdom, had caused him great uneasiness and vexation. At the first monthly meeting of Friends in 1700, he laid before them his concern, which was for the welfare of Indians and Negroes, and steps were taken to instruct them and provide stated meetings for them where they could hear the Word. It is more than probable that he had fears from the first that his enemies in England would interfere in his affairs to such a degree as to require his early return, though he had declared to his friends there that he never expected to meet them again. His greatest solicitude, consequently, was to give a charter to his colony, and also one to his city, the very best that human ingenuity could devise. An experience of now nearly twenty years would be likely to develop the weaknesses and impracticable provisions of the first constitutions, so that a frame now drawn with all the light of the past, and by the aid and suggestion of the men who had been employed in administering it, would be likely to be enduring, and though he might be called hence, or be removed by death, their work would live on from generation to generation and age to age, and exert a benign and preserving influence while the State should exist.

In February, 1701, Penn met the most renowned and powerful of the Indian chieftains, reaching out to the Potomac, the Susquehanna and to the Onondagoes of the Five Nations, some forty in number, at Philadelphia, where he renewed with them pledges of peace and entered into a formal treaty of active friendship, binding them to disclose any hostile intent, confirm sale of lands, be governed by colonial law, all of which was confirmed on the part of the Indians "by five parcels of skins;" and on the part of Penn by "several English goods and merchandises."

Several sessions of the Legislature were held in which great harmony prevailed, and much attention was giving to revising and recomposing the constitution. But in the midst of their labors for the improvement of the organic law, intelligence was brought to Penn that a bill had been introduced in the House of Lords for reducing all the proprietary governments in America to regal ones, under pretence of advancing the prerogative of the crown, and the national advantage. Such of the owners of land in Pennsylvania as happened to be in England, remonstrated against action upon the bill until Penn could return and be heard, and wrote to him urging his immediate coming hither. Though much to his disappointment and sorrow, he determined to go immediately thither. He promptly called a session of the Assembly, and in his message to the two Houses said, "I cannot think of such a voyage without great reluctance of mind, having promised myself the quietness of a wilderness. For my heart is among you, and no disappointment shall ever be able to alter my love to the country, and resolution to return, and settle my family and posterity in it. * * Think therefore (since all men are mortal), of some suitable expedient and provision for your safety as well in your privileges as property. Review again your laws, propose new ones, and you will find me ready to comply with whatsoever may render us happy, by a nearer union of our interests." The Assembly returned a suitable response, and then proceeded to draw up twenty-one articles. The first related to the appointment of a Lieutenant Governor. Penn proposed that the Assembly should choose one. But this they declined, preferring that he should appoint one. Little trouble was experienced in settling everything broached, except the

union of the province and lower counties. Penn used his best endeavors to reconcile them to the union, but without avail. The new constitution was adopted on the 28th of October, 1701. The instrument provided for the union, but in a supplementary article, evidently granted with great reluctance, it was provided that the province and the territories might be separated at any time within three years. As his last act before leaving, he presented the city of Philadelphia, now grown to be a considerable place, and always an object of his affectionate regard, with a charter of privileges. As his Deputy, he appointed Andrew Hamilton, one of the proprietors of East New Jersey, and sometime Governor of both East and West Jersey, and for Secretary of the province and Clerk of the Council, he selected James Logan, a man of singular urbanity and strength of mind, and withal a scholar.

Penn set sail for Europe on the 1st of November, 1701. Soon after his arrival, on the 18th of January, 1702, King William died, and Anne of Denmark succeeded him. He now found himself in favor at court, and that he might be convenient to the royal residence, he again took lodgings at Kensington. The bill which had been pending before Parliament, that had given him so much uneasiness, was at the succeeding session dropped entirely, and was never again called up. During his leisure hours, he now busied himself in writing "several useful and excellent treatises on divers subjects."

Gov. Hamilton's administration continued only till December, 1702, when he died. He was earnest in his endeavors to induce the territories to unite with the province, they having as yet not accepted the new charter, alleging that they had three years in which to make their decision, but without success. He also organized a military force, of which George Lowther was commander, for the safety of the colony.

The executive authority now devolved upon the Council, of which Edward Shippen was President. Conflict of authority, and contention over the due interpretation of some provisions of the new charter, prevented the accomplishment of much, by way of legislation, in the Assembly which convened in 1703; though in this body it was finally determined that the lower counties should thereafter act separately in a legislative capacity. This separation proved final, the two bodies never again meeting in common.

Though the bill to govern the American Colonies by regal authority failed, yet the clamor of those opposed to the proprietary Governors was so strong that an act was finally passed requiring the selection of deputies to have the royal assent. Hence, in choosing a successor to Hamilton, he was obliged to consider the Queen's wishes. John Evans, a man of parts, of Welsh extraction, only twenty-six years old, a member of the Queen's household, and not a Quaker, nor even of exemplary morals, was appointed, who arrived in the colony in December, 1703. He was accompanied by William Penn, Jr., who was elected a member of the Council, the number having been increased by authority of the Governor, probably with a view to his election.

The first care of Evans was to unite the province and lower counties, though the final separation had been agreed to. He presented the matter so well that the lower counties, from which the difficulty had always come, were willing to return to a firm union. But now the provincial Assembly, having become impatient of the obstacles thrown in the way of legislation by the delegates from these counties, was unwilling to receive them. They henceforward remained separate in a legislative capacity, though still a part of Pennsylvania, under the claim of Penn, and ruled by the same Governor, and thus they continued until the 20th of September, 1776, when a constitution was adopted, and they were proclaimed a separate State under the name of Delaware.

During two years of the government of Evans, there was ceaseless discord between the Council, headed by the Governor and Secretary Logan on the one side, and the Assembly led by David Lloyd, its Speaker, on the other, and little legislation was effected.

Realizing the defenseless condition of the colony, Evans determined to organize the militia, and accordingly issued his proclamation. "In obedience to her Majesty's royal command, and to the end that the inhabitants of this government may be in a posture of defense and readiness to withstand and repel all acts of hostility, I do hereby strictly command and require all persons residing in this government, whose persuasions will, on any account, permit them to take up arms in their own defense, that forthwith they do provide themselves with a good firelock and ammunition, in order to enlist themselves in the militia, which I am now settling in this government." The Governor evidently issued this proclamation in good faith, and with a pure purpose. The French and Indians had assumed a threatening aspect upon the north, and while the other colonies had assisted New York liberally, Pennsylvania had done little or nothing for the common defense. But his call fell stillborn. The "fire-locks" were not brought out, and none enlisted.

Disappointed at this lack of spirit, and embittered by the factious temper of the Assembly, Evans, who seems not to have had faith in the religious principles of the Quakers, and to have entirely mistook the nature of their Christian zeal, formed a wild scheme to test their steadfastness under the pressure of threatened danger. In conjunction with his gay associates in revel, he agreed to have a false alarm spread of the approach of a hostile force in the river, whereupon he was to raise the alarm in the city. Accordingly, on the day of the fair in Philadelphia, 16th of March, 1706, a messenger came, post haste from New Castle, bringing the startling intelligence that an armed fleet of the enemy was already in the river, and making their way rapidly toward the city. Whereupon Evans acted his part to a nicety. He sent emissaries through the town proclaiming the dread tale, while he mounted his horse, and in an excited manner, and with a drawn sword, rode through the streets, calling upon all good men and true to rush to arms for the defense of their homes, their wives and children, and all they held dear. The ruse was so well played that it had an immense effect. "The suddenness of the surprise," says Proud, "with the noise of precipitation consequent thereon, threw many of the people into very great fright and consternation, insomuch that it is said some threw their plate and most valuable effects down their wells and little houses; that others hid themselves, in the best manner they could, while many retired further up the river, with what they could most readily carry off; so that some of the creeks seemed full of boats and small craft; those of a larger size running as far as Burlington, and some higher up the river; several women are said to have miscarried by the fright and terror into which they were thrown, and much mischief ensued."

The more thoughtful of the people are said to have understood the deceit from the first, and labored to allay the excitement; but the seeming earnestness of the Governor and the zeal of his emissaries so worked upon the more inconsiderate of the population that the consternation and commotion was almost past belief. In an almanac published at Philadelphia for the next year opposite this date was this distich:

"Wise men wonder, good men grieve,
Knaves invent and fools believe."

Though this ruse was played upon all classes alike, yet it was generally believed to have been aimed chiefly at the Quakers, to try the force of their

principles, and see if they would not rush to arms when danger should really appear. But in this the Governor was disappointed. For it is said that only four out of the entire population of this religious creed showed any disposition to falsify their faith. It was the day of their weekly meeting, and regardless of the dismay and consternation which were everywhere manifest about them, they assembled in their accustomed places of worship, and engaged in their devotions as though nothing unusual was transpiring without, manifesting such unshaken faith, as Whittier has exemplified in verse by his Abraham Davenport, on the occasion of the Dark Day:

‘ Meanwhile in the old State House, dim as ghosts,
 Sat the law-givers of Connecticut,
 Trembling beneath their legislative robes.
 ‘ It is the Lord’s great day! Let us adjourn,’
 Some said; and then, as with one accord,
 All eyes were turned on Abraham Davenport.
 He rose, slow, cleaving with his steady voice
 The intolerable hush. ‘ This well may be
 The Day of Judgment which the world awaits;
 But be it so or not, I only know
 My present duty, and my Lord’s command
 To occupy till He come. So at the post
 Where He hath set me in His Providence,
 I choose, for one, to meet Him face to face,
 No faithless servant frightened from my task,
 But ready when the Lord of the harvest calls;
 And therefore, with all reverence, I would say,
 Let God do His work, we will see to ours.
 Bring in the candles.’ And they brought them in.”

In conjunction with the Legislature of the lower counties, Evans was instrumental in having a law passed for the imposition of a tax on the tonnage of the river, and the erection of a fort near the town of New Castle for compelling obedience. This was in direct violation of the fundamental compact, and vexatious to commerce. It was at length forcibly resisted, and its imposition abandoned. His administration was anything but efficient or peaceful, a series of contentions, of charges and counter-charges having been kept up between the leaders of the two factions, Lloyd and Logan, which he was powerless to properly direct or control. “ He was relieved in 1709. Possessed of a good degree of learning and refinement, and accustomed to the gay society of the British metropolis, he found in the grave and serious habits of the Friends a type of life and character which he failed to comprehend, and with which he could, consequently, have little sympathy. How widely he mistook the Quaker character is seen in the result of his wild and hair-brained experiment to test their faith. His general tenor of life seems to have been of a piece with this. Watson says: ‘ The Indians of Connestoga complained of him when there as misbehaving to their women, and that, in 1709, Solomon Cresson, going his rounds at night, entered a tavern to suppress a riotous assembly, and found there John Evans, Esq., the Governor, who fell to beating Cresson.’ ”

The youth and levity of Gov. Evans induced the proprietor to seek for a successor of a more sober and sedate character. He had thought of proposing his son, but finally settled upon Col. Charles Gookin, who was reputed to be a man of wisdom and prudence, though as was afterward learned, to the sorrow of the colony, he was subject to fits of derangement, which toward the close of his term were exhibited in the most extravagant acts. He had scarcely arrived in the colony before charges were preferred against the late Governor, and he was asked to institute criminal proceedings, which he declined. This

was the occasion of a renewal of contentions between the Governor and his Council and the Assembly, which continued during the greater part of his administration. In the midst of them, Logan, who was at the head of the Council, having demanded a trial of the charges against him, and failed to secure one, sailed for Europe, where he presented the difficulties experienced in administering the government so strongly, that Penn was seriously inclined to sell his interest in the colony. He had already greatly crippled his estate by expenses he had incurred in making costly presents to the natives, and in settling his colony, for which he had received small return. In the year 1707, he had become involved in a suit in chancery with the executors of his former steward, in the course of which he was confined in the Old Baily during this and a part of the following year, when he was obliged to mortgage his colony in the sum of £6,600 to relieve himself. Foreseeing the great consequence it would be to the crown to buy the rights of the proprietors of the several English colonies in America before they would grow too powerful, negotiations had been entered into early in the reign of William and Mary for their purchase, especially the "fine province of Mr. Penn." Borne down by these troubles, and by debts and litigations at home, Penn seriously entertained the proposition to sell in 1712, and offered it for £20,000. The sum of £12,000 was offered on the part of the crown, which was agreed upon, but before the necessary papers were executed, he was stricken down with apoplexy, by which he was incapacitated for transacting any business, and a stay was put to further proceedings until the Queen should order an act of Parliament for consummating the purchase.

It is a mournful spectacle to behold the great mind and the great heart of Penn reduced now in his declining years, by the troubles of government and by debts incurred in the bettering of his colony, to this enfeebled condition. He was at the moment writing to Logan on public affairs, when his hand was suddenly seized by lethargy in the beginning of a sentence, which he never finished. His mind was touched by the disease, which he never recovered, and after lingering for six years, he died on the 30th of May, 1718, in the seventy-fourth year of his age. With great power of intellect, and a religious devotion scarcely matched in all Christendom, he gave himself to the welfare of mankind, by securing civil and religious liberty through the operations of organic law. Though not a lawyer by profession, he drew frames of government and bodies of laws which have been the admiration of succeeding generations, and are destined to exert a benign influence in all future time, and by his discussions with Lord Baltimore and before the Lords in Council, he showed himself familiar with the abstruse principles of law. Though but a private person and of a despised sect, he was received as the friend and confidential advisee of the ruling sovereigns of England, and some of the principles which give luster to British law were engrafted there through the influence of the powerful intellect and benignant heart of Penn. He sought to know no philosophy but that promulgated by Christ and His disciples, and this he had sounded to its depths, and in it were anchored his ideas of public law and private and social living. The untamed savage of the forest bowed in meek and loving simplicity to his mild and resistless sway, and the members of the Society of Friends all over Europe flocked to his City of Brotherly Love. His prayers for the welfare of his people are the beginning and ending of all his public and private correspondence, and who will say that they have not been answered in the blessings which have attended the commonwealth of his founding? And will not the day of its greatness be when the inhabitants throughout all its borders shall return to the peaceful and loving spirit of

Penn? In the midst of a licentious court, and with every prospect of advancement in its sunshine and favor, inheriting a great name and an independent patrimony, he turned aside from this brilliant track to make common lot with a poor sect under the ban of Government; endured stripes and imprisonment and loss of property; banished himself to the wilds of the American continent that he might secure to his people those devotions which seemed to them required by their Maker, and has won for himself a name by the simple deeds of love and humble obedience to Christian mandates which shall never perish. Many have won renown by deeds of blood, but fadeless glory has come to William Penn by charity.

CHAPTER IX.

SIR WILLIAM KEITH, 1717-26—PATRICK GORDON, 1726-36—JAMES LOGAN, 1736-38
—GEORGE THOMAS, 1738-47—ANTHONY PALMER, 1747-48—JAMES HAMILTON,
1748-54.

IN 1712, Penn had made a will, by which he devised to his only surviving son, William, by his first marriage, all his estates in England, amounting to some twenty thousand pounds. By his first wife, Gulielma Maria Springett, he had issue of three sons—William, Springett and William, and four daughters—Gulielma, Margaret, Gulielma and Letitia; and by his second wife, Hannah Callowhill, of four sons—John, Thomas, Richard and Dennis. To his wife Hannah, who survived him, and whom he made the sole executrix of his will, he gave, for the equal benefit of herself and her children, all his personal estate in Pennsylvania and elsewhere, after paying all debts, and alloting ten thousand acres of land in the Province to his daughter Letitia, by his first marriage, and each of the three children of his son William.

Doubts having arisen as to the force of the provisions of this will, it was finally determined to institute a suit in chancery for its determination. Before a decision was reached, in March, 1720, William Penn, Jr., died, and while still pending, his son Springett died also. During the long pendency of this litigation for nine years, Hannah Penn, as executrix of the will, assumed the proprietary powers, issued instructions to her Lieutenant Governors, heard complaints and settled difficulties with the skill and the assurance of a veteran diplomatist. In 1727, a decision was reached that, upon the death of William Penn, Jr., and his son Springett, the proprietary rights in Pennsylvania descended to the three surviving sons—John, Thomas and Richard—issue by the second marriage; and that the proprietors bargain to sell his province to the crown for twelve thousand pounds, made in 1712, and on which one thousand pounds had been paid at the confirmation of the sale, was void. Whereupon the three sons became the joint proprietors.

A year before the death of Penn, the lunacy of Gov. Gookin having become troublesome, he was succeeded in the Government by Sir William Keith, a Scotchman who had served as Surveyor of Customs to the English Government, in which capacity he had visited Pennsylvania previously, and knew something of its condition. He was a man of dignified and commanding bearing, endowed with cunning, of an accommodating policy, full of faithful promises, and usually found upon the stronger side. Hence, upon his arrival in the colony, he did not summon the Assembly immediately,

assigning as a reason in his first message that he did not wish to inconvenience the country members by calling them in harvest time. The disposition thus manifested to favor the people, and his advocacy of popular rights on several occasions in opposition to the claims of the proprietor, gave great satisfaction to the popular branch of the Legislature which manifested its appreciation of his conduct by voting him liberal salaries, which had often been withheld from his less accommodating predecessors. By his artful and insinuating policy, he induced the Assembly to pass two acts which had previously met with uncompromising opposition—one to establish a Court of Equity, with himself as Chancellor, the want of which had been seriously felt; and another, for organizing the militia. Though the soil was fruitful and produce was plentiful, yet, for lack of good markets, and on account of the meagerness of the circulating medium, prices were very low, the toil and sweat of the husbandman being little rewarded, and the taxes and payments on land were met with great difficulty. Accordingly, arrangements were made for the appointment of inspectors of provisions, who, from a conscientious discharge of duty, soon caused the Pennsylvania brands of best products to be much sought for, and to command ready sale at highest prices in the West Indies, whither most of the surplus produce was exported. A provision was also made for the issue of a limited amount of paper money, on the establishment of ample securities, which tended to raise the value of the products of the soil and of manufactures, and encourage industry.

By the repeated notices of the Governors in their messages to the Legislature previous to this time, it is evident that Indian hostilities had for sometime been threatened. The Potomac was the dividing line between the Northern and Southern Indians. But the young men on either side, when out in pursuit of game, often crossed the line of the river into the territory of the other, when fierce altercations ensued. This trouble had become so violent in 1719 as to threaten a great Indian war, in which the powerful confederation, known as the Five Nations, would take a hand. To avert this danger, which it was foreseen would inevitably involve the defenseless families upon the frontier, and perhaps the entire colony, Gov. Keith determined to use his best exertions. He accordingly made a toilsome journey in the spring of 1721 to confer with the Governor of Virginia and endeavor to employ by concert of action such means as would allay further cause of contention. His policy was well devised, and enlisted the favor of the Governor. Soon after his return, he summoned a council of Indian Chieftains to meet him at Conestoga, a point about seventy miles west of Philadelphia. He went in considerable pomp, attended by some seventy or eighty horsemen, gaily caparisoned, and many of them armed, arriving about noon, on the 4th of July, not then a day of more note than other days. He went immediately to Capt. Civility's cabin, where were assembled four deputies of the Five Nations and representatives of other tribes. The Governor said that he had come a long distance from home to see and speak to representatives of the Five Nations, who had never met the Governor of Pennsylvania. They said in reply that they had heard much of the Governor, and would have come sooner to pay him their respects, but that the wild conduct of some of their young men had made them ashamed to show their faces. In the formal meeting in the morning, Ghesaont, chief of the Senecas, spoke for all the Five Nations. He said that they now felt that they were speaking to the same effect that they would were William Penn before them, that they had not forgotten Penn, nor the treaties made with him, and the good advice he gave them; that though they could not write as do the English, yet they could keep

all these transactions fresh in their memories. After laying down a belt of wampum upon the table as if by way of emphasis, he began again, declaring that "all their disorders arose from the use of rum and strong spirits, which took away their sense and memory, that they had no such liquors," and desired that no more be sent among them. Here he produced a bundle of dressed skins, by which he would say, "you see how much in earnest we are upon this matter of furnishing fiery liquors to us." Then he proceeds, declaring that the Five Nations remember all their ancient treaties, and they now desire that the chain of friendship may be made so strong that none of the links may ever be broken. This may have been a hint that they wanted high-piled and valuable presents; for the Quakers had made a reputation of brightening and strengthening the chain of friendship by valuable presents which had reached so far away as the Five Nations. He then produces a bundle of raw skins, and observes "that a chain may contract rust with laying and become weaker; wherefore, he desires it may now be so well cleaned as to remain brighter and stronger than ever it was before." Here he presents another parcel of skins, and continues, "that as in the firmament, all clouds and darkness are removed from the face of the sun, so they desire that all misunderstandings may be fully done away, so that when they, who are now here, shall be dead and gone, their whole people, with their children and posterity, may enjoy the clear sunshine with us forever." Presenting another bundle of skins, he says, "that, looking upon the Governor as if William Penn were present, they desire, that, in case any disorders should hereafter happen between their young people and ours, we would not be too hasty in resenting any such accident, until their Council and ours can have some opportunity to treat amicably upon it, and so to adjust all matters, as that the friendship between us may still be inviolably preserved." Here he produces a small parcel of dressed skins, and concludes by saying "that we may now be together as one people, treating one another's children kindly and affectionately, that they are fully empowered to speak for the Five Nations, and they look upon the Governor as the representative of the Great King of England, and therefore they expect that everything now stipulated will be made absolutely firm and good on both sides." And now he presents a different style of present and pulls out a bundle of bear skins, and proceeds to put in an item of complaint, that "they get too little for their skins and furs, so that they cannot live by hunting; they desire us, therefore, to take compassion on them, and contrive some way to help them in that particular. Then producing a few furs, he speaks only for himself, "to acquaint the Governor, that the Five Nations having heard that the Governor of Virginia wanted to speak with them, he himself, with some of his company intended to proceed to Virginia, but do not know the way how to get safe thither."

To this formal and adroitly conceived speech of the Seneca chief, Gov. Keith, after having brought in the present of stroud match coats, gunpowder, lead, biscuit, pipes and tobacco, adjourned the council till the following day, when, being assembled at Conestoga, he answered at length the items of the chieftain's speech. His most earnest appeal, however, was made in favor of peace. "I have persuaded all my [Indian] brethren, in these parts, to consider what is for their good, and not to go out any more to war; but your young men [Five Nations] as they come this way, endeavor to force them; and, because they incline to the counsels of peace, and the good advice of their true friends, your people use them ill, and often prevail with them to go out to their own destruction. Thus it was that their town of Conestoga lost their good king not long ago. Their young children are left without parents;

their wives without husbands ; the old men, contrary to the course of nature, mourn the death of their young ; the people decay and grow weak ; we lose our dear friends and are afflicted. Surely you cannot propose to get either riches, or possessions, by going thus out to war ; for when you kill a deer, you have the flesh to eat, and the skin to sell ; but when you return from war, you bring nothing home, but the scalp of a dead man, who perhaps was husband to a kind wife, and father to tender children, who never wronged you, though, by losing him, you have robbed them of their help and protection, and at the same time got nothing by it. If I were not your friend, I would not take the trouble to say all these things to you." When the Governor had concluded his address, he called the Senaca chieftain (Ghesaont) to him, and presented a gold coronation medal of King George I, which he requested should be taken to the monarch of the Five Nations, "Kannygooh," to be laid up and kept as a token to our children's children, that an entire and lasting friendship is now established forever between the English in this country and the great Five Nations." Upon the return of the Governor, he was met at the upper ferry of the Schuylkill, by the Mayor and Aldermen of the city, with about two hundred horse, and conducted through the streets after the manner of a conqueror of old returning from the scenes of his triumphs.

Gov. Keith gave diligent study to the subject of finance, regulating the currency in such a way that the planter should have it in his power to discharge promptly his indebtedness to the merchant, that their mutual interests might thus be subserved. He even proposed to establish a considerable settlement on his own account in the colony, in order to carry on manufactures, and thus consume the grain, of which there was at this time abundance, and no profitable market abroad.

In the spring of 1722, an Indian was barbarously murdered within the limits of the colony, which gave the Governor great concern. After having cautioned red men so strongly about keeping the peace, he felt that the honor of himself and all his people was compromised by this vile act. He immediately commissioned James Logan and John French to go to the scene of the murder above Conestoga, and inquire into the facts of the case, quickly apprehended the supposed murderers, sent a fast Indian runner (Satcheecho), to acquaint the Five Nations with his sorrow for the act, and of his determination to bring the guilty parties to justice, and himself set out with three of his Council (Hill, Norris and Hamilton), for Albany, where he had been invited by the Indians for a conference with the Governors of all the colonies, and where he met the chiefs of the Five Nations, and treated with them upon the subject of the murder, besides making presents to the Indians. It was on this occasion that the grand sachem of this great confederacy made that noble, and generous, and touching response, so different from the spirit of revenge generally attributed to the Indian character. It is a notable example of love that begets love, and of the mild answer that turneth away wrath. He said : "The great king of the Five Nations is sorry for the death of the Indian that was killed, for he was of his own flesh and blood. He believes that the Governor is also sorry ; but, now that it is done, there is no help for it, and he desires that Cartlidge [the murderer] may not be put to death, nor that he should be spared for a time, and afterward executed ; one life is enough to be lost ; there should not two die. The King's heart is good to the Governor and all the English."

Though Gov. Keith, during the early part of his term, pursued a pacific policy, yet the interminable quarrels which had been kept up between the Assembly and Council during previous administrations, at length broke out with



George Jacob Kinnaird.

more virulence than ever, and he who in the first flush of power had declared "That he should pass no laws, nor transact anything of moment relating to the public affairs without the advice and approbation of the Council," took it upon himself finally to act independently of the Council, and even went so far as to dismiss the able and trusted representative of the proprietary interests, James Logan, President of the Council and Secretary of the Province, from the duties of his high office, and even refused the request of Hannah Penn, the real Governor of the province, to re-instate him. This unwarrantable conduct cost him his dismissal from office in July, 1726. Why he should have assumed so headstrong and unwarrantable a course, who had promised at the first so mild and considerate a policy, it is difficult to understand, unless it be the fact that he found that the Council was blocking, by its obstinacy, wholesome legislation, which he considered of vital importance to the prosperity of the colony, and if, as he alleges, he found that the new constitution only gave the Council advisory and not a voice in executive power.

The administration of Gov. Keith was eminently successful, as he did not hesitate to grapple with important questions of judicature, finance, trade, commerce, and the many vexing relations with the native tribes, and right manfully, and judiciously did he effect their solution. It was at a time when the colony was filling up rapidly, and the laws and regulations which had been found ample for the management of a few hundred families struggling for a foothold in the forest, and when the only traffic was a few skins, were entirely inadequate for securing protection and prosperity to a seething and jostling population intent on trade and commerce, and the conflicting interests which required wise legislation and prudent management. No colony on the American coast made such progress in numbers and improvement as did Pennsylvania during the nine years in which William Keith exercised the Gubernatorial office. Though not himself a Quaker, he had secured the passage of an act of Assembly, and its royal affirmation for allowing the members of the Quaker sect to wear their hats in court, and give testimony under affirmation instead of oath, which in the beginning of the reign of Queen Anne had been withheld from them. After the expiration of his term of office, he was immediately elected a member of the Assembly, and was intent on being elected Speaker, "and had his support out-doors in a cavalcade of eighty mounted horsemen and the resounding of many guns fired;" yet David Lloyd was elected with only three dissenting voices. the out-door business having perhaps been overdone.

Upon the recommendation of Springett Penn, who was now the prospective heir to Pennsylvania, Patrick Gordon was appointed and confirmed Lieutenant Governor in place of Keith, and arrived in the colony and assumed authority in July, 1726. He had served in the army, and in his first address to the Assembly, which he met in August, he said that as he had been a soldier, he knew nothing of the crooked ways of professed politicians, and must rely on a straightforward manner of transacting the duties devolving upon him. George I died in June, 1727, and the Assembly at its meeting in October prepared and forwarded a congratulatory address to his successor, George II. By the decision of the Court of Chancery in 1727, Hannah Penn's authority over the colony was at an end, the proprietary interests having descended to John, Richard and Thomas Penn, the only surviving sons of William Penn, Sr. This period, from the death of Penn in 1718 to 1727, one of the most prosperous in the history of the colony, was familiarly known as the "Reign of Hannah and the Boys."

Gov. Gordon found the Indian troubles claiming a considerable part of his

attention. In 1728, worthless bands, who had strayed away from their proper tribes, incited by strong drink, had become implicated in disgraceful broils, in which several were killed and wounded. The guilty parties were apprehended, but it was found difficult to punish Indian offenders without incurring the wrath of their relatives. Treaties were frequently renewed, on which occasions the chiefs expected that the chain of friendship would be polished "with English blankets, broadcloths and metals." The Indians found that this "brightening the chain" was a profitable business, which some have been uncharitable enough to believe was the moving cause of many of the Indian difficulties.

As early as 1732, the French, who were claiming all the territory drained by the Mississippi and its tributaries, on the ground of priority of discovery of its mouth and exploration of its channel, commenced erecting trading posts in Pennsylvania, along the Allegheny and Ohio Rivers, and invited the Indians living on these streams to a council for concluding treaties with them at Montreal, Canada. To neutralize the influence of the French, these Indians were summoned to meet in council at Philadelphia, to renew treaties of friendship, and they were invited to remove farther east. But this they were unwilling to do. A treaty was also concluded with the Six Nations, in which they pledged lasting friendship for the English.

Hannah Penn died in 1733, when the Assembly, supposing that the proprietary power was still in her hands, refused to recognize the power of Gov. Gordon. But the three sons, to whom the proprietary possessions had descended, in 1727, upon the decision of the Chancery case, joined in issuing a new commission to Gordon. In approving this commission the King directed a clause to be inserted, expressly reserving to himself the government of the lower counties. This act of the King was the beginning of those series of encroachments which finally culminated in the independence of the States of America. The Judiciary act of 1727 was annulled, and this was followed by an attempt to pass an act requiring the laws of all the colonies to be submitted to the Crown for approval before they should become valid, and that a copy of all laws previously enacted should be submitted for approval or veto. The agent of the Assembly, Mr. Paris, with the agents of other colonies, made so vigorous a defense, that action was for the time stayed.

In 1732, Thomas Penn, the youngest son, and two years later, John Penn, the eldest, and the only American born, arrived in the Province, and were received with every mark of respect and satisfaction. Soon after the arrival of the latter, news was brought that Lord Baltimore had made application to have the Provinces transferred to his colony. A vigorous protest was made against this by Quakers in England, headed by Richard Penn; but lest this protest might prove ineffectual, John Penn very soon went to England to defend the proprietary rights at court, and never again returned, he having died a bachelor in 1746. In August, 1736, Gov. Gordon died, deeply lamented, as an honest, upright and straightforward executive, a character which he expressed the hope he would be able to maintain when he assumed authority. His term had been one of prosperity, and the colony had grown rapidly in numbers, trade, commerce and manufactures, ship-building especially having assumed extensive proportions.

James Logan was President of the Council and in effect Governor, during the two years which elapsed between the death of Gordon and the arrival of his successor. The Legislature met regularly, but no laws were passed for lack of an executive. It was during this period that serious trouble broke out near the Maryland border, west of the Susquehanna, then Lancaster, now

York County. A number of settlers, in order to evade the payment of taxes, had secured titles to their lands from Maryland, and afterward sought to be reinstated in their rights under Pennsylvania authority, and plead protection from the latter. The Sheriff of the adjoining Maryland County, with 300 followers, advanced to drive these settlers from their homes. On hearing of this movement, Samuel Smith, Sheriff of Lancaster County, with a hastily summoned posse, advanced to protect the citizens in their rights. Without a conflict, an agreement was entered into by both parties to retire. Soon afterward, however, a band of fifty Marylanders again entered the State with the design of driving out the settlers and each securing for himself 200 acres of land. They were led by one Cressap. The settlers made resistance, and in an encounter, one of them by the name of Knowles was killed. The Sheriff of Lancaster again advanced with a posse, and in a skirmish which ensued one of the invaders was killed, and the leader Cressap was wounded and taken prisoner. The Governor of Maryland sent a commission to Philadelphia to demand the release of the prisoner. Not succeeding in this, he seized four of the settlers and incarcerated them in the jail at Baltimore. Still determined to effect their purpose, a party of Marylanders, under the leadership of one Higginbotham, advanced into Pennsylvania and began a warfare upon the settlers. Again the Sheriff of Lancaster appeared upon the scene, and drove out the invaders. So stubbornly were these invasions pushed and resented that the season passed without planting or securing the usual crops. Finally a party of sixteen Marylanders, led by Richard Lowden, broke into the Lancaster jail and liberated the Maryland prisoners. Learning of these disturbances, the King in Council issued an order restraining both parties from further acts of violence, and afterward adopted a plan of settlement of the vexed boundary question.

Though not legally Governor, Logan managed the affairs of the colony with great prudence and judgment, as he had done and continued to do for a period of nearly a half century. He was a scholar well versed in the ancient languages and the sciences, and published several learned works in the Latin tongue. His *Experimenta Meletemata de plantarum generatione*, written in Latin, was published at Leyden in 1739, and afterward, in 1747, republished in London, with an English version on the opposite page by Dr. J. Fothergill. Another work of his in Latin was also published at Leyden, entitled, *Canonum pro inventiendis refractionum, tum simplicium tum in lentibus duplicum focus, demonstrationis geometricae*. After retiring from public business, he lived at his country seat at Stenton, near Germantown, where he spent his time among his books and in correspondence with the literati of Europe. In his old age he made an English translation of Cicero's *De Senectute*, which was printed at Philadelphia in 1744 with a preface by Benjamin Franklin, then rising into notice. Logan was a Quaker, of Scotch descent, though born in Ireland, and came to America in the ship with William Penn, in his second visit in 1699, when about twenty-five years old, and died at seventy-seven. He had held the offices of Chief Commissioner of property, Agent for the purchase and sale of lands, Receiver General, Member of Council, President of Council and Chief Justice. He was the Confidential Agent of Penn, having charge of all his vast estates, making sales of lands, executing conveyances, and making collections. Amidst all the great cares of business so pressing as to make him exclaim, "I know not what any of the comforts of life are," he found time to devote to the delights of learning, and collected a large library of standard works, which he bequeathed, at his death, to the people of Pennsylvania, and is known as the Loganian Library.

George Thomas, a planter from the West Indies, was appointed Governor in 1737, but did not arrive in the colony till the following year. His first care was to settle the disorders in the Cumberland Valley, and it was finally agreed that settlers from either colony should owe allegiance to the Governor of that colony wherever settled, until the division line which had been provided for was surveyed and marked. War was declared on the 23d of October, 1739, between Great Britain and Spain. Seeing that his colony was liable to be encroached upon by the enemies of his government, he endeavored to organize the militia, but the majority of the Assembly was of the peace element, and it could not be induced to vote money. Finally he was ordered by the home government to call for volunteers, and eight companies were quickly formed, and sent down for the coast defense. Many of these proved to be servants for whom pay was demanded and finally obtained. In 1740, the great evangelist, Whitefield, visited the colony, and created a deep religious interest among all denominations. In his first intercourse with the Assembly, Gov. Thomas endeavored to coerce it to his views. But a more stubborn set of men never met in a deliberative body than were gathered in this Assembly at this time. Finding that he could not compel action to his mind, he yielded and consulted their views and decisions. The Assembly, not to be outdone in magnanimity, voted him £1,500 arrearages of salary, which had been withheld because he would not approve their legislation, asserting that public acts should take precedence of appropriations for their own pay. In March, 1744, war was declared between Great Britain and France. Volunteers were called for, and 10,000 men were rapidly enlisted and armed at their own expense. Franklin, recognizing the defenseless condition of the colony, issued a pamphlet entitled *Plain Truth*, in which he cogently urged the necessity of organized preparation for defense. Franklin was elected Colonel of one of the regiments, but resigned in favor of Alderman Lawrence. On the 5th of May, 1747, the Governor communicated intelligence of the death of John Penn, the eldest of the proprietors, to the Assembly, and his own intention to retire from the duties of his office on account of declining health.

Anthony Palmer was President of the Council at the time of the withdrawal of Gordon, and became the Acting Governor. The peace party in the Assembly held that it was the duty of the crown of England to protect the colony, and that for the colony to call out volunteers and become responsible for their payment was burdening the people with an expense which did not belong to them, and which the crown was willing to assume. The French were now deeply intent on securing firm possession of the Mississippi Valley and the entire basin, even to the summits of the Alleghanies in Pennsylvania, and were busy establishing trading posts along the Ohio and Allegheny Rivers. They employed the most artful means to win the simple natives to their interests, giving showy presents and laboring to convince them of their great value. Pennsylvania had won a reputation among the Indians of making presents of substantial worth. Not knowing the difference between steel and iron, the French distributed immense numbers of worthless iron hatchets, which the natives supposed were the equal of the best English steel axes. The Indians, however, soon came to distinguish between the good and the valueless. Understanding the Pennsylvania methods of securing peace and friendship, the natives became very artful in drawing out "well piled up" presents. The government at this time was alive to the dangers which threatened from the insinuating methods of the French. A trusty messenger, Conrad Weiser, was sent among the Indians in the western part of the province to observe the plans of the French, ascertain the temper of the natives, and especially to

magnify the power of the English, and the disposition of Pennsylvania to give great presents. This latter policy had the desired effect, and worthless and wandering bands, which had no right to speak for the tribe, came teeming in, desirous of scouring the chain of friendship, intimating that the French were making great offers, in order to induce the government to large liberality, until this "brightening the chain," became an intolerable nuisance. At a single council held at Albany, in 1747, Pennsylvania distributed goods to the value of £1,000, and of such a character as should be most serviceable to the recipients, not worthless gew-gaws, but such as would contribute to their lasting comfort and well being, a protection to the person against the bitter frosts of winter, and sustenance that should minister to the steady wants of the body and alleviation of pain in time of sickness. The treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, which was concluded on the 1st of October, 1748, secured peace between Great Britain and France, and should have put an end to all hostile encounters between their representatives on the American continent. Palmer remained at the head of the government for a little more than two years. He was a retired merchant from the West Indies, a man of wealth, and had come into the colony in 1708. He lived in a style suited to a gentleman, kept a coach and a pleasure barge.

On the 23d of November, 1748, James Hamilton arrived in the colony from England, bearing the commission of Lieutenant Governor. He was born in America, son of Andrew Hamilton, who had for many years been Speaker of the Assembly. The Indians west of the Susquehanna had complained that settlers had come upon their best lands, and were acquiring titles to them, whereas the proprietors had never purchased these lands of them, and had no claim to them. The first care of Hamilton was to settle these disputes, and allay the rising excitement of the natives. Richard Peters, Secretary of the colony, a man of great prudence and ability, was sent in company with the Indian interpreter, Conrad Weiser, to remove the intruders. It was firmly and fearlessly done, the settlers giving up their tracts and the cabins which they had built, and accepting lands on the east side of the river. The hardship was in many cases great, but when they were in actual need, the Secretary gave money and placed them upon lands of his own, having secured a tract of 2,000,000 of acres.

But these troubles were of small consequence compared with those that were threatening from the West. Though the treaty of Aix was supposed to have settled all difficulties between the two courts, the French were determined to occupy the whole territory drained by the Mississippi, which they claimed by priority of discovery by La Salle. The British Ambassador at Paris entered complaints before the French Court that encroachments were being made by the French upon English soil in America, which were politely heard, and promises made of restraining the French in Canada from encroaching upon English territory. Formal orders were sent out from the home government to this effect; but at the same time secret intimations were conveyed to them that their conduct in endeavoring to secure and hold the territory in dispute was not displeasing to the government, and that disobedience of these orders would not incur its displeasure. The French deemed it necessary, in order to establish a legal claim to the country, to take formal possession of it. Accordingly, the Marquis de la Galissoniere, who was at this time Governor General of Canada, dispatched Capt. Bienville de Céleron with a party of 215 French and fifty-five Indians, to publicly proclaim possession, and bury at prominent points plates of lead bearing inscriptions declaring occupation in the name of the French King. Céleron started on the 15th of June, 1749, from La Chine,

following the southern shores of Lakes Ontario and Erie, until he reached a point opposite Lake Chautauqua, where the boats were drawn up and were taken bodily over the dividing ridge, a distance of ten miles, with all the *impedimenta* of the expedition, the pioneers having first opened a road. Following on down the lake and the Conewango Creek, they arrived at Warren near the confluence of the creek with the Allegheny River. Here the first plate was buried. These plates were eleven inches long, seven and a half wide, and one-eighth of an inch thick. The inscription was in French, and in the following terms, as fairly translated into English: "In the year 1749, of the reign of Louis XIV, King of France, We Céleron, commander of a detachment sent by Monsieur the Marquis de la Galissonnière, Governor General of New France, to re-establish tranquillity in some Indian villages of these cantons, have buried this plate of lead at the confluence of the Ohio with the Chautauqua, this 29th day of July, near the River Ohio, otherwise Belle Rivière, as a monument of the renewal of the possession we have taken of the said River Ohio, and of all those which empty into it, and of all the lands on both sides as far as the sources of the said river, as enjoyed or ought to have been enjoyed by the King of France preceding, and as they have there maintained themselves by arms and by treaties, especially those of Ryswick, Utrecht and Aix-la-Chapelle." The burying of this plate was attended with much form and ceremony. All the men and officers of the expedition were drawn up in battle array, when the Commander, Céleron, proclaimed in a loud voice, "Vive le Roi," and declared that possession of the country was now taken in the name of the King. A plate on which was inscribed the arms of France was affixed to the nearest tree.

The same formality was observed in planting each of the other plates, the second at the rock known as the "Indian God," on which are ancient and unknown inscriptions, a few miles below Franklin, a third at the mouth of Wheeling Creek; a fourth at the mouth of the Muskingum; a fifth at the mouth of the Great Kanawha, and the sixth and last at the mouth of the Great Miami. Toilsomely ascending the Miami to its head-waters, the party burned their canoes, and obtained ponies for the march across the portage to the head-waters of the Maumee, down which and by Lakes Erie and Ontario they returned to Fort Frontenac, arriving on the 6th of November. It appears that the Indians through whose territory they passed viewed this planting of plates with great suspicion. By some means they got possession of one of them, generally supposed to have been stolen from the party at the very commencement of their journey from the mouth of the Chautauqua Creek.

Mr. O. H. Marshall, in an excellent monograph upon this expedition, made up from the original manuscript journal of Céleron and the diary of Father Bonnacamps, found in the Department de la Marine, in Paris, gives the following account of this stolen plate:

"The first of the leaden plates was brought to the attention of the public by Gov. George Clinton to the Lords of Trade in London, dated New York, December 19, 1750, in which he states that he would send to their Lordships in two or three weeks a plate of lead full of writing, which some of the upper nations of Indians stole from Jean Coeur, the French interpreter at Niagara, on his way to the River Ohio, which river, and all the lands thereabouts, the French claim, as will appear by said writing. He further states 'that the lead plate gave the Indians so much uneasiness that they immediately dispatched some of the Cayuga chiefs to him with it, saying that their only reliance was on him, and earnestly begged he would communicate the contents to them, which he had done, much to their satisfaction and the interests of the English.'

The Governor concludes by saying that 'the contents of the plate may be of great importance in clearing up the encroachments which the French have made on the British Empire in America.' The plate was delivered to Colonel, afterward Sir William Johnson, on the 4th of December, 1750, at his residence on the Mohawk, by a Cayuga sachem, who accompanied it by the following speech:

"Brother Corlear and War-ragh-i-ya-ghey! I am sent here by the Five Nations with a piece of writing which the Senecas, our brethren, got by some artifice from Jean Coeur, earnestly beseeching you will let us know what it means, and as we put all our confidence in you, we hope you will explain it ingeniously to us."

"Col. Johnson replied to the sachem, and through him to the Five Nations, returning a belt of wampum, and explaining the inscription on the plate. He told them that 'it was a matter of the greatest consequence, involving the possession of their lands and hunting grounds, and that Jean Coeur and the French ought immediately to be expelled from the Ohio and Niagara.' In reply, the sachem said that 'he had heard with great attention and surprise the substance of the "devilish writing" he had brought, and that Col. Johnson's remarks were fully approved.' He promised that belts from each of the Five Nations should be sent from the Seneca's castle to the Indians at the Ohio, to warn and strengthen them against the French encroachments in that direction." On the 29th of January, 1751, Clinton sent a copy of this inscription to Gov. Hamilton, of Pennsylvania.

The French followed up this formal act of possession by laying out a line of military posts, on substantially the same line as that pursued by the Céleron expedition; but, instead of crossing over to Lake Chautauqua, they kept on down to Presque Isle (now Erie), where was a good harbor, where a fort was established, and thence up to Le Boeuf (now Waterford), where another post was placed; thence down the Venango River (French Creek) to its mouth at Franklin, establishing Fort Venango there; thence by the Allegheny to Pittsburgh, where Fort Du Quesne was seated, and so on down the Ohio.

To counteract this activity of the French, the Ohio Company was chartered, and a half million of acres was granted by the crown, to be selected mainly on the south side of the Ohio, between the Monongalia and Kanawha Rivers, and the condition made that settlements (100 families within seven years), protected by a fort, should be made. The company consisted of a number of Virginia and Maryland gentlemen, of whom Lawrence Washington was one, and Thomas Hanbury, of London.

In 1752, a treaty was entered into with the Indians, securing the right of occupancy, and twelve families, headed by Capt. Gist, established themselves upon the Monongalia, and subsequently commenced the erection of a fort, where the city of Pittsburgh now is. Apprised of this intrusion into the very heart of the territory which they were claiming, the French built a fort at Le Boeuf, and strengthened the post at Franklin.

These proceedings having been promptly reported to Lieut. Gov. Dinwiddie, of Virginia, where the greater number of the stockholders of the Ohio Company resided, he determined to send an official communication—protesting against the forcible interference with their chartered rights, granted by the crown of Britain, and pointing to the late treaties of peace entered into between the English and French, whereby it was agreed that each should respect the colonial possessions of the other—to the Commandant of the French, who had his headquarters at Fort Le Boeuf, fifteen miles inland from the present site of the city of Erie.

But who should be the messenger to execute this delicate and responsible duty? It was winter, and the distance to be traversed was some 500 miles, through an unbroken wilderness, cut by rugged mountain chains and deep and rapid streams. It was proposed to several, who declined, and was finally accepted by George Washington, a youth barely twenty-one years old. On the last day of November, 1753, he bade adieu to civilization, and pushing on through the forest to the settlements on the Monongalia, where he was joined by Capt. Gist, followed up the Allegheny to Fort Venango (now Franklin); thence up the Venango to its head-waters at Fort Le Boeuf, where he held formal conference with the French Commandant, St. Pierre. The French officer had been ordered to hold this territory on the score of the discovery of the Mississippi by La Salle, and he had no discretion but to execute his orders, and referred Washington to his superior, the Governor General of Canada. Making careful notes of the location and strength of the post and those encountered on the way, the young ambassador returned, being twice fired at on his journey by hostile Indians, and near losing his life by being thrown into the freezing waters of the Allegheny. Upon his arrival, he made a full report of the embassy, which was widely published in this country and in England, and was doubtless the basis upon which action was predicted that eventuated in a long and sanguinary war, which finally resulted in the expulsion of the power of France from this continent.

Satisfied that the French were determined to hold the territory upon the Ohio by force of arms, a body of 150 men, of which Washington was second in command, was sent to the support of the settlers. But the French, having the Allegheny River at flood-tide on which to move, and Washington, without means of transportation, having a rugged and mountainous country to overcome, the former first reached the point of destination. Contracoeur, the French commander, with 1,000 men and field pieces on a fleet of sixty boats and 300 canoes, dropped down the Allegheny and easily seized the fort then being constructed by the Ohio Company at its mouth, and proceeded to erect there an elaborate work which he called Fort Du Quesne, after the Governor General. Informed of this proceeding, Washington pushed forward, and finding that a detachment of the French was in his immediate neighborhood, he made a forced march by night, and coming upon them unawares killed and captured the entire party save one. Ten of the French, including their commander, Jumonville, were killed, and twenty-one made prisoners. Col. Fry, the commander of the Americans, died at Will's Creek, where the command devolved on Washington. Though re-enforcements had been dispatched from the several colonies in response to the urgent appeals of Washington, none reached him but one company of 100 men under Capt. Maskay from South Carolina. Knowing that he was confronting a vastly superior force of the French, well supplied with artillery, he threw up works at a point called the Great Meadows, which he characterizes as a "charming field for an encounter," naming his hastily built fortification Fort Necessity. Stung by the loss of their leader, the French came out in strong force and soon invested the place. Unfortunately one part of Washington's position was easily commanded by the artillery of the French, which they were not slow in taking advantage of. The action opened on the 3d of July, and was continued till late at night. A capitulation was proposed by the French commander, which Washington reluctantly accepted, seeing all hope of re-enforcements reaching him, cut off, and on the 4th of July marched out with honors of war and fell back to Fort Cumberland.

Gov. Hamilton had strongly recommended, before hostilities opened, that the Assembly should provide for defense and establish a line of block-houses along

the frontier. But the Assembly, while willing to vote money for buying peace from the Indians, and contributions to the British crown, from which protection was claimed, was unwilling to contribute directly for even defensive warfare. In a single year, £8,000 were voted for Indian gratuities. The proprietors were appealed to to aid in bearing this burden. But while they were willing to contribute liberally for defense, they would give nothing for Indian gratuities. They sent to the colony cannon to the value of £400.

In February, 1753, John Penn, grandson of the founder, son of Richard, arrived in the colony, and as a mark of respect was immediately chosen a member of the Council and made its President. In consequence of the defeat of Washington at Fort Necessity, Gov. Hamilton convened the Assembly in extra session on the 6th of August, at which money was freely voted; but owing to the instructions given by the proprietors to their Deputy Governor not to sign any money bill that did not place the whole of the interest at their disposal, this action of the Assembly was abortive.

The English and French nations made strenuous exertions to strengthen their forces in America for the campaigns sure to be undertaken in 1754. The French, by being under the supreme authority of one governing power, the Governor General of Canada, were able to concentrate and bring all their power of men and resources to bear at the threatened point with more celerity and certainty than the English, who were dependent upon colonies scattered along all the sea board, and upon Legislatures penny-wise in voting money. To remedy these inconveniences, the English Government recommended a congress of all the colonies, together with the Six Nations, for the purpose of concerting plans for efficient defense. This Congress met on the 19th of June, 1754, the first ever convened in America. The Representatives from Pennsylvania were John Penn and Richard Peters for the Council, and Isaac Norris and Benjamin Franklin for the Assembly. The influence of the powerful mind of Franklin was already beginning to be felt, he having been Clerk of the Pennsylvania Assembly since 1736, and since 1750 had been a member. Heartily sympathizing with the movers in the purposes of this Congress, he came to Albany with a scheme of union prepared, which, having been presented and debated, was, on the 10th of July, adopted substantially as it came from his hands. It provided for the appointment of a President General by the Crown, and an Assembly of forty-eight members to be chosen by the several Colonial Assemblies. The plan was rejected by both parties in interest, the King considering the power vested in the representatives of the people too great, and every colony rejecting it because the President General was given "an influence greater than appeared to them proper in a plan of government intended for freemen."

CHAPTER X.

ROBERT H. MORRIS, 1754-56—WILLIAM DENNY, 1756-59—JAMES HAMILTON, 1759-68.

FINDING himself in a false position by the repugnant instructions of the proprietors, Gov. Hamilton had given notice in 1753, that, at the end of twelve months from its reception, he would resign. Accordingly in October, 1754, he was succeeded by Robert Hunter Morris, son of Lewis Morris, Chief Justice of New York and New Jersey, and Governor of New Jersey. The son

was bred a lawyer, and was for twenty-six years Councilor, and twenty Chief Justice of New Jersey. The Assembly, at its first session, voted a money bill, for £40,000, but not having the proviso required by the proprietors, it was vetoed. Determined to push military operations, the British Government had called early in the year for 3,000 volunteers from Pennsylvania, with subsistence, camp equipage and transportation, and had sent two regiments of the line, under Gen. Braddock, from Cork, Ireland. Landing at Alexandria, Va., he marched to Frederick, Md., where, finding no supplies of transportation, he halted. The Assembly of Pennsylvania had voted to borrow £5,000, on its own account, for the use of the crown in prosecuting the campaign, and had sent Franklin, who was then Postmaster General for the colonies, to Braddock to aid in prosecuting the expedition. Finding that the army was stopped for lack of transportation, Franklin returned into Pennsylvania, and by his commanding influence soon secured the necessary wagons and beasts of burden.

Braddock had formed extravagant plans for his campaign. He would march forward and reduce Fort Du Quesne, thence proceed against Fort Niagara, which having conquered he would close a season of triumphs by the capture of Fort Frontignace. But this is not the first time in warfare that the result of a campaign has failed to realize the promises of the manifesto. The orders brought by Braddock giving precedence of officers of the line over provincials gave offense, and Washington among others threw up his commission; but enamored of the profession of arms, he accepted a position offered him by Braddock as Aide-de-camp. Accustomed to the discipline of military establishments in old, long-settled countries, Braddock had little conception of making war in a wilderness with only Indian trails to move upon, and against wily savages. Washington had advised to push forward with pack horses, and, by rapidity of movement, forestall ample preparation. But Braddock had but one way of soldiering, and where roads did not exist for wagons he stopped to fell the forest and construct bridges over streams. The French, who were kept advised of every movement, made ample preparations to receive him. In the meantime, Washington fell sick; but intent on being up for the battle, he hastened forward as soon as sufficiently recovered, and only joined the army on the day before the fatal engagement. He had never seen much of the pride and circumstance of war, and when, on the morning of the 9th of July, the army of Braddock marched on across the Monongahela, with gay colors flying and martial music awakening the echoes of the forest, he was accustomed in after years to speak of it as the "most magnificent spectacle" that he had ever beheld. But the gay pageant was destined to be of short duration; for the army had only marched a little distance before it fell into an ambuscade skillfully laid by the French and Indians, and the forest resounded with the unearthly whoop of the Indians, and the continuous roar of musketry. The advance was checked and thrown into confusion by the French from their well-chosen position, and every tree upon the flanks of the long drawn out line concealed a murderous foe, who with unerring aim picked off the officers. A resolute defense was made, and the battle raged with great fury for three hours; but the fire of the English was ineffectual because directed against an invisible foe. Finally, the mounted officers having all fallen, killed or wounded, except Washington, being left without leaders, panic seized the survivors and "they ran," says Washington, "before the French and English like sheep before dogs." Of 1,460, in Braddock's army, 456 were killed, and 421 wounded, a greater mortality, in proportion to the number engaged, than has ever occurred in the annals of modern warfare. Sir Peter Halkett was killed, and

Braddock mortally wounded and brought off the field only with the greatest difficulty. When Orme and Morris, the other aids, fell, Washington acted alone with the greatest gallantry. In writing to his brother, he said: "I have been protected beyond all human probability or expectation; for I had four bullets through my coat, and two horses shot under me; yet I escaped unhurt, though death was leveling my companions on every side." In after years, when Washington visited the Great Kanawha country, he was approached by an Indian chieftain who said that in this battle he had fired his rifle many times at Washington and had told his young men to do the same; but when he saw that his bullets had no apparent effect, he had bidden them to desist, believing that the Great Spirit was protecting him.

The panic among the survivors of the English carried them back upon the reserve, commanded by Gen. Dunbar, who seems himself to have been seized with it, and without attempting to renew the campaign and return to the encounter, he joined in the flight which was not stayed until Fort Cumberland was reached. The French were anticipating a renewal of the struggle; but when they found that the English had fled leaving the frontier all unprotected, they left no stone unturned in whetting the minds of the savages for the work of plunder and blood, and in organizing relentless bands to range at will along all the wide frontier. The Indians could not be induced to pursue the retreating English, but fell to plundering the field. Nearly everything was lost, even to the camp chest of Braddock. The wounded General was taken back to the summit of Laurel Hill, where, four days after, he breathed his last. He was buried in the middle of the road, and the army marched over his grave that it might not be discovered or molested by the natives. The easy victory, won chiefly by the savages, served to encourage them in their fell work, in which, when their passions were aroused, no known people on earth were less touched by pity. The unprotected settler in his wilderness home was the easy prey of the torch and the scalping knife, and the burning cabin lit up the somber forests by their continuous blaze, and the shrieks of women and children resounded from the Hudson to the far Potomac. Before the defeat of Braddock, there were 3,000 men capable of bearing arms west of the Susquehanna. In six months after, there were scarcely 100.

Gov. Morris made an earnest appeal to the Assembly for money to ward off the impending enemy and protect the settlers, in response to which the Assembly voted £50,000; but having no exemption of the proprietor's estates, it was rejected by the Governor, in accordance with his original instructions. Expeditions undertaken against Nova Scotia and at Crown Point were more fortunate than that before Du Quesne, and the Assembly voted £15,000 in bills of credit to aid in defraying the expense. The proprietors sent £5,000 as a gratuity, not as any part of expense that could of right be claimed of them.

In this hour of extremity, the Indians for the most part showed themselves a treacherous race, ever ready to take up on the stronger side. Even the Shawanese and Delawares, who had been loudest in their protestations of friendship for the English and readiness to fight for them, no sooner saw the French victorious than they gave ready ear to their advice to strike for the recovery of the lands which they had sold to the English.

In this pressing emergency, while the Governor and Assembly were waging a fruitless war of words over money bills, the pen of Franklin was busy in infusing a wholesome sentiment in the minds of the people. In a pamphlet that he issued, which he put in the familiar form of a dialogue, he answered the objections which had been urged to a legalized militia, and willing to show his devotion by deeds as well as words, he accepted the command upon the

frontier. By his exertions, a respectable force was raised, and though in the dead of winter, he commenced the erection of a line of forts and block-houses along the whole range of the Kittatinny Hills, from the Delaware to the Potomac, and had them completed and garrisoned with a body sufficient to withstand any force not provided with artillery. In the spring, he turned over the command to Col. Clapham, and returning to Philadelphia took his seat in the Assembly. The Governor now declared war against the Indians, who had established their headquarters thirty miles above Harris' Ferry, on the Susquehanna, and were busy in their work of robbery and devastation, having secured the greater portion of the crops of the previous season of the settlers whom they had killed or driven out. The peace party strongly objected to the course of the Governor, and voluntarily going among the Indians induced them to bury the hatchet. The Assembly which met in May, 1756, prepared a bill with the old clause for taxing the proprietors, as any other citizens, which the Governor was forbidden to approve by his instructions, "and the two parties were sharpening their wits for another wrangle over it," when Gov. Morris was superseded by William Denny, who arrived in the colony and assumed authority on the 20th of August, 1756. He was joyfully and cordially received, escorted through the streets by the regiments of Franklin and Duché, and royally feasted at the State House.

But the promise of efficient legislation was broken by an exhibition of the new Governor's instructions, which provided that every bill for the emission of money must place the proceeds at the joint disposal of the Governor and Assembly; paper currency could not be issued in excess of £40,000, nor could existing issues be confirmed unless proprietary rents were paid in sterling money; proprietary lands were permitted to be taxed which had been actually leased, provided that the taxes were paid out of the rents, but the tax could not become a lien upon the land. In the first Assembly, the contention became as acrimonious as ever.

Previous to the departure of Gov. Morris, as a retaliatory act he had issued a proclamation against the hostile Indians, providing for the payment of bounties: For every male Indian enemy above twelve years old, who shall be taken prisoner and delivered at any forts, garrisoned by troops in pay of this province, or to any of the county towns to the keepers of the common jails there, the sum of one hundred and fifty Spanish dollars or pieces of eight; for the scalp of every male Indian above the age of twelve years, produced as evidence of their being killed, the sum of one hundred and thirty pieces of eight; for every female Indian taken prisoner and brought in as aforesaid, and for every male Indian under the age of twelve years, taken and brought in, one hundred and thirty pieces of eight; for the scalp of every Indian woman produced as evidence of their being killed, the sum of fifty pieces of eight." Liberal bounties were also offered for the delivering up of settlers who had been carried away captive.

But the operation which had the most wholesome and pacifying effect upon the savages, and caused them to stop in their mad career and consider the chances of war and the punishment they were calling down upon their own heads, though executed under the rule of Gov. Denny, was planned and provided for, and was really a part of the aggressive and vigorous policy of Gov. Morris. In response to the act of Assembly, providing for the calling out and organizing the militia, twenty-five companies were recruited, and had been stationed along the line of posts that had been established for the defense of the frontiers. At Kittanning, on the Allegheny River, the Indians had one of the largest of their towns in the State, and was a recruiting station and

rallying point for sending out their murderous bands. The plan proposed and adopted by Gov. Morris, and approved and accepted by Gov. Denny, was to send out a strong detachment from the militia for the reduction of this stronghold. Accordingly, in August, 1756, Col. Armstrong, with a force of three hundred men, made a forced march, and, arriving unperceived in the neighborhood of the town, sent the main body by a wide detour from above, to come in upon the river a few hundred yards below. At 3 o'clock on the morning of the 7th of September, the troops had gained their position undiscovered, and at dawn the attack was made. Shielded from view by the tall corn which covered all the flats, the troops were able to reach in close proximity to the cabins unobserved. Jacobs, the chief, sounded the war-whoop, and made a stout resistance, keeping up a rapid fire from the loop holes in his cabin. Not desiring to push his advantage to the issue of no quarter, Armstrong called on the savages to surrender; but this they refused to do, declaring that they were men and would never be prisoners. Finding that they would not yield, and that they were determined to sell their lives at the dearest rate, he gave orders to fire the huts, and the whole town was soon wrapt in flames. As the heat began to reach the warriors, some sung, while wrung with the death agonies; others broke for the river and were shot down as they fled. Jacobs, in attempting to climb through a window, was killed. All calls for surrender were received with derision, one declaring that he did not care for death, and that he could kill four or five before he died. Gunpowder, small arms and valuable goods which had been distributed to them only the day before by the French, fell into the hands of the victors. The triumph was complete, few if any escaping to tell the sad tale. Col. Armstrong's celerity of movement and well conceived and executed plan of action were publicly acknowledged, and he was voted a medal and plate by the city of Philadelphia.

The finances of the colony, on account of the repeated failures of the money bills, were in a deplorable condition. Military operations could not be carried on and vigorous campaigns prosecuted without ready money. Accordingly, in the first meeting of the Assembly after the arrival of the new Governor, a bill was passed levying £100,000 on all property alike, real and personal, private and proprietary. This Gov. Denny vetoed. Seeing that money must be had, the Assembly finally passed a bill exempting the proprietary estates, but determined to lay their grievances before the Crown. To this end, two Commissioners were appointed, Isaac Norris and Benjamin Franklin, to proceed to England and beg the interference of the royal Government in their behalf. Failing health and business engagements of Norris prevented his acceptance, and Franklin proceeded alone. He had so often defended the Assembly in public and in drawing remonstrances that the whole subject was at his fingers' ends.

Military operations throughout the colonies, during the year 1757, conducted under the command of the Earl of Loudoun were sluggish, and resulted only in disaster and disgrace. The Indians were active in Pennsylvania, and kept the settlers throughout nearly all the colonies in a continual ferment, hostile bands stealing in upon the defenseless inhabitants as they went to their plantings and sowings, and greatly interfering with or preventing altogether the raising of the ordinary crops. In 1758, Loudoun was recalled, and Gen. Abercrombie was given chief command, with Wolfe, Amherst and Forbes as his subordinates. It was determined to direct operations simultaneously upon three points—Fort Du Quesne, Louisburg and the forts upon the great lakes. Gen. Forbes commanded the forces sent against Fort Du Quesne. With a detachment of royal troops, and militia from Pennsylvania

and Virginia, under command of Cols. Bouquet and Washington, his column moved in July, 1758. The French were well ordered for receiving the attack, and the battle in front of the fort raged with great fury; but they were finally driven, and the fort, with its munitions, fell into the hands of the victors, and was garrisoned by 400 Pennsylvanians. Returning, Forbes placed his remaining forces in barracks at Lancaster.

Franklin, upon his arrival in England, presented the grievances before the proprietors, and, that he might get his case before the royal advisers and the British public, wrote frequent articles for the press, and issued a pamphlet entitled "Historical Review of the Constitution and Government of Pennsylvania." The dispute was adroitly managed by Franklin before the Privy Council, and was finally decided substantially in the interest of the Assembly. It was provided that the proprietors' estates should be taxed, but that their located uncultivated lands should be assessed as low as the lowest uncultivated lands of the settlers, that bills issued by the Assembly should be receivable in payment of quit rents, and that the Deputy Governor should have a voice in disposing of the revenues. Thus was a vexed question of long standing finally put to rest. So successfully had Franklin managed this controversy that the colonies of Massachusetts, Maryland and Georgia appointed him their agent in England.

In October, 1759, James Hamilton was again appointed Governor, in place of Gov. Denny, who had by stress of circumstances transcended his instructions. The British Government, considering that the colonies had borne more than their proportionate expense in carrying on the war against the French and Indians, voted £200,000 for five years, to be divided among the colonies, the share falling to Pennsylvania being £26,000. On the 25th of October, 1760, George II died, and was succeeded by his grandson, George III. Early in 1762, war was declared between Great Britain and Spain, but was of short continuance, peace having been declared in November following, by which Spain and France relinquished to the English substantially the territory east of the Mississippi. The wise men of the various Indian nations inhabiting this wide territory viewed with concern this sudden expansion of English power, fearing that they would eventually be pushed from their hunting grounds and pleasant haunts by the rapidly multiplying pale faces. The Indians have ever been noted for proceeding against an enemy secretly and treacherously. Believing that by concerted action the English might be cut off and utterly exterminated, a secret league was entered into by the Shawanese and the tribes dwelling along the Ohio River, under the leadership of a powerful chieftain, Pontiac, by which swift destruction was everywhere to be meted out to the white man upon an hour of an appointed day. The plan was thoroughly understood by the red men, and heartily entered into. The day dawned and the blow fell in May, 1763. The forts at Presque Isle, Le Boeuf, Venango, La Ray, St. Joseph's, Miamis, Onaethanon, Sandusky and Michilimackinack, all fell before the unanticipated attacks of the savages who were making protestations of friendship, and the garrisons were put to the slaughter. Fort Pitt (Du Quesne), Niagara and Detroit alone, of all this line of forts, held out. Pontiac in person conducted the siege of Detroit, which he vigorously pushed from May until October, paying his warriors with promises written on bits of birch bark, which he subsequently religiously redeemed. It is an evidence of his great power that he could unite his people in so general and secretly kept a compact, and that in this siege of Detroit he was able to hold his warriors up to the work so long and so vigorously even after all hope of success must have reasonably been abandoned. The attack fell with great

severity upon the Pennsylvania settlers, and they continued to be driven in until Shippensburg, in Cumberland County, became the extreme outpost of civilization. The savages stole unawares upon the laborers in the fields, or came stealthily in at the midnight hour and spared neither trembling age nor helpless infancy, firing houses, barns, crops and everything combustible. The suffering of the frontiersmen in this fatal year can scarcely be conceived.

Col. Armstrong with a hastily collected force advanced upon their towns and forts at Muncy and Great Island, which he destroyed; but the Indians escaped and withdrew before him. He sent a detachment under Col. Bouquet to the relief of Fort Pitt, which still held out, though closely invested by the dusky warriors. At Fort Ligonier, Bouquet halted and sent forward thirty men, who stealthily pushed past the Indians under cover of night, and reached the fort, carrying intelligence that succor was at hand. Discovering that a force was advancing upon them, the Indians turned upon the troops of Bouquet, and before he was aware that an enemy was near, he found himself surrounded and all means of escape apparently cut off. By a skillfully laid ambuscade, Bouquet, sending a small detachment to steal away as if in retreat, induced the Indians to follow, and when stretched out in pursuit, the main body in concealment fell upon the unsuspecting savages, and routed them with immense slaughter, when he advanced to the relief of the fort unchecked.

As we have already seen, the boundary line between Maryland and Pennsylvania had long been in dispute, and had occasioned serious disturbances among the settlers in the lifetime of Penn, and repeatedly since. It was not definitely settled till 1760, when a beginning was made of a final adjustment, though so intricate were the conditions that the work was prosecuted for seven years by a large force of surveyors, axmen and pioneers. The charter of Lord Baltimore made the northern boundary of Maryland the 40th degree of latitude; but whether the beginning or end of the 40th was not specified. The charter of Penn, which was subsequent, made his southern boundary the *beginning* of the 40th parallel. If, as Lord Baltimore claimed, his northern boundary was the end of the 40th, then the city of Philadelphia and all the settled parts of Pennsylvania would have been included in Maryland. If, as Penn claimed by express terms of his charter, his southern line was the beginning of the 40th, then the city of Baltimore, and even a part of the District of Columbia, including nearly the whole of Maryland would have been swallowed up by Pennsylvania. It was evident to the royal Council that neither claim could be rightfully allowed, and hence resort was had to compromise. Penn insisted upon retaining free communication with the open ocean by the Delaware Bay. Accordingly, it was decided that beginning at Cape Henlopen, which by mistake in marking the maps was fifteen miles below the present location, opposite Cape May, a line should be run due west to a point half way between this cape and the shore of Chesapeake Bay; from this point "a line was to be run northerly in such direction that it should be tangent on the west side to a circle with a radius of twelve miles, whose center was the center of the court house at New Castle. From the exact tangent point, a line was to be run due north until it should reach a point fifteen miles south on the parallel of latitude of the most southern point in the boundary of the city of Philadelphia, and this point when accurately found by horizontal measurement, was to be the corner bound between Maryland and Pennsylvania, and subsequently, when Delaware was set off from Pennsylvania, was the boundary of the three States. From this bound a line was to be run due west five degrees of longitude from the Delaware, which was to be the western limit of Pennsylvania, and the line thus ascertained was to mark the division between Maryland and

Pennsylvania, and forever settle the vexed question. If the due north line should cut any part of the circle about New Castle, the slice so cut should belong to New Castle. Such a segment was cut. This plan of settlement was entered into on the 10th of May, 1732, between Thomas and Richard, sons of William Penn, on the one part, and Charles, Lord Baltimore, great-grandson of the patentee. But the actual marking of the boundaries was still deferred, and as the settlers were taking out patents for their lands, it was necessary that it should be definitely known in which State the lands lay. Accordingly, in 1739, in obedience to a decree in Council, a temporary line was run upon a new basis, which now often appears in litigations to plague the brain of the attorney.

Commissioners were again appointed in 1751, who made a few of the measurements, but owing to objections raised on the part of Maryland, the work was abandoned. Finally, the proprietors, Thomas and Richard Penn, and Frederic, Lord Baltimore, entered into an agreement for the executing of the survey, and John Lukens and Archibald McLean on the part of the Penns, and Thomas Garnett and Jonathan Hall on the part of Lord Baltimore, were appointed with a suitable corps of assistants to lay off the lines. After these surveyors had been three years at work, the proprietors in England, thinking that there was not enough energy and practical and scientific knowledge manifested by these surveyors, appointed Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon, two mathematicians and surveyors, to proceed to America and take charge of the work. They brought with them the most perfect and best constructed instruments known to science, arriving in Philadelphia on the 15th of November, 1763, and, assisted by some of the old surveyors, entered upon their work. By the 4th of June, 1766, they had reached the summit of the Little Allegheny, when the Indians began to be troublesome. They looked with an evil eye on the mathematical and astronomical instruments, and felt a secret dread and fear of the consequences of the frequent and long-continued peering into the heavens. The Six Nations were understood to be inimical to the further progress of the survey. But through the influence of Sir William Johnson a treaty was concluded, providing for the prosecution of the work unmolested, and a number of chieftains were sent to accompany the surveying party. Mason and Dixon now had with them thirty surveyors, fifteen axmen, and fifteen Indians of consequence. Again the attitude of the Indians gave cause of fear, and on the 29th of September, twenty-six of the surveyors abandoned the expedition and returned to Philadelphia. Having reached a point 244 miles from the Delaware, and within thirty-six miles of the western limit of the State, in the bottom of a deep, dark valley, they came upon a well-worn Indian path, and here the Indians gave notice that it was the will of the Six Nations that this survey proceed no further. There was no questioning this authority, and no means at command for resisting, and accordingly the party broke up and returned to Philadelphia. And this was the end of the labors of Mason and Dixon upon this boundary. From the fact that this was subsequently the mark of division between the Free and Slave States, Mason and Dixon's line became familiar in American politics. The line was marked by stones which were quarried and engraved in England, on one side having the arms of Penn, and on the opposite those of Lord Baltimore. These stones were firmly set every five miles. At the end of each intermediate mile a smaller stone was placed, having on one side engraved the letter P., and on the opposite side the letter M. The remainder of the line was finished and marked in 1782-84 by other surveyors. A vista was cut through the forest eight yards in width the whole distance, which seemed in looking back through it to come to a

point at the distance of two miles. In 1849, the stone at the northeast corner of Maryland having been removed, a resurvey of the line was ordered, and surveyors were appointed by the three States of Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland, who called to their aid Col. James D. Graham. Some few errors were discovered in the old survey, but in the main it was found to be accurate.

John Penn, grandson of the founder, and son of Richard, had come to the colony in 1753, and, having acted as President of the Council, was, in 1763, commissioned Governor in place of Hamilton. The conspiracy of Pontiac, though abortive in the results contemplated, left the minds of the Indians in a most dangerous state. The more resolute, who had entered heartily into the views of their leader, still felt that his purposes were patriotic, and hence sought, by every means possible, to ravage and destroy the English settlements. The Moravian Indians at Nain and Wichetunk, though regarded as friendly, were suspected of indirectly aiding in the savage warfare by trading firearms and ammunition. They were accordingly removed to Philadelphia that they might be out of the way of temptation. At the old Indian town of Conestoga there lived some score of natives. Many heartless murders had been committed along the frontier, and the perpetrators had been traced to this Conestoga town; and while the Conestoga band were not known to be implicated in these outrages, their town was regarded as the lurking place of roving savages who were. For protection, the settlers in the neighboring districts of Paxton and Donegal, had organized a band known as the Paxton boys. Earnest requests were made by Rev. John Elder and John Harris to the Government to remove this band at Conestoga; but as nothing was done, and fearful depredations and slaughter continued, a party of these Paxton rangers attacked the town and put the savages to the sword. Some few escaped, among them a known bloodthirsty savage, who were taken into the jail at Lancaster for protection; but the rangers, following them, overpowered the jailer, and breaking into the jail murdered the fugitives. Intense excitement was occasioned by this outbreak, and Gov. Penn issued his proclamation offering rewards for the apprehension of the perpetrators. Some few were taken; but so excellent was their character and standing, and such were the provocations, that no convictions followed. Apprehensions for the safety of the Moravian Indians induced the Government to remove them to Province Island, and, feeling insecure there, they asked to be sent to England. For safety, they were sent to New York, but the Governor of that province refused them permission to land, as did also the Governor of New Jersey, and they were brought back to Philadelphia and put in barracks under strong guard. The Paxton boys, in a considerable body, were at that time at Germantown interceding for their brethren, who were then in durance and threatened with trial. Franklin was sent out to confer with them on the part of the Government. In defending their course, they said: "Whilst more than a thousand families, reduced to extreme distress, during the last and present war, by the attacks of skulking parties of Indians upon the frontier, were destitute, and were suffered by the public to depend on private charity, a hundred and twenty of the perpetrators of the most horrid barbarities were supported by the province, and protected from the fury of the brave relatives of the murdered." Influenced by the persuasions of Franklin, they consented to return to their homes, leaving only Matthew Smith and James Gibson to represent them before the courts.

CHAPTER XI.

JOHN PENN, 1763-71—JAMES HAMILTON, 1771—RICHARD PENN, 1771-73—JOHN PENN, 1773-76.

A DIFFERENCE having arisen between the Governor and Assembly on the vexed question of levying money, the Assembly passed a series of resolutions advocating that the "powers of government ought to be separated from the power attending the immense proprietary property, and lodged in the hands of the King." After an interval of fifty days—that time for reflection and discussion might be given—the Assembly again convened, and adopted a petition praying the King to assume the direct government of the province, though this policy was strongly opposed by some of the ablest members, as Isaac Norris and John Dickinson. The Quaker element was generally in favor of the change.

Indian barbarities still continuing along the frontier, Gov. Penn declared war against the Shawanese and Delawares in July, 1765, and sent Col. Bouquet with a body of Pennsylvania troops against them. By the 3d of October, he had come up to the Muskingum, in the heart of the most thickly peopled Indian territory. So rapid had been the movement of Bouquet that the savages had no intelligence of his advance until he was upon them with no preparations for defense. They sued for peace, and a treaty was entered into by which the savages agreed to abstain from further hostilities until a general treaty could be concluded with Sir William Johnson, the general agent for Indian affairs for all the colonies, and to deliver up all English captives who had been carried away during the years of trouble. Two hundred and eight were quickly gathered up and brought in, and many others were to follow, who were now widely scattered. The relatives of many of these captives had proceeded with the train of Bouquet, intent on reclaiming those who had been dear to them. Some were joyfully received, while others who had been borne off in youth had become attached to their captors, and force was necessary to bring them away. "On the return of the army, some of the Indians obtained leave to accompany their former captives to Fort Pitt, and employed themselves in hunting and carrying provisions for them on the road."

The great struggle for the independence of the colonies of the British crown was now close at hand, and the first sounds of the controversy were beginning to be heard. Sir William Keith, that enterprising Governor whose head seemed to have been full of new projects, as early as 1739 had proposed to lay a uniform tax on stamped paper in all the colonies, to realize funds for the common defense. Acting upon this hint, Grenville, the British Minister, notified the colonists in 1763 of his purpose to impose such a tax. Against this they remonstrated. Instead of this, a tax on imports, to be paid in coin, was adopted. This was even more distasteful. The Assembly of Rhode Island, in October, 1765, submitted a paper to all the colonial assemblies, with a view to uniting in a common petition to the King against parliamentary taxation. This was favorably acted on by the Assembly of Pennsylvania, and Franklin was appointed agent to represent their cause before the British Parliament. The Stamp Act had been passed on the 22d of March, 1765. Its passage excited bitter opposition, and a resolution, asserting that the Colonial

Assemblies had the exclusive right to levy taxes, was passed by the Virginia Assembly, and concurred in by all the others. The Massachusetts Assembly proposed a meeting of delegates in New York on the second Tuesday of October, 1765, to confer upon the subject. The Pennsylvania Assembly adopted the suggestion, and appointed Messrs. Fox, Morton, Bryan and Dickenson as delegates. This Congress met according to the call and adopted a respectful petition to the King, and a memorial to Parliament, which were signed by all the members and forwarded for presentation by the Colonial Agents in England. The Stamp Act was to go into effect on the 1st of November. On the last day of October, the newspapers were dressed in mourning, and suspended publication. The publishers agreed not to use the stamped paper. The people, as with one mind, determined to dress in homespun, resolved not to use imported goods, and, to stimulate the production of wool the colonists covenanted not to eat lamb for the space of one year. The result of this policy was soon felt by British manufacturers who became clamorous for repeal of the obnoxious measures, and it was accordingly repealed on the 18th of March, 1766.

Determined in some form to draw a revenue from the colonies, an act was passed in 1767, to lay a duty on tea, paper, printers' colors, and glass. The Assembly of Pennsylvania passed a resolution on the 20th of February, 1768, instructing its agent in London to urge its repeal, and at the session in May received and entered upon its minutes a circular letter from the Massachusetts Assembly, setting forth the grounds on which objection to the act should be urged. This circular occasioned hostile feeling among the ministry, and the Secretary for foreign affairs wrote to Gov. Penn to urge the Assembly to take no notice of it; but if they approved its sentiments, to prorogue their sittings. This letter was transmitted to the Assembly, and soon after one from the Virginia Assembly was presented, urging union of all the colonies in opposing the several schemes of taxation. This recommendation was adopted, and committees appointed to draw a petition to the King and to each of the Houses of Parliament. To lead public sentiment, and have it well grounded in the arguments used against taxation, John Dickinson, one of the ablest of the Pennsylvania legislators at this time, published a number of articles purporting to come from a plain farmer, under the title of the *Farmer's Letters*, which became popular, the idea that they were the work of one in humble life, helping to swell the tide of popularity. They were republished in all the colonies, and exerted a commanding influence. Alarmed at the unanimity of feeling against the proposed schemes, and supposing that it was the amount of the tax that gave offense, Parliament reduced the rate in 1769 to one sixth of the original sum, and in 1770 abolished it altogether, except three pence a pound on tea. But it was the principle, and not the amount that was objected to, and at the next session of the Assembly in Pennsylvania, their agent in London was directed to urge its repeal altogether.

It would seem incredible that the colony of Connecticut should lay claim to any part of the territory of Pennsylvania, but so it was. The New England charters gave limitless extent westward even to the shores of the Pacific Ocean, and south to the northern limits of the tract ceded to Lord Baltimore—the territory between the 40th and 46th degrees of north latitude, and from ocean to ocean. To encroach upon New York with its teeming population was not calculated to tempt the enterprise of the settler; but the rich virgin soil, and agreeable climate of the wide Wyoming Valley, as yet unappropriated, was likely to attract the eye of the explorer. Accordingly, at the general conference with the Indians held at Albany

in 1754, the Connecticut delegates made a purchase of a large tract in this valley; a company, known as the Susquehanna Company, was formed in Connecticut to promote the settlement of these lands, and a considerable immigration commenced. The proprietors of Pennsylvania had also made purchase of the Indians of these identical lands, and the royal charters of Charles and James covered this ground. But the Plymouth Charter antedated Penn's. Remonstrances were made to the Governor of Connecticut against encroachments upon the territory of Pennsylvania. The answer returned was understood to disclaim any control over the company by the Connecticut authorities; but it subsequently appeared that the Government was determined to defend the settlers in the possession of their lands. In 1768, the proprietors of Pennsylvania entered into treaty stipulations with the Indians for all this tract covered by the claim of the Susquehanna Company. Pennsylvania settlers, attracted by the beauty of the place, gradually acquired lands under Pennsylvania patents, and the two parties began to infringe on each other's claims. Forts and block-houses were erected for the protection of either party, and a petty warfare was kept up, which resulted in some loss of life. Butler, the leader of the Connecticut party, proposed to settle their differences by personal combat of thirty picked men on each side. In order to assert more direct legal control over the settlers, a new county was formed which was called Northumberland, that embraced all the disputed lands. But the Sheriff, even with the aid of the militia, which he called to his assistance, was unable to execute his processes, and exercise legal control, the New Englanders, proving a resolute set, determined to hold the splendid farms which they had marked out for themselves, and were bringing rapidly under cultivation. To the remonstrances of Gov. Penn, Gov. Trumbull responded that the Susquehanna Company was proceeding in good faith under provisions secured by the charter of the Plymouth Colony, and proposed that the question be submitted to a competent tribunal for arbitration. An *ex parte* statement was submitted to Council in London by the Connecticut party, and an opinion was rendered favorable to its claims. In September, 1775, the matter was submitted to the Continental Congress, and a committee of that body, to whom it was referred, reported in favor of the Connecticut claim, apportioning a tract out of the very bowels of Pennsylvania nearly as large as the whole State of Connecticut. This action was promptly rejected by the Assembly of Pennsylvania, and a final decision was not reached until 1802, when Congress decided in favor of the integrity of the chartered rights of Penn.

Richard Penn, son of the founder, died in 1771, whereupon Gov. John Penn returned to England, leaving the President of the Council, James Hamilton, at the head of the Government. John Penn, eldest son of Richard, succeeded to the proprietary interests of his father, which he held in conjunction with his uncle, Thomas, and in October of the same year, Richard, the second son, was commissioned Governor. He held the office but about two years, and in that time won the confidence and esteem of the people, and so much attached was he to the popular cause, that upon his return to England, in 1775, he was intrusted by Congress with the last petition of the colonies ever presented to the King. In August, 1773, John Penn returned with the commission of Governor, superseding his brother Richard. Soon after his arrival, the Governor of Virginia, Lord Dunmore, issued his proclamation, laying claim to a vast territory in the Monongalia Valley, including the site of the present city of Pittsburgh, and upon the withdrawal of the British garrison, one Conolly had taken possession of it in the name of Virginia. Gov. Penn issued a counter-proclamation, calling on all good citizens within the borders of Penn-

sylvania, to preserve their allegiance to his Government, seized and imprisoned Connolly, and sent Commissioners to Virginia to effect an amicable settlement. These, Dunmore refused to hear, and was preparing to assert his authority by force; but his Council refused to vote him money for this purpose.

To encourage the sale of tea in the colonies, and establish the principle of taxation, the export duty was removed. The colonies took the alarm. At a public meeting called in Philadelphia to consider the subject, on the 18th of October, 1773, resolutions were adopted in which it was declared: "That the disposal of their own property is the inherent right of freemen; that there can be no property in that which another can, of right, take from us without our consent; that the claim of Parliament to tax America, is, in other words, a claim of right to levy contributions on us at pleasure." The East India Company now made preparations for sending large importations of tea into the colonies. The ships destined for Philadelphia and New York, on approaching port, and being advised of the exasperated state of public feeling, returned to England with their cargoes. Those sent to Boston came into the harbor; but at night a party disguised as Mohawk Indians boarded the vessels, and breaking open the packages, emptied 300 chests into the sea. The ministry, on being apprised of this act, closed the port of Boston, and subverted the colonial charter. Early in the year, committees of correspondence had been established in all the colonies, by means of which the temper and feeling in each was well understood by the others, and concert of action was secured. The hard conditions imposed on the town of Boston and the colony of Massachusetts Bay, aroused the sympathy of all; for, they argued, we know not how soon the heavy hand of oppression may be felt by any of us. Philadelphia declared at a public meeting that the people of Pennsylvania would continue firmly to adhere to the cause of American liberty, and urged the calling of a Congress of delegates to consider the general interests.

At a meeting held in Philadelphia on the 18th of June, 1774, at which nearly 8,000 people were convened, it was decided that a Continental Congress ought to be held, and appointed a committee of correspondence to communicate with similar committees in the several counties of Pennsylvania and in the several colonies. On the 15th of July, 1774, delegates from all the counties, summoned by this committee, assembled in Philadelphia, and declared that there existed an absolute necessity for a Colonial Congress. They accordingly recommended that the Assembly appoint delegates to such a Congress to represent Pennsylvania, and Joseph Galloway, Samuel Rhoads, George Ross, Edward Biddle, John Dickinson, Charles Humphries and Thomas Mifflin were appointed.

On the 4th of September, 1774, the first Continental Congress assembled in Philadelphia. Peyton Randolph, of Virginia, was called to preside, and Charles Thomson, of Pennsylvania, was appointed Secretary. It was resolved that no more goods be imported from England, and that unless a pacification was effected previously, no more Colonial produce of the soil be exported thither after September 10, 1775. A declaration of rights was adopted, and addresses to the King, the people of Great Britain, and of British America were agreed to, after which the Congress adjourned to meet again on the 10th of May, 1775.

In January, 1775, another meeting of the county delegates was held in Philadelphia, at which the action of the Colonial Congress was approved, and while a restoration of harmony with the mother country was desired, yet if the arbitrary acts of Parliament were persisted in, they would at every hazard defend the "rights and liberties of America." The delegates appointed to

represent the colony in the Second Congress were Mifflin, Humphries, Biddle, Dickinson, Morton, Franklin, Wilson and Willing.

The government of Great Britain had determined with a strong hand to compel obedience to its behests. On the 19th of April, 1775, was fought the battle of Lexington, and the crimson fountain was opened. That blow was felt alike through all the colonies. The cause of one was the cause of all. A public meeting was held in Philadelphia, at which it was resolved to organize military companies in all the counties. The Assembly heartily seconded these views, and engaged to provide for the pay of the militia while in service. The Second Congress, which met in May, provided for organizing a continental army, fixing the quota for Pennsylvania at 4,300 men. The Assembly adopted the recommendation of Congress, provided for arming, disciplining and paying the militia, recommended the organizing minutemen for service in an emergency, made appropriations for the defense of the city, and offered a premium on the production of salt peter. Complications hourly thickened. Ticonderoga was captured on the 10th of May, and the battle of Bunker Hill was fought on the 17th of June. On the 15th of June, George Washington was appointed Commander-in-chief of the Continental Army, supported by four Major Generals and eight Brigadiers.

The royal Governors were now an incumbrance greatly in the way of the popular movement, as were also the Assemblies where they refused to represent the popular will. Accordingly, Congress recommended that the several colonies should adopt such government as should "best conduce to the happiness and safety of their constituents in particular and America in general." This meant that each colony should set up a government for itself independent of the Crown. Accordingly, a public meeting was held in Philadelphia, at which it was resolved that the present Assembly is "not competent to the present exigencies of affairs," and that a new form of government ought to be adopted as recommended by Congress. The city committee of correspondence called on the county committees to secure the election of delegates to a colonial meeting for the purpose of considering this subject. On the 18th of June, the meeting was held in Philadelphia, and was organized by electing Thomas McKean President. It resolved to call a convention to frame a new constitution, provided the legal forms to be observed, and issued an address to the people.

Having thus by frequent argumentation grown familiar with the declaration of the inherent rights of every citizen, and with flatly declaring to the government of Great Britain that it had no right to pursue this policy or that, and the several States having been recommended to absolve themselves from allegiance to the royal governments, and set up independent colonial governments of their own, it was a natural inference, and but a step further, to declare the colonies entirely independent of the British Government, and to organize for themselves a general continental government to hold the place of King and Parliament. The idea of independence had been seriously proposed, and several Colonial Assemblies had passed resolutions strongly recommending it. And yet there were those of age and experience who had supported independent principles in the stages of argumentation, before action was demanded, when they approached the brink of the fatal chasm, and had to decide whether to take the leap, hesitated. There were those in the Assembly of Pennsylvania who were reluctant to advise independence; but the majority voted to recommend its delegates to unite with the other colonies for the common good. The convention which had provided for holding a meeting of delegates to frame a new constitution, voted in favor of independence, and authorized the raising of 6,000 militia.

On the 7th of June, 1776, Richard Henry Lee, of Virginia, introduced in Congress the proposition that, "the United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved." It was impossible to mistake or misinterpret the meaning of this language. The issue was fairly made up. It was warmly discussed. John Dickinson, one of the Pennsylvania delegates, and one who had been foremost in speaking and writing on the popular side, was not ready to cut off all hope of reconciliation, and depicted the disorganized condition in which the colonies would be left if the power and protection of Britain were thus suddenly removed. The vote upon the resolution was taken on the 2d of July, and resulted in the affirmative vote of all the States except Pennsylvania and Delaware, the delegates from these States being divided. A committee consisting of Adams, Franklin, Jefferson, Livingston and Sherman had been, some time previous, appointed to draw a formal statement of the Declaration, and the reasons "out of a decent respect to the opinions of mankind," which led to so important an act. The work was intrusted to a sub-committee consisting of Adams and Jefferson, and its composition was the work of Mr. Jefferson, though many of the ideas, and even the forms of expression, had been used again and again in the previous resolutions and pronouncements of the Colonial Assemblies and public meetings. It had been reported on the 28th of June, and was sharply considered in all its parts, many verbal alterations having been made in the committee of five; but after the passage of the preliminary resolution, the result was a foregone conclusion, and on the 4th of July it was finally adopted and proclaimed to the world. Of the Pennsylvania delegation, Franklin, Wilson and Morton voted for it, and Willing and Humphrey against, Dickinson being absent. The colonial convention of Pennsylvania, being in session at the time, on receiving intelligence that a majority of its delegates in Congress had voted against the preliminary resolution, named a new delegation, omitting the names of Dickinson, Willing and Humphrey, and adding others which made it thus constituted—Franklin, Wilson, Morton, Morris, Clymer, Smith, Taylor and Ross. An engrossed copy of the Declaration was made, which was signed by all the members on the 2d of August following, on which are found the names from Pennsylvania above recited.

The convention for framing a new constitution for the colony met on the 15th of July, and was organized by electing Franklin President, and on the 28th of September completed its labors, having framed a new organic law and made all necessary provisions for putting it into operation. In the meantime the old proprietary Assembly adjourned on the 14th of June to the 26th of August. But a quorum failed to appear, and an adjournment was had to the 23d of September, when some routine business was attended to, chiefly providing for the payment of salaries and necessary bills, and on the 28th of September, after a stormy existence of nearly a century, this Assembly, the creature of Penn, adjourned never to meet again. With the ending of the Assembly ended the power of Gov. Penn. It is a singular circumstance, much noted by the believers in signs, that on the day of his arrival in America, which was Sunday, the earth in that locality was rocked by an earthquake, which was interpreted as an evil omen to his administration. He married the daughter of William Allen, Chief Justice of the colony, and, though at times falling under suspicion of favoring the royal cause, yet, as was believed, not without reason, he remained a quiet spectator of the great struggle, living at his country seat in Bucks County, where he died in February, 1795.

The titles of the proprietors to landed estates were suspended by the action

of the convention, and on the 27th of November, 1779, the Legislature passed an act vesting these estates in the commonwealth, but paying the proprietors a gratuity of £130,000, "in remembrance of the enterprising spirit of the Founder." This act did not touch the private estates of the proprietors, nor the tenths of manors. The British Government, in 1790, in consideration of the fact that it had been unable to vindicate its authority over the colony, and afford protection to the proprietors in the enjoyment of their chartered rights, voted an annuity of £4,000 to the heirs and descendants of Penn. This annuity has been regularly paid to the present time, 1884.

CHAPTER XII.

THOMAS WHARTON, JR., 1777-78—GEORGE BRYAN, 1778—JOSEPH REED, 1778-81—
WILLIAM MOORE, 1781-82—JOHN DICKINSON, 1782-85—BENJAMIN FRANKLIN,
1785-88.

THE convention which framed the constitution appointed a Committee of Safety, consisting of twenty-five members, to whom was intrusted the government of the colony until the proposed constitution should be framed and put in operation. Thomas Rittenhouse was chosen President of this body, who was consequently in effect Governor. The new constitution, which was unanimously adopted on the 28th of September, was to take effect from its passage. It provided for an Assembly to be elected annually; a Supreme Executive Council of twelve members to be elected for a term of three years; Assemblymen to be eligible but four years out of seven, and Councilmen but one term in seven years. Members of Congress were chosen by the Assembly. The constitution could not be changed for seven years. It provided for the election of censors every seven years, who were to decide whether there was a demand for its revision. If so, they were to call a convention for the purpose. On the 6th of August, 1776, Thomas Wharton, Jr., was chosen President of the Council of Safety.

The struggle with the parent country was now fully inaugurated. The British Parliament had declared the colonists rebels, had voted a force of 55,000 men, and in addition had hired 17,000 Hessian soldiers, to subdue them. The Congress on its part had declared the objects for which arms had been taken up, and had issued bills of credit to the amount of \$6,000,000. Parliament had resolved upon a vigorous campaign, to strike heavy and rapid blows, and quickly end the war. The first campaign had been conducted in Massachusetts, and by the efficient conduct of Washington, Gen. Howe, the leader of the British, was compelled to capitulate and withdraw to Halifax in March, 1776. On the 28th of June, Sir Henry Clinton, with a strong detachment, in conjunction with Sir Peter Parker of the navy, made a combined land and naval attack upon the defenses of Charleston Harbor, where he was met by Gen. William Moultrie, with the Carolina Militia, and after a severe battle, in which the British fleet was roughly handled, Clinton withdrew and returned to New York, whither the main body of the British Army, under Gen. Howe, had come, and where Admiral Lord Howe, with a large fleet directly from England, joined them. To this formidable power led by the best talent in the British Army, Washington could muster no adequate force to oppose, and he was obliged to withdraw from Long Island, from New York, from

Harlem, from White Plains, to cross into New Jersey, and abandon position after position, until he had reached the right bank of the Delaware on Pennsylvania soil. A heavy detachment under Cornwallis followed, and would have crossed the Delaware in pursuit, but advised to a cautious policy by Howe, he waited for ice to form on the waters of the Delaware before passing over. The fall of Philadelphia now seemed imminent. Washington had not sufficient force to face the whole power of the British Army. On the 2d of December, the Supreme Council ordered all places of business in the city to be closed, the schools to be dismissed, and advised preparation for removing the women and children and valuables. On the 12th, the Congress which was in session here adjourned to meet in Baltimore, taking with them all papers and public records, and leaving a committee, of which Robert Morris was Chairman, to act in conjunction with Washington for the safety of the place. Gen. Putnam was dispatched on the same day with a detachment of soldiers to take command in the city.

In this emergency the Council issued a stirring address: "If you wish to live in freedom, and are determined to maintain that best boon of heaven, you have no time to deliberate. A manly resistance will secure every blessing, inactivity and sloth will bring horror and destruction. * * * May heaven, which has bestowed the blessings of liberty upon you, awaken you to a proper sense of your danger and arouse that manly spirit of virtuous resolution which has ever bidden defiance to the efforts of tyranny. May you ever have the glorious prize of liberty in view, and bear with a becoming fortitude the fatigues and severities of a winter campaign. That, and that only, will entitle you to the superlative distinction of being deemed, under God, the deliverers of your country." Such were the arguments which our fathers made use of in conducting the struggle against the British Empire.

Washington, who had, from the opening of the campaign before New York, been obliged for the most part to act upon the defensive, formed the plan to suddenly turn upon his pursuers and offer battle. Accordingly, on the night of the 25th of December, taking a picked body of men, he moved up several miles to Taylorsville, where he crossed the river, though at flood tide and filled with floating ice, and moving down to Trenton, where a detachment of the British Army was posted, made a bold and vigorous attack. Taken by surprise, though now after sunrise, the battle was soon decided in favor of the Americans. Some fifty of the enemy were slain and over a thousand taken prisoners, with quantities of arms, ammunition and stores captured. A triumphal entry was made at Philadelphia, when the prisoners and the spoils of war moved through the streets under guard of the victorious troops, and were marched away to the prison camp at Lancaster. Washington, who was smarting under a forced inactivity, by reason of paucity of numbers and lack of arms and material, and who had been forced constantly to retire before a defiant foe, now took courage. His name was upon every tongue, and foreign Governments were disposed to give the States a fair chance in their struggle for nationality. The lukewarm were encouraged to enlist under the banner of freedom. It had great strategic value. The British had intended to push forward and occupy Philadelphia at once, which, being now virtually the capital of the new nation, had it been captured at this juncture, would have given them the occasion for claiming a triumphal ending of the war. But this advantage, though gained by a detachment small in numbers yet great in courage, caused the commander of a powerful and well appointed army to give up all intention of attempting to capture the Pennsylvania metropolis in this campaign, and retiring into winter cantonments upon the Raritan to await

the settled weather of the spring for an entirely new cast of operations. Washington, emboldened by his success, led all his forces into New Jersey; and pushing past Trenton, where Cornwallis, the royal leader, had brought his main body by a forced march, under cover of darkness, attacked the British reserves at Princeton. But now the enemy had become wary and vigilant, and, summoned by the booming of cannon, Cornwallis hastened back to the relief of his hard pressed columns. Washington, finding that the enemy's whole army was within easy call and knowing that he had no hope of success with his weak army, withdrew. Washington now went into winter quarters at Morristown, and by constant vigilance was able to gather marauding parties of the British who ventured far away from their works.

Putnam commenced fortifications at a point below Philadelphia upon the Delaware, and at commanding positions upon the outskirts, and on being summoned to the army was succeeded by Gen. Irvine, and he by Gen. Gates. On the 4th of March, 1777, the two Houses of the Legislature, elected under the new constitution, assembled, and in joint convention chose Thomas Wharton, Jr., President, and George Bryan Vice President. Penn had expressed the idea that power was preserved the better by due formality and ceremony, and, accordingly, this event was celebrated with much pomp, the result being declared in a loud voice from the court house, amid the shouts of the gathered throngs and the booming of the captured cannon brought from the field of Trenton. The title bestowed upon the new chief officer of the State was fitted by its length and high-sounding epithets to inspire the multitude with awe and reverence: "His Excellency, Thomas Wharton, Junior, Esquire, President of the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania, Captain General, and Commander-in-chief in and over the same."

While the enemy was disposed to be cautious after the New Jersey campaign so humiliating to the native pride of the Britain, yet he was determined to bring all available forces into the field for the campaign of 1777, and to strike a decisive blow. Early in April, great activity was observed among the shipping in New York Harbor, and Washington communicated to Congress his opinion that Philadelphia was the object against which the blow would be aimed. This announcement of probable peril induced the Council to issue a proclamation urging enlistments, and Congress ordered the opening of a camp for drilling recruits in Pennsylvania, and Benedict Arnold, who was at this time a trusted General, was ordered to the command of it. So many new vessels and transports of all classes had been discovered to have come into New York Harbor, probably forwarded from England, that Washington sent Gen. Mifflin, on the 10th of June, to Congress, bearing a letter in which he expressed the settled conviction that the enemy meditated an immediate descent upon some part of Pennsylvania. Gen. Mifflin proceeded to examine the defensive works of the city which had been begun on the previous advance of the British, and recommended such changes and new works as seemed best adapted for its protection. The preparations for defense were vigorously prosecuted. The militia were called out and placed in two camps, one at Chester and the other at Downingtown. Fire ships were held in readiness to be used against vessels attempting the ascent of the river.

Lord Howe, being determined not to move until ample preparations were completed, allowed the greater part of the summer to wear away before he advanced. Finally, having embarked a force of 19,500 men on a fleet of 300 transports, he sailed southward. Washington promptly made a corresponding march overland, passing through Philadelphia on the 24th of August. Howe, suspecting that preparations would be made for impeding the passage of the

Delaware, sailed past its mouth, and moving up the Chesapeake instead, debarked fifty-four miles from Philadelphia and commenced the march northward. Great activity was now manifested in the city. The water-spouts were melted to furnish bullets, fair hands were busied in rolling cartridges, powerful chevaux-de-frise were planted to impede the navigation of the river, and the last division of the militia of the city, which had been divided into three classes, was called out. Washington, who had crossed the Brandywine, soon confronted the advance of Howe, and brisk skirmishing at once opened. Seeing that he was likely to have the right of his position at Red Clay Creek, where he had intended to give battle, turned by the largely superior force of the enemy, under cover of darkness on the night of the 8th of September, he withdrew across the Brandywine at Chad's Ford, and posting Armstrong with the militia upon the left, at Pyle's Ford, where the banks were rugged and precipitous, and Sullivan, who was second in command, upon the right at Brinton's Ford under cover of forest, he himself took post with three divisions, Sterling's, Stephens', and his own, in front of the main avenue of approach at Chad's. Howe, discovering that Washington was well posted, determined to flank him. Accordingly, on the 11th, sending Knyphausen with a division of Hessians to make vigorous demonstrations upon Washington's front at Chad's, he, with the corps of Cornwallis, in light marching order, moved up the Brandywine, far past the right flank of Washington, crossed the Brandywine at the fords of Trumbull and Jeffrey unopposed, and, moving down came upon Washington's right, held by Sullivan, all unsuspecting and unprepared to receive him. Though Howe was favored by a dense fog which on that morning hung on all the valley, yet it had hardly been commenced before Washington discovered the move and divined its purpose. His resolution was instantly taken. He ordered Sullivan to cross the stream at Brinton's, and resolutely turn the left flank of Knyphausen, when he himself with the main body would move over and crush the British Army in detail. It was a brilliant conception, was feasible, and promised the most complete success. But what chagrin and mortification to receive, at the moment when he expected to hear the music of Sullivan's guns doubling up the left of the enemy, and giving notice to him to commence the passage, a message from that officer advising him that he had disobeyed his orders to cross, having received intelligence that the enemy were not moving northward, and that he was still in position at the ford. Thus balked, Washington had no alternative but to remain in position, and it was not long before the guns of Howe were heard moving in upon his all unguarded right flank. The best dispositions were made which time would permit. His main body with the force of Sullivan took position along the brow of the hill on which stands the Birmingham meeting house, and the battle opened and was pushed with vigor the whole day. Overborne by numbers, and weakened by losses, Washington was obliged to retire, leaving the enemy in possession of the field. The young French nobleman, Lafayette, was wounded while gallantly serving in this fight. The wounded were carried into the Birmingham meeting house, where the blood stains are visible to this day, enterprising relic hunters for many generations having been busy in loosening small slivers with the points of their knives.

The British now moved cautiously toward Philadelphia. On the 16th of September, at a point some twenty miles west of Philadelphia, Washington again made a stand, and a battle opened with brisk skirmishing, but a heavy rain storm coming on the powder of the patriot soldiers was completely ruined on account of their defective cartridge boxes. On the night of the 20th, Gen. Anthony Wayne, who had been hanging on the rear of the enemy with his

detachment, was surprised by Gen. Gray with a heavy column, who fell suddenly upon the Americans in bivouac and put them to the sword, giving no quarter. This disgraceful slaughter which brought a stigma and an indelible stain upon the British arms is known as the Paoli Massacre. Fifty-three of the victims of the black flag were buried in one grave. A neat monument of white marble was erected forty years afterward over their mouldering remains by the Republican Artillerists of Chester County, which vandal hands have not spared in their mania for relics.

Congress remained in Philadelphia while these military operations were going on at its very doors; but on the 18th of September adjourned to meet at Lancaster, though subsequently, on the 30th, removed across the Susquehanna to York, where it remained in session till after the evacuation in the following summer. The Council remained until two days before the fall of the city, when having dispatched the records of the loan office and the more valuable papers to Easton, it adjourned to Lancaster. On the 26th, the British Army entered the city. Deborah Logan in her memoir says: "The army marched in and took possession in the city in the morning. We were up-stairs and saw them pass the State House. They looked well, clean and well clad, and the contrast between them and our own poor, bare-footed, ragged troops was very great and caused a feeling of despair. * * * * Early in the afternoon, Lord Cornwallis' suite arrived and took possession of my mother's house." But though now holding undisputed possession of the American capital, Howe found his position an uncomfortable one, for his fleet was in the Chesapeake, and the Delaware and all its defenses were in possession of the Americans, and Washington had manned the forts with some of his most resolute troops. Varnum's brigade, led by Cols. Angell and Greene, Rhode Island troops, were at Fort Mercer, at Red Bank, and this the enemy determined to attack. On the 21st of October, with a force of 2,500 men, led by Count Donop, the attack was made. In two columns they moved as to an easy victory. But the steady fire of the defenders when come in easy range, swept them down with deadly effect, and, retiring with a loss of over 400 and their leader mortally wounded, they did not renew the fight. Its reduction was of prime importance, and powerful works were built and equipped to bear upon the devoted fort on all sides, and the heavy guns of the fleet were brought up to aid in overpowering it. For six long days the greatest weight of metal was poured upon it from the land and the naval force, but without effect, the sides of the fort successfully withstanding the plunging of their powerful missiles. As a last resort, the great vessels were run suddenly in close under the walls, and manning the yard-arms with sharpshooters, so effectually silenced and drove away the gunners that the fort fell easily into the British hands and the river was opened to navigation. The army of Washington, after being recruited and put in light marching order, was led to Germantown where, on the morning of the 3d of October the enemy was met. A heavy fog that morning had obscured friend and foe alike, occasioning confusion in the ranks, and though the opening promised well, and some progress was made, yet the enemy was too strong to be moved, and the American leader was forced to retire to his camp at White Marsh. Though the river had now been opened and the city was thoroughly fortified for resisting attack, yet Howe felt not quite easy in having the American Army quartered in so close striking distance, and accordingly, on the 4th of December, with nearly his entire army, moved out, intending to take Washington at White Marsh, sixteen miles away, by surprise, and by rapidity of action gain an easy victory. But by the heroism and fidelity of Lydia Darrah, who, as she had often done before

passed the guards to go to the mill for flour, the news of the coming of Howe was communicated to Washington, who was prepared to receive him. Finding that he could effect nothing, Howe returned to the city, having had the wearisome march at this wintry season without effect.

Washington now crossed the Schuylkill and went into winter quarters at Valley Forge. The cold of that winter was intense; the troops, half clad and indifferently fed, suffered severely, the prints of their naked feet in frost and snow being often tinted with patriot blood. Grown impatient of the small results from the immensely expensive campaigns carried on across the ocean, the Ministry relieved Lord Howe, and appointed Sir Henry Clinton to the chief command.

The Commissioners whom Congress had sent to France early in the fall of 1776—Franklin, Dean and Lee had been busy in making interest for the united colonies at the French Court, and so successful were they, that arms and ammunition and loans of money were procured from time to time. Indeed, so persuasive had they become that it was a saying current at court that, "It was fortunate for the King that Franklin did not take it into his head to ask to have the palace at Versailles stripped of its furniture to send to his dear Americans, for his majesty would have been unable to deny him." Finally, a convention was concluded, by which France agreed to use the royal army and navy as faithful allies of the Americans against the English. Accordingly, a fleet of four powerful frigates, and twelve ships were dispatched under command of the Count D'Estaing to shut up the British fleet in the Delaware. The plan was ingenious, particularly worthy of the long head of Franklin. But by some means, intelligence of the sailing of the French fleet reached the English cabinet, who immediately ordered the evacuation of the Delaware, whereupon the Admiral weighed anchor and sailed away with his entire fleet to New York, and D'Estaing, upon his arrival at the mouth of the Delaware, found that the bird had flown.

Clinton evacuated Philadelphia and moved across New Jersey in the direction of New York. Washington closely followed and came up with the enemy on the plains of Monmouth, on the 28th of June, 1778, where a sanguinary battle was fought which lasted the whole day, resulting in the triumph of the American arms, and Pennsylvania was rid of British troops:

The enemy was no sooner well away from the city than Congress returned from York and resumed its sittings in its former quarters, June 24, 1778, and on the following day, the Colonial Legislature returned from Lancaster. Gen. Arnold, who was disabled by a wound received at Saratoga, from field duty, was given command in the city and marched in with a regiment on the day following the evacuation. On the 23d of May, 1778, President Wharton died suddenly of quinsy, while in attendance upon the Council at Lancaster, when George Bryan, the Vice President, became the Acting President. Bryan was a philanthropist in deed as well as word. Up to this time, African slavery had been tolerated in the colony. In his message of the 9th of November, he said: "This or some better scheme, would tend to abrogate slavery—the approbrium of America—from among us. * * * In divesting the State of slaves, you will equally serve the cause of humanity and policy, and offer to God one of the most proper and best returns of gratitude for His great deliverance of us and our posterity from thralldom; you will also set your character for justice and benevolence in the true point of view to Europe, who are astonished to see a people eager for liberty holding negroes in bondage." He perfected a bill for the extinguishment of claims to slaves which was passed by the Assembly, March 1, 1780, by a vote of thirty-four to eighteen, providing that no child

of slave parents born after that date should be a slave, but a servant till the age of twenty-eight years, when all claim for service should end. Thus by a simple enactment resolutely pressed by Bryan, was slavery forever rooted out of Pennsylvania.

In the summer of 1778, a force of savages and sour-faced Tories to the number of some 1,200, under the leadership of one Col. John Butler, a cruel and inhuman wretch, descending from the north, broke into the Wyoming Valley on the 2d of July. The strong men were in the army of Washington, and the only defenders were old men, beardless boys and resolute women. These, to the number of about 400, under Zebulon Butler, a brave soldier who had won distinction in the old French war, and who happened to be present, moved resolutely out to meet the invaders. Overborne by numbers, the inhabitants were beaten and put to the sword, the few who escaped retreating to Forty Fort, whither the helpless, up and down the valley, had sought safety. Here humane terms of surrender were agreed to, and the families returned to their homes, supposing all danger to be past. But the savages had tasted blood, and perhaps confiscated liquor, and were little mindful of capitulations. The night of the 5th was given to indiscriminate massacre. The cries of the helpless rang out upon the night air, and the heavens along all the valley were lighted up with the flames of burning cottages; "and when the moon arose, the terrified inhabitants were fleeing to the Wilkesbarre Mountains, and the dark morasses of the Pocono Mountain beyond." Most of these were emigrants from Connecticut, and they made their way homeward as fast as their feet would carry them, many of them crossing the Hudson at Poughkeepsie, where they told their tales of woe.

In February, 1778, Parliament, grown tired of this long and wasting war, abolished taxes of which the Americans had complained, and a committee, composed of Earl Carlisle, George Johnstone and William Eden, were sent empowered to forgive past offenses, and to conclude peace with the colonies, upon submission to the British crown. Congress would not listen to their proposals, maintaining that the people of America had done nothing that needed forgiveness, and that no conference could be accorded so long as the English Armies remained on American soil. Finding that negotiations could not be entered upon with the government, they sought to worm their way by base bribes. Johnstone proposed to Gen. Reed that if he would lend his aid to bring about terms of pacification, 10,000 guineas and the best office in the country should be his. The answer of the stern General was a type of the feeling which swayed every patriot: "My influence is but small, but were it as great as Gov. Johnstone would insinuate, the King of Great Britain has nothing in his gift that would tempt me."

At the election held for President, the choice fell upon Joseph Reed, with George Bryan Vice President, subsequently Matthew Smith, and finally William Moore. Reed was an erudite lawyer, and had held the positions of Private Secretary to Washington, and subsequently Adjutant General of the army. He was inaugurated on the 1st of December, 1778. Upon the return of the patriots to Philadelphia, after the departure of the British, a bitter feeling existed between them and the Tories who had remained at their homes, and had largely profited by the British occupancy. The soldiers became demonstrative, especially against those lawyers who had defended the Tories in court. Some of those most obnoxious took refuge in the house of James Wilson, a signer of the Declaration. Private soldiers, in passing, fired upon it, and shots were returned whereby one was killed and several wounded. The President on being informed of these proceedings, rode at the head of the

city troop, and dispersed the assailants, capturing the leaders. The Academy and College of Philadelphia required by its charter an oath of allegiance to the King of Great Britain. An act was passed November 27, 1779, abrogating the former charter, and vesting its property in a new board. An endowment from confiscated estates was settled upon it of £15,000 annually. The name of the institution was changed to the "University of the State of Pennsylvania."

France was now aiding the American cause with money and large land and naval forces. While some of the patriots remained steadfast and were disposed to sacrifice and endure all for the success of the struggle, many, who should have been in the ranks rallying around Washington, had grown lukewarm. The General was mortified that the French should come across the ocean and make great sacrifices to help us, and should find so much indifference prevailing among the citizens of many of the States, and so few coming forward to fill up the decimated ranks. At the request of Washington, President Reed was invested with extraordinary powers, in 1780, which were used prudently but effectively. During the winter of this year, some of the veteran soldiers of the Pennsylvania line mutinied and commenced the march on Philadelphia with arms in their hands. Some of them had just cause. They had enlisted for "three years or the war," meaning for three years unless the war closed sooner. But the authorities had interpreted it to mean, three years, or as much longer as the war should last. President Reed immediately rode out to meet the mutineers, heard their cause, and pledged if all would return to camp, to have those who had honorably served out the full term of three years discharged, which was agreed to. Before the arrival of the President, two emissaries from the enemy who had heard of the disaffection, came into camp, offering strong inducements for them to continue the revolt. But the mutineers spurned the offer, and delivered them over to the officers, by whom they were tried and executed as spies. The soldiers who had so patriotically arrested and handed over these messengers were offered a reward of fifty guineas; but they refused it on the plea that they were acting under authority of the Board of Sergeants, under whose order the mutiny was being conducted. Accordingly, a hundred guineas were offered to this board for their fidelity. Their answer showed how conscientious even mutineers can be: "It was not for the sake, or through any expectation of reward; but for the love of our country, that we sent the spies immediately to Gen. Wayne; we therefore do not consider ourselves entitled to any other reward but the love of our country, and do jointly agree to accept of no other."

William Moore was elected President to succeed Joseph Reed, from November 14, 1781, but held the office less than one year, the term of three years for which he had been a Councilman having expired, which was the limit of service. James Potter was chosen Vice President. On account of the hostile attitude of the Ohio Indians, it was decided to call out a body of volunteers, numbering some 400 from the counties of Washington and Westmoreland, where the outrages upon the settlers had been most sorely felt, who chose for their commander Col. William Crawford, of Westmoreland. The expedition met a most unfortunate fate. It was defeated and cut to pieces, and the leader taken captive and burned at the stake. Crawford County, which was settled very soon afterward, was named in honor of this unfortunate soldier. In the month of November, intelligence was communicated to the Legislature that Pennsylvania soldiers, confined as prisoners of war on board of the Jersey, an old hulk lying in the New York Harbor, were in a starving condition, receiving at the hands of the enemy the most barbarous and inhuman treat-

ment. Fifty barrels of flour and 300 bushels of potatoes were immediately sent to them.

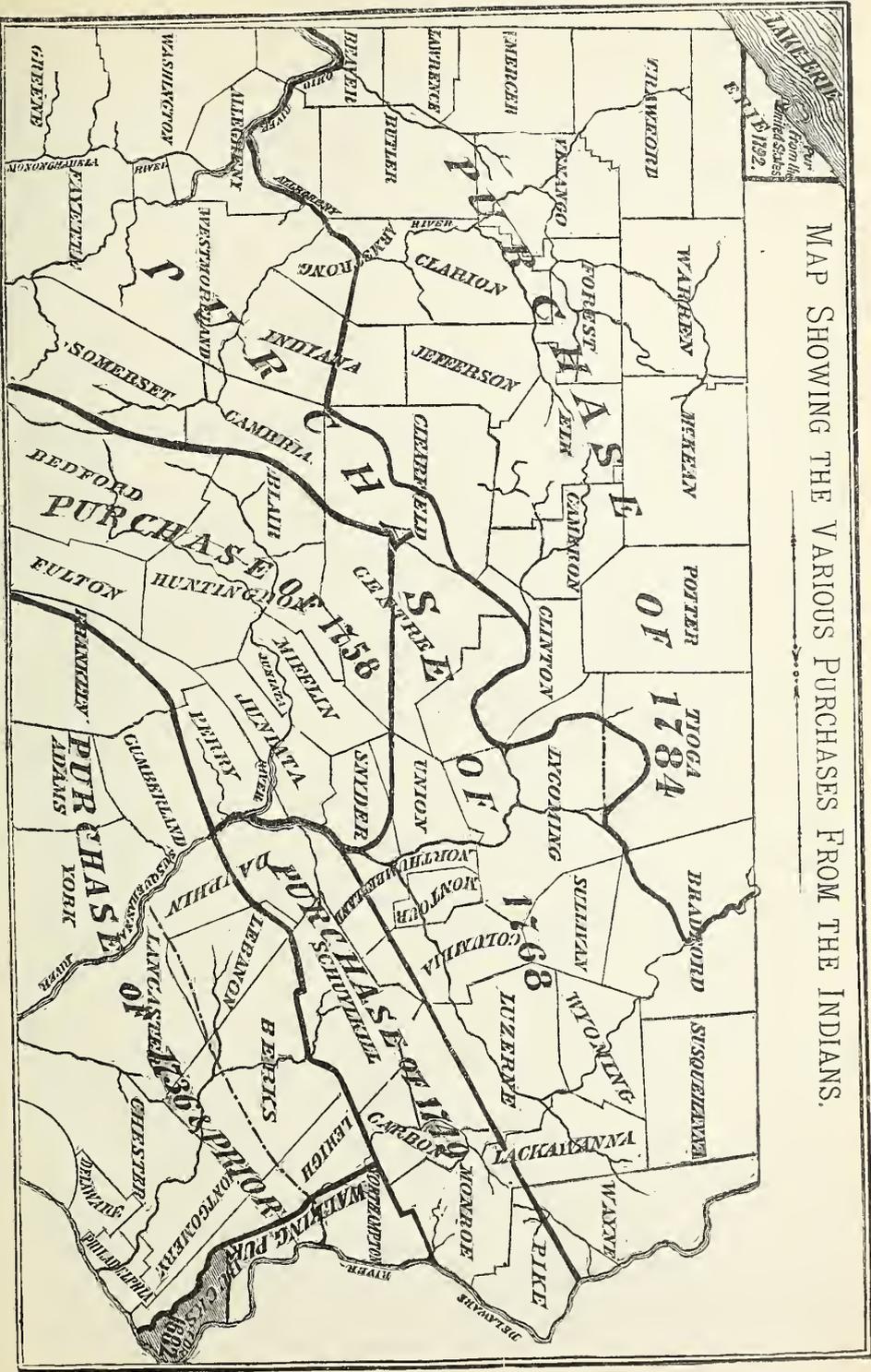
In the State election of 1782, contested with great violence, John Dickinson was chosen President, and James Ewing Vice President. On the 12th of March, 1783, intelligence was first received of the signing of the preliminary treaty in which independence was acknowledged, and on the 11th of April Congress sent forth the joyful proclamation ordering a cessation of hostilities. The soldiers of Burgoyne, who had been confined in the prison camp at Lancaster, were put upon the march for New York, passing through Philadelphia on the way. Everywhere was joy unspeakable. The obstructions were removed from the Delaware, and the white wings of commerce again came fluttering on every breeze. In June, Pennsylvania soldiers, exasperated by delay in receiving their pay and their discharge, and impatient to return to their homes, to a considerable number marched from their camp at Lancaster, and arriving at Philadelphia sent a committee with arms in their hands to the State House door with a remonstrance asking permission to elect officers to command them for the redress of their grievances, their own having left them, and employing threats in case of refusal. These demands the Council rejected. The President of Congress, hearing of these proceedings, called a special session, which resolved to demand that the militia of the State should be called out to quell the insurgents. The Council refused to resort to this extreme measure, when Congress, watchful of its dignity and of its supposed supreme authority, left Philadelphia and established itself in Princeton, N. J., and though invited to return at its next session, it refused, and met at Annapolis.

In October, 1784, the last treaty was concluded with the Indians at Fort Stanwix. The Commissioners at this conference purchased from the natives all the land to the north of the Ohio River, and the line of Pine Creek, which completed the entire limits of the State with the exception of the triangle at Erie, which was acquired from the United States in 1792. This purchase was confirmed by the Wyandots and Delawares at Fort McIntosh January 21, 1785, and the grant was made secure.

In September, 1785, after a long absence in the service of his country abroad, perfecting treaties, and otherwise establishing just relations with other nations, the venerable Benjamin Franklin, then nearly eighty years old, feeling the infirmities of age coming upon him, asked to be relieved of the duties of Minister at the Court of France, and returned to Philadelphia. Soon after his arrival, he was elected President of the Council. Charles Biddle was elected Vice President. It was at this period that a citizen of Pennsylvania, John Fitch, secured a patent on his invention for propelling boats by steam. In May, 1787, the convention to frame a constitution for the United States met in Philadelphia. The delegation from Pennsylvania was Benjamin Franklin, Robert Morris, Thomas Mifflin, George Clymer, Thomas Fitzsimons, Jared Ingersoll, James Wilson and Gouverneur Morris. Upon the completion of their work, the instrument was submitted to the several States for adoption. A convention was called in Pennsylvania, which met on the 21st of November, and though encountering resolute opposition, it was finally adopted on the 12th of December. On the following day, the convention, the Supreme Council and officers of the State and city government, moved in procession to the old court house, where the adoption of the constitution was formally proclaimed amidst the booming of cannon and the ringing of bells.

On the 5th of November, 1788, Thomas Mifflin was elected President, and George Ross Vice President. The constitution of the State, framed in and adapted to the exigencies of an emergency, was ill suited to the needs of State

MAP SHOWING THE VARIOUS PURCHASES FROM THE INDIANS.



Scale 100 Miles
 From the United States
 1892

in its relations to the new nation. Accordingly, a convention assembled for the purpose of preparing a new constitution in November, 1789, which was finally adopted on September 2, 1790. By the provisions of this instrument, the Executive Council was abolished, and the executive duties were vested in the hands of a Governor. Legislation was intrusted to an Assembly and a Senate. The judicial system was continued, the terms of the Judges extending through good behavior.

CHAPTER XIII.

THOMAS MIFFLIN, 1788-99—THOMAS MCKEAN, 1799-1808—SIMON SNYDER, 1803-17—
WILLIAM FINDLAY, 1817-20—JOSEPH HEISTER, 1820-23—JOHN A. SHULZE, 1823-
29—GEORGE WOLFE, 1829-35—JOSEPH RITNER, 1835-39.

THE first election under the new Constitution resulted in the choice of Thomas Mifflin, who was re-elected for three successive terms, giving him the distinction of having been longer in the executive chair than any other person, a period of eleven years. A system of internal improvements was now commenced, by which vast water communications were undertaken, and a mountain of debt was accumulated, a portion of which hangs over the State to this day. In 1793, the Bank of Pennsylvania was chartered, one-third of the capital stock of which was subscribed for by the State. Branches were established at Lancaster, Harrisburg, Reading, Easton and Pittsburgh. The branches were discontinued in 1810; in 1843, the stock held by the State was sold, and in 1857, it ceased to exist. In 1793, the yellow fever visited Philadelphia. It was deadly in its effects and produced a panic unparalleled. Gov. Mifflin, and Alexander Hamilton, Secretary of the United States Treasury, were attacked. "Men of affluent fortunes, who gave daily employment and subsistence to hundreds, were abandoned to the care of a negro after their wives, children, friends, clerks and servants had fled away and left them to their fate. In some cases, at the commencement of the disorder, no money could procure proper attendance. Many of the poor perished without a human being to hand them a drink of water, to administer medicines, or to perform any charitable office for them. Nearly 5,000 perished by this wasting pestilence."

The whisky insurrection in some of the western counties of the State, which occurred in 1794, excited, by its lawlessness and wide extent, general interest. An act of Congress, of March 3, 1791, laid a tax on distilled spirits of four pence per gallon. The then counties of Washington, Westmoreland, Allegheny and Fayette, comprising the southwestern quarter of the State, were almost exclusively engaged in the production of grain. Being far removed from any market, the product of their farms brought them scarcely any returns. The consequence was that a large proportion of the surplus grain was turned into distilled spirits, and nearly every other farmer was a distiller. This tax was seen to bear heavily upon them, from which a non-producer of spirits was relieved. A rash determination was formed to resist its collection, and a belief entertained, if all were united in resisting, it would be taken off. Frequent altercations occurred between the persons appointed United States Collectors and these resisting citizens. As an example, on the 5th of Septem-

ber, 1791, a party in disguise set upon Robert Johnson, a Collector for Allegheny and Washington, tarred and feathered him, cut off his hair, took away his horse, and left him in this plight to proceed. Writs for the arrest of the perpetrators were issued, but none dared to venture into the territory to serve them. On May 8, 1792, the law was modified, and the tax reduced. In September, 1792, President Washington issued his proclamation commanding all persons to submit to the law, and to forbear from further opposition. But these measures had no effect, and the insurgents began to organize for forcible resistance. One Maj. Macfarlane, who in command of a party of insurrectionists, was killed in an encounter with United States soldiers at the house of Gen. Neville. The feeling now ran very high, and it was hardly safe for any person to breathe a whisper against the insurgents throughout all this district. "A breath," says Brackenridge, "in favor of the law, was sufficient to ruin any man. A clergyman was not thought orthodox in the pulpit unless against the law. A physician was not capable of administering medicine, unless his principles were right in this respect. A lawyer could get no practice, nor a merchant at a country store get custom if for the law. On the contrary, to talk against the law was the way to office and emolument. To go to the Legislature or to Congress you must make a noise against it. It was the Shibboleth of safety and the ladder of ambition" One Bradford had, of his own notion, issued a circular letter to the Colonels of regiments to assemble with their commands at Braddock's field on the 1st of August, where they appointed officers and moved on to Pittsburgh. After having burned a barn, and made some noisy demonstrations, they were induced by some cool heads to return. These turbulent proceedings coming to the ears of the State and National authorities at Philadelphia, measures were concerted to promptly and effectually check them. Gov. Mifflin appointed Chief Justice McKean, and Gen. William Irvine to proceed to the disaffected district, ascertain the facts, and try to bring the leaders to justice. President Washington issued a proclamation commanding all persons in arms to disperse to their homes on or before the 1st of September, *proximo*, and called out the militia of four States—Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland and Virginia—to the number of 13,000 men, to enforce his commands. The quota of Pennsylvania was 4,500 infantry, 500 cavalry, 200 artillery, and Gov. Mifflin took command in person. Gov. Richard Howell, of New Jersey, Gov. Thomas S. Lee, of Maryland, and Gen. Daniel Morgan, of Virginia, commanded the forces from their States, and Gov. Henry Lee, of Virginia, was placed in chief command. President Washington, accompanied by Gen. Knox, Secretary of War, Alexander Hamilton, Secretary of the Treasury, and Richard Peters, of the United States District Court, set out on the 1st of October, for the seat of the disturbance. On Friday, the President reached Harrisburg, and on Saturday Carlisle, whither the army had preceded him. In the meantime a committee, consisting of James Ross, Jasper Yeates and William Bradford, was appointed by President Washington to proceed to the disaffected district, and endeavor to persuade misguided citizens to return to their allegiance.

A meeting of 260 delegates from the four counties was held at Parkinson's Ferry on the 14th of August, at which the state of their cause was considered, resolutions adopted, and a committee of sixty, one from each county, was appointed, and a sub-committee of twelve was named to confer with the United States Commissioners, McKean and Irvine. These conferences with the State and National Committees were successful in arranging preliminary conditions of settlement. On the 2d of October, the Committee of Safety of the insurgents met at Parkinson's Ferry, and having now learned that a well-organized

army, with Washington at its head, was marching westward for enforcing obedience to the laws, appointed a committee of two, William Findley and David Reddick, to meet the President, and assure him that the disaffected were disposed to return to their duty. They met Washington at Carlisle, and several conferences were held, and assurances given of implicit obedience; but the President said that as the troops had been called out, the orders for the march would not be countermanded. The President proceeded forward on the 11th of October to Chambersburg, reached Williamsport on the 13th and Fort Cumberland on the 14th, where he reviewed the Virginia and Maryland forces, and arrived at Bedford on the 19th. Remaining a few days, and being satisfied that the sentiment of the people had changed, he returned to Philadelphia, arriving on the 28th, leaving Gen. Lee to meet the Commissioners and make such conditions of pacification as should seem just. Another meeting of the Committee of Safety was held at Parkinson's Ferry on the 24th, at which assurances of abandonment of opposition to the laws were received, and the same committee, with the addition of Thomas Morton and Ephriam Douglass, was directed to return to headquarters and give assurance of this disposition. They did not reach Bedford until after the departure of Washington. But at Uniontown they met Gen. Lee, with whom it was agreed that the citizens of these four counties should subscribe to an oath to support the Constitution and obey the laws. Justices of the Peace issued notices that books were opened for subscribing to the oath, and Gen. Lee issued a judicious address urging ready obedience. Seeing that all requirements were being faithfully carried out, an order was issued on the 17th of November for the return of the army and its disbandment. A number of arrests were made and trials and convictions were had, but all were ultimately pardoned.

With the exception of a slight ebullition at the prospect of a war with France in 1797, and a resistance to the operation of the "Homestead Tax" in Lehigh, Berks and Northampton Counties, when the militia was called out, the remainder of the term of Gov. Mifflin passed in comparative quiet. By an act of the Legislature of the 3d of April, 1799, the capital of the State was removed to Lancaster, and soon after the capital of the United States to Washington, the house on Ninth street, which had been built for the residence of the President of the United States, passing to the use of the University of Pennsylvania.

During the administrations of Thomas McKean, who was elected Governor in 1799, and Simon Snyder in 1808, little beyond heated political contests marked the even tenor of the government, until the breaking-out of the troubles which eventuated in the war of 1812. The blockade of the coast of France in 1806, and the retaliatory measures of Napoleon in his Berlin decree, swept American commerce, which had hitherto preserved a neutral attitude and profited by European wars, from the seas. The haughty conduct of Great Britain in boarding American vessels for suspected deserters from the British Navy, under cover of which the grossest outrages were committed, American seaman being dragged from the decks of their vessels and impressed into the English service, induced President Jefferson, in July, 1807, to issue his proclamation ordering all British armed vessels to leave the waters of the United States, and forbidding any to enter, until satisfaction for the past and security for the future should be provided for. Upon the meeting of Congress in December, an embargo was laid, detaining all vessels, American and foreign, then in American waters, and ordering home all vessels abroad. Negotiations were conducted between the two countries, but no definite results were reached, and in the meantime causes of irritation multiplied until 1812, when President

Madison declared war against Great Britain, known as the war of 1812. Pennsylvania promptly seconded the National Government, the message of Gov. Snyder on the occasion ringing like a silver clarion. The national call for 100,000 men required 14,000 from this State, but so great was the enthusiasm, that several times this number tendered their services. The State force was organized in two divisions, to the command of the first of which Maj Gen. Isaac Morrell was appointed, and to the second Maj. Gen. Adamson Tannehill. Gunboats and privateers were built in the harbor of Erie and on the Delaware, and the defenses upon the latter were put in order and suitable armaments provided. At Tippecanoe, at Detroit, at Queenstown Heights, at the River Raisin, at Fort Stephenson, and at the River Thames, the war was waged with varying success. Upon the water, Commodores Decatur, Hull, Jones, Perry, Lawrence, Porter and McDonough made a bright chapter in American history, as was to be wished, inasmuch as the war had been undertaken to vindicate the honor and integrity of that branch of the service. Napoleon, having met with disaster, and his power having been broken, 14,000 of Wellington's veterans were sent to Canada, and the campaign of the next year was opened with vigor. But at the battles of Oswego, Chippewa, Lundy's Lane, Fort Erie and Plattsburg, the tide was turned against the enemy, and the country saved from invasion. The act which created most alarm to Pennsylvania was one of vandalism scarcely matched in the annals of warfare. In August, 1814, Gen. Ross, with 6,000 men in a flotilla of sixty sails, moved up Chesapeake Bay, fired the capitol, President's house and the various offices of cabinet ministers, and these costly and substantial buildings, the national library and all the records of the Government from its foundation were utterly destroyed. Shortly afterward, Ross appeared before Baltimore with the design of multiplying his barbarisms, but he was met by a force hastily collected under Gen. Samuel Smith, a Pennsylvania veteran of the Revolution, and in the brief engagement which ensued Ross was killed. In the severe battle with the corps of Gen Stricker, the British lost some 300 men. The fleet in the meantime opened a fierce bombardment of Fort McHenry, and during the day and ensuing night 1,500 bombshells were thrown, but all to no purpose, the gallant defense of Maj. Armistead proving successful. It was during this awful night that Maj. Key, who was a prisoner on board the fleet, wrote the song of the Star Spangled Banner, which became the national lyric. It was in the administration of Gov. Snyder in February, 1810, that an act was passed making Harrisburg the seat of government, and a commission raised for erecting public buildings, the sessions of the Legislature being held in the court house at Harrisburg from 1812 to 1821.

The administrations of William Findley, elected in 1817, Joseph Heister, in 1820, and John Andrew Schulz in 1823, followed without marked events. Parties became very warm in their discussions and in their management of political campaigns. The charters for the forty banks which had been passed in a fit of frenzy over the veto of Gov. Snyder set a flood of paper money afloat. The public improvements, principally in opening lines of canal, were prosecuted, and vast debts incurred. These lines of conveyances were vitally needed to move the immense products and vast resources of the State.

Previous to the year 1820, little use was made of stone coal. Judge Obediah Gore, a blacksmith, used it upon his forge as early as 1769, and found the heat stronger and more enduring than that produced by charcoal. In 1791, Phillip Ginter, of Carbon County, a hunter by profession, having on one occasion been out all day without discovering any game, was returning at night discouraged and worn out, across the Mauch Chunk Mountain, when, in

DIAGRAM SHOWING PROPORTIONATE ANNUAL
 PRODUCTION OF ANTHRACITE COAL IN
 PENNSYLVANIA SINCE 1820.

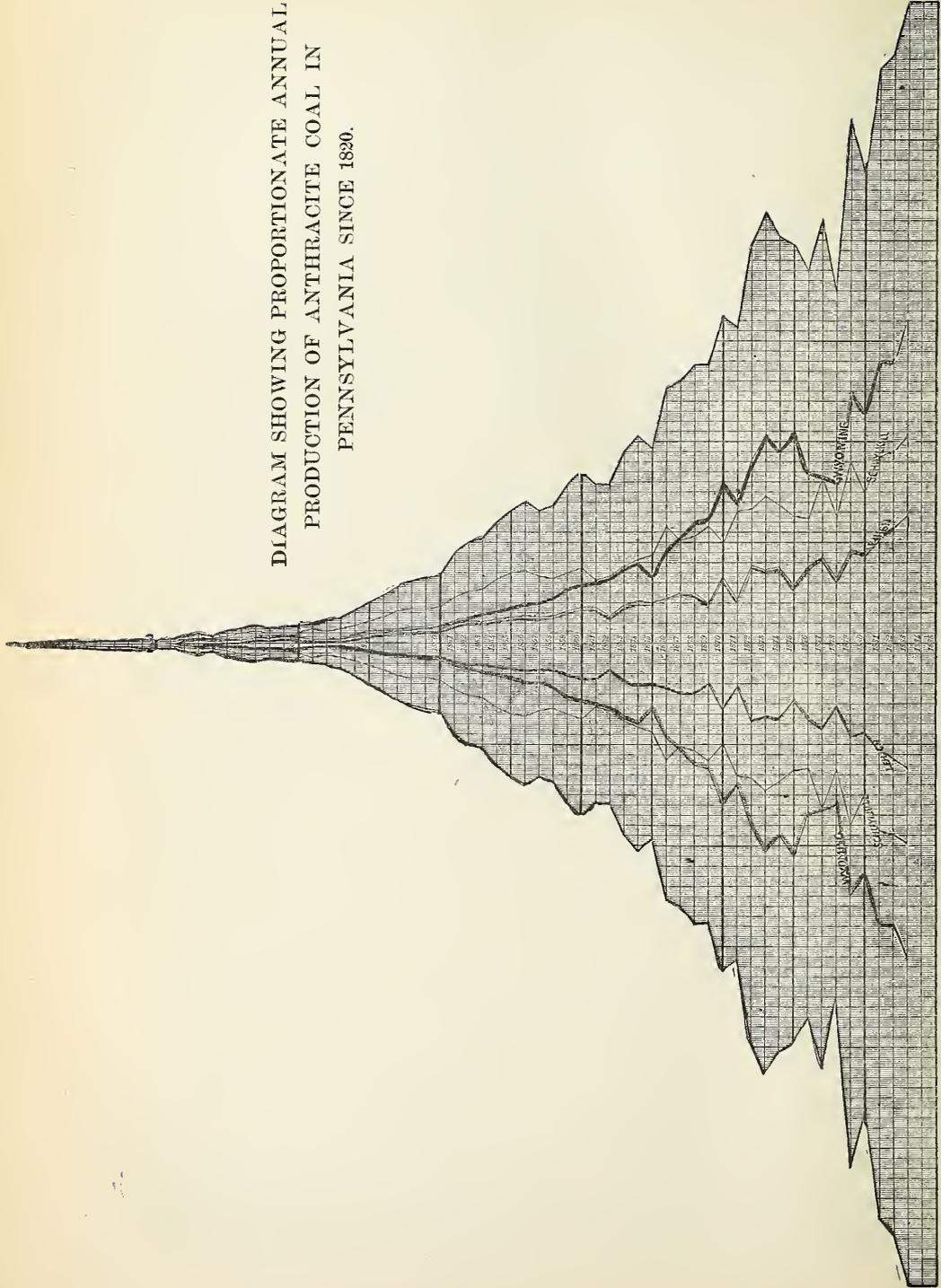


TABLE SHOWING AMOUNT OF ANTHRACITE COAL PRODUCED IN EACH REGION SINCE 1820.

YEAR.	Lehigh, Tons.	Schuylkill, Tons.	Wyoming, Tons.	Lyken's Valley, Shamokin, etc., Tons.	Total Tons.
1820.	365				365
1821.	1,073				1,073
1822.	2,240	1,480			3,720
1823.	5,823	1,128			6,951
1824.	9,541	1,567			11,108
1825.	28,393	6,500			34,893
1826.	31,280	16,767			48,047
1827.	32,074	31,360			63,434
1828.	30,232	47,284			77,516
1829.	25,110	79,973	7,000		112,083
1830.	41,750	89,934	43,000		174,734
1831.	40,966	81,854	54,000		176,820
1832.	70,000	209,271	84,000		363,871
1833.	123,001	252,971	111,777		487,748
1834.	106,244	226,692	43,700		376,636
1835.	131,250	339,508	90,000		560,758
1836.	148,211	432,045	103,861		684,117
1837.	223,902	530,152	115,387		879,441
1838.	213,615	446,875	78,207		738,697
1839.	221,025	463,147	122,300	11,930	818,402
1840.	225,313	475,091	148,470	15,505	864,384
1841.	143,037	603,003	192,270	21,463	959,973
1842.	272,540	573,273	252,599	10,000	1,108,418
1843.	267,793	700,200	285,605	10,000	1,263,598
1844.	377,002	874,850	365,911	13,087	1,630,850
1845.	429,453	1,121,724	451,836	10,000	2,013,013
1846.	517,116	1,295,928	518,389	12,572	2,344,005
1847.	633,507	1,650,831	583,067	14,904	2,882,309
1848.	670,321	1,714,365	685,196	19,356	3,089,238
1849.	781,656	1,683,425	732,910	45,075	3,242,966
1850.	690,456	1,782,936	827,823	57,684	3,358,899
1851.	964,224	2,229,426	1,156,167	99,099	4,448,916
1852.	1,072,136	2,517,493	1,284,500	119,342	4,993,471
1853.	1,054,309	2,551,603	1,475,732	113,507	5,195,151
1854.	1,207,186	2,957,670	1,603,473	234,090	6,002,334
1855.	1,284,113	3,318,555	1,771,511	234,388	6,608,517
1856.	1,351,970	3,289,585	1,972,581	313,444	6,927,580
1857.	1,318,541	2,985,541	1,952,603	388,256	6,664,941
1858.	1,380,030	2,902,821	2,186,094	370,424	6,759,369
1859.	1,628,311	3,004,953	2,731,236	443,755	7,808,255
1860.	1,821,674	3,270,516	2,941,817	479,116	8,513,123
1861.	1,738,377	2,697,439	3,055,140	463,308	7,954,314
1862.	1,351,054	2,890,593	3,145,770	481,990	7,875,412
1863.	1,894,713	3,433,265	3,759,610	478,418	9,566,006
1864.	2,054,669	3,642,218	3,960,836	519,752	10,177,475
1865.	2,040,913	3,755,802	3,254,519	621,157	9,632,391
1866.	2,179,364	4,957,180	4,736,616	830,722	12,703,882
1867.	2,502,054	4,334,820	5,325,000	826,851	12,991,725
1868.	2,507,582	4,414,356	5,990,813	921,381	13,834,132
1869.	1,929,523	4,821,253	6,068,369	903,885	13,723,030
1870.	3,172,916	3,853,016	7,825,128	998,839	15,849,899
1871.	2,235,707	6,552,772	6,911,242		15,699,721
1872.	3,873,339	6,694,890	9,101,549		19,669,778
1873.	3,705,596	7,212,601	10,309,755		21,227,952
1874.	3,773,836	6,866,877	9,504,408		20,145,121
1875.	2,834,605	6,281,712	10,596,155		19,712,472
1876.	3,854,919	6,221,934	8,424,158		18,501,011
1877.	4,332,760	8,195,042	8,300,377		20,828,179
1878.	3,237,449	6,282,226	8,085,587		17,605,262
1879.	4,595,567	8,960,329	12,586,298		26,142,689
1880.	4,463,221	7,554,742	11,419,279		23,437,242
1881.	5,294,676	9,253,958	13,951,383		28,500,016
1882.	5,689,437	9,459,288	13,971,371		29,120,096
1883.	6,113,809	10,074,726	15,604,492		31,793,029

the gathering shades he stumbled upon something which seemed to have a glistening appearance, that he was induced to pick up and carry home. This specimen was taken to Philadelphia, where an analysis showed it to be a good quality of anthracite coal. But, though coal was known to exist, no one knew how to use it. In 1812, Col. George Shoemaker, of Schuylkill County, took nine wagon loads to Philadelphia. But he was looked upon as an imposter for attempting to sell worthless stone for coal. He finally sold two loads for the cost of transportation, the remaining seven proving a complete loss. In 1812, White & Hazard, manufacturers of wire at the Falls of Schuylkill, induced an application to be made to the Legislature to incorporate a company for the improvement of the Schuylkill, urging as an inducement the importance it would have for transporting coal; whereupon, the Senator from that district, in his place, with an air of knowledge, asserted "that there was no coal there, that there was a kind of *black stone* which was called coal, but that it would not burn."

White & Hazard procured a cart load of Lehigh coal that cost them \$1 a bushel, which was all wasted in a vain attempt to make it ignite. Another cart load was obtained, and a whole night spent in endeavoring to make a fire in the furnace, when the hands shut the furnace door and left the mill in despair. "Fortunately one of them left his jacket in the mill, and returning for it in about half an hour, noticed that the door was red hot, and upon opening it, was surprised at finding the whole furnace at a glowing white heat. The other hands were summoned, and four separate parcels of iron were heated and rolled by the same fire before it required renewing. The furnace was replenished, and as letting it alone had succeeded so well, it was concluded to try it again, and the experiment was repeated with the same result. The Lehigh Navigation Company and the Lehigh Coal Company were incorporated in 1818, which companies became the basis of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, incorporated in 1822. In 1820, coal was sent to Philadelphia by artificial navigation, but 365 tons glutted the market." In 1825, there were brought by the Schuylkill 5,378 tons. In 1826, by the Schuylkill, 16,265 tons, and by the Lehigh 31,280 tons. The stage of water being insufficient, dams and sluices were constructed near Mauch Chunk, in 1819, by which the navigation was improved. The coal boats used were great square arks, 16 to 18 feet wide, and 20 to 25 feet long. At first, two of these were joined together by hinges, to allow them to yield up and down in passing over the dams. Finally, as the boatmen became skilled in the navigation, several were joined, attaining a length of 180 feet. Machinery was used for jointing the planks, and so expert had the men become that five would build an ark and launch it in forty-five minutes. After reaching Philadelphia, these boats were taken to pieces, the plank sold, and the hinges sent back for constructing others. Such were the crude methods adopted in the early days for bringing coal to a market. In 1827, a railroad was commenced, which was completed in three months, nine miles in length. This, with the exception of one at Quincy, Mass., of four miles, built in 1826, was the first constructed in the United States. The descent was 100 feet per mile, and the coal descended by gravity in a half hour, and the cars were drawn back by mules, which rode down with the coal. "The mules cut a most grotesque figure, standing three or four together, in their cars, with their feeding troughs before them, apparently surveying with delight the scenery of the mountain; and though they preserve the most profound gravity, it is utterly impossible for the spectator to maintain his. It is said that the mules, having once experienced the comfort of riding down, regard it as a right, and neither mild nor severe measures

will induce them to descend in any other way." Bituminous coal was discovered and its qualities utilized not much earlier than the anthracite. A tract of coal land was taken up in Clearfield County in 1785, by Mr. S. Boyd, and in 1804 he sent an ark down the Susquehanna to Columbia, which caused much surprise to the inhabitants that "an article with which they were wholly unacquainted should be brought to their own doors."

During the administrations of George Wolf, elected in 1829, and Joseph Ritner, elected in 1835, a measure of great beneficence to the State was passed and brought into a good degree of successful operation—nothing less than a broad system of public education. Schools had been early established in Philadelphia, and parochial schools in the more populous portions of the State from the time of early settlement. In 1749, through the influence of Dr. Franklin, a charter was obtained for a "college, academy, and charity school of Pennsylvania," and from this time to the beginning of the present century, the friends of education were earnest in establishing colleges, the Colonial Government, and afterward the Legislature, making liberal grants from the revenues accruing from the sale of lands for their support, the university of Pennsylvania being chartered in 1752, Dickinson College in 1783, Franklin and Marshall College in 1787, and Jefferson College in 1802. Commencing near the beginning of this century, and continuing for over a period of thirty years, vigorous exertions were put forth to establish county academies. Charters were granted for these institutions at the county seats of forty-one counties, and appropriations were made of money, varying from \$2,000 to \$6,000, and in several instances of quite extensive land grants. In 1809, an act was passed for the education of the "poor, gratis." The Assessors in their annual rounds were to make a record of all such as were indigent, and pay for their education in the most convenient schools. But few were found among the spirited inhabitants of the commonwealth willing to admit that they were so poor as to be objects of charity.

By the act of April 1, 1834, a general system of education by common schools was established. Unfortunately it was complex and unwieldy. At the next session an attempt was made to repeal it, and substitute the old law of 1809 for educating the "poor, gratis," the repeal having been carried in the Senate. But through the appeals of Thaddeus Stevens, a man always in the van in every movement for the elevation of mankind, this was defeated. At the next session, 1836, an entirely new bill, discarding the objectionable features of the old one, was prepared by Dr. George Smith, of Delaware County, and adopted, and from this time forward has been in efficient operation. It may seem strange that so long a time should have elapsed before a general system of education should have been secured. But the diversity of origin and language, the antagonism of religious sects, the very great sparseness of population in many parts, made it impossible at an earlier day to establish schools. In 1854, the system was improved by engrafting upon it the feature of the County Superintendency, and in 1859 by providing for the establishment of twelve Normal Schools, in as many districts into which the State was divided, for the professional training of teachers.

CHAPTER XIV.

DAVID R. PORTER, 1839-45—FRANCIS R. SHUNK, 1845-48—WILLIAM F. JOHNSTONE 1848-52—WILLIAM BIGLER, 1852-55—JAMES POLLOCK, 1855-58—WILLIAM F. PACKER, 1858-61—ANDREW G. CURTIN, 1861-67—JOHN W. GEARY, 1867-73—JOHN F. HARTRANFT, 1873-78—HENRY F. HOYT, 1878-82—ROBERT E. PAT- TISON, 1882.

IN 1837, a convention assembled in Harrisburg, and subsequently in Philadel- phia, for revising the constitution, which revision was adopted by a vote of the people. One of the chief objects of the change was the breaking up of what was known as "omnibus legislation," each bill being required to have but one distinct subject, to be definitely stated in the title. Much of the patronage of the Governor was taken from him, and he was allowed but two terms of three years in any nine years. The Senator's term was fixed at three years. The terms of Supreme Court Judges were limited to fifteen years, Common Pleas Judges to ten, and Associate Judges to five. A step backward was taken in limiting suffrage to *white* male citizens twenty-one years old, it having previously been extended to citizens irrespective of color. Amendments could be proposed once in five years, and if adopted by two successive Legislatures, and approved by a vote of the people, they became a part of the organic law.

At the opening of the gubernatorial term of David R. Porter, who was chosen in October, 1838, a civil commotion occurred known as the Buckshot War, which at one time threatened a sanguinary result. By the returns, Porter had some 5,000 majority over Ritner, but the latter, who was the incumbent, alleged frauds, and proposed an investigation and revision of the returns. Thomas H. Burrows was Secretary of State, and Chairman of the State Committee of the Anti-Masonic party, and in an elaborate address to the people setting forth the grievance, he closed with the expression "let us treat the election as if we had not been defeated." This expression gave great offense to the opposing party, the Democratic, and public feeling ran high before the meeting of the Legislature. Whether an investigation could be had would depend upon the political complexion of that body. The Senate was clearly Anti-Masonic, and the House would depend upon the Representatives of a certain district in Philadelphia, which embraced the Northern Liberties. The returning board of this district had a majority of Democrats, who proceeded to throw out the entire vote of Northern Liberties, for some alleged irregularities, and gave the certificate to Democrats. Whereupon, the minority of the board assembled, and counted the votes of the Northern Liberties, which gave the election to the Anti-Masonic candidates, and sent certificates accordingly. By right and justice, there is no doubt that the Anti-Masons were fairly elected. But the majority of a returning board alone have authority to make returns, and the Democrats had the certificates which bore *prima facie* evidence of being correct, and should have been received and transmitted to the House, where alone rested the authority to go behind the returns and investigate their correctness. But upon the meeting of the House the Secretary of the Commonwealth sent in the certificates of the minority of the returning board of the Northern Liberties district, which gave the majority to the Anti-Masons. But the Democrats were not disposed to submit, and

the consequence was that two delegations from the disputed district appeared, demanding seats, and upon the organization, two Speakers were elected and took the platform—Thomas S. Cunningham for the Anti-Masons, and William Hopkins for the Democrats. At this stage of the game, an infuriated lobby, collected from Philadelphia and surrounding cities, broke into the two Houses, and, interrupting all business, threatened the lives of members, and compelled them to seek safety in flight, when they took uncontrolled possession of the chambers and indulged in noisy and impassioned harangues. From the capitol, the mob proceeded to the court house, where a “committee of safety” was appointed. For several days the members dared not enter either House, and when one of the parties of the House attempted to assemble, the person who had been appointed to act as Speaker was forcibly ejected. All business was at an end, and the Executive and State Departments were closed. At this juncture, Gov. Ritner ordered out the militia, and at the same time called on the United States authorities for help. The militia, under Gens. Pattison and Alexander, came promptly to the rescue, but the President refused to furnish the National troops, though the United States storekeeper at the Frankford Arsenal turned over a liberal supply of ball and *buckshot* cartridges. The arrival of the militia only served to fire the spirit of the lobby, and they immediately commenced drilling and organizing, supplying themselves with arms and fixed ammunition. The militia authorities were, however, able to clear the capitol, when the two Houses assembled, and the Senate signified the willingness to recognize that branch of the House presided over by Mr. Hopkins. This ended the difficulty, and Gov. Porter was duly inaugurated.

Francis R. Shunk was chosen Governor in 1845, and during his term of office the war with Mexico occurred. Two volunteer regiments, one under command of Col. Wynkoop, and the other under Col. Roberts, subsequently Col. John W. Geary, were sent to the field, while the services of a much larger number were offered, but could not be received. Toward the close of his first term, having been reduced by sickness, and feeling his end approaching, Gov. Shunk resigned, and was succeeded by the Speaker of the Senate, William F. Johnston, who was duly chosen at the next annual election. During the administrations of William Bigler, elected in 1851, James Pollock in 1854, and William F. Packer in 1857, little beyond the ordinary course of events marked the history of the State. The lines of public works undertaken at the expense of the State were completed. Their cost had been enormous, and a debt was piled up against it of over \$40,000,000. These works, vastly expensive, were still to operate and keep in repair, and the revenues therefrom failing to meet expectations, it was determined in the administration of Gov. Pollock to sell them to the highest bidder, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company purchasing them for the sum of \$7,500,000.

In the administration of Gov. Packer, petroleum was first discovered in quantities in this country by boring into the bowels of the earth. From the earliest settlement of the country it was known to exist. As early as July 18, 1627, a French missionary, Joseph Delaroche Dailon, of the order of Recollets, described it in a letter published in 1632, in Segard's *L'Histoire du Canada*, and this description is confirmed by the journal of Charlevoix, 1721. Fathers Dollier and Galinee, missionaries of the order of St. Sulpice, made a map of this section of country, which they sent to Jean Talon, Intendant of Canada, on the 10th of November, 1670, on which was marked at about the point where is now the town of Cuba, N. Y., “Fontaine de Bitume.” The Earl of Belmont, Governor of New York, instructed his chief engineer, Wolfgang W. Romer, on September 3, 1700, in his visit to the Six Nations,

“To go and view a well or spring which is eight miles beyond the Seneks’ farthest castle, which they have told me blazes up in a flame, when a lighted coale or firebrand is put into it; you will do well to taste the said water, and give me your opinion thereof, and bring with you some of it.” Thomas Charbert de Joncaire, who died in September, 1740, is mentioned in the journal of Charlevoix of 1721 as authority for the existence of oil at the place mentioned above, and at points further south, probably on Oil Creek. The following account of an event occurring during the occupancy of this part of the State by the French is given as an example of the religious uses made of oil by the Indians, as these fire dances are understood to have been annually celebrated: “While descending the Allegheny, fifteen leagues below the mouth of the Connewango (Warren) and three above Fort Venango (Oil City), we were invited by the chief of the Senecas to attend a religious ceremony of his tribe. We landed and drew up our canoes on a point where a small stream entered the river. The tribe appeared unusually solemn. We marched up the stream about a half a league, where the company, a large band it appeared, had arrived some days before us. Gigantic hills begirt us on every side. The scene was really sublime. The great chief then recited the conquests and heroisms of their ancestors. The surface of the stream was covered with a thick scum, which burst into a complete conflagration. The oil had been gathered and lighted with a torch. At sight of the flames, the Indians gave forth a triumphant shout, and made the hills and valley re-echo again.”

In nearly all geographies and notes of travel published during the early period of settlement, this oil is referred to, and on several maps the word petroleum appears opposite the mouth of Oil Creek. Gen. Washington, in his will, in speaking of his lands on the Great Kanawha, says: “The tract of which the 125 acres is a moiety, was taken up by Gen. Andrew Lewis and myself, for and on account of a bituminous spring which it contains of so inflammable a nature as to burn as freely as spirits, and is as nearly difficult to extinguish.” Mr. Jefferson, in his Notes on Virginia, also gives an account of a burning spring on the lower grounds of the Great Kanawha. This oil not only seems to have been known, but to have been systematically gathered in very early times. Upon the flats a mile or so below the city of Titusville are many acres of cradle holes dug out and lined with split logs, evidently constructed for the purpose of gathering it. The fact that the earliest inhabitants could never discover any stumps from which these logs were cut, and the further fact that trees are growing of giant size in the midst of these cradles, are evidences that they must have been operated long ago. It could not have been the work of any of the nomadic Indian tribes found here at the coming of the white man, for they were never known to undertake any enterprise involving so much labor, and what could they do with the oil when obtained.

The French could hardly have done the work, for we have no account of the oil having been obtained in quantities, or of its being transported to France. May this not have been the work of the Mound-Builders, or of colonies from Central America? When the writer first visited these pits, in 1855, he found a spring some distance below Titusville, on Oil Creek, where the water was conducted into a trough, from which, daily, the oil, floating on its surface, was taken off by throwing a woolen blanket upon it, and then wringing it into a tub, the clean wool absorbing the oil and rejecting the water, and in this way a considerable quantity was obtained.

In 1859, Mr. E. L. Drake, at first representing a company in New York, commenced drilling near the spot where this tub was located, and when the company would give him no more money, straining his own resources, and his

credit with his friends almost to the breaking point, and when about to give up in despair, finally struck a powerful current of pure oil. From this time forward, the territory down the valley of Oil Creek and up all its tributaries was rapidly acquired and developed for oil land. In some places, the oil was sent up with immense force, at the rate of thousands of barrels each day, and great trouble was experienced in bringing it under control and storing it. In some cases, the force of the gas was so powerful on being accidentally fired, as to defy all approach for many days, and lighted up the forests at night with billows of light.

The oil has been found in paying quantities in McKean, Warren, Forest, Crawford, Venango, Clarion, Butler and Armstrong Counties, chiefly along the upper waters of the Allegheny River and its tributary, the Oil Creek. It was first transported in barrels, and teams were kept busy from the first dawn until far into the night. As soon as practicable, lines of railway were constructed from nearly all the trunk lines. Finally barrels gave place to immense iron tanks riveted upon cars, provided for the escape of the gases, and later great pipe lines were extended from the wells to the seaboard, and to the Great Lakes, through which the fluid is forced by steam to its distant destinations. Its principal uses are for illumination and lubricating, though many of its products are employed in the mechanic arts, notably for dyeing, mixing of paints, and in the practice of medicine. Its production has grown to be enormous, and seems as yet to show no sign of diminution. We give an exhibit of the annual production since its discovery, compiled for this work by William H. Siviter, editor of the Oil City *Derrick*, which is the acknowledged authority on oil matters:

Production of the Pennsylvania Oil Fields, compiled from the *Derrick's* Hand-book, December, 1883:

Barrels.		Barrels.	
1859	82,000	1873	9,849,508
1860	500,000	1874	11,102,114
1861	2,113,000	1875	8,948,749
1862	3,056,606	1876	9,142,940
1863	2,611,399	1877	13,052,713
1864	2,116,182	1878	15,011,425
1865	3,497,712	1879	20,085,716
1866	3,597,512	1880	24,788,950
1867	3,347,306	1881	29,674,458
1868	3,715,741	1882	31,789,190
1869	4,186,475	1883	24,385,966
1870	5,308,046		
1871	5,278,076	A grand total of	243,749,558
1872	6,505,774		

In the fall of 1860, Andrew G. Curtin was elected Governor of Pennsylvania, and Abraham Lincoln President of the United States. An organized rebellion, under the specious name of secession, was thereupon undertaken, embracing parts of fifteen States, commonly designated the Slave States, and a government established under the name of the Confederate States of America, with an Executive and Congress, which commenced the raising of troops for defense.

On the 12th of April, an attack was made upon a small garrison of United States troops shut up in Fort Sumter. This was rightly interpreted as the first act in a great drama. On the 15th, the President summoned 75,000 volunteers to vindicate the national authority, calling for sixteen regiments from Pennsylvania, and urging that two be sent forward immediately, as the capital was without defenders.

The people of the State, having no idea that war could be possible, had no

preparation for the event, There chanced at the time to be five companies in a tolerable state of organization. These were the Ringold Light Artillery, Capt. McKnight, of Reading; the Logan Guards, Capt. Selheimer, of Lewistown; the Washington Artillery, Capt. Wren, and the National Light Infantry, Capt. McDonald, of Pottsville; and the Allen Rifles, Capt. Yeager, of Allentown.

On the 18th, in conjunction with a company of fifty regulars, on their way from the West to Fort McHenry, under command of Capt. Pemberton, afterward Lieut. Gen. Pemberton, of the rebel army, these troops moved by rail for Washington. At Baltimore, they were obliged to march two miles through a jeering and insulting crowd. At the center of the city, the regulars filed off toward Fort McHenry, leaving the volunteers to pursue their way alone, when the crowd of maddened people were excited to redoubled insults. In the whole battalion there was not a charge of powder; but a member of the Logan Guards, who chanced to have a box of percussion caps in his pocket, had distributed them to his comrades, who carried their pieces capped and half cocked, creating the impression that they were loaded and ready for service. This ruse undoubtedly saved the battalion from the murderous assault made upon the Massachusetts Sixth on the following day. Before leaving, they were pelted with stones and billets of wood while boarding the cars; but, fortunately, none were seriously injured, and the train finally moved away and reached Washington in safety, the first troops to come to the unguarded and imperiled capital.

Instead of sixteen, twenty-five regiments were organized for the three months' service from Pennsylvania. Judging from the threatening attitude assumed by the rebels across the Potomac that the southern frontier would be constantly menaced, Gov. Curtin sought permission to organize a select corps, to consist of thirteen regiments of infantry, one of cavalry, and one of artillery, and to be known as the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, which the Legislature, in special session, granted. This corps of 15,000 men was speedily raised, and the intention of the State authorities was to keep this body permanently within the limits of the Commonwealth for defense. But at the time of the First Bull Run disaster in July, 1861, the National Government found itself without troops to even defend the capital, the time of the three months' men being now about to expire, and at its urgent call this fine body was sent forward and never again returned for the execution of the duty for which it was formed, having borne the brunt of the fighting on many a hard-fought field during the three years of its service.

In addition to the volunteer troops furnished in response to the several calls of the President, upon the occasion of the rebel invasion of Maryland in September, 1862, Gov. Curtin called 50,000 men for the emergency, and though the time was very brief, 25,000 came, were organized under command of Gen. John F. Reynolds, and were marched to the border. But the battle of Antietam, fought on the 17th of September, caused the enemy to beat a hasty retreat, and the border was relieved when the emergency troops were disbanded and returned to their homes. On the 19th of October, Gen. J. E. B. Stewart, of the rebel army, with 1,800 horsemen under command of Hampton, Lee and Jones, crossed the Potomac and made directly for Chambersburg, arriving after dark. Not waiting for morning to attack, he sent in a flag of truce demanding the surrender of the town. There were 275 Union soldiers in hospital, whom he paroled. During the night, the troopers were busy picking up horses—swapping horses perhaps it should be called—and the morning saw them early on the move. The rear guard gave notice before leaving to re-

move all families from the neighborhood of the public buildings, as they intended to fire them. There was a large amount of fixed ammunition in them, which had been captured from Longstreet's train, besides Government stores of shoes, clothing and muskets. At 11 o'clock the station house, round house, railroad machine shops and warehouses were fired and consigned to destruction. The fire department was promptly out; but it was dangerous to approach the burning buildings on account of the ammunition, and all perished.

The year 1862 was one of intense excitement and activity. From about the 1st of May, 1861, to the end of 1862, there were recruited in the State of Pennsylvania, one hundred and eleven regiments, including eleven of cavalry and three of artillery, for three years' service; twenty-five regiments for three months; seventeen for nine months; fifteen of drafted militia; and twenty-five called out for the emergency, an aggregate of one hundred and ninety-three regiments—a grand total of over 200,000 men—a great army in itself.

In June, 1863, Gen. Robert E. Lee, with his entire army of Northern Virginia, invaded Pennsylvania. The Army of the Potomac, under Gen. Joseph Hooker, followed. The latter was superseded on the 28th of June by Gen. George G. Meade. The vanguards of the army met a mile or so out of Gettysburg on the Chambersburg pike on the morning of the 1st of July. Hill's corps of the rebel army was held in check by the sturdy fighting of a small division of cavalry under Gen. Buford until 10 o'clock, when Gen. Reynolds came to his relief with the First Corps. While bringing his forces into action, Reynolds was killed, and the command devolved on Gen. Abner Doubleday, and the fighting became terrible, the Union forces being greatly outnumbered. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the Eleventh Corps, Gen. O. O. Howard, came to the support of the First. But now the corps of Ewell had joined hands with Hill, and a full two-thirds of the entire rebel army was on the field, opposed by only the two weak Union corps, in an inferior position. A sturdy fight was however maintained until 5 o'clock, when the Union forces withdrew through the town, and took position upon rising ground covering the Baltimore pike. During the night the entire Union army came up, with the exception of the Sixth Corps, and took position, and at 2 o'clock in the morning Gen. Meade and staff came on the field. During the morning hours, and until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the two armies were getting into position for the desperate struggle. The Third Corps, Gen. Sickles, occupied the extreme left, his corps abutting on the Little Round Top at the Devil's Den, and reaching, *en echelon*, through the rugged ground to the Peach Orchard, and thence along the Emmetsburg pike, where it joined the Second Corps, Gen. Hancock, reaching over Cemetery Hill, the Eleventh Corps, Gen. Howard, the First, Gen. Doubleday, and the Twelfth, Gen. Slocum, reaching across Culp's Hill—the whole crescent shape. To this formation the rebel army conformed, Longstreet opposite the Union left, Hill opposite the center, and Ewell opposite the Union right. At 4 P. M. the battle was opened by Longstreet, on the extreme left of Sickles, and the fighting became terrific, the rebels making strenuous efforts to gain Little Round Top. But at the opportune moment a part of the Fifth Corps, Gen. Sykes, was brought upon that key position, and it was saved to the Union side. The slaughter in front of Round Top at the wheat-field and the Peach Orchard was fearful. The Third Corps was driven back from its advanced position, and its commander, Gen. Sickles, was wounded, losing a leg. In a more contracted position, the Union line was made secure, where it rested for the night. Just at dusk, the Louisiana Tigers, some 1,800 men, made a desperate charge on Cemetery Hill, emerging suddenly from a hillock

just back of the town. The struggle was desperate, but the Tigers being weakened by the fire of the artillery, and by the infantry crouching behind the stone wall, the onset was checked, and Carroll's brigade, of the Second Corps, coming to the rescue, they were finally beaten back, terribly decimated. At about the same time, a portion of Ewell's corps made an advance on the extreme Union right, at a point where the troops had been withdrawn to send to the support of Sickles, and unopposed, gained the extremity of Culp's Hill, pushing through nearly to the Baltimore pike, in dangerous proximity to the reserve artillery and trains, and even the headquarters of the Union commander. But in their attempt to roll up the Union right they were met by Green's brigade of the Twelfth Corps, and by desperate fighting their further progress was stayed. Thus ended the battle of the second day. The Union left and right had been sorely jammed and pushed back.

At 4 o'clock on the morning of the 3d of July, Gen. Geary, who had been ordered away to the support of Sickles, having returned during the night and taken position on the right of Green, opened the battle for the recovery of his lost breastworks on the right of Culp's Hill. Until 10 o'clock, the battle raged with unabated fury. The heat was intolerable, and the sulphurous vapor hung like a pall over the combatants, shutting out the light of day. The fighting was in the midst of the forest, and the echoes resounded with fearful distinctness. The Twelfth Corps was supported by portions of the Sixth, which had now come up. At length the enemy, weakened and finding themselves overborne on all sides, gave way, and the Union breastworks were re-occupied and the Union right made entirely secure. Comparative quiet now reigned on either side until 2 o'clock in the afternoon, in the meantime both sides bringing up fresh troops and repairing damages. The rebel leader having brought his best available artillery in upon his right center, suddenly opened with 150 pieces a concentric fire upon the devoted Union left center, where stood the troops of Hancock and Doubleday and Sickles. The shock was terrible. Rarely has such a cannonade been known on any field. For nearly two hours it was continued. Thinking that the Union line had been broken and demoralized by this fire, Longstreet brought out a fresh corps of some 18,000 men, under Pickett, and charged full upon the point which had been the mark for the cannonade. As soon as this charging column came into view, the Union artillery opened upon it from right and left and center, and rent it with fearful effect. When come within musket range, the Union troops, who had been crouching behind slight pits and a low stone wall, poured in a most murderous fire. Still the rebels pushed forward with a bold face, and actually crossed the Union lines and had their hands on the Union guns. But the slaughter was too terrible to withstand. The killed and wounded lay scattered over all the plain. Many were gathered in as prisoners. Finally, the remnant staggered back, and the battle of Gettysburg was at an end.

Gathering all in upon his fortified line, the rebel chieftain fell to strengthening it, which he held with a firm hand. At night-fall, he put his trains with the wounded upon the retreat. During the 4th, great activity in building works was manifest, and a heavy skirmish line was kept well out, which resolutely met any advance of Union forces. The entire fighting force of the rebel army remained in position behind their breastworks on Oak Ridge, until nightfall of the 4th, when, under cover of darkness, it was withdrawn, and before morning was well on its way to Williamsport. The losses on the Union side were 2,834 killed, 13,709 wounded, and 6,643 missing, an aggregate of 23,186. Of the losses of the enemy, no adequate returns were made. Meade

reports 13,621 prisoners taken, and the losses by killed and wounded must have been greater than on the Union side. On the rebel side, Maj. Gens. Hood, Pender, Trimble and Heth were wounded, Pender mortally. Brig. Gens. Barksdale and Garnett were killed, and Semms mortally wounded. Brig. Gens. Kemper, Armistead, Scales, G. T. Anderson, Hampton, J. M. Jones and Jenkins were wounded; Archer was taken prisoner and Pettigrew was wounded and subsequently killed at Falling Waters. In the Union army Maj. Gen. Reynolds and Brig. Gens. Vincent, Weed, Willard and Zook were killed. Maj. Gens. Sickles, Hancock, Doubleday, Gibbon, Barlow, Warren and Butterfield, and Brig. Gens. Graham, Paul, Stone, Barnes and Brooke were wounded. A National Cemetery was secured on the center of the field, where, as soon as the weather would permit, the dead were gathered and carefully interred. Of the entire number interred, 3,512, Maine had 104; New Hampshire, 49; Vermont, 61; Massachusetts, 159; Rhode Island, 12; Connecticut, 22; New York, 867; New Jersey, 78; Pennsylvania, 534; Delaware, 15; Maryland, 22; West Virginia, 11; Ohio, 131; Indiana, 80; Illinois, 6; Michigan, 171; Wisconsin, 73; Minnesota, 52; United States Regulars, 138; unknown, 979. In the center of the field, a noble monument has been erected, and on the 19th of November, 1864, the ground was formally dedicated, when the eminent orator, Edward Everett, delivered an oration, and President Lincoln delivered the following dedicatory address:

“Fourscore and seven years ago, our fathers brought forth upon this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battle field of that war. We are met to dedicate a portion of it as the final resting place of those who here gave their lives that this nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this. But in a larger sense we cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here have consecrated it far above our power to add or detract. The world will little note nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us, the living, rather to be dedicated here to the unfinished work that they have thus far so nobly carried on. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us—that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to the cause for which they here gave the last full measure of devotion—that we here highly resolve that the dead shall not have died in vain; that the nation shall, under God, have a new birth of freedom, and that the government of the people, by the people, and for the people shall not perish from the earth.”

So soon as indications pointed to a possible invasion of the North by the rebel army under Gen. Lee, the State of Pennsylvania was organized in two military departments, that of the Susquehanna, to the command of which Darius N. Couch was assigned, with headquarters at Harrisburg, and that of the Monongahela, under W. T. H. Brooks, with headquarters at Pittsburgh. Urgent calls for the militia were made, and large numbers in regiments, in companies, in squadrons came promptly at the call to the number of over 36,000 men, who were organized for a period of ninety days. Fortifications were thrown up to cover Harrisburg and Pittsburgh, and the troops were moved to threatened points. But before they could be brought into action, the great decisive conflict had been fought, and the enemy driven from northern soil. Four regiments under Gen. Brooks were moved into Ohio to aid in arresting a raid undertaken by John Morgan, who, with 2,000 horse and four guns, had crossed the Ohio River for a diversion in favor of Lee.

In the beginning of July, 1864, Gen. Early invaded Maryland, and made his way to the threshold of Washington. Fearing another invasion of the State, Gov. Curtin called for volunteers to serve for 100 days. Gen. Couch was still at the head of the department of the Susquehanna, and six regiments and six companies were organized, but as fast as organized they were called to the front, the last regiment leaving the State on the 29th of July. On the evening of this day, Gens. McCausland, Bradley Johnson and Harry Gilmore, with 3,000 mounted men and six guns, crossed the Potomac, and made their way to Chambersburg. Another column of 3,000, under Vaughn and Jackson advanced to Hagerstown, and a third to Leitersburg. Averell, with a small force, was at Hagerstown, but finding himself over-matched withdrew through Greencastle to Mount Hope. Lieut. McLean, with fifty men in front of McCausland, gallantly kept his face to the foe, and checked the advance at every favorable point. On being apprised of their coming, the public stores at Chambersburg were moved northward. At six A. M., McCausland opened his batteries upon the town, but, finding it unprotected, took possession. Ringing the court house bell to call the people together, Capt. Fitzhugh read an order to the assembly, signed by Gen. Jubal Early, directing the command to proceed to Chambersburg and demand \$100,000 in gold, or \$500,000 in greenbacks, and, if not paid, to burn the town. While this parley was in progress, hats, caps, boots, watches, clothing and valuables were unceremoniously appropriated, and purses demanded at the point of the bayonet. As money was not in hand to meet so unexpected a draft, the torch was lighted. In less than a quarter of an hour from the time the first match was applied, the whole business part of the town was in flames. No notice was given for removing the women and children and sick. Burning parties were sent into each quarter of the town, which made thorough work. With the exception of a few houses upon the outskirts, the whole was laid in ruins. Retiring rapidly, the entire rebel command recrossed the Potomac before any adequate force could be gathered to check its progress.

The whole number of soldiers recruited under the various calls for troops from the State of Pennsylvania was 366,000. By authority of the commonwealth, in 1866, the commencement was made of the publication of a history of these volunteer organizations, embracing a brief historical account of the part taken by each regiment and independent body in every battle in which it was engaged, with the name, rank, date of muster, period for which he enlisted, casualties, and fate of every officer and private. This work was completed in 1872, in five imperial octavo volumes of over 1,400 pages each.

In May, 1861, the Society of the Cincinnati of Pennsylvania, an organization of the officers of the Revolutionary war and their descendants, donated \$500 toward arming and equipping troops. By order of the Legislature, this sum was devoted to procuring flags for the regiments, and each organization that went forth, was provided with one emblazoned with the arms of the commonwealth. These flags, seamed and battle stained, were returned at the close of the war, and are now preserved in a room devoted to the purpose in the State capitol—precious emblems of the daring and suffering of that great army that went forth to uphold and maintain the integrity of the nation.

When the war was over, the State undertook the charge of providing for all soldiers' orphans in schools located in different parts of its territory, furnishing food, clothing, instruction and care, until they should be grown to manhood and womanhood. The number thus gathered and cared for has been some 7,500 annually, for a period of nineteen years, at an average annual expense of some \$600,000.

At the election in 1866, John W. Geary, a veteran General of the late war, was chosen Governor. During his administration, settlements were made with the General Government, extraordinary debts incurred during the war were paid, and a large reduction of the old debt of \$40,000,000 inherited from the construction of the canals, was made. A convention for a revision of the constitution was ordered by act of April 11, 1872. This convention assembled in Harrisburg November 13, and adjourned to meet in Philadelphia, where it convened on the 7th of January, 1873, and the instrument framed was adopted on the 18th of December, 1873. By its provisions, the number of Senators was increased from thirty-three to fifty, and Representatives from 100 to 201, subject to further increase in proportion to increase of population; biennial, in place of annual sessions; making the term of Supreme Court Judges twenty-one in place of fifteen years; remanding a large class of legislation to the action of the courts; making the term of Governor four years in place of three, and prohibiting special legislation, were some of the changes provided for.

In January, 1873, John F. Hartranft became Governor, and at the election in 1878, Henry F. Hoyt was chosen Governor, both soldiers of the late war. In the summer of 1877, by concert of action of the employes on the several lines of railway in the State, trains were stopped and travel and traffic were interrupted for several days together. At Pittsburgh, conflicts occurred between the railroad men and the militia, and a vast amount of property was destroyed. The opposition to the local military was too powerful to be controlled, and the National Government was appealed to for aid. A force of regulars was promptly ordered out, and the rioters finally quelled. Unfortunately, Gov. Hartranft was absent from the State at the time of the troubles.

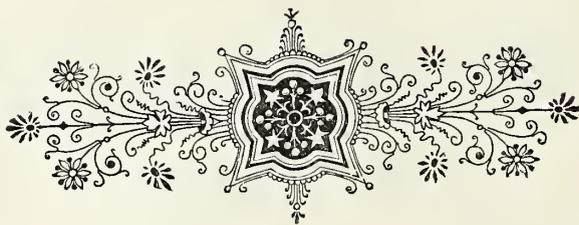
At the election in 1882 Robert E. Pattison was chosen governor. The Legislature, which met at the opening of 1883, having adjourned after a session of 156 days, without passing a Congressional apportionment bill, as was required, was immediately reconvened in extra session by the governor, and remained in session until near the close of the year, from June 1 to December 5, without coming to an agreement upon a bill, and finally adjourned without having passed one. This protracted sitting is in marked contrast to the session of that early Assembly in which an entire constitution and laws of the province were framed and adopted in the space of three days.

James A. Beaver was elected governor of Pennsylvania in November, 1886, and is the present incumbent. He is a native of Perry County, Penn., and a graduate of Jefferson College. He read law, and was admitted to practice in 1859. In April, 1861, he went into the army as a first lieutenant, and served with distinction, being mustered out in December, 1864, with the rank of brigadier-general. The most prominent law enacted during his administration is the Brooks license law, passed in 1887. The proposed amendment to the constitution, prohibiting the manufacture or sale of intoxicants within the State, is now pending, and is a very important measure in temperance legislation.

TABLE SHOWING THE VOTE FOR GOVERNORS OF PENNSYLVANIA SINCE THE ORGANIZATION OF THE STATE.

1790.	1829.	1866.
Thomas Mifflin..... 27,725	George Wolf..... 78,219	John W. Geary..... 307,274
Arthur St. Clair..... 2,802	Joseph Ritner..... 51,776	Hiester Clymer..... 290,097
	George E. Baum..... 6	Giles Lewis..... 7
	Frank R. Williams..... 3	
1793.	1832.	1869.
Thomas Mifflin..... 18,590	George Wolf..... 91,335	John W. Geary..... 290,552
F. A. Muhlenberg..... 10,706	Joseph Ritner..... 88,165	Asa Packer..... 285,936
	1835.	W. D. Kelly..... 1
1796.	Joseph Ritner..... 94,023	W. J. Robinson..... 1
Thomas Mifflin..... 30,020	George Wolf..... 65,804	
F. A. Muhlenberg..... 1,011	Henry A. Muhlenberg..... 40,586	1872.
		John F. Hartranft..... 353,387
1799.	1838.	Charles R. Buckalen..... 317,760
Thomas McKean..... 38,036	David R. Porter..... 127,827	S. B. Chase..... 1,197
James Ross..... 32,641	Joseph Ritner..... 122,321	William P. Schell..... 12
	1841.	1875.
1802.	David R. Porter..... 136,504	John F. Hartranft..... 304,175
Thomas McKean..... 47,879	John Banks..... 113,473	Cyrus L. Pershing..... 292,145
James Ross, of Pittsburgh..... 9,499	T. J. Lemoine..... 763	R. Audley Brown..... 13,244
James Ross..... 7,538	George F. Horton..... 18	James S. Negley..... 1
1808.	Samuel L. Carpenter..... 4	Phillip Wendle..... 1
Simon Snyder..... 67,975	Ellis Lewis..... 1	J. W. Brown..... 1
James Ross..... 39,575		G. F. Reinhard..... 1
John Spayd..... 4,006	1844.	G. D. Coleman..... 1
W. Shields..... 2	Francis R. Shunk..... 160,322	James Staples..... 1
Charles Nice..... 1	Joseph Markle..... 156,040	Richard Vaux..... 1
Jack Ross..... 2	Julius J. Lemoine..... 10	Craig Biddle..... 1
W. Tilghman..... 1	John Haney..... 2	Francis W. Hughes..... 1
	James Page..... 1	Henry C. Tyler..... 1
1811.	1847.	W. D. Brown..... 1
Simon Snyder..... 52,319	Francis R. Shunk..... 146,081	George V. Lawrence..... 1
William Tilghman..... 3,609	James Irvin..... 128,148	A. L. Brown..... 1
Scattering, no record for whom..... 1,675	Emanuel C. Reigart..... 11,247	
	F. J. Lemoine..... 1,861	1878.
1814.	George M. Keim..... 1	H. M. Hoyt..... 319,490
Simon Snyder..... 51,099	Abijah Morrison..... 3	Andrew H. Dill..... 297,137
Isaac Wayne..... 29,566		Samuel R. Mason..... 81,758
G. Lattimer..... 910	1848.	Franklin H. Lane..... 3,753
J. R. Rust..... 4	William F. Johnston..... 168,522	S. Matson..... 2
	Morris Longstreth..... 168,225	John McKee..... 1
1817.	E. B. Gazzam..... 48	D. Kirk..... 1
William Findlay..... 66,331	Scattering (no record)..... 24	R. L. Miller..... 1
Joseph Hiester..... 59,272		J. H. Hopkins..... 1
Moses Palmer..... 1	1851.	A. G. Williams..... 1
Aaron Hanson..... 1	William Bigler..... 186,489	Samuel H. Lane..... 1
John Seifer..... 1	William F. Johnston..... 178,034	John Fertig..... 1
Seth Thomas..... 1	Kimber Cleaver..... 1,850	James Musgrove..... 1
Nicholas Wiseman..... 3		Silas M. Baily..... 1
Benjamin R. Morgan..... 2	1854.	A. S. Post..... 9
William Tilghman..... 1	James Pollock..... 203,822	C. A. Cornen..... 3
Andrew Gregg..... 1	William Bigler..... 166,991	Seth Yocum..... 1
	B. Rush Bradford..... 2,194	Edward E. Orvis..... 1
1820.	1857.	1882.
Joseph Hiester..... 67,905	William F. Packer..... 188,846	Robert E. Pattison..... 355,791
William Findlay..... 66,300	David Wilmot..... 149,139	James A. Beaver..... 315,589
Scattering (no record)..... 21	Isaac Hazlehurst..... 28,168	John Stewart..... 43,743
	James Pollock..... 1	Thomas A. Armstrong..... 23,996
1823.	George R. Barrct..... 1	Alfred C. Pettit..... 5,196
J. Andrew Shulze..... 81,751	William Steel..... 1	Scattering..... 35
Andrew Gregg..... 64,151	F. P. Swartz..... 1	
Andrew Shulze..... 112	Samuel McFarland..... 7	1886.
John Andrew Shulze..... 7,311	George F. Horton..... 7	James A. Beaver..... 412,285
Andrew Gragg..... 53		Chauncey F. Black..... 369,634
Andrew Greg..... 1	1860.	Charles S. Wolfe..... 32,458
John A. Shulze..... 754	Andrew G. Curtin..... 262,346	Robert J. Houston..... 4,835
Nathaniel B. Boileau..... 3	Henry D. Foster..... 230,239	Scattering..... 55
Capt. Glosseader..... 3		
John Gassender..... 1	1863.	
Isaac Wayne..... 1	A. G. Curtin..... 269,506	
George Bryan..... 1	George W. Woodward..... 254,171	
	John Hickman..... 1	
1826.	Thomas M. Howe..... 1	
J. Andrew Shulze..... 72,710		
John Sergeant..... 1,175		
Scattering (no record)..... 1,174		

HISTORY OF MERCER COUNTY,
PENNSYLVANIA.





Yours
Wm. L. Garrison

HISTORY OF MERCER COUNTY.

CHAPTER I.

PHYSICAL FEATURES AND SUBDIVISIONS—BOUNDARIES AND AREA—TOPOGRAPHY—DRAINAGE—TIDE ELEVATIONS—SOIL—VEGETATION—ACT CREATING THE COUNTY—FIRST ELECTION DISTRICTS—ORIGINAL TOWNSHIPS AND THEIR PROGENY—POPULATION OF THE COUNTY BY DECADES.

MERCER COUNTY, as originally defined by act of General Assembly, 12th March, 1800, lies between Crawford on the north, and Beaver on the south, on the line dividing Pennsylvania and Ohio. Its length was thirty-two miles along the State line, and breadth, eastward, where it is bounded by Venango County, twenty-eight miles, the southeast corner jutting on Butler County, the square corners of both being cut off to make a fitting adjustment.

The surface of the county is undulating, but little broken, and peculiarly well watered. It is covered with springs and small streams running into the larger creeks. These creeks consist of the Big Shenango on the west, which rises in Crawford County; Neshannock in the center, with heads all over the northern central portion of the county, and Wolf Creek on the east. These streams all run in a southerly direction, and eventually are swallowed up in the Big Beaver, that empties itself into the Ohio River at Rochester. In addition to these there is the Little Shenango, that runs across a portion of the northern end of the county from east to west, rising six or seven miles east of the central line from south to north, and that empties into the Big Shenango at Greenville; and also Sandy Creek, that takes its rise in Crawford County, and running diagonally through the northeast quarter, empties itself into the Allegheny River about twelve miles below Franklin. Sandy Lake, a sheet of water about a mile and a half long and half a mile wide, situated near the center of the northeast quarter of the county, discharges its surplus water into Sandy Creek. The character of its general surface, its bountiful supply of water, and richness of soil was well calculated to make it the foremost agricultural county in this part of the State; nor has it disappointed the anticipations of its early settlers, for it is now not only a fine agricultural, but a heavy and prosperous mining and iron county, notwithstanding that it lost nearly a fourth of its territory in the erection of Lawrence County.

When Mr. Garvin prepared his manuscript the second geological survey had not been made. From the excellent report of Prof. I. C. White we gather some interesting facts relating to Mercer County, the report being dated 1879. For the sake of convenience these facts are grouped as follows:

1. *Topography.*—Mercer County, unlike those of its sisters, Beaver and Lawrence, has not had its surface materially modified by the operation of

modern agencies. Glacial ice has swept over its territory and leveled its hill peaks and filled up its fertile valleys. The result is undulation, but none of the abrupt peaks which exist in portions of Beaver and southern Lawrence. Then, too, the valleys of its principal streams have been widened and straightened. Even the Shenango, whose actual bed is tortuous, has a comparatively straight valley bed along which it is supposed at one time to have held its way. The valleys, too, are bounded in the main with walls that slope gradually instead of abruptly. The only exceptions are found in the cases where streams have changed their channels, or have worn through the deposits to the underlying solid rock.

2. *Drainage.*—Though the drainage of the county is somewhat complicated, the rain-water finally all reaches the Big Beaver River, except what falls upon the four northeastern townships, which finds its outlet into the Allegheny. The “divide” which makes this division passes across the county from northwest to southeast. Near the head of Little Shenango, nothing except an instrumental survey will determine the exact location of the divide between the waters that flow southwest into the Shenango and those which flow southeast through Sandy Lake and Sandy Creek into the Allegheny. This condition of things was produced, it is supposed, by a glacial stream which cut through the intervening barrier.

The Shenango is the principal agency in drainage, the entire western half being accommodated by it. Entering Mercer from Crawford County, at Jamestown, it receives two principal tributaries, Little Shenango at Greenville, with Crooked Creek as its leading contributor, and Pymatuning west of Clarksville, with Booth Run as a feeder; and having made some tortuous windings, leaves the county about as far from the State line as where it entered it.

Big Run rises in Greene Township and, taking a southeasterly course through West Salem, empties into the Shenango River near the southeast corner of the latter subdivision.

Neshannock Creek, formed by the union at Mercer of Otter and Mill Creeks with their tributaries, drains the central portion of the county, and finally joins the Shenango River at New Castle, and ultimately through the Big Beaver contributes its stock to the Ohio. Little Neshannock, formed at the Big Bend divide, drops into the main stream a little south of the county line.

Wolf Creek, draining the southeastern portion of the county, flows rapidly into Butler County and joins Slippery Rock Creek, and through the Connoquenessing enters Big Beaver.

Sandy Creek, coming into the county from Crawford, flows southeasterly and, receiving the contents of Sandy Lake, joins the Allegheny River in Venango County.

French Creek, fed by North Deer Creek, drains a small portion of the northeastern part of the county into the Allegheny at Franklin.

3. *Tide Elevations.*—It will be interesting to know the elevations of various places in the county above the tide or sea level. The following statement shows such altitudes at different railroad stations in the county. On the Erie & Pittsburg the following elevations are given in the survey:

Jamestown, 979 feet; Greenville, 961 feet; Shenango, 941 feet; Transfer, 990 feet; Clarksville, 894 feet; Sharpsville, 948 feet; Sharon, 853 feet; Wheatland, 841 feet; Middlesex, 833 feet.

These are on the grade of the Jamestown & Franklin branch of the Lake Shore:

Naples, 1,165 feet; Stoneboro, 1,171 feet; Coal Branch, 1,199 feet; Clark's, 1,164 feet; Hadley, 1,074 feet; Salem, 998 feet; Amasa, 987 feet.

These are on the line of the Pittsburgh, Shenango & Lake Erie Road:

New Hamburg, 1,158 feet; Fredonia, 1,177 feet; Cool Spring, 1,127 feet; Mercer, 1,108 feet; Pardoe, 1,205 feet; Grove City, 1,250 feet.

The following are on the line of the old New Castle & Franklin Road:

Coulson, 1,277 feet; Summit, 1,388 feet; Garvin, 1,327 feet; Jackson Centre, 1,257 feet; Turner's, 1,137 feet; Mercer, 1,097 feet; Hope Mills, 1,107 feet; Nelson, 1,060 feet; Leesburg, 1,045 feet.

4. *Soil*.—Mercer County shows unmistakable marks of having been subjected to the presence of northern ice. Glacial marks are to be seen in various parts of the county, notably on the road between Greenville and Mercer, about three miles from the former place. Even on the summit of Keel Ridge, 1,250 feet above tide, the sandstone indicates glacial scratches. A sheet of drift, in some cases more than a hundred feet thick, covers the county. Its composition is various, including a bluish-white clay of great fineness mingled with an occasional rock boulder, and innumerable cobble stones of various sizes. These boulders are often worn by attrition, and include varieties of granite, greenstone, gneiss, limestone, sandstone, shale, coal and most of the varieties of crystalline rocks. The soil is derived mainly from this drift, and is well adapted to the production of the cereals. Under-drainage is a necessity which intelligent and progressive farmers appreciate.

5. *Vegetation*.—The vegetation of the county is such as characterizes the western part of the State, and includes various forms of herbs, shrubs and trees, both domestic and wild. These vegetable forms are sometimes classified as to their utility for medicinal, esculent and ornamental and useful purposes, as follows:

Medicinal.—Senna, lobelia, ginseng, smartweed, Jamestown weed, snake root, blood root, wahoo, tobacco, marshmallow, pleurisy root, gentian, etc.

Esculent.—Artichoke, potatoes, millet, oats, pea, hop, cherry, plum, apple, mulberry, quince, hickory, maple, persimmon, walnut, chestnut, hazelnut, strawberry, blackberry, raspberry, dewberry, corn, squash, pumpkin, gooseberry, etc.

Ornamental.—Poplar, aspen, linden, maple, horse-chestnut, catalpa, laurel, honey locust, dogwood, holly, evergreen, ivy, honeysuckle, sumach, elm, mountain ash, etc.

Useful for Fabrics.—Hemp, flax, pines, cedar, oak, birch, beech, ash, elm, willow, gum, hickory, sycamore, hemlock, etc.

The act of the Legislature creating the county of Mercer, was passed on the 12th of March, 1800, and reads as follows:

SECTION III. *And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That all parts of Allegheny County which shall be included within the following boundaries, viz: Beginning at the northeast corner of the county of Beaver, thence northeastwardly along the line of the county of Butler, to the corner of said county of Butler and of the county of Venango, hereinafter described, thence northerly on a line parallel to the western boundary of the State, to the north line of the 5th donation district, thence at a right angle along said line westwardly to the western boundary of the State, thence southerly along said boundary to the northwest corner of the county of Beaver, thence eastwardly along the north boundary of the county of Beaver to the place of beginning, be, and the same is hereby erected into a separate county, to be henceforth called Mercer County, and the place of holding the court of justice in and for the said county shall be fixed by the Legislature at any place at a distance not greater than five miles from the center of said county, which may be most beneficial and convenient for said county. And the Governor shall, and he is hereby empowered to appoint three commissioners, any two of which shall run and ascertain and plainly mark the boundary lines of the said county of Mercer, and shall receive as a full compensation for their services therein, the sum of two dollars for every mile so run and marked, to be paid out of the moneys which shall be raised for the county uses, within the county of Mercer.

Section I, of the same act, erected the county of Beaver; Sec. IV, the county of Crawford; Sec. V, the county of Erie; Sec. VI, the county of Warren; Sec. VII, the county of Venango, and Sec. IX, the county of Armstrong. Excluding Armstrong, these counties were authorized to elect two members to the House of Representatives, and adding the county of Washington, were entitled to one Senator.

The election districts established by this act for Mercer County were two—one at the house of Benjamin Stokely, at which the inhabitants comprehended within the third, fourth and fifth districts of donation lands were to vote, and the other at the house of John Elliott, at which the inhabitants comprehended within the first and second donation districts were to be entitled to vote. The Stokely district comprised the northern half of the county, and the Elliott district the southern half, as well as a large portion of Beaver County, as the northern line of the first district of donation lands was also the line dividing the counties of Beaver and Mercer. The house of Elliott stood on the Beaver side of the line.

The assessments of taxes made in 1800 were for the townships of Neshannock and North Beaver, the dividing lines of which the author (Mr. Garvin) has failed to discover. But as the names of Loutzenhiser, Bean, Christy, Klingensmith, Roberts and Williamson, who are known to have settled in the northwest corner of the county, as well as of Budd, Reno, Hull and Hoagland, in the neighborhood of Sharon, and the Alexanders, Stokely, Simpson, Garvins and Zahnisers, north and northeast of Mercer, the presumption is that the Neshannock Township of 1800 consisted of the territory included within a line starting near Sharon, and running east near to the line now dividing Jackson from Worth Township; thence north to the Crawford County line; thence west to the State line, and thence south to the place of beginning.

Reasoning from the same analogy, as the names of Welch, Sankey, Robinson and the Neals, that settled along the Shenango and Mahoning, and those of the Dennistons and the Gealys, William and John, and the McCrumps, that settled in Springfield and Slippery Rock, as well as the Hezlips and Means, that settled where Wilmington now stands, and the McBrides, James and Robert, the Waldrons, Samuel, James and John, that were near Wolf Creek, indicate that the southern half of the county, with the exception of a part of the east side of Wolf Creek, was included in North Beaver, which perhaps also took in that part of Beaver County included in the election district that voted at the house of John Elliott. In Irwin Township of Venango County the names of the "Ten Milers," the Axtells, Condit, Dodds, Riggs, etc., who settled on Sandy Creek, near where Middletown now stands, in the township of New Vernon; those of Adam Carnahan and William and Jacob Reed, in what was afterward known as French Creek Township, and the Carrols, Carmichaels and Colemans, who were settlers in the neighborhood of the present villages of Millbrook and Hendersonville, induces the conclusion that what are the present townships of Worth, Sandy Lake, Mill Creek, French Creek, and perhaps a part of New Vernon, Deer Creek and Wolf Creek, were then included in Venango Township, the line between the two counties probably not having been ascertained and marked when the tax assessments for 1800 were made.

In 1801 there appears to have been four townships—the name Neshannock, which the previous year was applied to the northwest part of the county, was this year applied to the southwest quarter, and the name of Salem introduced in its place as designating the northwest portion. Sandy Lake designated the northeast quarter, and Cool Spring the southeast—North Beaver being eliminated from the list of Mercer County townships.

In 1802 a further change was made. The name of Wolf Creek was substituted for that of Cool Spring in designating the southeast quarter of the county. Pymatuning was erected out of the southern half of the Salem Township of the previous year—the name of Sandy Lake was dropped, and that of Sandy Creek introduced, which covered the northern half of the northeast quarter of the county, while to the southern half of this quarter was transferred the name of Cool Spring. There were now six townships in the county—the southern half being occupied by Neshannock and Wolf Creek, and the northern half by Pymatuning, Salem, Sandy Creek and Cool Spring.

Thus far, in all practical matters, Mercer County was but an appendage to Crawford, the county commissioners of which appropriated the moneys raised by the taxes they authorized, and before the courts of which all causes from Mercer County were tried. To these county commissioners, or the courts of Crawford County, are to be attributed the naming of the first six townships of Mercer County, and the singular changes of names and locations that have been traced in the preceding page.

The arrangements of 1802 stood until 1805, when Mercer had her own courts and board of county commissioners. These concurring a further division was then authorized, and July 1, 1805, David Watson, Jr., was instructed to make the survey. On the 19th of August following the survey was completed, and we find that West Salem was taken from the west end of Salem, French Creek from the east end of Sandy Creek, Delaware from the east end of Pymatuning, Sandy Lake from the east end of Cool Spring, Shenango and Lackawannock from the northern half of Neshannock, Mahoning from the southwest corner of Neshannock, and Mercer, the county town, and Springfield and Slippery Rock from the west end of Wolf Creek, making fifteen townships and the county seat. With the exception of where the townships of Wolf Creek and Slippery Rock joined the corner of Butler County, the townships of the county were all now of the same size, eight miles in length from north to south, and seven in width.

The first break in this arrangement of townships was made in 1833, when Hickory was taken out of about equal parts of Pymatuning and Shenango. Greene Township was taken out of the northern part of West Salem in 1844. Wilmington from the southern part of Lackawannock in 1846. In 1849 Findley was taken from the northern part of Springfield, East Lackawannock from the eastern part of Lackawannock, Worth from the southern part of Sandy Lake, and Mill Creek from the southern part of French Creek. In 1850 three new townships were erected out of Cool Spring, to wit: Fairview, in the northwest corner, Lake, in the northeast, and Jackson in the southeast, leaving the old name to the southwest corner. In 1851 Wolf Creek was divided so as to make three townships: to the southwest part was given the name of Liberty, to the central part the name of Pine, the northern part retaining the original name of Wolf Creek. In the same year Sandy Creek was so cut up as to make four townships out of it: Deer Creek in the northeast corner, New Vernon in the southeast, Perry in the southwest, and Sandy Creek in the northwest. Hempfield and Sugar Grove were erected in 1856, being chiefly taken from the western half of Salem Township, the first getting, in addition, all that part of West Salem that adjoined it east of the Shenango River, and the latter a little piece from the eastern end of Greene.

For school purposes, several little innovations have since been made in the lines thus established, but the general direction and plan remains as detailed. With regard to Deer Creek there was a contest that lasted several years as to what name it should bear. When first laid out it was called Ross, in compli-

ment to a Democratic family by that name that were among its early settlers. A Whig member being elected to the Legislature the name was changed by act of General Assembly to that of Deer Creek; a Democrat succeeding, the name of Ross, by the same authority, was re-instated, and Deer Creek abolished; a Whig or Know-Nothing following, Ross was again suppressed, and Deer Creek re-established, and as the Democrats failed to elect their candidates to the Legislature for several years afterward, the last name has acquired a permanency that is not likely to be again disturbed.

In 1808, for the alleged reason that so much of the line dividing Mercer and Crawford Counties as lay west of French Creek Township, in Mercer County, ran through and divided the tracts of land that lay along it, this line was moved about half a mile south by authority of the Legislature, thus taking from Mercer and giving to Crawford County a strip of territory twenty-one miles long and half a mile wide off the north ends of Sandy Creek, Salem and West Salem Townships. The Jamestown people, about 1855, recovered their lost portion through the Legislature, and thus the appearance which that borough makes on the map, in having its northern portion, as it were, thrust into Crawford County.

In 1849 the townships of Mahoning, Neshannock and Slippery Rock, together with a strip of territory of about half a mile in width taken from the southern sides of the townships of Springfield, Wilmington and Shenango, were detached from Mercer to contribute to the erection of Lawrence County. In these townships were the villages of Harlansburg, New Wilmington, Pulaski, New Bedford, Hillsville, Edenburg, Eastbrook, and the borough of New Castle, containing altogether quite a third of the population of the county. And thus stands the bounds of Mercer County, with its subdivisions into townships in the one hundred and twelfth year of independence, and the eighty-eighth year of its erection as a separate county by the Legislature of Pennsylvania.

The growth of the county since its formation has been steady and reliable. There has been no fluctuation, as the following table will demonstrate: In 1800 Mercer County contained a population of 3,228; 1810, 8,272; 1820, 11,681; 1830, 19,729; 1840, 32,873; 1850, 33,172; 1860, 36,856; 1870, 49,977; 1880, 56,162; while to-day there is over 60,000 inhabitants within its boundaries. The small increase from 1840 to 1850 may be attributed to the fact that Lawrence County was erected in 1849, taking from the southern part of Mercer a large and populous territory.



CHAPTER II.

LAND TITLES—PENN'S TITLE NOT RECOGNIZED BY THE INDIANS—TREATIES AT FORTS STANWIX AND MCINTOSH—SURVEYORS ENDEAVOR TO LOCATE CLAIMS OF REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS—CONFERENCE OF THE SENECA CHIEFS, CORNPLANTER, HALF-TOWN AND BIG TREE, WITH PRESIDENT WASHINGTON—WAYNE'S VICTORY OVER THE SAVAGES AT FALLEN TIMBERS—TREATY OF GREENVILLE—DEPRECIATION LANDS—BOUNTY OR DONATION LANDS—TERMS OF SETTLEMENT—JOHN CARMICHAEL'S EFFORT IN WORTH TOWNSHIP—JOHN NICHOLSON AND THE PENNSYLVANIA POPULATION COMPANY—JOHN AND DAVID HOGE—HOLLAND AND NORTH AMERICAN LAND COMPANIES—DR. NATHANIEL BEDFORD—LODGE, PROBST AND WALKER—LITIGATION GROWING OUT OF CONFLICTING CLAIMS—LAND WARRANTS, PATENTS AND DEEDS.

ALTHOUGH within the limits of Pennsylvania, as defined by the charter of Charles II of England in 1681, the Indian title to the lands in this part of the State was not extinguished by purchase until January, 1785, at Fort McIntosh, where the town of Beaver now stands. In the previous October, the commissioners, appointed by the Congress of the United States, met the chief men of the Six Nations of Indians at Fort Stanwix, in New York State, to negotiate a peace and settle upon boundaries, at which time and place the commissioners of Pennsylvania made a purchase of the right and title of the Six Nations to all their lands within the limits of the State. The treaty at Fort McIntosh was held with other tribes, the Delawares and Wyandots being among the number, and claiming property in lands included within the limits of the State; and from them the commissioners made a further purchase, thus extinguishing, as they supposed, all Indian title to the soil of Pennsylvania, a little over a hundred years after the date of the charter to William Penn, and four years after the King of England had specifically recognized Pennsylvania to be a free and sovereign State.

These last purchases constitute very near a third part of the territory of the State, including the whole of the present counties of Lawrence, Mercer, Crawford, Venango, Clarion, Forrest, Warren, McKean, Potter, Tioga, Clinton, Cameron and Elk, and parts of Beaver, Armstrong, Clearfield, Lycoming, Bradford and Erie. A part of Erie County, the triangle, was afterward, in 1792, purchased from the United States and the Six Nations of Indians.

In the spring and summer of 1785, a few months after the extinguishment of the Indian title, surveyors entered on this part of the new purchase, making and numbering different sized tracts of land for donation to the Pennsylvania line of Revolutionary soldiers. The dissatisfaction of the Indians, it is presumed, interrupted this work, for it soon became evident that they were not satisfied with the manner in which Pennsylvania had bargained with them. In 1791 the Seneca chiefs, Cornplanter, Half-Town and Great Tree, in a speech to Gen. Washington, the President of the United States, thus make their complaint with regard to this matter:

Father: Your commissioners, when they drew the line which separated the land then given up to you from that which you agreed should remain to be ours, did most solemnly promise that we should be secured in the peaceable possession of the lands which we inhabited east and north of that line. Does this promise bind you?

Hear now, we beseech you, what has since happened concerning that land. On the day in which we finished the treaty at Fort Stanwix, commissioners from Pennsylvania told our chiefs that they had come there to purchase from us all the lands belonging

to us within the lines of their State, and they told us that their line would strike the river Susquehanna below Tioga branch. They then left us to consider of the bargain till the next day; on the next day we let them know that we were unwilling to sell all the lands within their State, and proposed to let them have a part of it, which we pointed out to them on their map. They told us that they must have the whole; that it was already ceded to them by the great King, at the time of making peace with you, and was *their own*; but they said that they would not take advantage of that, and were willing to pay us for it after the manner of their ancestors. Our chiefs were unable to contend at that time, and therefore they sold the lands up to the line, which was then shown to them as the line of that State.

In his reply to this complaint of one of the Six Nations, Gen. Washington was careful to refrain from any promise of relief for the past, but only for the future. He said:

I am not uninformed that the Six Nations have been led into some difficulties, with respect to the sale of their lands since the peace. But I must inform you that these evils arose before the present government of the United States was established, when the separate States, and individuals under their authority, undertook to treat with the Indian tribes respecting the sale of their lands. But the case is now entirely altered; the general government, only, has the power to treat with the Indian Nations, and any treaty formed and held without its authority will not be binding.

In their answer to this reply of Gen. Washington, Cornplanter and his associates showed themselves to be no mean negotiators. They said:

Father, your speech, written on the great paper, is to us like the first light of the morning to a sick man, whose pulse beats too strongly in his temples, and prevents him from sleep. He sees it and rejoices, but he is not cured.

You say that you have spoken plainly on the great point; that you will protect us in the land secured to us at Fort Stanwix, and that we have the right to *sell* or to *refuse* to sell it. This is very good. But our nation complains that you compelled us at that treaty to give up too much of our lands. We confess that our nation is bound by what was there done; and acknowledging your power, we have now appealed to yourselves against that treaty, as made while you were too angry with us, and, therefore, unreasonable and unjust. To this you have given us no answer.

That treaty was not made with a single State—it was with the thirteen States. We never would have given all that land to one State. We know it was before you had the great authority, and, as you have more wisdom than the commissioners who forced us into that treaty, we expect that you also have more regard for justice, and will now, at our request, reconsider that treaty, and return to us a part of that land.

Father: The land which lies between the line running south from Lake Erie to the boundary of Pennsylvania, as mentioned in the treaty at Fort Stanwix, and the eastern boundary of the land which you sold, and the Senecas confirmed, to Pennsylvania, is the land on which Half-Town and all his people live, with other chiefs, who always have been, and still are, dissatisfied with the treaty at Fort Stanwix. They grew out of this land, and their fathers' fathers grew out of it, and they can not be persuaded to part with it. We, therefore, entreat you to restore to us this little piece.

To this Gen. Washington replied:

While you complain of the treaty of Fort Stanwix, in 1784, you seem entirely to forget that you yourselves, the Cornplanter, Half-Town, and Great Tree, with others of your nation, confirmed, by the treaty at Fort Harmar, upon the Muskingum, so late as the 9th of January, 1789, the boundary marked by the treaty at Fort Stanwix, and that, in consideration thereof, you then received goods to a considerable amount.

To this the chiefs of the Six Nations made no reply, but in the negotiations that followed in 1793, with the Indian tribes occupying the lands in the present States of Ohio, Michigan, and Indiana, it was claimed that the only equitable boundary between them and the whites was the Ohio River, of which the Allegheny was then considered a part, as agreed upon by treaty with the English at Fort Stanwix, in 1758, and that the treaties and sale of lands at Fort Stanwix and McIntosh, in 1784 and 1785, were void, for the reason that the Six Nations and Delawares, and Wyandots, were not the sole owners of

these lands, which could only be disposed of by a general council of all the Indian nations having rights therein.

This position being finally taken by the Indians of the Northwest, the practical decision of the question of boundary was referred to the fortunes of war. In 1794 Gen. Wayne, by his decisive victory over the Indians at the battle of the Fallen Timbers, entirely convinced them that the line of the Ohio River was no longer a negotiable question, and by the treaty of Greenville, which he made with them in 1795, all their pretensions were given up, and thus, after ten years of uncertainty, with alternate hostility and negotiation, that part of the State lying north and west of the Allegheny and Ohio Rivers, became the undisputed possession of Pennsylvania, and open for the occupation of white settlers.

By act of the Legislature in 1783, even before the Indian title to the lands in this section of the State was claimed to have been either negotiated for or extinguished, a strip of land along the north and west side of the Ohio and Allegheny Rivers, commencing at the place where the western boundary of the State crosses the Ohio River, and thence up said rivers to the "mouth of Mogulboughtiton Creek, thence by a west line to the western boundary of the State, and thence south to the place of beginning," was set apart for the purpose of being surveyed into numbered lots, each containing from 200 to 350 acres, to be sold for "certificates of depreciation," given in settlement to the soldiers of the Pennsylvania line in the Revolutionary army. These certificates were assumed to be the special value of all claims against the State for military service, and for these lands thus set apart were to be received as specie. In addition to this reservation, the same act sets apart all the remainder of the territory in the northwest part of the State, out of which tracts of 200, 250, 300 and 500 acres were to be surveyed, marked and numbered as "Bounty Lands," to the officers, surgeons, chaplains, musicians and privates of the Pennsylvania line in the Revolutionary army. When surveyed these bounty lands were found to cover the greater portion of Mercer County. They are distinguished on the maps by being numbered. A very few of them were settled by the soldiers to whom they were donated, but were sold to others.

In 1792, before the Indian difficulties were entirely settled, the Legislature of the State enacted that all lands north and west of the Ohio and Allegheny Rivers and Conewango Creek, not heretofore reserved for public or charitable uses, should be offered for sale to persons who would cultivate, improve and settle them, at the rate of \$20 per 100 acres, with an allowance of 6 per cent for public roads. In this act it was provided that a settlement to be complete, so as to entitle the holder to the privilege of purchasing at the price stipulated, must be the clearing, fencing and cultivation of at least two acres for every hundred in each survey, to build a house for the habitation of man, and to reside, or cause a family to reside thereon, for the space of five consecutive years from the first settlement of the same, unless prevented or driven therefrom by force of arms, by enemies of the United States; in either of which cases their rights under the law were not to be impaired. It was not until four years afterward, in 1796, that settlers began to take advantage of this law, the fear of Indian depredations doubtless deterring them until after Wayne's treaty with them in 1795. Under the law, continuous occupation, with the exceptions above noted, which were inoperative when settlements really began, was necessary to hold the tract of land first settled upon; and according to a rule that obtained general consent among the settlers, the absence of person and dying out of fire in a cabin was deemed an abandonment by the first

settler, whose cabin could lawfully be occupied and a new settlement be commenced by any person that thought proper to do so. To hold the premises, when desirable, neighbor friends would travel miles on foot to keep up fires for those who were unavoidably absent on business or in visiting their friends. But this could not be done in all cases. John Carmichael, whose father John, by the way, came to America in the army of Gen. Wolfe, and was at the taking of Quebec from the French in 1759, built his cabin in what is now Worth Township, cleared a few rods of ground, and then left it for the winter, intending to return with his family in the spring. When he arrived, according to intent and accompanied by his father, he found another party in possession, and his traps set outside the door; so there was no other way for a law-abiding citizen than to lose his labor of the previous season and find another place to commence a new settlement. This he did, peaceably and good-naturedly, in the immediate neighborhood, where the numerous descendants of both parties live and flourish, and are friends at this day.

Under the act of 1792 John Nicholson, for himself in the first place, and afterward as the president of the Pennsylvania Population Company, took out warrants from the land office for upward of half a million of acres lying principally in what is now Lawrence, Mercer, Crawford and Erie Counties. In this company, John and David Hoge, of Washington County, Penn., were interested, as well as in other lands covered with warrants taken out by themselves. The Holland Land Company and North America Land Company were two more of these land jobbing associations, whose claims in later years fell into the hands of H. J. Huidekoper, of Meadville, and Hon. Stephen Barlow, of Meadville, and Hon. Henry Baldwin, of Pittsburgh.

In addition to these great companies, either as independent speculators or as agents, figured Dr. Nathaniel Bedford, who held lands in Mahoning and Shenango Townships, and for whom the town of New Bedford, in Lawrence County, was probably named, it being included in his claims, and also the firm of Lodge, Probst & Walker, whose field of operations was principally in the northwest part of the county. These great companies and speculators paid a small fee at the land office for their warrants when issued, and then sought by every means to get settlers on their claims within the two years prescribed by the act, allowing therefor from 100 to 200 acres out of their tract of 400. The State, at the same time, was giving full tracts at the same rates to actual settlers, and the result was that the settler often built his cabin unknowingly on a tract on which one of these warrants was previously laid, and the consequence was years of expensive litigation before the claims of the adverse and contending parties were permanently settled. A land warrant was an order for a survey of a vacant piece of land which, on being returned to the land office, and the stipulated price paid for the land covered by the survey, a patent or deed from the commonwealth was issued; and here, including the surveys made to satisfy the claims of the Revolutionary soldiers, is the bed-rock of all the land titles in Mercer County.

CHAPTER III.

PIONEERS—THEIR NATIONALITY AND CHARACTER—LISTS OF TAXABLES BY TOWNSHIPS—NESHANNOCK FOR 1800, 1801 AND 1802—IRVIN FOR 1800—NORTH BEAVER FOR 1800—SALEM FOR 1801 AND 1802—SANDY LAKE FOR 1801—COOL SPRING FOR 1801 AND 1802—SANDY CREEK FOR 1802—PYMATUNING FOR 1802—WOLF CREEK FOR 1802.

THE early settlers who came into what is now Mercer County, were largely Irish, and mainly members of the Presbyterian Church. They were intelligent, courageous, industrious people, who were desirous of establishing homes for themselves in the new country just opened up to be occupied by the white race. They came, the majority of them, from the counties of Westmoreland, Washington, Fayette and Allegheny, where they had located after wearisome journeys from the East across the Allegheny Mountains. Some, it is true, came direct from Ireland and the eastern counties of the State, but the line of travel brought them by way of the forks of the Ohio. As a rule these pioneers reared large families, and were noted for their longevity. Their modes of living were simple, the habits such as conduce to health and happiness, and, what was favorable, no eager desire to become suddenly wealthy perplexed them. Neighbors lived on terms of genuine friendship and equality, and strove to promote one another's interests. The log rolling, the butter boiling, the corn husking, the cabin raising, the stated meetings, the annual elections, were periods of real enjoyment, which tended to cement the ties of friendship and bind communities more closely together. Common hardships and common wants established a community of feeling and interest. Castes in society did not exist. All occupied the same level, and enjoyed the same rights and privileges. The happiness of those pioneer days would outweigh that enjoyed often in these fashionable times.

It must be remembered that Mercer County was separated, theoretically, from Allegheny County March 12, 1800, but it was not organized until 1803. During the three years intervening it was joined, for judicial purposes, to Crawford County, with the seat of justice at Meadville. It should also be remembered, too, that the names of townships were those which existed under the Crawford County organization. The townships then were large and sparsely populated, and they were subdivided again and again.

The lists of taxables by townships, for the years 1800, 1801 and 1802, were compiled by Mr. Garvin. Most of these pioneers with their families are spoken of in succeeding chapters. Here the names are given alphabetically as a matter of reference, and many of our readers will doubtless recognize in these lists the names of their ancestors and other relatives and friends.

Neshannock Township for 1800: John Alexander, Benjamin Alexander, William Alexander, Joseph Alexander, James Armstrong, John Arbuckel, Thomas Arnold, Samuel Anderson, William Anderson, Robert Anderson, Daniel Axtell, Lincoln Axtell, James Bean, Sr., Hugh Bean, Thomas Bean, Sr., William Bean, Robert Bean, Sr., Andrew Bean, David Bean, Alexander Bean, Sr., James Bean, Jr., Robert Bean, Jr., Robert Bole, Thomas Bole, Solomon Brown, Thomas Brown, John Brown (son of Solomon), Hugh Brown, John Brown, Samuel Brown, Joseph Brown, John Bowman, Robert Bowman, Robert Bowman, Jr., James Boylan, Andrew Booth, David Beatty, Benjamin

Neshannock for 1802: Isaac Arkwright, James Black, Robert Black (blacksmith), Isaac Brisson, Samuel Blackstone, Samuel Boyers, James Clingan, Jame Clingan, Jr., William Clingan, James Dick, Samuel Fipps, Hugh Harson, James Hoge, Thomas Jenny, Thomas Michel, John Michel, John McClunie, Samuel Moak, James Satterfield, Robert Stephens, John Shultz, John Whitstone, John Whittin, Adam Whittin, Henry Whittin.

The following pioneers of Mercer County appear as taxables of Irwin Township in 1800: Elias Axtell, Thomas Axtell, Tuttle Axtell, Nathan Axtell, Moses Austin, Robert Beatty, John Brown, Robert Budge, Robert Brisby, Moses Bunnell, John Boylan, Thomas Boylan, Caleb Ball, Thomas Branden, James Bowman, Nathaniel Coleman, Joshua Coleman, Samuel Coleman, N. Cooper, Cary Cooper, William W. Carroll, William Carroll, Jonathan Cochran, Duncan Carmichael, John Carmichael, Timothy Conoway (mulatto), Thomas Crossen, Thomas Crossen, Jr., Daniel Croin, John Chapman, Joseph Caldwell, Francis Cochran, Thomas Carter, William Cousins, Matthias Clark, James Clark, John Clark, Daniel Clark, Abraham Clark, William Creen, Adam Carnahan, David Condit, Ira Condit, John Duncan, William Davison, James Davison, William Donough, Arthur Dickey, William Dowlan, William Doty, Samuel Doty, Isthiel Dodd, James Davitt, Robert Fowler, Thomas Gibson, John Gibson, John Gordon, Samuel Gildersleeve, Samuel Graham, Charles Giebner, Brice Gilmore, Jeremiah Hendry, George Hendry, William Henderson, John Henderson, Robert Henderson, Sr., Charles Henderson, Robert Henderson, Jr., William Houson, Isaac Holloway, Thomas Jordan, Robert Johnston, Hugh Johnston, Alexander Johnston, John Johnston, William Johnston, William Kill, Daniel Kemp, James Kilgore, David Kilgore, Samuel Kilgore, John Long, Robert Latta, Samuel Lindsey, Abraham Ludwick, Abraham Leeb, Curtis Marmaduke (hatter), John Martin, Sr., James Martin, Jr., Robert McGosgen, John McClelland, Robert Morgan (negro), John McClure, Thomas McClure, James McClure, John Mulhall, James McBride, Sr., James McBride, Jr., Robert McBride, James Marshall, William McCormick, Thomas McCormick, David McConahy, Jr., James McNulty, John McElvey, William McClimans, Moses McElwain, Robert McClelland, William Perrine, James Porter, Samuel Polley, Jacob Rowen, Ebenezer Roberts, William Riddle, John Rodgers, Jacob Reed, William Reed, Thomas Robb, Edward Ross, Jacob Ross, Stephen Riggs, James Stephen, John Stephenson, Andrew Smith, George Sutley, John Sheverman, William Vaughn, Andrew Woodruff, James Waddle, Samuel Waldron, Daniel Waldron, John Waldron, Sr., John Waldron, Jr., John Westlake, Henry Westlake, John Wolverton, David Wolverton, John Wentworth.

The following were the taxables of that part of North Beaver Township now embraced in this county for the year 1800: George Allison, Daniel Ault (grist-mill), John Anderson, Jr., William Anderson, Alexander Anderson, John Anderson, Sr., James Anderson, David Adams, Asa Adams, John Angel, John Brown, Samuel Byers, William Bell, Sr., William Bell, Jr., Michael Book, George Book, John Book, Joshua Bentley, John Blair, Joshua Blair, Robert Blair, John Burgess, James Black, Joseph Cracroft, Thomas C. Crawford, John Canon, Thomas Canon, James Chambers, William Colton, David Crawford, Joseph Campbell, Robert Campbell, Garitt Coovert, Thomas Carmichael, James Carmichael, James Campbell, William Clingan, James Clingan, Jacob Dawson, George Davis, James Dick, Cornelius Donovan, George Denniston, James Denniston, William Denniston, Andrew Denniston, Isaac Donalds, Darby Doran, Michael Doran, William Delaney, Joseph Eberhart, William Elliott, Sr., William Elliott, Jr., George Foreman,



Nathan Morford

Michael Fetters, Samuel Fetters, Peter Gundy, James Gilkey, John Gilkey, Charles Gilkey, John Gealy, James Gealy, Henry Gealy, James Gilfillan, George Hughes, Isaac Hall, John Holmes, Cornelius Hendrickson, Cornelius Hendrickson, Jr., Daniel Hendrickson, Thomas Hendrickson, James Huston, William Huston, William Hodge, James Hezlip, William Hunter, William Hoey, George Huttenbaugh, Jonathan Harlin (grist-mill), Jerrit Irvin, Robert Irvin, John Johnston, Barney Johnston, John Jones, John Jones, Jr., Martha Kerr, William Lock, Thomas Laughlin, William Lackins, John McGeehan, James McGeehan, Robert McBride, William McConnell, Samuel McBride, David McBride, Nathaniel McBride, Francis McFarland, William McFarland, Alexander McCoy, James Moore, William McComb, Thomas Mathers, John Monteith, Joseph R. McCune, Joseph McBurney, John Mitchell, John Mayberry, Hugh McKean, John McCrumb, Hugh Means, William McLean, Arthur McCann, Adam Murphy, Adam McCracken, William Mathers, John McFarland, David McMichael, William Morrison, Robert McFarland, William McFarland, James McMillan (blacksmith), Jacob Middlesworth, Charles McCully, John Mills, Dennis McConnell, George McWilliams, Joseph McWilliams, John Neal, Sr., John Neal, Jr., James Neal, William Nicholson, William Nelson, William Porter, John Porter, Nathaniel Porter, William Porter, Thomas Pettitt, James Patton, Jonathan Phillips, James Quigley, William Rheney, Andrew Read, Daniel Rinn, Henry Robinson, James Ramsey, William Ralston, John Small, Ezekiel Sankey, John Shurts, Joseph Scott, Abraham Scott, Thomas Scott, William Semans, Robert Stevenson, James Scott, Gustavus Shaw, James Sharp, John Sharp, John Smith, Daniel Sutton, John C. Stewart, James Smith, Robert Thompson, Patrick Thompson, Henry Thompson, Alexander Thompson, Thomas Thompson, John Towlin, John Unstoll, Nicholas Vanemon, Simon Vanosdal, Richard Vanfleet, John Whiting, David Wilson, William Wilson, Samuel Wiley, John Wallace, Joseph Watts, Francis Ward, William Wallace, Robert Walker, James Walker, Sr., James Walker, Jr., John Waugh, James Waugh, Sr., James Waugh, Jr., Samuel Wier, Robert Wier, Robert Wallace, Hugh Wood, Jesse Welch, William Welch, Alexander Wright.

Taxables of Salem Township for 1801: Thomas Arnold, Thomas Bean, Hugh Bean, William Bean, James Bean, Jr., David Bean, Andrew Bean, Robert Bean, Robert Bean, Jr., James Bean, Sr., Thomas Brown, John Brown, Hugh Brown, Jack Brown, William Brown, Richard Brown, Samuel Brown, Solomon Brown, Joseph Brown, Adam Barnes, Andrew Booth, James Bailey, Frederick Bowler (blacksmith), Joseph Brush, James Brush, Samuel Brush, George Brownlee, William Buller, James Black, William Budd, Jr., Benjamin Bentley, Robert Bole, Thomas Bole, John Christy, Andrew Christy, Miles Cherry, Gabe Calvin, John Calvin, John Calvin, Jr., Andrew Cochran, John Caughey, Joseph Connell, Jonathan Culbert, Thomas Campbell, Jacob Campbell, Andrew Chestnut, John Carmichael, Henry Clark, Martin Cunningham, Nathaniel Cozad, Thomas Dumars, Timothy Dumars, James Dumars, Jonathan Davis, Hugh Donaldson, James Dowlin, Phineas Dunham, John Dunlap, Nathan Fell, William Fell, George Frey, Michael Frey, Thomas Fulton, John Ferguson, Jacob Gurwell, John Gillis, Thomas Gillis, John Gilleland, William Gilliford, Brabson Gibbons, John Gravatt, William Gravatt, Hugh Hill, David Hanel, Jacob Hanel, Gottlieb Hubley, Henry Hoagland, John Hall, George Hervey, Daniel Hull, Sherry Hull, Henry Hoovert, Peter Hoovert, George Hopper, Richard Hill, Henry Hitchcock, James Hays, John Johnston, David Johnston, John Johnston, Jr., Robert Johnston, Thomas Jolly, William Kinnear, James King, Samuel Kile, Hugh Kitheart, Daniel Klingensmith, Dan-

iel Klingensmith, Jr., John Klingensmith, Peter Klingensmith, Peter Keck, Joseph Keck (distiller), Hugh Kerr, John Kindle, Matthew Kelly, James Lafferty, William Lindsey, Joseph Loutzenhiser, John Loutzenhiser, Peter Loutzenhiser, Thomas Louchrod, Peter Lossey, George McCord, Robert McCord, James McCullough, Christian Miles, Francis Mossman, John Mossman, William H. Mossman, Thomas McGill, Henry McLaughlin, John McLaughlin, John McCluny, Joseph McCluny, Alexander McCluny, Alexander McKinney, John McKinney, Richard Melvin, Thomas McClelland, William Mahan, Sr., William Mahan, Jr., Samuel Mahan, John Mortimer, William Mortimer, John McGranahan, James Morford, Joseph Morford, Thomas Morford, Joseph McCrea, William McCrea, Robert McKean, Robert McAlly (grist-miller), John Moreland, William Moreland, Isaac Moreland, Alexander Moreland, James Nelson, Christopher North, Matthew Ormsby, John O'Neil, John Patterson, Nathan Patterson, Andrew Patterson, David Porter, Robert Roberts, Lewis Roberts, Thomas Roberts, Samuel Rogers, John Rogers, Joseph Riley, John Riley, John Richardsou, Daniel Rankin, Vincent Robins, Charles Rinn, Joseph Swasick, William Sterrit, Andrew Shaw, Philip Sherbondy, John Sherbondy, James Stevenson, Tobias Shank, James Stinson, William Stewart, David Semple, Robert Savage, Richard Tunison, Zebulon Tunison, William Thompson, Thomas Thompson, John Williamson (miller), George Williamson, Samuel Williamson, James Williamson, William White, Thomas Woods, William Woods, John Woods, Solomon Williams, James Walker, Robert Walker, John Walker, Peter Yeatman, James Young.

Salem for 1802: David Beatty, William Butler, Adam Burns, John Chess, James Clingan, Andrew Connor, Gabriel Colnan, John Colnan, Sr., John Colnan, Jr., John Cowan, Catharine Campbell, Alexander Dumars, Robert Ellis, John Gravatt, William Gravatt, David Hastings, Gotlieb Hubler, Jacob Honnel, David Honnel, Hugh Hill, Edward Kelly, William Kinnear, Joseph Long, William Lossee, Thomas Loughead, James Langheartly, Benjamin Lodge, Henry Murray, William McClunie, John McClunie, Duncan Mathews, David McClurg, Joseph McClurg, George McFetridge, Thoroughgood North, John Reed, Abraham Smith, John Speir.

Sandy Lake Township taxables for 1801: Samuel Anderson, William Anderson, Joseph Alexander (mulatto slave), Joseph Alexander, Jr., William Alexander, Benjamin Alexander, John Alexander, Elias Axtell, Isaac Axtell, Thomas Axtell, Nathan Axtell, Daniel Axtell, Lincoln Axtell, John Arbuckle, James Armstrong, Robert Bowman, John Bowman, Joseph Barkley, Cyrus Beckwith, Henry Beckwith, George Bradley, Aaron Boylan, Ross Byers, William Byers, Caleb Ball, Robert Brisband, John Brooks, Benjamin Blyth, Benjamin Bennet, Matthias Clark, Isaac Clark, Abraham Clark, Abraham Clark, Jr., John Clark, Jabez Coulson, Thomas Coulson, Frederick Coffman, John Craig, John Craig, Jr., Samuel Coleman, Nathaniel Coleman, Joshua Coleman, Robert Caldwell, David Caldwell, John Caldwell, Alexander Caldwell, Joseph Caldwell, David Chess, James Chess, William Carroll, William Carroll, Jr., Duncan Carmichael, John Carmichael, Thomas Crossan, John Custard, Richard Custard, David Condit, Ira Condit, Francis Cochran, James Dixon, Ralph Dawson, John Duncan, Robert Davis, James Davitt, Rufus Dodd, Ithiel Dodd, John Dunham, Francis Drain, William Egbert, William Egleson, Peter Finall, Robert Fowler, Adam Forker, James Fulton, John Garvin, David Garvin, Thomas Graham, William Graham, John Grace, Charles Giebner, William Geddes, John Gibson, George Gibson, Samuel Gibson, Charles Gibson, Samuel Gildersleeve, Matthias Hollenbeck, George Hackney, Joseph Hackney, Jehu Hackney, Aaron Hackney, Daniel Harper, Samuel Hawthorn, James Hawson,

Hugh Hawson, Francis Huey, William Henderson, John Henderson, Robert Henderson, Robert Henderson, Jr., George Haivy, Jeremiah Haivy, Isaac Holloway, John Holloway, Adam Hill, George Hilderbrand, Samuel Johnston, Zachariah Johnston, James Johnston, John Johnston, David Jones, James Jeffers, William Jeffers, John Kelly, Samuel Kelly, William Kile, Patrick Kilgore, David Kilgore, Samuel Kilgore, James Kilgore, John Larimer, Abraham Ludwick, James Lynch, John Littleford, Charles Lucas, Rev. William McClintock, Thomas McLean, David McLean, James Mustard, John Mustard, John Mitchell, William McCullough, William McCullough, Jr., Joseph McDonald, Theophilus McDonald, John McDonald, Thomas McMillan, Thomas, McMillan, Jr., William McMillan, John McMillan, John McElheny, John McNulty, Caleb McNulty, James McNulty, John Morrison, John Mateer, Alexander McCracken, Robert McCartney, Hugh McCutcheon, James McBride, James McBride, Jr., Robert McBride, Charles McBride, John Monhall, William McCormick, James McCormick, Thomas Mullen, John McClelland, Robert McClelland, Robert McGugan, Robert Morgan, Edward Mattocks, John McElvey, John Montgomery, James Montgomery, William Montgomery, Patrick McCloskey, James McCloskey, Robert McClure, Andrew McClure, George Myers, Joseph Nelson, Alexander Noble, William Osborn, John Penny, William Penny, William Pangburn, William Pangburn, Jr., James Parker, William Parker, (grist miller), Daniel Perrine, William Perrine, Alexander Porter, James Porter, John Pew, John Patterson, Daniel Perkins, Jacob Reed, Hugh Richardson, Patrick Rice, James Rice, James Rice, Jr., Clement Rice, John Rice, Thomas Rice, Edward Ross, Jacob Ross, Israel Ross, Thomas Robb, Robert Robb, James Robb, James Robb, Jr., Jacob Robb, James Rinn, Stephen Riggs, John Severs, James Simpson, James Stevenson, Joseph Shepard, Benjamin Stokely, Benjamin Stymitts, Alexander Turner, William Vaughn, Peter Wilson, (grist miller), William Wilson, Samuel Worden, Josiah Winters, Samuel Waldron, Daniel Waldron, William Waddle, Morris Westlake, John Westlake, John Wolverton, Daniel Wolverton, Hugh Wright, Matthias Zahniser, Matthias Zahniser, Jr., Michael Zahinser, Valentine Zahniser.

Cool Spring Township taxables for 1801: Samuel Allen, Alexander Andrews, James Alexander, William Boghall, William Brandon, James Brandon, William Barnett, Michael Brown, James Brown, Charles Blair, John Bennett, William Bennett, John Bradley, Joshua Buckmaster, William Buchanan, John Buchanan, William Cochran, Samuel Campbell, Jacob Campbell, Garrett Covert, Brisalla Carter, John Craig, William Craig, Valentine Cunningham, Samuel Christy, James Denniston, George Denniston, William Denniston, Andrew Denniston, Sr., Andrew Denniston, Jr., George Divens, William Daugherty, Sr., William Daugherty, Jr., Isaac Daniels, Jonathan Donalds, Cornelius Donovan, Joseph Elder, William Evans, Alexander Ewing, William Ewing, Jacob Emery, John Emery, William Elliott, Hugh Foster, James Foster, James Gormly, Robert Gilmore, John Gilmore, Robert Glenn, James Glenn, William Glenn, Henry Gealy, James Gealy, (tanner), John Gealy, James Gilfillan, John Gilkey, James Gilkey, Charles Gilkey, James George, John Galbraith, John Gilman, Robert Huston, John Hoover, Abraham Hoover, Michael Hoover, Hugh Hamilton, Jonathan Harlan, (grist-miller), George Huttenbaugh, Henry Hagins, John Hagarty, Philip Hoon, Barney Johnston, Joseph Jeffers, Marmaduke Jamison, Robert Jamison, Peter Kenner, Adam Laffer (blacksmith), Thomas Love, Alexander Love, William Lock, Daniel McMullen, Gideon Miller, Robert Miller, John Miller, James Miller, Charles Marlon, Dennis McConnell, John McElwain, Thomas

McKay, Adam Murphy, James Monnel, William Mathers, Arthur McCann, John McCann, James McCannon, John Mackey, Adam McCracken, James Maxwell, Thamer McKay, David McAnely, David McDowell, Robert McDowell, John Magee, James Moore, Moses Martin, Smith N. Neal, William Nicholson, William Nelson, Frederick Poicers, Jonathan Phillips, Benjamin Pearson, John Powell, Joseph Powell, Isaac Pond, James Patterson, Ambrose Quillan, David Robinson, John Robinson, Nathaniel Rogers, George Rogers, Sr., George Rogers, Jr., William Rogers, Henry Rudecel, James Rice, Daniel Rice, John Ralston, William Ralston, William Reese, John Richy, Ephraim Rose, Andrew Rose, James Ramsey, John Sharp, James Sharp, William Seeds, George Siegler, Gustavus Shaw, John Shaw, John Smith, James Smith, Thomas Smith, William Smith, Daniel Sutton, Solomon Sutton, John Sutton, James Stuart, Daniel Stuart, Thomas Sweezy, John Sutherland, Peter Urey, Adam Urey, John Wolford, Robert Wallace, John White, Alexander White, William Ward, James Whitaker.

Cool Spring for 1802: Joseph Alexander (negro slave), Joseph Alexander, Jr., William Alexander, Benjamin Alexander, John Alexander, Samuel Anderson, William Anderson, Elias Axtell, Isaac Axtell, Thomas Axtell, James Armstrong, Robert Bowman, John Bowman, Joseph Barclay, Cyrus Beckwith, Henry Beckwith, George Bradley, Caleb Bole, Robert Brisband, Benjamin Bennett, Jabez Coulson, Thomas Coulson, Isaac Clark, Abraham Clark, Frederick Coffman, John Craig, Jr., Samuel Coleman, Nathaniel Coleman, Joshua Coleman, William Carveal, Sr., William Carveal, Jr., John Carmichael, Duncan Carmichael, Thomas Crossin, Joseph Caldwell, John Caldwell, Robert Caldwell, Francis Cochran, Carey Cooper, Timothy Conoway, William Clancy, John Duncan, Francis Drain, James Davitt, Sr., James Davitt, Jr., Thomas Doyle, William Egbert, Robert Fowler, James Fulton, Adam Forker (blacksmith), Thomas Graham, William Graham, John Grace, John Garvin, David Garvin, Charles Giebner, John Greene, Matthew Hollenbeck, George Hackney, John Hackney, Samuel Hawthorn, Francis Hughey, William Henderson, John Henderson, Robert Henderson, Robert Henderson, Jr., Jacob Hilderbrand, George Hilderbrand, Adam Hill, Daniel Harper, Samuel Johnston, Zacariah Johnston, James Johnston, Sr., James Johnston, Jr., John Johnston, David Jones, James Jeffers, William Jeffers, John Kelly, Samuel Kelly, Daniel Kelly, William Kile, Robert Latta, Abraham Ludwick, James Lynch, John Littleford, Charles Lucas, William McMillan, Thomas McMillan, John McMillan, William McCullough, Sr., William McCullough, Jr., John McElheny, Caleb McNulty, John McNulty, John Morrison, John McDonald, Theophilus McDonald, Hugh McCutcheon, James McBride, Sr., James McBride, Jr., Thomas McBride, Charles McBride, William McCormick, James McCormick, Thomas Mullen, Patrick McCloskey, James McCloskey, Robert McClure, Andrew McClure, George Myers, Jacob Myers, William McClintock, Thomas McLean, David McLean, James Mustard, John Mustard, Joseph McDonald, Hugh McKean, John Mitchell, William Osborn, James Ogle, John Penny, William Penny, William Pangburn, William Pangburn, Jr., James Parker, William Parker, Alexander Porter, James Porter, Daniel Perrine, William Perrine, John Pew, John Patterson, Patrick Rice, James Rice, Sr., James Rice, Jr., Clement Rice, John Rice, Thomas Rice, Peter Rambo, James Richard, John Severs, James Stephens, Benjamin Stokely, Benjamin Stymitts, James Simpson, Alexander Turner, Rev. Samuel Tait, William Vaughn, Isaac Van Camp, Peter Wilson, Samuel Warden, Isaiah Winters, Samuel Waldron, Daniel Waldron, John Waldron, Barris Westlake, John Westlake, Daniel Woolharton, William Wilson, Matthias Zahniser, Sr., Matthias Zahniser, Jr., Michael Zahniser, Valentine Zahniser.

Taxables of Sandy Creek Township for 1802: Daniel Axtell, Nathan Axtell, Lincoln Axtell, Amzy Axtell, John Arbuckle, William Byers, Ross Byers, John Brooks, Aaron Boylan, John Custard, Richard Custard, David Condit, Ira Condit, Alexander Caldwell, David Caldwell, David Chess, James Chess, Adam Carnahan, John Clark, Matthias Clark, Ithiel Dodd, Rufus Dodd, Ralph Dawson, John Doran, William Egleson, Peter Finall, Samuel Gibson, Charles Gibson, John Gibson, John Giffen, Isaac Holloway, John Holloway, James Hazen, Evans Harriott, Jeremiah Henry, George Henry, Hugh Hasson, James Kilgore, David Kilgore, Samuel Kilgore, Patrick Kilgore, John E. Larimer, Alexander McCracken, James Montgomery, John Montgomery, William Montgomery, Robert Morgan, Robert McClenand, John McClenand, John Metier, Robert McCartney, Robert McGugan, Andrew McGugan, Edward Mattocks, Joseph Nelson, Alexander Noble, Daniel Perkins, Thomas Phillips, John Patten, William Reed, Jacob Reed, Hugh Richardson, James Rinn, Stephen Riggs, Amos Robbins, Robert Robb, James Robb, Thomas Robb, Jacob Ross, Allen Ross, Aaron Ross, Edward Ross, Edward Ross (carpenter), William Wiley.

Taxables of Pymatuning Township for 1802: Benjamin Bentley, Davis Bentley, John Bentley, James Black, William Budd, William Budd, Jr., Martin Cunningham, Nathaniel Cozad, Henry Clark, John Carmichael, John Duffey, Phineas Dunham, Phineas Dunham, Jr., Jonathan Dunham, John Dunlap, John Elliott, Thomas Fulton, Henry Gillman, George Hervey, John Hull, James Hawthorne, George Hofius, Bashara Hull, Elijah Hull, Daniel Hull, Henry Hoagland, Henry Hovert, Peter Hovert, John Kindle, Pearson Kindle, Jacob Loutzenhiser, Robert McCully, John McCrumb, James McBride, Christian Miles, William McKee, Andrew Patterson, David Porter, Susannah Porter, Daniel Rankin, Vincent Robbins, Charles Reno, Robert Savage, James Swasick, Thomas Thompson, Ephraim Thompson, Robert Walker, James Young.

Taxables of Wolf Creek Township for 1802: Alexander Anderson, James Anderson, Samuel Allen, James Brown, Michael Brown, William Bennett, John Bennett, Joshua Buckmaster, Charles Blair, John Buchanan, James Buchanan, William Buchanan, John Barnwell, William Brandon, William Bothwell, William Barnett, James Braden, Valentine Cunningham, James Caldwell, Samuel Christy, William Craig, James Craig, Brazilla Carter, Garret Covert, Joseph Campbell, Samuel Campbell, James Collins, Benjamin Cochran, Isaac Daniels, Jonathan Daniels, Cornelius Donovan, George Denniston, William Denniston, James Denniston, Johnston Denniston, Andrew Denniston, George Diven, William Daugherty, Jacob Emery, John Emery, Alexander Ewing, William Ewing, William Evans, Joseph Elder, William Elliott, Hugh Foster, James Foster, John Findley, John Gilmer, John Gilmer, Jr., Robert Gilmer, John Gilkey, Charles Gilkey, James Gealy (tanner), John Gealy, James Gilfillan, William George, James George, James Gormly, John Galbraith, Henry Geuss, William Glenn, James Glenn, Robert Glenn, Samuel Glenn, Jonathan Harlan, Hugh Hamilton, George Huttenbaugh, John Hagerty, Henry Hagom, Philip Hoon, John Hoover, Abraham Hoover, Michael Hoover, Robert Jamison, Marmaduke Jamison, Joseph Jeffers, Barnabas Johnston, William Lock, Adam Loffer, Thomas Loffer, Alexander Love, Thomas Love, Peter Kenner, John McCann, Arthur McCann, James McCann, James Manuel, John Mackey, William Matthews, Daniel McConnell, Charles Martin, James Maxwell, Daniel McMillen, John McMillen, Hugh McKee, James McKee, Sr., James McKee, Jr., John McKee, James McCannon, Adam McCracken, John McElwain, Adam

Murphy, James Moore, John McGee, Robert McDowell, David McDowell, William Montgomery, Daniel McClure, James Miller, John Miller, Robert Miller, Gideon Miller, David McKinley, Thomas McCoy, Thomas McCoy, Jr., Joseph McCoy, William Nelson, William Nicholson, Smith Neal, Jonathan Phipps, Isaac Pound, Frederick Pisor, Benjamin Pearson, John Perry, John Powell, Joseph Powell, Ambrose Quillan, John Robinson, Nathaniel Rogers, William Rogers, George Rogers, George Rogers, Jr., Andrew Rose, William Reese, Henry Rudisch, William Ralston, John Ralston, James Ramsey, Daniel Rice, James Rice, Richard Stephenson, Abraham Snyder, James Smith, John Smith, James Sharp, John Sharp, Gustavus Shaw, John Shaw, Daniel Sutton, John Sutton, Solomon Sutton, Stephen Sutton, Christian Stantuff, Thomas Sweezy, William Seeds, Daniel Stewart, James Stewart, George Seigler, Thomas Smith, William Smith, Richard Spencer, John Sutherland, James Taylor, James Tagart, Adam Urey, Peter Urey, Simon Vanosdal, Robert Wallace, Alexander White, John White, James Whittaker, William Ward, John Wolford.

CHAPTER IV.

ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION—WHERE THE FIRST COURTS WERE HELD AND THE OFFICIALS AND LAWYERS PRESENT—FIRST GRAND JURY—PUBLIC BUILDINGS, FIRST COURTS AND STATISTICS—COURT-HOUSES AND JAILS—COUNTY FARM—FIRST COURTS AND CASES—STATISTICS—ROSTER OF PUBLIC OFFICIALS—MEMBERS OF CONGRESS—STATE SENATORS—STATE REPRESENTATIVES—PRESIDENT JUDGES—ASSOCIATE JUDGES—DISTRICT ATTORNEYS—COMMISSIONERS—PROTHONOTARIES—REGISTERS AND RECORDERS—CLERKS OF COURT—SHERIFFS—TREASURERS—AUDITORS—CORONERS—POOR DIRECTORS—CANAL COMMISSIONERS—JURY COMMISSIONERS—SURVEYORS.

ALTHOUGH declared a county by act of assembly in 1800, for all practical purposes Mercer constituted a part of Crawford County until 1803, when the first county officers were appointed. In February, 1804, the first and second courts were held at the house of Joseph Hunter, situated on Mill Creek, on the mill property now (1876) owned by the Hon. Wm. Stewart, in February and May of that year. A false impression seems to have gotten out to the effect that the first court was held in Cool Spring Township, at the house of William McMillan, now the property of John McEwen. It doubtless grew out of the fact that boarding accommodations at the time were scarce and imperfect, rendering it necessary for some of the court attendants to go several miles into the country for entertainment. The commissioners at the time were Robert Bole, Andrew Denniston and Thomas Robb. At their first session, November 10, 1803, they received proposals from citizens of Mercer and vicinity to furnish places in which to hold the courts of the county. They finally contracted with Joseph Hunter to use his house for the February and March terms of 1804 absolutely, at the rate of \$1 per day, with the privilege of using it also for the two remaining sessions of the year on the same terms. This building, however, was not used beyond the first two terms. In October, 1804, the commissioners removed their office from Hunter's to the house of Jacob Myers in Mercer. The jail building, described further on, was ready for occupancy by

the close of that year, and its upper story was finished and used for a court room.

At the first term the commission of Hon. Jesse Moore, as president judge of the circuit composed of the counties of Beaver, Butler, Mercer, Crawford and Erie was read, also the commissions of Alexander Wright and Alexander Brown, as judges for Mercer County. The various commissions of John Findley, as prothonotary, clerk, etc., of the county, was also read; so, also, that of William Byers as sheriff, James Braden as coroner, and John W. Hunter as deputy prosecuting attorney. As there had been as yet no election in the county all of these offices were held by appointment from the executive of the State. The attorneys admitted to practice at the first court were John W. Hunter, Joseph Shannon, Cunningham S. Semple, S. B. Foster, Alex. W. Foster, Ralph Marlin, Edward Work, Patrick Farrelly, William Ayres, Henry Baldwin and Steel Semple. The two Fosters, Farrelly, Ayres, Baldwin and Steel Semple all afterward turned out to be men of mark and ability, and forty and fifty years back from this writing (1876) it was a rich treat to hear the men of that day recite the tricks, stratagems and anecdotes of which they were the perpetrators. At the second term, held in May, the commission of William Anderson as an additional judge of Mercer County was read. This gave three associate judges. The writer of this,* who, as a little boy, occasionally dropped into the court-house along between 1812 and 1820, was indelibly impressed with the grand dignity of the president judge. He was a heavy, solemn-looking man, and retained the dress of the old style gentleman—small clothes, shoe buckles, knee buckles, bald-headed, but hair long behind and done up in a queue, and head and hair and collar of the black coat covered with a white powder sprinkled thereon. He has since seen the supreme court of the United States in session, their black gowns, and the comparative quietness enforced certainly give to it a very dignified aspect, but still there was lacking the grand old powdered head and queue that gave Judge Moore the advantage in imposing dignity.

The first grand jury that assembled in the county consisted of Hugh Hamilton, Joseph McEwen, Thomas Scott, James Waugh, William Welch, James Denniston, John Alexander, William Alexander, Cyrus Beckwith, Daniel Kelly, William Pangburn, John Grace, Duncan Carmichael, Robert Moore, William Nicholson, John E. Larimer, Alex. McCracken, James Montgomery, Jacob Loutzenhiser, Alexander Bean and Joseph Smith, all of whom have long since paid the great debt of nature, but most of whom are yet alive in the generations that have followed and still reside in the county.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS, FIRST COURTS AND STATISTICS.

The land on which Mercer, the county town, was originally located, being very near the center of the county, consisted of 200 acres, presented to the county by John Hoge, of Washington County, who owned large tracts in the vicinity. The trustees to lay out the town and dispose of the lots were John Findley, William Mortimer and William McMillan (commonly designated "Little Billy," to distinguish between a large man of the same name). It was with the funds arising from the sale of these lots that the first court-house, standing in the center of the diamond, was built. On the 18th of May, 1807, John Chambers, John Leech and William McMillan, the county commissioners, contracted with Joseph Smith and John McCurdy for the building thereof for the sum of \$7,116. In 1840 there was an addition put to this building, to get better office accommodations, at a cost of about \$1,500, and the whole was burned to the

*William S. Garvin.

ground in February, 1866, after which the present beautiful and substantial structure was erected at a cost of \$98,000. It was erected in 1867. Barr & Moser, of Pittsburgh, were the architects, William Maskrey had the superintendence of the stone and brick work, Oliver Alexander of the roof and general carpenter work, and William M. Gibson of the glass and finishing work. The men were employed by day's labor. The first place used for court-house and jail, however, was a log structure on the grounds now occupied by the First National Bank,* the lower story for a jail being built of squared logs, let down flat and dovetailed at the corners, and the court-room above, which was reached by stairs from the outside of the building. Until this structure was ready for prisoners, the commissioners rented a room from James Braden, which they had fitted up as a prison. They made their contract with him at their second session, held Tuesday, December 6th, 1803, to use a portion of his house at the rate of \$7 per month, the time to commence with the confinement of the first prisoner.

The second jail was a stone building, erected by Thomas Templeton in 1818-19, directly north of the first one, on the next street. It was used until 1869, when it was purchased by Mr. Lafferty and converted into a temperance hotel. It is now used as a private dwelling.

The present brick jail was erected in 1868 at a cost of \$67,000. Barr & Moser were architects, S. Runser & Co., of Sharon, did the iron work, and William M. Gibson, of Mercer, the finishing. The structure was completed and occupied in 1869.

County Farm.—On the 3d of November, 1851, it was resolved by the poor directors that "Enoch Perrine be appointed to visit the poor house at Girard, in Erie County, to make observation and take a draft of said house, and also to get information as to the rules and regulations in the management," also, that "William F. Groves and Samuel Wood be appointed to visit the poor house in Washington County, and any others that they can visit conveniently, for similar purposes." The first poor farm was situated in Cool Spring Township, and was purchased in 1851 of Henry Moore. It being in poor condition and inconveniently located, an act of Assembly authorized the securing of the present one, which was purchased of Thomas Pearson May 15, 1852. A building had already been begun on the Moore place when the change of location was made, and the directors, Enoch Perrine, Samuel Woods and William F. Groves, only secured the renewal of the contract by adding \$525 to the original cost, and "dispensing with the floor in the garret." The old farm was sold for \$2,800. The present farm includes 206 acres. The house was opened and the first inmates received January 4, 1853. There were fourteen. Of this number two are yet living: Mary Jewett, from Hickory Township, concerning whom the following notes were made: "Fifteen years of age, entirely simple, has many traits of the snake, bites herself and is very vicious." Harriet Hartsuff, from Sandy Lake. "The cords and ligaments of her legs are contracted or stiffened so that she cannot walk. She is intelligent and cheerful. Eighteen years old." The first inmate registered was Minerva Mitchell from Delaware Township. She was forty at the time and nearly blind. She died November 18, 1886, aged seventy-nine years. Samuel Clingan, from Shenango, is said to have been the most comical and distinguished inmate ever admitted. Entry: "Cute, cunning and comical, yet very simple." He died August 5, 1886, aged seventy years.

*This was true in 1876. The site is occupied at present (1888) by the law office of Johnson Pearson, Esq., the bank having recently been removed into the Miller-Gordon block, several doors west of its former site.

The stewards in charge of the institution have been: William Breckenridge, Sandy Lake Township (2 years); Johnson Graham, Millbrook, Worth Township (2 years, 3 months); John Woods, of West Middlesex, Shenango Township (3 years); John Smith, Mercer (3 years); John K. Roberts, West Salem Township (8 years); Amos Taylor, Mercer (3 years); William Clark, Shenango Township (2 years, 9 months); J. C. Cubbison, Fairview Township (4 years); Amos Taylor, Mercer (5 years), and George H. Caldwell, the present steward, from Deer Creek Township, who took charge in January, 1886.

The physicians have been: Dr. George W. Yeager (2 years), Dr. S. S. Mehard (2 years), Dr. John P. Hosack (16 years), Dr. James Magoffin (3 months), Dr. Pawley (3 months), Dr. James Woods (1 year), Dr. Frederick Beil (1 year), Dr. James Mehard (3 years), Dr. Devinney (5 years), and Dr. Robert Hope, who is now serving his seventh year.

The total cost of the new building, one of the best in Western Pennsylvania, including grading and ornamentation, was \$110,000. The ground for the site of the structure was broken in August, 1880. The structure was opened in 1883. The contractor was Simon Harrold, of Beaver Falls. The plumbing and heating were done by N. J. Butler, of Erie. The architects were Drum & Stein, of Pittsburgh. The house is under the efficient management of Mr. and Mrs. George H. Caldwell, who are peculiarly adapted to making the inmates feel that they have a *real* home. The oldest person in the county is still an inmate—Mrs. Melinda Hilliard. She was born near Albany, New York, June 13, 1790, and is consequently in her ninety-ninth year. Another old inmate is John Davis, a Welshman, aged eighty-three. He is one of the oldest puddlers in the United States, and began his trade in 1819.

First Courts.—A reasonably full sketch of the members composing the first court of the county will be found in the chapter on the Bench and Bar in another portion of this work. The first civil case tried at the first court was that of Jacob Hilderbrand *vs.* Robert McClure for trespass and ejection. It came from Crawford County Court, being case No. 31, at the January term, 1802. The attorneys were John W. Hunter for the plaintiff and Thomas Collins for the defendant. The case was continued from term to term, but finally dismissed at the November term, 1805, by the attorney for plaintiff. The entire cost, including fees of prothonotary, sheriff and attorney, was \$26.25. The attorneys who did most legal business at the February term were Thomas Collins, A. W. Foster, Steele Semple, John W. Hunter and Henry Baldwin. There were at the first Court two criminal cases. The first was the Commonwealth *vs.* James King, indicted for forcible entry and detainer. A true bill was found. He was held in the sum of \$100, and the following witnesses in behalf of the Commonwealth, Carlisle Losse, John Calvin, Peter Lossee, Robert Steele, Henry McLaughlin, Samuel Brown, John Gravatt and John Klingensmith, in the sum of \$50 each, to appear at the May term. The trial came off at May term, but the jury brought in a verdict of *not guilty*. The second case, Commonwealth *vs.* Henry Gilmore, for assault and battery, was tried at the same time, with a similar verdict. At the May term, still held at the house of Joseph Hunter, the grand jury consisted of John Monteith, Samuel McBride, Francis McFarland, James McWilliams, William Porter, John Small, John Dickey, William Mortimer, John Donaldson, Adam Forker, Thomas Coulson, Jacob Reed, James McEwen, Ebenezer Magoffin and Robert Cochran. After the lapse of eighty-four years it is to be proclaimed that not a single public execution has occurred in Mercer County. A number of exciting murder trials have taken place, but we have

purposely refrained from calling attention to them, under the impression that

Vice is a monster of such hideous mien
 As to be hated needs but to be seen;
 Yet, seen too oft, familiar with its face,
 We first endure, then pity, then embrace.

Statistics.—The interest of those early days concentrated very much in the public business done in the regular legal courts and the commissioners' sessions. At the December session of the latter body, held December 6, 1803, John Chambers was chosen clerk. Lest he should become suddenly rich, his salary was fixed at *ten shillings per day for the time he was actually engaged in such labor.* The session in question continued two days. On the 25th of January, 1804, the commissioners made an estimate of the probable expenses of the county for the ensuing year, as follows:

Court expenses, including fees of prothonotary, attorney and sheriff,	\$500
Commissioners and clerk.....	400
Assessor.....	96
Collector.....	70
Road viewers.....	50
Jail and office rent.....	100
Extras.....	259
Total.....	\$1475

This amount did not include the treasurer's 6 per cent allowance on money handled. On the 20th of February the commissioners appointed Joseph Smith treasurer for the county. On the 5th of March, 1804, the commissioners appointed the following assessors for the several townships: Salem, Thomas Gillis; Pymatuning, Benjamin Bentley; Neshannock, James Walker; Wolf Creek, Michael Brown; Cool Spring, Wm. Pangburn, Sr.; Sandy Creek, Aaron Ross. The rate of taxation ranged from $\frac{5.3}{100}$ in Salem, the lowest, to $\frac{8.7}{100}$ in Sandy Creek, the highest.

On the 25th of April, 1804, the collectors for the several townships, together with the sums to be collected, were designated as follows:

TOWNSHIP.	Name.	Amount.
Salem.....	John McClurg.....	\$300.10
Pymatuning.....	Jonathan Dunham.....	86.78
Neshannock.....	Charles Gibson.....	380.50
Wolf Creek.....	Valentine Cunningham.....	286.10
Cool Spring.....	William Pangburn.....	287.88
Sandy Creek.....	Adam Carnahan.....	133.58
Total.....		\$1,474.94

On the 22d of May Ezekiel Sankey was appointed as collector, *vice* Charles Gibson, who had not been a citizen long enough to entitle him to the position of collector. It will be seen that the amount of tax to be collected was within 6 cents of the estimate as found in a previous paragraph. As showing the difference between the valuation and taxes in 1804, when Mercer County was new and embraced a large portion of what was subsequently (1849) detached to form Lawrence, and those of 1888, the following tabular statement is appended:

DISTRICTS.	Real Estate.	Mills, etc.	Personal Property.	Occupations.	Livery.	Money at Interest.	No. Dogs.	Taxes.
Bethel.	\$ 23,090	\$ 3,400	\$ 1,380	\$ 1,200	\$	\$ 7,674	13	53
Clarksville	35,395	7,000	2,085	3,500	.....	15,217	11	80
Cool Spring	450,330	1,950	24,848	1,850	.....	93,980	118	321
Deer Creek	223,415	1,375	12,686	700	.....	1,793	52	201
Delaware	840,642	10,800	37,267	8,555	.....	99,679	192	430
E. Laekawannock.	426,920	650	17,046	1,375	.....	18,204	75	234
Fairview	433,090	430	22,693	962	.....	20,529	70	264
Findley	633,479	13,200	26,848	7,200	.....	42,795	152	449
French Creek	337,125	700	21,367	550	.....	24,317	103	275
Fredonia	47,370	3,150	3,090	5,301	.....	18,251	11	161
Grove City	167,429	7,050	3,396	29,500	1,585	24,698	14	297
Greenville	994,764	39,400	13,735	70,875	1,200	227,611	119	1,093
Greene	492,244	100	19,333	1,000	.....	29,378	105	253
Hempfield	479,748	.....	21,240	7,650	.....	49,626	111	337
Hickory	1,114,888	106,673	40,539	45,544	.....	133,972	515	1,541
Jefferson	570,834	6,096	29,321	5,700	.....	35,764	164	377
Jackson	509,110	11,600	19,085	13,646	.....	30,328	141	418
Jackson Center	48,382	.....	2,442	2,000	.....	11,464	15	58
Jamestown	174,972	8,600	4,454	14,645	.....	102,870	37	346
Laekawannock	454,141	1,800	23,690	8,650	.....	55,259	162	337
Lake	288,335	6,000	16,846	3,700	.....	20,167	84	248
Liberty	291,048	1,500	16,555	3,600	.....	14,059	57	202
Millercreek	300,367	2,175	18,164	200	.....	19,193	71	227
Mercer	686,995	27,500	14,290	49,950	2,400	390,490	62	740
New Lebanon	60,056	500	2,920	3,600	380	11,478	8	102
New Vernon	268,436	650	15,448	1,400	.....	13,981	81	237
Otter Creek	293,578	1,000	12,825	925	.....	17,096	87	164
Perry	423,354	8,620	22,404	8,975	200	32,724	115	378
Pine	607,850	16,425	33,386	12,600	.....	19,287	182	551
Pymatuning	1,242,957	11,450	41,079	9,300	.....	71,516	246	661
Sharon	1,436,242	307,100	18,471	105,910	2,940	180,524	235	1,575
Sharpsville	192,255	184,430	9,035	24,275	1,700	27,335	77	666
Sheakleyville	30,940	2,700	2,212	5,000	.....	9,108	8	87
Stoneboro	281,942	11,300	6,484	18,250	.....	19,081	68	346
Sandy Lake, boro.	163,346	5,300	7,845	13,500	375	49,364	40	261
Sandy Lake, twp..	477,741	3,000	21,151	4,700	.....	22,254	118	367
Sandy Creek	302,650	2,600	17,768	1,200	.....	14,378	82	219
Salem	228,809	700	15,681	1,000	.....	24,296	86	207
Springfield	611,954	7,700	29,626	5,100	.....	42,552	180	400
Shenango	733,845	1,700	28,355	4,250	.....	10,750	167	413
Sugar Grove	286,027	4,400	13,003	1,450	.....	19,954	69	216
West Salem	986,521	36,550	42,912	11,900	.....	89,160	228	663
Wilmington	329,271	550	10,882	1,300	.....	9,092	43	163
Wolf Creek	318,838	1,059	15,239	950	.....	12,111	66	195
Worth	525,104	6,800	22,047	3,400	.....	37,982	78	291
West Middlesex	190,420	109,700	5,297	15,601	.....	24,828	57	299
Wheatland	71,700	69,000	1,829	6,000	.....	1,963	38	227
Total	\$20,087,949	\$1,054,874	\$812,300	\$548,439	\$10,780	\$2,248,132	4,843	17,685

We, the undersigned commissioners of Mercer County, Penn., do hereby certify the foregoing to be a correct statement of the assessed value of the taxable property in said county for the year 1888, as returned by the assessors of the several districts and equalized by us, and we fix the tax levy for county purposes at three and one-half mills on the dollar, and appoint Tuesday, the 28th day of February, as the day of general appeal for personal property.

Attest:

H. A. GAMBLE, *Clerk.*

J. Y. TEMPLETON, }
 W. H. DIGHT, } *Commissioners.*
 D. CARMICHAEL. }

ROSTER OF PUBLIC OFFICIALS.

We present, as far as possible, a complete list of the national, State and county officials who have held positions in the county. These, taken in con-

nection with the township officials given elsewhere, present a complete view of those who have acted as public servants.

Members of Congress who lived in Mercer County when elected are John Banks, 22d and 24th; John J. Pearson, 24th; William S. Garvin, 29th; Michael C. Trout, 33d; William Stewart, 35th and 36th; Samuel Griffith, 42d; James Sheakley, 44th; Samuel H. Miller, 47th and 48th; Norman Hall, 50th.

State Senators.—1800–01, district, Allegheny and all Northwestern Pennsylvania, John Hamilton; 1801–09, district, Mercer, Crawford, Erie, Venango and Warren, William McArthur; 1809–13, same district, Wilson Smith; 1813–17, same district, Joseph Shannon; 1817–21, same district, Henry Hurst; 1821–25, district, Mercer, Crawford and Erie, Jacob Herrington; 1825–29, same district, John Leech; 1829–37, same district, Thomas S. Cunningham; 1837–41, Mercer and Beaver, John J. Pearson; 1841–45, same district, William Stewart; 1845–47, same district, Robert Darragh; 1848–50, Mercer, Beaver and Lawrence, David Sankey; 1851–53, Mercer, Venango and Warren, John Hoge; 1857–59, same district, Glenn W. Schofield; 1860–61, Lawrence, Mercer and Venango, William M. Francis; 1861–63, same district, James H. Robinson; 1864–66, same district, Thomas Hoge; 1867–69, same district, James C. Brown; 1870–72, Mercer, Venango and Warren, Harrison Allen; 1873–75, Lawrence, Mercer and Venango, Samuel McKinley; 1876–78, Lawrence and Mercer, Frederick H. Braggins; 1878–80, same district, George W. Wright; 1880–84, same district, George W. McCracken; 1884–88, same district, Samuel McClure. In 1823 the district was known as the 23d, and continued as such until 1837; 1838–44, it was the 20th; 1845–50, the 25th; 1850–59, the 19th; 1859–66, the 26th; 1867–76, the 28th; since, the 47th.

State Representatives.—At the first session of the 11th House, which met November 5, 1800, Samuel Ewalt and Thomas Morton represented the district indicated on the Journal as composed of the counties of "Allegheny, Crawford, etc." At the first session of the 12th House, which met December 1, 1801, Alexander Buchanan represented the district composed of the counties of "Crawford, Venango, Warren, Erie and Mercer." These sessions, together with the 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st and 22d, assembled at Lancaster. Beginning with the 23d, all subsequent sessions have convened at the present capital, Harrisburg. The following are Buchanan's successors: John Lyile, Jr., district, Mercer, Crawford, Erie, Venango and Warren, December, 1802–05; Wilson Smith, same district, December, 1805–08; (district changed to Mercer and Crawford in 1806); Samuel Dale and Bevan Pearson, district, Mercer and Venango, December, 1808–09; Samuel Dale and James Montgomery, same district, December, 1809–13; Samuel Hays and Jacob Herrington, same district, December, 1813–14; David Dempsey and Jacob Herrington, same district, December, 1814–15; James Weston, Ralph Marlin and Jacob Herrington, district, Mercer, Crawford, Erie, Venango and Warren, December, 1815–16; Samuel Hays, Ralph Marlin and Jacob Herrington, same district, December, 1816–17; Thomas Wilson, Samuel Hays and Ralph Marlin, same district, December, 1817–18; Jacob Herrington, James Cochran and Joseph Hackney, same district, December, 1818–19; Wilson Smith, James Cochran and William Connelly, same district, December, 1819–20; Jacob Herrington, Wilson Smith and William Connelly, same district, December, 1820–21; David Brown, James Cochran and George Moore, same district, December, 1821–22; Walter Oliver, district, Mercer County (which remained as a separate district until 1851), December, 1822–23; John Leech, December, 1823–24; Walter Oliver, December, 1824–25; Thomas S. Cunningham, December, 1825–29; James Waugh, December, 1829–30; Walter Oliver, December, 1830–33;

William S. Rankin, December, 1833-34; Jacob Herrington, December, 1834-35; Walter Oliver, December, 1835-36; Walter Oliver and Francis Beatty, December, 1836-37; William Porter and Francis Beatty, December, 1737-38; Thomas S. Cunningham and Francis Beatty, December, 1838-40; John Hoge and Samuel Goodwin, January, 1840-41; James Banks and James Montgomery, January, 1841-42; James Banks and Thomas Wilson, January, 1842-43; Samuel Goodwin and Samuel Kerr, January, 1843-44; William Porter and David Sankey, January, 1844-46; Dawson Woodsworth and Thomas Pomroy, January, 1846-47; Robert Black and Thomas Pomroy, January, 1847-48; Robert Black and M. B. Kremm, January, 1848-49; David M. Courtney and Joseph Emery, January, 1849-50; John Hoge and Morris Leech, January, 1850-51; Morris Leech, John W. Shugert and G. W. Schofield (district changed to Mercer, Venango and Warren, and so remained till 1858), January, 1851-52; Joseph Y. James, John W. Shugert and Lewis N. McGranahan, January, 1852-53; John J. Kilgore, Carter V. Kinnear and Lewis N. McGranahan, January, 1853-54; L. T. Parmlee, John J. Kilgore and Robert M. DeFrance, January, 1854-55; S. P. McCalmont, Daniel Lott and Ralph Clapp, January, 1855-56; S. P. McCalmont, Daniel Lott and Samuel Kerr, January, 1856-57; Thomas Struthers, Samuel Kerr and S. P. McCalmont, January, 1857-58; William G. Rose and C. P. Ramsdell (district changed to Mercer and Venango, and so remained till 1865), January, 1858-60; George D. Hofius and Elisha M. Davis, January, 1860-62; M. C. Beebe and James C. Brown, January, 1862-64; Charles Koonce and William Burgwin, January, 1864-65; Charles Koonce, Samuel McKinley, William Haslett and J. H. Negley (district changed to Mercer, Lawrence and Butler, and so remained till 1872), January, 1865-66; Josiah McPherrin, Samuel McKinley, H. Pillow and J. H. Negley, January, 1866-67; Josiah McPherrin, J. A. Leech, W. C. Harbison and H. Pillow, January, 1867-68; George S. Westlake, David Robinson, John Edwards and John T. McJunkin, January, 1868-69; George S. Westlake, David Robinson, John Edwards and Alexander Leslie, January, 1869-70; Earl A. Wheeler, David Craig, George W. McCracken and Alexander Leslie, January, 1870-71; Earl A. Wheeler, Alexander P. Moore, Samuel D. Clark and G. W. Fleegeer, January, 1871-72; Nathan Morford (district changed to Mercer, and has so remained up to the present), January, 1872-74; James A. Stranahan, January, 1874-75; E. W. Jackson, H. S. Blatt and George W. Reed, January, 1875; December, 1876; Thomas M. Reznor, Andrew S. Spears and Edwin W. Jackson, December, 1876-78; B. F. Gordon, James W. McConnell and Harry Watson, December, 1878-80; Thomas Perry, William R. Montgomery and S. M. Loveland, December, 1880-82; Levi Morrison, Nelson Martin and J. W. Ormsby, December, 1882-84; J. W. Russell, R. A. Harsha and T. B. Roberts, December, 1884-86; James S. Fruit, Henry Hall and P. J. Boyd, December, 1886-88.

President Judges.—Jesse Moore, appointed April 5, 1803; Henry Shippen, appointed July 24, 1825; John Brédin, appointed May 10, 1831; Daniel Agnew, appointed June 15, 1851; Daniel Agnew, elected, October 13, 1851; John S. McCalmont, appointed June 15, 1853; John S. McCalmont, elected October 15, 1853; James L. Campbell, elected October 11, 1861; John Trunkey, elected October 9, 1866; William Maxwell, appointed in May, 1874, to succeed Judge Trunkey, when Mercer became a separate district, and served till January, 1875; Arcus McDermitt, elected November 4, 1874; Samuel S. Mehard, appointed December 10, 1883, to fill out the unexpired term of Judge McDermitt, deceased, and elected November 4, 1884.

Associate Judges.—Alexander Brown, appointed July 4, 1803; Alexander

Wright, appointed July 4, 1803; William Amberson, appointed September 1, 1803; James R. Wick, appointed March 12, 1838; John Mitcheltree, appointed March 26, 1840; John Findley, appointed February 25, 1843; Thomas Wilson, appointed March 8, 1845; John Newell, appointed March 18, 1848; Thomas S. Cunningham, appointed February 15, 1849; William Leech, appointed October 6, 1849; William Waugh, appointed March 7, 1850; Samuel Kerr, elected October 13, 1851; William McKean, elected October 13, 1851; Thomas J. Brown, appointed December 11, 1855; Thomas J. Brown, elected October 13, 1855; David T. Porter, elected October 13, 1855; Joseph Kerr, elected October 11, 1861; Robert Patterson, elected October 11, 1861; David W. Findley, elected October 11, 1864; John Lightner, elected October 9, 1836; Milton A. Leech, elected October 14, 1869; Richard Carr, elected October 10, 1871.

District Attorneys.—John W. Hunter, appointed February 2, 1804; Robert Moore, appointed March 7, 1809; Thomas S. Cunningham, appointed February 2, 1817; Henry W. Lewis, appointed May 2, 1813; John Hoge, appointed February 2, 1824; Samuel Holstein, appointed November 2, 1828; William Maxwell, appointed March 2, 1833; Henry W. B. Tenbroeck, appointed June 2, 1836; John Hoge, appointed March 2, 1839; Alexander W. Foster, appointed April 2, 1845; James Galloway, appointed in September, 1846; Benjamin F. Baskin, appointed in December, 1847; Johnson Pearson, appointed in September, 1848, elected in October, 1850; Samuel R. Mason, elected in October, 1853; J. H. Robinson, elected in October, 1856; Jason T. Giebner, elected October 14, 1859; William H. Sheakley, elected October 14, 1862; J. H. Robinson, elected October 10, 1865; Henry M. Hamblin, elected October 9, 1866; William A. McCormick, elected October 14, 1869, re-elected October 8, 1872; A. B. Thompson, elected November 2, 1875; Elliot G. Eberman, elected November 5, 1878; Wilson H. Cochran, elected November 8, 1881; G. E. Patterson,* elected November 4, 1884; Geo. W. McBride, elected November 10, 1887.

Commissioners.—Robert Bole, Andrew Denniston and Thomas Robb, elected in October, 1803; Ezekiel Sankey, elected in October, 1804; John Chambers, elected in October, 1805; John Leech, elected in October, 1806; William McMillan, appointed in December, 1806; Ross Byers, elected in October, 1807; David Courtney and Joseph Shannon, elected in October, 1808; Samuel Robison, elected in October, 1809; Joseph Shannon, elected in October, 1810; Ezekiel Sankey, elected in October, 1811; David McKnight, elected in October, 1812; Samuel Thompson and William Scott, elected in October, 1813; Aaron Hackney, elected in October, 1814; Walter Oliver, elected in October, 1815; Samuel Robison, elected in October, 1816; Robert Stewart, elected in October, 1817; John Wright, elected in October, 1818; John Somerville, elected in October, 1819; Benjamin Alexander, elected in October, 1820; James Gault, elected in October, 1821; Samuel Thompson, elected in October, 1822; James McCune, elected in October, 1823; James Gilkey, elected in October, 1824; John Wright, appointed in May, 1825; Benjamin Stokely and John Wright, elected in October, 1825; Thomas Rogers, elected in October, 1826; Henry Anderson, elected in October, 1827; Charles Montgomery, elected in October, 1828; James Watson, elected in October, 1829; Francis Beatty, elected in October, 1830; Bevan Pearson, elected in October, 1831; John Christy, elected in October, 1832; James George, elected in October, 1833; William Porter, elected in October, 1834; Robert Mann, elected in October, 1835; James Thompson, elected in October, 1836; Bevan Pearson, elected in

*Died in fall of 1887.

October, 1837; William Stoughton, elected in October, 1838; George Taylor, elected in October, 1839; Hugh Bingham, elected in October, 1840; James McCracken, elected in October, 1841; Joseph McDowell, elected in October, 1842; Morris Leech, elected in October, 1843; Hugh Evans, elected in October, 1844; James F. Brown, elected in October, 1845; Edward Hanna, elected in October, 1846; William Miller, elected in October, 1847; Andrew J. Carnahan, elected in October, 1848; John Loutzenhiser, elected in October, 1849; John Byers, elected in October, 1850; Benjamin W. Pennock and James G. Cunningham, elected in October, 1851; J. Jefferson Duncan, elected in October, 1852; Andrew L. Denniston, elected in October, 1853; James G. Cunningham, elected in October, 1854; Thomas Rogers, elected in October, 1855; Robert F. Thompson, elected in October, 1856; William Campbell, elected in October, 1857; John W. Veach, elected in October, 1858; Robert G. Black, elected in October, 1859; William M. Gibson, elected in October, 1860; Albert Price, elected in October, 1861; Robert G. Black, elected in October, 1862; James G. Calvert, elected in October, 1863; William H. McCormick, elected in October, 1864; R. W. Smith, elected in October, 1865; Robert McClelland, elected in October, 1866; Jason W. Barker, elected in October, 1867; J. Y. McLean, elected in October, 1868; William Vincent, elected in October, 1869; Samuel North, elected in October, 1870; John McClure, elected in October, 1871; Elijah Baker, elected in October, 1872; Andrew Robinson, elected in October, 1873; Thomas Leech, elected in November, 1874; Anthony Struble, Thomas Leech and John P. Derr, elected in November, 1875; Archie Crawford, Samuel Buckwalter and George H. Smith, elected in November, 1878; Samuel P. Stewart, Henry Cole and Jesse Hoagland, elected in November, 1881; William Beatty, M. W. Alexander and R. T. Findley, elected in November, 1884; J. Y. Templeton, W. H. Dight and Duncan Carmichael, elected in November, 1887.

Prothonotaries.—John Findley, appointed July 4, 1803; Bevan Pearson, appointed April 4, 1808; James Miller, appointed April 9, 1818; John Findley, appointed February 3, 1821; William S. Rankin, appointed February 23, 1824, re-appointed December 30, 1826 and February 1, 1830; John Keck, appointed April 18, 1833; Hugh Bingham, appointed January 13, 1836, re-appointed January 2, 1839; Archibald A. Douglas, elected October 12, 1839; re-elected October 13, 1842; Michael C. Trout, elected October 11, 1845, re-elected October 14, 1848; David W. Findley, elected October 13, 1851, re-elected October 12, 1854; William Waugh, elected October 14, 1857, re-elected October 12, 1860; William Alexander, elected October 13, 1863; Alexander B. McCartney, elected October 9, 1866; William M. Slater, elected October 14, 1869; S. F. Thompson, elected October 8, 1872; J. S. Williamson, elected November 2, 1875; Henry M. Zahniser, elected November 5, 1878; S. C. Simonton, Jr., elected November 8, 1881; A. H. McElrath, elected November 4, 1884; B. J. Haywood, elected November 10, 1887.

Registers and Recorders.—John Findley, appointed July 4, 1803; Bevan Pearson, appointed April 4, 1808; James Miller, appointed April 9, 1818; John Findley, appointed February 3, 1821; William S. Rankin, appointed February 23, 1824, re-appointed December 30, 1826; Samuel Holstein, appointed February 1, 1830; William M. Stephenson, appointed March 23, 1836, re-appointed January 2, 1839; Joseph Smith, appointed January 29, 1839, elected October 12, 1839; Michael C. Trout, elected October 13, 1842; James Hazelton, elected October 11, 1845; Thomas M. Clark, elected October 14, 1848; James A. Leech, appointed May 26, 1851; Joseph Alexander, elected October 13, 1851; John Hamilton, elected October 12, 1854; Marcus H. Rose,

elected October 14, 1857; George Moore, elected October 12, 1860, re-elected October 13, 1863; Samuel F. Bard, elected October 9, 1866; *John I. Gordon, elected October 14, 1869; G. W. Wright, elected October 8, 1872; John L. Morrison, elected November 2, 1875; Henry Hall, elected November 5, 1878; R. J. Zahniser, elected November 8, 1881; Jonathan Dean, elected November 4, 1884; J. H. Chandler, elected November 10, 1887.

Clerks of Court.—George Reznor, elected October 14, 1869; E. L. Rose, elected October 8, 1872; John N. Reznor, elected November 2, 1875; Leander A. McCrumb, elected November 5, 1878; Robert G. Madge, elected November 8, 1881; William Jack, elected November 4, 1884; D. R. Vaughn, elected November 10, 1887.

Sheriffs.—William Byers, commissioned October 26, 1803; Ezekiel Sankey, commissioned November 24, 1806; Nathan Patterson, commissioned November 26, 1809; Samuel Robison, commissioned November 2, 1812; Nathan Patterson, commissioned December 6, 1815; John Hammill, commissioned November 10, 1818; Allen Dunn, commissioned November 8, 1821; William Scott, commissioned November 4, 1824; Andrew Christy, commissioned November 5, 1827; Jacob Loutzenhiser, commissioned November 1, 1830; James Watson, commissioned October 22, 1833; Robert G. Mossman, commissioned November 8, 1836; Joseph Kerr, elected October 12, 1839; John Forker, elected October 13, 1842; John Moore, elected October 11, 1845; James McKean, elected October 14, 1848; Jonathan McMillan, elected October 13, 1851; John Moore, elected October 12, 1854; Fleming Smith, elected October 14, 1857; William P. Leech, elected October 12, 1860; John M. McKinney, elected October 13, 1863; Adam Y. Black, elected October 9, 1866; W. S. Eberman, elected October 14, 1869; R. C. McClure, elected October 8, 1872; Abram P. Pew, elected November 2, 1875; Silas Hunter, elected November 5, 1878; William Kile, elected November 8, 1881; P. L. Williams, elected November 4, 1884; W. A. Kreps, elected November 10, 1887.

Treasurers.—Joseph Smith, 1804-06; Jonathan Smith, 1807-08; James Miller, 1809-10; Aaron Hackney, 1811-14; John W. Wright, 1815-17; Joseph Junkin, 1818-20; Aaron Hackney, 1821-23; Robert Stewart, 1824-26; Aaron Hackney, 1827 (died in office); Jonathan Smith, appointed to fill vacancy December 15, 1827, and served until 1830; David T. Porter, 1830-34; Joseph Shannon, 1834-36; William F. Clark, 1836-38; James Sheriff, 1838-40; David T. Porter, 1840-42; Joseph M. Stevenson, 1842-43; Ezra T. Pearson, 1843-45; James McKean, 1845-47; James D. Moore, 1847-49; Jacob Maurer, 1849-51; Peter Shipler, 1851-53; Arcus McDermitt, 1853-55; Thomas M. Reznor, 1855-57; David T. Beggs, 1857-59; William G. Brown, 1859-61; S. L. Hawthorn, 1861-63; Franklin H. Couse, 1863-65; John J. Grace, 1865-67; Reuben V. Hilands, 1867-69; Robert C. Hill, 1869-71; Allison M. Clawson, 1871-73; F. M. Powell, 1873-75; Samuel B. Alexander, 1875-78; Jared K. Rayen, 1878-81; Robert Orr, 1881-84; W. J. McKay, 1884-87; H. A. Broadbent, 1887-90.

Auditors.—John Leech, William McMillan and John Montieth, 1804; John Leech, Jonathan Smith and Joseph Shannon, 1805; Jonathan Smith, Joseph Shannon and Joseph Walker, 1806; Joseph Junkin, Ebenezer Magoffin and Cunningham S. Semple, 1807-08; Crawford White, John Wright and James Walker, 1809-10; James Walker, Andrew Denniston and John Wright, 1811; Ebenezer Magoffin, James McCune and Allen Dunn, 1812; Andrew Christy, Allen Dunn and James Gilkey, 1813-14 (the office now became rotatory, one

* During the time of Mr. Bard's service, the offices of register and recorder were divided, the former being added to the clerk of court's duties. Since then the incumbents have been simply recorders.



Joel B. Cutting

auditor being elected each year for a term of three years); James Davitt, 1815; Benj. Alexander, 1816; James Gilkey, 1817; Robert Bean, 1818; James Davitt, 1819; David Courtney, 1820; Thomas Hosack, 1821; Thomas Rogers, 1822; Robert Mann, 1823; Malcolm McComb and James Davitt, 1824; James K. Caldwell, 1825; David T. Porter, 1826; Francis Beatty, 1827; John McEwen, 1828; Matthew Small, 1829; Joseph McClain, 1830; Jacob Zahniser, 1831; Alex. Riddle, 1832; James G. Cunningham, 1833; James Walker, 1834; Thomas Pomroy, 1835; William Miller, 1836; Samuel Webster, 1837; William Stevenson, 1838; Francis Dunn, 1839; Adam Black, 1840; Joseph Moore, 1841; R. A. DeFrance, 1842; David Atkinson, 1844; John L. Zahniser, 1845; John W. Boyd, 1846; Albert Price, 1847; Samuel McMillan, 1848; Joseph Gilmer, 1849; Fleming Smith, 1850; James Burgess, 1851; A. K. Price, 1852; Walker Gelvin, 1853; Samuel Madge, 1854; Thomas T. Irwin, 1855; George R. Allen, 1856; John D. Hill, 1857; Peter Frits, 1858; John A. Gill, 1859; William M. Burns, 1860; David Dickson, 1861; William Miller and J. H. Ross, 1862; John B. McCullough and John M. Dickey, 1863; Henry Gurins, 1864; Joseph C. Carey, 1865; B. F. Carrington, 1866; J. H. Henderson, 1867; John Snyder, 1868; George McDowell, 1869; A. B. Filson, 1870; Addison Muse and Hugh A. Gamble, 1871; J. C. Black and John H. Baker, 1872; J. G. Perry, 1873; John H. Baker and Joseph B. Campbell, 1874; Thomas A. Courtney, Thomas Powell and John Vorous, 1875; Thomas A. Courtney, J. C. Barnett and John W. Vosler, 1878; John W. Vosler, James Mahan and William L. Mercer, 1881; James S. Wallace, P. F. Roof and William L. Mercer, 1884; James S. Wallace, A. D. Price and D. B. McEwen, 1887.

Coroners.—James Braden, appointed October 26, 1803; John Parker, appointed November 24, 1806; James Greely, appointed November 8, 1809; Jacob Herrington, appointed November 2, 1812; Thomas Templeton, appointed December 6, 1815; James Gault, appointed December 21, 1818; James Braden, appointed November 8, 1821; Samuel Clark, appointed November 4, 1824; William Stevenson, appointed August 1, 1836; John Bowman, elected October 11, 1845; James Forker, elected October 14, 1848; Dr. George W. Baskin, elected October 13, 1851; Dr. H. D. LaCossitt, elected October 12, 1854; Dr. John McElrath, elected October 14, 1857; George Bagnall, elected October 12, 1860; William H. Axtell, elected October 13, 1863; B. F. Gordon, elected October 9, 1866; J. S. Proper, elected October 14, 1869; J. A. Brush, elected October 8, 1872; J. J. Morrow, elected November 2, 1875; Dr. G. T. Monroe, elected November 5, 1878; Hugh A. Davenny, elected November 4, 1879; F. M. Temple, elected November 9, 1882, re-elected November 5, 1885; R. D. Morford, elected November 4, 1886.

Poor Directors.—William F. Groves, Enoch Perrine and Samuel Woods, elected in 1851; Daniel Baird and William Miller, elected in 1852; Berry McCoy, elected in 1853; Archibald Henderson, elected in 1854; William W. Pearson, elected in 1855; Robert Fruit, elected in 1856; John Kelley elected in 1857; John W. McCullough, elected in 1858; Lewis Egbert, elected October 14, 1859; Mark Graham, elected October 12, 1860; Thomas Palmer, elected October 11, 1861; John K. Roberts, elected October 14, 1862; Richard J. Reznor, elected October 13, 1863; Amos Taylor, elected October 11, 1864; J. R. Roberts, elected October 10, 1865; Alex. McMillan, elected October 9, 1866; Amos Taylor, elected October 11, 1867; Archey Henderson, elected October 13, 1868; James M. Conner, elected October 14, 1869; A. C. Amberson, elected October 11, 1870; Archey Henderson, elected October 10, 1871; James M. Conner, elected October 8, 1872; John Gamble, elected October 14, 1873; John Harsha, elected November 6, 1874; James M. Conner, elected November

2, 1875; Oliver P. Caldwell, elected November 7, 1876; M. Dawson Moore, elected November 6, 1877; William Hazen, elected November 5, 1878; E. C. Kemp, elected November 4, 1879; R. R. King, elected November 2, 1880; Abraham Blatt, elected November 8, 1881; James Satterfield, elected November 9, 1882; J. C. Campbell, elected November 6, 1883; Imbrie Zuver, elected November 4, 1884; Hugh Lachey, elected November 5, 1885; Sylvester Reznor, elected November 4, 1886; George Allen, elected November 10, 1887.

Canal Commissioners.—James M. Power, elected in 1846; Morris Longstreth, elected in 1847; N. Middlsworth, elected in 1848; John A. Gamble, elected in 1849; Joshua Dungan, elected in 1850; Seth Clover, elected in 1851; William Hopkins, elected in 1852; Thomas W. Forsyth, elected in 1853; Henry M. Mott, elected in 1854; Thomas Nicholson, elected in 1855; Thomas E. Cochran, elected in 1856; William Millward, elected in 1857; John M. Read, elected in 1858.

Jury Commissioners.—William P. Leech, elected Oct. 11, 1867; James W. Christy, elected Oct. 11, 1870; Jerome A. Leech, elected Oct. 14, 1873; Thomas M. Baker, elected Nov. 7, 1876; Alfred Canon, elected Nov. 4, 1879; H. T. Vanhorn, elected Nov. 9, 1882; T. J. Nickum, elected Nov. 5, 1885.

Surveyors.—William W. Pearson, elected in 1850; O. H. Gould, elected in 1853; Jacob Zahniser, elected in 1856; Joseph McCleary, elected Oct. 14, 1859; O. H. Gould, elected Oct. 14, 1862, re-elected Oct. 10, 1865, and Oct. 13, 1868; Robert A. McKim, elected Oct. 10, 1871, re-elected Nov. 6, 1874; Richard Lewis, elected Nov. 5, 1878; Robert A. McKim, elected Nov. 8, 1881, re-elected Nov. 4, 1886.

CHAPTER V.

INTERNAL AFFAIRS—FIRST ROADS LAID OUT, AND BY WHOM LOCATED—MERCER AND MEADVILLE TURNPIKE—BEAVER AND ERIE CANAL—EFFORTS MADE TO HAVE IT BUILT—ITS CONSTRUCTION, PROSPERITY AND FINAL ABANDONMENT—RAILROADS—EARLY RAILROAD AGITATION—ERIE & PITTSBURGH—ERIE LINES—LAKE SHORE BRANCHES—SHARPSVILLE ROAD—WESTERN, NEW YORK & PENNSYLVANIA—PITTSBURGH, SHENANGO & LAKE ERIE—PROPOSED RAILROAD FROM MERCER TO BIG BEND IN 1847—EARLY INNS AND INNKEEPERS—TAVERN KEEPERS IN MERCER COUNTY FROM 1804 TO 1834—POST-OFFICES AND POSTMASTERS—PIONEER MAIL ROUTES AND RATES OF POSTAGE—GROWTH OF THE SYSTEM—LIST OF POST-OFFICES AND POSTMASTERS SINCE THE ORGANIZATION OF THE COUNTY—PRESENT OFFICES.

ONE of the first things to demand the attention of the new settlers was the subject of roads. At first these were crude affairs, the order being the blazed path, the winding way with simply the underbrush cut out, the corduroy road with small timbers and brush thrown into the low places to fill up and permit wagons to pass over with reasonable safety, the dirt roads with ditches on either side and sluices at proper intervals to allow the surplus water to pass from one side to another, and lastly the pike or macadamized road, that permits easy and expeditious travel at all seasons of the year. A large part of the business of the early courts was the hearing of petitions for the locating of roads from one point to another. If the petition was favorably received, viewers were appointed to pass upon the matter and report at a subsequent session.

One of the first roads laid out, as shown by the records, was viewed by John Williamson, John Christy, Robert Bole, William McCullough, David Watson and John Findley. They reported favorably, and their report was confirmed at the August session of court, 1804. It was thirteen miles and forty-five perches in length by thirty-three feet wide, and connected Mercer with Williamson's Mill, near Greenville, whence it joined a highway previously laid out to the lake.

At the May session, 1804, the court appointed John Alexander, Thomas McMillan, Sr., John Rice, James Jeffers, Adam Forker and John Pew, to report as to the advisability of constructing a road from Mercer to John D. Littleford's Mill in Coolspring Township. Their report being favorable, was confirmed by the court at the November session, and the supervisors of roads and highways were ordered "to open, cut, clear, and bridge the same according to law." It was a thirty-three foot road, four and a half miles long.

The road from Mercer to the farm of James Foster in Wolf Creek Township, at the Butler County line, fifty feet in width, was authorized upon the report of John Findley, Samuel Hawthorn, John Garvin, William Nicholson, Robert Cochran and William McMillan, appointed at the February session, 1804.

The road from Mercer to the outlet of Sandy Lake, authorized by the commissioners appointed at the February session, 1804, was confirmed by the November court, same year. The viewers were John Alexander, James Jeffers, Thomas McMillan, John Rice, James McDevitt and James Armstrong.

The road from Mercer to Valentine Cunningham's mill, on Wolf Creek, was authorized by the November session, 1804. The viewers were Thomas McCoy, John Powell, James Braden, David McDowell, John Alexander and Thomas McMillan. It was laid out thirty-three feet wide.

At the May session, 1804, Ebenezer Magoffin, Samuel Hawthorn, David Watson, Jr., William Nicholson, John Dickey and Nicholas Vanemon were appointed to view and lay out a road between New Castle and Mercer. They reported at November term and their report was adopted. The length was found to be fourteen miles and 185 perches, and the width was fixed at fifty feet.

The road between Butler and Mercer was laid out in accordance with an act of the Assembly passed 10th of April, 1807, as was also the road between Beaver and Mercer.

The road from Mercer to Sharon was authorized at the September session, 1806, agreeably to a petition "for a road from where the Youngstown road intersects the State line, near Rev. William Wick's, to the town of Mercer." James McWilliams, William Porter, Alexander McKinley, William McMillan James Gilkey and George Book were the viewers. It was laid out forty feet wide.

What is known as the "Snodgrass road" was authorized at the December session, 1808. The viewers were Cunningham S. Semple, John Creaton, Joseph Junkin, Ebenezer Magoffin, Robert Newell and Benjamin Stokely.

The road from Mercer to Junkin's mill, now Hope Mills, was authorized at the June session, 1809. The viewers were Benjamin Stokely, Robert Newell, Jonathan Smith, Marcus Higlin, Thomas Hosack and Samuel McCune.

The road from New Castle to the Big Bend of the Shenango was established by the February court of 1811, upon the recommendation of Bevan Pearson, Thomas McMillan, James Gilkey, James Watson, Nathan Patterson and Ezekiel Sankey; width, fifty feet. The road from Mercer to the Big Bend was confirmed at the same session, Bevan Pearson, William McMillan, C. S. Semple, Jonathan Smith, Thomas McMillan and Nathan Patterson having recommended the same. The width was fixed at fifty feet.

The main road leading from Pittsburgh to Erie through Mercer, Shealeyville, Meadville, etc., seems to have been laid out when the territory was yet under the practical control of Crawford County. In 1807 the State appropriated \$400 to improve the road between Mercer and Meadville. In 1817 the Mercer & Meadville Turnpike Company was chartered by the Legislature to improve and operate the road between Mercer and Meadville, connecting at Mercer with the road to Pittsburgh. In 1821 the company opened the line for general traffic. It continued to be the principal thoroughfare through Mercer County for many years, and though not macadamized, was subject to the restrictions of toll-gates until quite a late day.

The numerous streams of the county at first had to be forded, which frequently required considerable courage when the current was deep and swift and cold. Eventually temporary wooden bridges spanned the streams, and seemed to answer the necessities of the public until the development of iron industries rendered the construction of iron bridges cheap and more durable. Most of the bridges now constructed are made of this durable material.

BEAVER AND ERIE CANAL.

In the session of 1822-23 the Legislature authorized a survey to ascertain the practicability of connecting Lake Erie with the Ohio River by a canal. In 1824 the United States Government ordered an examination to be made with the same object in view, and the engineers reported in favor of the scheme. After considerable contention the route via the Beaver and Shenango Rivers was adopted. In 1827 the Legislature passed the act for the construction of the canal, and also for the "French Creek Feeder," which previously had been surveyed. Ground was broken on the latter at Meadville, August 24, 1827, and it was completed to Conneaut Lake in December, 1834, but nothing had yet been accomplished toward building the main line, though the subject continued to be agitated by the people along the proposed route.

At a meeting held in the court-house in Mercer on the 28th of December, 1830, of which Hugh Bingham was chairman and William W. Pearson, secretary, a resolution was passed requesting the citizens of Erie, Crawford, Mercer and Beaver Counties to hold a convention at Mercer on the 18th of the ensuing January, to consult relative to petitioning the Legislature to extend the Pennsylvania Canal from Pittsburgh, to Lake Erie. Jacob Herrington, William S. Rankin, James Braden, John Banks and Joel B. Curtis were appointed a committee to superintend the matter. Of its proceedings we have no record.

But on the 21st of May, 1832, a meeting of delegates from Beaver, Butler, Erie, Mercer and Venango Counties, called to take measures upon the indifference of the last General Assembly toward the proposed extension, was held in the Mercer court-house. Hon. John Bredin was chairman, Benjamin Adams, of Beaver, and Col. Thomas Foster, of Erie, were vice-presidents, and Edwin J. Kelso, of Erie, and William S. Rankin, of Mercer, were secretaries. Resolutions were passed condemning the indifference of the previous Legislature, and urging upon the next the speedy completion "of that portion of the line which will connect the city of Pittsburgh with the harbor of Erie, it being necessary to enable the east to share in the advantages of the west, and to complete the original design of connecting the waters of the Delaware with the Western lakes, and to secure to our great Eastern emporium the trade of the Northwestern country."

The project was agitated by others than those mentioned in 1833, '34 and '35. The Reeds, of Erie; the citizens of Meadville; William Fruit, of Clarks-ville; William Budd, T. J. Porter and M. C. Trout, of Sharon, and other

spirits along the Shenango Valley were deeply interested in the project. The State ultimately made a preliminary re-survey. This was followed, under the administration of Gov. Ritner, by a limited appropriation, which resulted in pushing the work toward completion. In 1842 the Legislature adopted the watchword of "retrenchment;" the enterprise was throttled by annulling all the contracts and stopping the work. This short-sighted policy resulted in sufficient costs of litigation to have completed the enterprise and made it efficient. Gov. Porter, in his annual message in 1843, said that ninety-seven and three-fourths miles of the main line had been finished, extending from Rochester on the Ohio to the mouth of the French Creek Feeder in Crawford County, and that \$4,000,000 had been expended on the improvement between 1827 and 1842.

The work was now turned over, without cost, to the "Erie Canal Company," chartered by the Legislature at the session of 1842-43, on condition that that corporation would finish and operate the canal. James M. Power, of Mercer County, was a member of this company and one of its board of managers. In September, 1843, contracts were let for the unfinished portion of the work, and December 5, 1844, the two first boats, the "Queen of the West," a passenger packet, and the "R. S. Reed," loaded with Mercer County coal, passed through to Erie. Business was brisk, and a new life sprang into the Shenango Valley. It spoiled many old mill-dams along the Big Shenango, but gave a recompense in increased facilities for transportation.

Sharon, Clarksville, Big Bend and Greenville were all given a commercial importance by this new means of travel and transportation. Big Bend was specially important and active, because it was the point from which supplies were hauled to the eastern, central and southeastern parts of the county.

Shenango, which was laid out in June, 1808, promised to become one of the important places of the county. This paper town is now known only as the place that might have been great if the boom at Big Bend had continued.

The canal flourished until the Erie & Pittsburgh Railroad was completed along the same route, when a downward movement began, which finally resulted in its purchase by that company in 1870. The railroad company continued to operate it until 1871, when the fall of the Elk Creek aqueduct in Erie County gave them an excuse for abandoning the enterprise, which no doubt was the intention at the time of purchase. Its bed has since been a source of annoyance to the people of the towns through which it passed, as a breeder of disease, though most of it is now filled up. The whoop of the boy on the tow-path is no longer heard, but instead the shrill whistle of the iron horse.

RAILROADS.

It is sometimes said that great projects are often carried about in the heads of progressive thinkers for a long time before they are realized. Equally true is it that agitation is the keynote of ultimate triumph. In harmony with this principle we find that a meeting was held at New Wilmington, Mercer County, as early as September 2, 1835, at which Joseph Emery was chairman, and Joseph Cowden and A. C. Semple secretaries, to consider railroad matters. In fact, it was resolved "that this meeting believes it proper for the people of Northwestern Pennsylvania to make an effort to connect the harbor at Erie with the Beaver division of the Pennsylvania Canal at New Castle by a railroad."

On the 1st of November, 1849, a spirited railroad meeting was held at Greenville to consider steps to secure the construction of the Pittsburgh & Erie road, which had been chartered in 1845. Dr. H. D. La Cossitt was

chairman, and Dr. J. T. Ray and G. A. Bittenbanner were secretaries. A similar meeting was held at Clarksville on the 3d of November, at which Isaac Hazen was president, and James Trimble secretary. Both meetings advocated the enterprise, and regarded it as highly important in developing the permanent interests of the Shenango Valley.

This project was agitated from time to time, but many years elapsed before it was realized. On the 2d of January, 1851, Thomas J. Power, now a resident of Rochester, Beaver County, then chief engineer of the Pittsburgh & Erie Railroad, submitted a report in which he carefully estimated the expense of building such a connecting road a distance of $103\frac{1}{2}$ miles. His estimate for grading and bridging a double track was \$644,700; for securing the superstructure at the rate of \$10,000 per mile, \$1,085,000, making a total of \$1,729,700.

In 1856 a new charter was obtained under the name of the Erie & Pittsburgh Railroad. In 1859 the track was completed through Crawford County to Jamestown, which remained the terminus from the north until 1864. Work was also progressing from the direction of New Castle. The first freight train arrived at Sharon from the south October 11, 1863, and the first passenger train the 4th of the following January. The line was finished through Mercer County during 1864, and the company advertised to run regular trains from Erie to New Castle after October 31, 1864. This road enters the county at Jamestown and passes down the Shenango Valley, tapping the towns of Greenville, Shenango, Transfer, Clarksville, Sharpsville, Sharon, Wheatland and West Middlesex in its route.

The Erie Railroad is another important line that passes through Mercer County. In the fall of 1852 a survey was made through this section of the State, and August 19, 1853, ground was broken at Meadville. Soon afterward the contract was let for the construction of that portion of the road lying between the New York and Ohio boundaries, but the work was abandoned in December, 1854. The enterprise continued to be agitated for several years, and in 1857 the Meadville Railroad Company was chartered for the purpose of taking up the project, but financial difficulties balked its promoters. The name of this company was changed by act of Legislature passed March 10, 1859, to the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad Company of Pennsylvania, and active work was soon after resumed. The road was completed from the New York State line, the terminus of the A. & G. W. R. R. of New York, to Meadville in October, 1862, and by January, 1863, the track was finished thorough Mercer County to the Ohio line, where it connected with the A. & G. W. R. R. of Ohio. In August, 1865, the New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio divisions were consolidated as the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad Company. The main line runs southwest from Meadville to Greenville, thence passes down the valley through Shenango to below Transfer, where it turns sharply northward to Orangeville. In January, 1880, the road was sold, and became the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio, familiarly known as the "Nypano." In March, 1883, the line was leased to the New York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company, and in 1887 it came under the control of the Erie management. Originally it was a broad gauge, but was changed after the first sale to the general standard of the country.

An important branch of this road runs to Youngstown via Sharon, it being a coal road that was formerly operated by Coleman, Westerman & Co. The first locomotive crossed north of State Street in Sharon on the 20th of May, 1864, and the first passenger train came along the same line from Cleveland on the 1st of April, 1869. Another branch extends from Sharon to West Middlesex, which is largely used for traffic purposes.

The Lake Shore system has two lines in the county, one extending from Jamestown through Hadley, Stoneboro and Sandy Lake to Oil City. It was chartered in 1862 as the Jamestown & Franklin Railroad. It was completed for freight purposes in 1865 as far as Stoneboro, and for passenger traffic the following year. The line was at once leased to the Lake Shore (then called the Cleveland, Painsville & Ashtabula) road. Stoneboro continued to be a terminal point until June, 1867, when the road was extended to Franklin, and in August, 1870, to Oil City. In August, 1872, the road was built as far west as Ashtabula to connect with the main line of the L. S. & M. S. Prior to this last date the E. & P. road was used as a northern outlet from Jamestown.

This road has also a branch from Youngstown to Sharon, with the intention of reaching further up the Shenango Valley. The first construction train crossed north of State Street in Sharon on the 29th of August, 1887. The first passenger train passed in the same direction December 13, 1887.

Another feeder of this line is the Jackson Coal Railroad, which has a terminus at Stoneboro, and extends in a southern direction to the coal fields in Jackson and Worth Townships, a distance of six miles. It was organized in 1883 by S. B. Griffith, A. F. Thompson, Enoch Filer, James Westerman, S. H. Baird and others. It is operated by the Lake Shore in securing coal from the fields mentioned. It is to be extended, it is hoped, from its present quiet terminus to Grove City.

The Sharpsville Railroad was built originally as a coal road to Oakland, a distance of five miles from Sharpsville, without any regular organization. On the 26th of January, 1866, an organization known as the "Sharpsville & Oakland Railroad Company" was effected. The persons represented were Gen. James Pierce, Kimberly & Forker, Ormsby, Fish & Co., Frank Allen & Co., Forker, Meek & Co., Phillips, McMasters & Co., and Ormsby, Koonce & Co. The capital stock was \$148,000, but was afterward increased to \$184,500. The leading man in the enterprise was Gen. Pierce, who became and continued its president until the time of his death. About 1875 it was reorganized with a capital stock of \$350,000, and the right to extend into Butler County, if deemed advisable. It has been a feeder for both the E. & P. R. R., and the N. Y. P. & O., and is now operated in the interest of the B. & O. R. R.

Nearly forty years ago the construction of a railroad from Mercer to New Castle was mooted, and on the 15th of October, 1853, Charles L. Whippoo, of New Castle, submitted a report of a preliminary survey made by him and James A. Leech, of Mercer County. The distance was reported as being eighteen miles, which required an expenditure of \$9,000 per mile, amounting to \$162,000. The superstructure at \$11,000 per mile would cost \$198,000. Engineering and contingent expenses were estimated at \$26,000. Total, \$386,000. Like all other railroad projects, the first efforts were simply preparatory to some successful movement. Finally the New Castle & Franklin road was built in 1872. It was reorganized as the New Castle & Oil City Railroad in May, 1881, and merged with the Oil City & Chicago Railroad in April, 1882; and a second time merged with the Buffalo, New York & Philadelphia Railroad in February, 1883. In 1887 it was again reorganized and became a part of the Western, New York & Pennsylvania Railroad. This is the present operating company.

The heaviest mortgage ever recorded in Mercer County is one that was placed upon the W. N. Y. & P. R. R. in the year 1887. The instrument executed by the railroad company to the Mercantile Trust Company, of New

York City, in the sum of \$2,000,000, was recorded by Jonathan Dean as one of the closing acts of his office as recorder of the county, the document, covering thirty-five pages of the mortgage book.

The Pittsburgh, Shenango & Lake Erie Railroad had its inception in the charter of the Bear Creek Railroad Company, March 20, 1865. This name was changed by legislative act April 9, 1867, to the Shenango & Allegheny, which title it bore until February 11, 1888, when a reorganization occurred and the present name was adopted. The road was originally intended as a coal feeder to the Atlantic & Great Western, and was finished from Shenango to Pardoe in October, 1869. In July, 1872, it was completed to Harrisville, and in January, 1876, to Hilliard. Several branches were built in 1880, '82 and '83, tapping the coal fields in Mercer and Butler Counties, and in September, 1883, the line was finished to Butler. In March, 1882, the road was extended from Shenango to Greenville, which remained its northern terminus till the latter part of 1887, when operations commenced on the extension to Amasa Crossing, where it intersects the Lake Shore. It was pushed rapidly, and was completed during the summer of 1888. This road, with its connections, has now a line extending from Amasa Crossing to Allegheny City, and the management has in contemplation its extension to the lake in the near future.

The general offices of the company are at Greenville, and its shops, built in 1882, are located at Shenango. Its officers are: M. S. Frost, president; A. H. Steele, vice-president; J. T. Blair, general manager; I. D. Stinson, general passenger agent and treasurer; P. E. McCray, secretary and auditor; E. Richardson, master mechanic; and M. L. Osterhout, master of transportation. With the extension of the road to Amasa a decided improvement was also effected in its surroundings at Greenville. A handsome depot was fitted up on Main Street, and a great deal of filling done along its route through the borough. The citizens of Greenville look upon this road as a home institution, and are proud of the enterprise exhibited by its management.

A number of unrealized railroad schemes might be recorded. One is selected. On the 15th of July, 1847, a meeting was held at the Mercer courthouse at which F. B. Hubbard was chairman and D. B. Hays, secretary, to consider the feasibility of building a railroad from Mercer to Big Bend, then an important point in consequence of its superior shipping facilities by canal. A committee, consisting of B. F. Baskin, William F. Clark, James McKean and William Maxwell, was appointed to voice the sense of the meeting. In their report they declared that "in the opinion of this meeting it is every way desirable to have a railroad constructed from the borough of Mercer to connect with the Erie extension of the Pennsylvania Canal at some point near the bend of the Shenango." The failure to embody the "sense of the meeting" in practical form prevented two points from becoming commercial centers for all time to come.

EARLY INNS AND INNKEEPERS.

When hauling was done on horseback, or by wagons and omnibuses, the inn, as a place of entertainment, was an important factor of growing civilization. The weary traveler had to find a stranger's home, and this, as he alighted from his horse or his clumsy hack, he always found at the wayside inn. Whisky, music, good victuals in great abundance, clean beds, with well-filled straw ticks and feather-beds, and not infrequently the excitement of the rustic dance, awaited his pleasure. A social time was enjoyed. The old-time inn was one of the important educational factors of the times. From the old-time inn, or tavern, has sprung the modern hotel, with register, sample rooms, reading and writing apartments, high-toned clerks and landlords, and numer-

ous commercial guests. To trace the transition carefully would require a volume. Appended is a list of those who have been permitted in Mercer County to keep tavern and to deal out drink as the public demanded, from 1804 to 1834, inclusive. Many of these, it will be seen, were residents of country places. Latterly these houses of entertainment have naturally gravitated to towns and cities, the centers of business activity.

1804: David Watson, Mercer; John Garvin, Coolspring Township; William McMillan, Coolspring Township; William Nicholson, Wolf Creek Township; James Denniston, Wolf Creek Township; Levi Hunt, Wolf Creek Township; John Small, Neshannock Township; Jacob Myers, Mercer; Joseph Hunter, Coolspring Township; Alexander Douglas, Mercer; Joseph Townsend, Neshannock Township; Joshua Cook, Neshannock Township; David White, Salem Township; Christian Miles, Pymatuning Township.

1805: David Watson, Mercer; William McMillan, Mercer; Washington Porter, Mercer; John Craig, Coolspring Township; Jacob Rose, Wolf Creek Township; Joseph Hunter, Mercer; Alexander Bean, Mercer; George W. Bartlett, Mercer; Moses Cochran, Wolf Creek Township; Levi Hunt, Wolf Creek Township; John Small, Neshannock Township; James Denniston, Wolf Creek Township; Christian Miles, Pymatuning Township; Solomon Williams, West Salem Township.

1806: William McMillan, Mercer; Joshua Cook, Lackawannock Township; Andrew Shaw, Delaware Township; Joseph Hunter, Mercer; Alexander Bean, Mercer; George W. Bartlett, Mercer; Jesse Dushane, New Castle; Levi Hunt, Slippery Rock Township; John Anderson, Neshannock Township; Moses Cochran, Springfield Township; Alexander Paden, New Castle; Alexander Hawthorn, New Castle; John Dicky, New Castle; James Denniston, Springfield Township; John Sheakley, Sandy Creek Township; Solomon Williams, West Salem Township; Adam Black, Wolf Creek Township; Christian Miles, Shenango Township; William Wilson, Mercer.

1807: Joseph Marlatt, Springfield Township; John Shurtz, Mahoning Township; John Sampson, Neshannock Township; Jonathan Harlin, Slippery Rock Township; George W. Bartlett, Mercer; Nathan Patterson, Mercer; William McMillan, Mercer; Joseph Hunter, Mercer; Alexander Bean, Mercer; Jesse Dushane, New Castle; Robert Wallace, New Castle; John Anderson, Shenango Township; John Felix, Shenango Township; William Jones, Shenango Township; Levi Hunt, Slippery Rock Township; James Denniston, Springfield Township; Adam Miller, Delaware Township; John Hanson, Shenango Township; Alexander Hawthorn, New Castle; Daniel Inbody, Mahoning Township.

1808: John Sampson, Neshannock Township; John Sheakley, Sandy Creek Township; Jonathan Harlin, Slippery Rock Township; Solomon Williams, West Salem Township; Joseph Marlatt, Springfield Township; Adam Black, Wolf Creek Township; William McMillan, Mercer; Alexander Bean, Mercer; Joseph Hunter, Mercer; George W. Bartlett, Mercer; Nathan Patterson, Mercer; Francis Hamilton, Mercer; William Woods, Sharon; John Anderson, Shenango Township; Robert Wallace, New Castle; Levi Hunt, Slippery Rock Township; Adam Miller, Delaware Township; James Denniston, Springfield Township; John Chambers, Mercer.

1809: William McMillan, Mercer; John Sheakley, Sandy Creek Township; Alexander Hawthorn, New Castle; Alexander Bean, Mercer; George W. Bartlett, Mercer; Nathan Patterson, Mercer; Robert Wallace, New Castle; Daniel Inbody, Mahoning Township; Joseph Hunter, Mercer; Isaac Hulse, Shenango Township; Jesse Dushane, New Castle; Abraham Hunt, Slippery Rock Township; James Denniston, Springfield Township.

1810: John Chambers, Mercer; James Clark, Mercer; Alexander Hawthorn, New Castle; William McMillan, Mercer; George W. Bartlett, Mercer; Robert Wallace, New Castle; John Sheakley, Sandy Creek Township; John McCurdy, Springfield Township; Alexander Bean, Mercer.

1811: John Chambers, Mercer; Joseph Hunter, Mercer; John Hanson, Mercer; James Walker, Slippery Rock Township; James Denniston, Springfield Township; Joseph Mitchell, New Castle; Adam Thompson, Salem Township; George W. Bartlett, Mercer; Josiah Winters, Mercer; Samuel Robinson, Mercer; James Clark, Mercer; William Elliott, Mercer; Joseph H. Reynolds, Mahoning Township; Robert Wallace, New Castle; John McCurdy, Springfield Township; John Sheakley, Sandy Creek Township; Jesse Dushane, New Castle.

1812: James Denniston, Springfield Township; John Chambers, Mercer; Joseph Mitchell, New Castle; Adam Thompson, Salem Township; William Nicholson, Slippery Rock Township; George W. Bartlett, Mercer; James Clark, Mercer; Samuel Robinson, Mercer; William Elliott, Mercer; Robert Wallace, New Castle; Joseph W. Reynolds, Mahoning Township; Jesse Dushane, New Castle; John Sheakley, Sandy Creek Township; Samuel Evans, French Creek Township.

1813: John Chambers, Mercer; Joseph Mitchell, Mercer; James Denniston, Springfield Township; Joseph W. Reynolds, Mahoning Township; William Nicholson, Slippery Rock Township; Hugh Moore, French Creek Township; Nathan Patterson, Mercer; Aaron Hackney, Mercer; Robert Moore, Mercer; George W. Bartlett, Mercer; Cornelius Mortimus, Slippery Rock Township; Robert Wallace, New Castle; John Sheakley, Sandy Creek Township.

1814: Joseph W. Reynolds, Mahoning Township; James Denniston, Springfield Township; Samuel Evans, French Creek Township; John Chambers, Mercer; James Miller, Mercer; James Clark, Mercer; Robert Moore, Mercer; Aaron Hackney, Mercer; George W. Bartlett, Slippery Rock Township; Neal Gillespie, Slippery Rock Township; Robert Wallace, New Castle; John C. Stewart, New Castle; John Chambers, Mercer; Jesse Dushane, New Castle; James Denniston, Slippery Rock Township.

1815: Robert Wallace, New Castle; Alexander Hawthorn, New Castle; Elizabeth McComb, Mercer; James Miller, Mercer; Aaron Hackney, Mercer; James Woods, Delaware Township; Neal Gillespie, Slippery Rock Township; John Calvin, Salem Township; Arthur Chenowith, New Castle.

1816: Thomas Graham, Mercer; James Miller, Mercer; Aaron Hackney, Mercer; Robert Wallace, New Castle; Alexander Hawthorn, New Castle; James Waugh, Mahoning Township; Elias Jones, Shenango Township; John Boston, Delaware Township; William Elder, Slippery Rock Township; James Denniston, Springfield Township; Jesse Dushane, New Castle; R. D. Stansborough, Mercer; Arthur Chenowith, New Castle.

1817: Thomas Graham, Mercer; Thomas Boozle, Slippery Rock Township; Neal Gillespie, Slippery Rock Township; James Miller, Mercer; Aaron Hackney, Mercer; Robert Wallace, New Castle; Alexander Hawthorn, New Castle; James Sutton, New Castle; William Elder, Slippery Rock Township; James Denniston, Springfield Township; Arthur Chenowith, New Castle; John P. Farrell, New Castle; Benjamin Junkin, Springfield Township; R. D. Stansborough, Mercer.

1818: Thomas Graham, Mercer; Aquilla Thompson, Delaware Township; James Waugh, New Bedford; Neal Gillespie, Slippery Rock Township; Thomas Boozle, Slippery Rock Township; Moses Sheakley, Sandy Creek Township; Elias Jones, Shenango Township; James Miller, Mercer; Arthur G. Long, West Salem Township; John Boston, Delaware Township;

Robert Wallace, New Castle; Alexander Hawthorn, New Castle; Jesse Dushane, New Castle; Aaron Hackney, Mercer; William Elder, Slippery Rock Township; James Denniston, Springfield Township; Elias Jones, Shenango Township; Arthur Chenowith, New Castle.

1819: Neal Gillespie, Slippery Rock Township; Thomas Graham, Mercer; John Ritcuem, Wolf Creek Township; Isaac Turner, Delaware Township; Jesse Dushane, New Castle; Alexander Hawthorn, New Castle; Moses Sheakley, Sandy Creek Township; James Waugh, Mahoning Township; Arthur G. Long, West Salem Township; James Miller, Mercer; Aaron Hackney, Mercer; John Piper, Mahoning Township; Robert Wallace, New Castle; Arthur Chenowith, New Castle; Elias Jones, Sharon; John Chambers, Mercer.

1820: James Denniston, Springfield Township; William Sheakley, Sandy Creek Township; Thomas Graham, Mercer; William Elder, Slippery Rock Township; Elizabeth Gillespie, Slippery Rock Township; Samuel Thompson, Mercer; William McMillan, Mercer; Alexander Hawthorn, New Castle; Jesse Dushane, New Castle; Arthur G. Long, West Salem Township; Moses Sheakley, Sandy Creek Township; Isaac Turner, Salem Township; Stephen McKinley, Mercer; Aaron Hackney, Mercer; Arthur Chenowith, New Castle; John Chambers, Mercer.

1821: Elias Jones, Sharon; Thomas Graham, Mercer; John McCammond, Mercer; Alexander Hawthorn, New Castle; James Herrington, Mercer; Samuel Shipler, Mercer; Samuel Thompson, Mercer; Isaac Turner, Mercer; Aaron Hackney, Mercer; Jesse Dushane, New Castle; Arthur Chenowith, New Castle.

1822: Samuel Burchfield, Harlansburg; Thomas W. Bean, Greenville; Thomas Graham, Mercer; Patrick McCloskey, Mercer; William McMillan, Mercer; Samuel Thompson, Mercer; Jacob Williamson, Mercer; Alexander Hawthorn, New Castle; Joshua Lane, Greenville; William Elder, Harlansburg; Joseph Culbertson, Georgetown; Arthur Chenowith, New Castle.

1823: Aaron Hackney, Mercer; Jacob Herrington, Mercer; Thomas Graham, Mercer; Jesse Dushane, New Castle; Samuel Thompson, Mercer; Jacob Williamson, Mercer; Alexander Hawthorn, New Castle; Andrew Campbell, Greenville; Thomas W. Bean, Greenville; William Elder, Harlansburg; Aaron Hackney, Mercer; James Herrington, Mercer; Arthur Chenowith, New Castle.

1824: Jesse Dushane, New Castle; Charles Whistler, Mercer; William Dunn, Georgetown; Christopher Wentz, New Castle; James Herrington, Mercer; Alexander Hawthorn, New Castle; Thomas W. Bean, Greenville; Jacob Herrington, Mercer; Samuel Thompson, Mercer; William McCrumb, Greenville; Joseph Culbertson, Georgetown; George Sheakley, Georgetown; Samuel Burchfield, Harlansburg; William Elder, Harlansburg; Arthur Chenowith, New Castle; James Park, Edinburgh.

1825: William Dunn, Georgetown; Jesse Dushane, New Castle; Aaron Hackney, Mercer; Charles Whistler, Mercer; Redmond Wilcox, Mercer; Joseph Linn, Mercer; Thomas W. Bean, Greenville; John Hill, Hillsburgh; Daniel Budd, Sharon; Alexander Hawthorn, New Castle; Joseph Culbertson, Georgetown; William Porter, New Bedford; William Elder, Harlansburg; Thomas Rogers, Mercer; Jacob Herrington, Mercer; Aaron Hackney, Mercer; Benjamin Hull, Greenville; James Park, Edinburgh.

1826: William Dunn, Georgetown; Jesse Dushane, New Castle; Alexander Hawthorn, New Castle; Charles Whistler, Mercer; Aaron Hackney, Mercer; Thomas Graham, Mercer; Anthony Squiers, New Castle; William Coovert, Edinburgh; Thomas W. Bean, Greenville.

1827: William Porter, New Bedford; William Elder, Harlansburg; Jesse Dushane, New Castle; John Bell, Mercer; Thomas Rogers, Mercer; Galbraith McMillan, Mercer; Thomas W. Bean, Greenville; Aaron Hackney, Mercer; Frederick Shannon, Greenville; Charles Whistler, Mercer; Anthony Squiers, New Castle; Griffith Bennett, Georgetown; Alexander Hawthorn, New Castle.

1828: William Dunn, Georgetown; John Pollock, New Bedford; John Bell, Mercer; Frederick W. Shannon, Greenville; Cornelius Riley, New Castle; Anthony Squiers, New Castle; Alexander Hawthorn, New Castle; Robert McDowell, Mercer; William Elder, Harlansburg; Mary Hackney, Mercer; William Dunn, Georgetown; John Parks, Edenburgh; Thomas W. Bean, Greenville; Jesse T. Dushane, New Castle; Samuel Thompson, Mercer.

1829: John Boyd, Harlansburg; William Dunn, Georgetown; Frederick Shannon, Greenville; Thomas W. Bean, Greenville; William McCrumb, Greenville; Joseph T. Dushane, New Castle; Alexander Hawthorn, New Castle; Anthony Squiers, New Castle; Thomas Graham, Mercer; Oliver Stevens, Mercer; Robert McDowell, Mercer; John Pollock, New Bedford; Alexander Campbell, Edenburgh; John Hill, Hillsburgh; James Stewart, North Liberty; Massa Swift, North Liberty; Levi S. Williamson, Georgetown.

1830: Benjamin Reno, Sharon; Griffith Bennett, Georgetown; Thomas Rogers, Mercer; John Shearer, New Castle; John Boyd, Harlansburg; Frederick H. Shannon, Greenville; William McCrumb, Greenville; James Stewart, North Liberty; Mary Hackney, Mercer; James Caldwell, Harlansburg; Archibald Douglas, New Bedford; Samuel Thompson, Mercer; Anthony Squiers, New Castle; Alexander Hawthorn, New Castle; Thomas W. Bean, Greenville; Thomas Graham, Mercer.

1831: John Shearer, New Castle; Samuel Hinds, Mercer; Charles Whistler, Mercer; John Boyd, Harlansburg; Mary Hackney, Mercer; Thomas Graham, Mercer; James Caldwell, Harlansburg; Levi Williamson, North Liberty; Mrs. Massa Swift, North Liberty; Joseph Culbertson, Georgetown; David Scott, Georgetown; Griffith Bennett, Georgetown; Benjamin Reno, Sharon; William and Samuel McCrumb, Greenville; Thomas W. Bean, Greenville; Alexander Hawthorn, New Castle; Jesse Dushane, New Castle; A. A. Douglas, New Bedford.

1832: Thomas Wilson, New Wilmington; John Swift, Mercer; John Brownlee, Mercer; Charles Whistler, Mercer; Mary Hackney, Mercer; David Scott, Georgetown; Thomas J. Porter, Sharon; John Boyd, Harlansburg; Elizabeth O'Brien, New Castle; John Shearer, New Castle; Samuel McCrumb, Greenville; Thomas W. Bean, Greenville; John Book, New Bedford; Casper Wilgan, Clarksville; Thomas Coovert, Edenburgh; James Stewart, North Liberty; Jacob Lager, James Armstrong, Samuel Connelly, Clarksville; Andrew Lewis, New Castle.

1833: Charles Kelly, New Castle; John Shearer, New Castle; Andrew Lewis, New Castle; William Dunn, Georgetown; Joseph Culbertson, Georgetown; Thomas Wallace, Georgetown; Adam Weir, Georgetown; William McCrumb, Greenville; Thomas W. Bean, Greenville; Conrad Bittenbanner, Greenville; Thomas J. Porter, Sharon; James Caldwell, Harlansburg; Thomas Wilson, New Wilmington; Charles Whistler, Mercer; Mrs. Hackney, Mercer; Samuel Thompson, Mercer; John Swift, Mercer; John Brownlee, Mercer; Isaac Emery, Harlansburg; Margaret Graham, Mercer; Samuel Connelly, Clarksville; James Stewart, North Liberty; Jacob Lager, Samuel Harriott, New Castle; Thomas Coovert, Edenburgh.

1834: James Shearer, New Castle; A. Lewis, New Castle; David Sharper, New Castle; John Brownlee, Mercer; John Swift, Mercer; Mary Hack-

ney, Mercer; A. W. Patterson, Mercer; Thomas W. Bean, Greenville; Samuel McCrumb, Greenville; Conrad Bittenbanner, Greenville; John Palmon, Leesburg; Thomas J. Porter, Sharon; A. A. Douglas, New Bedford; James Caldwell, Harlansburg; Andrew Morrison, Pulaski; Adam Weir, Georgetown; Thomas Wallace, Georgetown; William Dunn, Georgetown; Joel Gould, Mercer; James Stewart, North Liberty; G. Kirkpatrick, Harlansburg; Richard Hammond, Wilmington.

POST-OFFICES AND POSTMASTERS.

Nothing has more fully marked the progress of civilization than the ease, rapidity and certainty with which written and printed communications have been distributed. To note the transition from the monthly appearance of the herald on horseback, whose trumpet announced at the door of the frontier cabin that a message was ready to be delivered, to the daily or even tri-daily visitation of the crowded mail pouch carried on trains with almost lightning speed, would furnish an interesting picture.

In 1806 a weekly mail route was established from Pittsburgh to Erie via Mercer. The carrier rode horseback during the earlier years of its existence. It became a semi-weekly in 1818, a tri-weekly in 1824, and a daily in 1827. On the opening of the Mercer and Meadville turnpike, in 1821, a stage route was established and the mails transported by stage.

Most of the mail in pioneer days was received at the county seat. Envelopes were not used, but sheets of foolscap were employed, properly folded, and closed with small red wafers. The sheet was both letter paper and envelope, the whole secret being involved in the proper folding. The rates of postage were high, and based upon distance. Single letters by land, conveyed not over 40 miles, were charged 8 cents; 40 to 90 miles, 10 cents; 90 to 150 miles, 12½ cents; 150 to 300 miles, 17 cents; 300 to 500 miles, 20 cents; over 500 miles, 25 cents.

The postmaster sometimes gave notice that in future letters could not be removed from the office without the postage being paid. In those days the sender might compel the receiver to pay the sum charged for a message. Not infrequently did the postmaster announce that letters not called for *within ninety days* would be sent to the dead-letter office. The post-office certainly was not so popular then as now, when it is the place not only for receiving and sending mail, but a meeting ground for those who wish to renew or perpetuate acquaintanceships. Private boxes with keys and glass windows did not then exist. Cheap postage, rapid transit and safety are modern characteristics of the postal system.

We append a list of the post-offices and postmasters in Mercer County from the beginning of its system to the present time, with the year of each postmaster's appointment. It will be noticed that the list does not embrace those which existed in that part of the county which was detached in 1849 to form Lawrence. This list was obtained from the department at Washington through the courtesy of Hon. Norman Hall, member of Congress from this district.

Balm was established May 1, 1858. Its successive postmasters have been: Joseph Bogardus, 1858; Cephas M. Stewart, 1861; Robert C. Glenn, 1866; Lillie Rodgers, 1887.

Bay was established January 20, 1875, and discontinued November 4, 1875. Its postmasters were: Robert L. Lee, 1875; J. C. Hickey, 1875.

Bristow was established as Springvale June 7, 1875; changed to Bristow June 17, 1875, and discontinued April 6, 1877. Its postmasters were: David Clark, 1875; Peter Sinclair, 1876; Clark McMillen, 1876; Peter Sinclair, 1876.

Carlton was established July 13, 1874. Its postmasters have been: Nelson J. Reynolds, 1874; Samuel O. Reader, 1882.

Centretown was established January 9, 1840; discontinued July 21, 1842, and re-established December 15, 1843. Its successive postmasters are: John Tumelson, 1840; Patrick McDowell, 1840; Hugh Beard, 1843; Luther Wyck-off, 1846; Samuel Hall, 1848; Jonas M. Gillett, 1848; Lyman Beach, 1849; Samuel Coleman, 1851; John Hughes, 1868; Samuel Coleman, 1871; David C. Eakin, 1872.

Clark was established July 14, 1833. Its postmasters have been: John Fruit, 1833; Charles Koonce, 1835; William Guthrie, 1839; Isaac Hazen, 1840; William Clark, 1841; Joseph McClure, 1843; Isaac Hazen, 1845; Luke H. Cutler, 1849; David D. Williams, 1853; Elhannon W. Woods, 1855; David Hurn, 1859; Samuel C. Koonce, 1867; Seth Fruit, 1875; Samuel C. Simonton, 1886.

Clark's Mills was established January 16, 1871. Its postmasters have been: Jacob M. Vaughn, 1871; Margaret Small, 1876; John McClure, 1880; James W. Beal, 1883.

Crockettville was established February 5, 1839, and discontinued May 23, 1840. Its successive postmasters were: George R. Moore, 1839; Hugh Lee, Jr., 1840.

Delaware Grove was established July 30, 1840; discontinued January 21, 1876; re-established February 28, 1876, and discontinued February 5, 1886. Its postmasters were: James T. Black, 1840; James F. Satterfield, 1847; John C. Nesbit, 1849; Lewis Hanse, 1854; George Ayle, 1856; Isaiah Vandeventer, 1856; William H. Sheriff, 1863; Russell W. Weller, 1874; William Wagner, 1874; Lydia McGuire, 1876; Mary Fry, 1884.

Five Points was established July 24, 1876. Its postmasters have been: T. J. Duncan, 1876; William Cowan, 1879; James Rollinson, 1884; William Gilson, 1884; Sylvester S. Sample, 1887; James Lynch, 1888.

Forest was established September 18, 1840, and discontinued July 27, 1842. Its only postmaster was Washington P. McKee, 1840-42.

Fredonia was established August 8, 1870. Its postmasters have been: William Simmons, 1870; James M. McLain, 1885.

French Creek was established March 30, 1837, and discontinued July 20, 1876. Its postmasters were: John McCracken, 1837; Francis Dunn, 1847.

Greenville was established as "West Greenville," January 9, 1828, and changed to its present title in 1866. Its successive postmasters have been: Alexander P. Waugh, 1828; James R. Wick, 1830; Thomas W. Bean, 1831; Alexander P. Waugh, 1836; Isaac R. Bearce, 1839; Moses Varney, 1841; William P. Hanna, 1845; John B. Plumer, 1849; William P. Hanna, 1853; William Keck, 1861; Ella S. Keck, 1871; George R. Kreps, 1875; Clara E. Achre, 1883; Henry K. Reiss, 1887.

Grove City was established as Wolf Creek July 11, 1844 and changed to its present name November 23, 1882. Its successive postmasters have been: William Fleming, 1844; George W. Morrow, 1848; James C. Shaw, 1849; George Shaw, 1850; Nicholas W. Vanemon, 1856; Isaac Gillett, 1861; John Hays, 1864; James H. Black, 1865; Hannah V. Rupert, 1866; Richard L. Colter, 1867; Victor B. Williams, 1869; William P. C. Emery, 1869; Joseph W. Black, 1875; James A. Cochran, 1881; James A. Cochran, 1882; David M. Morrow, 1885.

Hadley was established May 13, 1868. Its postmasters have been: David Pattison, 1868; Hannah Pattison, 1882.

Harthegig was established March 2, 1846. Its postmasters have been:

James Sellers, 1846; Joseph Snyder, 1852; Henry Fulton, 1854; William Gamble, 1857; Ephraim A. Byers, 1864; William R. Byers, 1867; Oscar N. Hazen, 1870; Ambrose Hazen, 1872; William M. North, 1875; John C. Orr, 1876; James Cubbison, 1876; Charles W. Gamble, 1878.

Hazzard was established March 7, 1883. Its successive postmasters have been: Charles M. Wasley, 1883; William N. Stewart, 1884.

Henderson was established March 8, 1827. Its postmasters have been: Robert Henderson, 1827; Jonathan Henderson, 1842; William Hill, 1852; Jonathan Henderson, 1853; Robert M. Curry, 1856; Thomas Kirk, 1862; Almon C. Henderson, 1863; Matthew L. Whann, 1869; Almon C. Henderson, 1871; Walker R. Henderson, 1873; J. S. Wright, 1876.

Hermitage was established April 10, 1838. Its successive postmasters have been: Thompson Dilley, 1838; John Hoagland, 1839; Ezra T. Fish, 1863; Leander M. Ormsby, 1867; Theodore M. Ford, 1873; Leander M. Ormsby, 1875; George W. Baird, 1875; Matthias Miller, 1877.

Hill was established March 8, 1858. Its postmasters have been: Ephraim Gundy, 1858; Oliver H. Ormsby, 1871; John W. Ormsby, 1878; David Beil, 1880; John Ray, 1885.

Hoagland was established February 24, 1882, and has had but one postmaster: Seth Hoagland, 1882.

Indian Run was established March 8, 1858, and the following have been the successive postmasters: William J. Johnston, 1858; Robert Crawford, 1867; Adam Huffman, 1869; Thomas Bingham, 1869; Mary McLean, 1870; Austin B. Carter, 1883; Emma Carter, 1884.

Jackson Centre was established as Satterfield June 21, 1852, and changed to its present title January 31, 1876. The following have been the successive postmasters: Elijah Satterfield, 1852; William H. Carpenter, 1853; John Wharton, 1854; John Wood, 1861; George W. Washabaugh, 1864; James W. Armstrong, 1865; M. L. Zahniser, 1869; John Hughes, 1871; Calvin C. Clawson, 1874; Alfred P. Ross, 1876; William M. Knapp, 1879; James F. Baskin, 1880; William J. Graham, 1881; Alvin P. Jones, 1884.

Jamestown was established April 3, 1833, and has had the following postmasters: John Williamson, Jr., 1833; James Dowling, 1836; Benoni Ewing, 1837; William Gibson, 1839; John Carr, 1861; Joseph Carr, 1861; Wash A. Mossman, 1877; Joseph L. Dennison, 1881; Mary E. Gardner, 1885; Nelson Martin, 1888.

Keel Ridge was established February 23, 1832, and discontinued October 13, 1835. William Fruit was the only postmaster.

Kennard was established March 16, 1864, and the following have been its postmasters: William C. Keene, 1864; Abram H. Curtis, 1886.

Kile was established December 9, 1887, with Martha Anderson as postmistress.

Kilgore was established April 12, 1883, with Oliver Beach as postmaster.

Kremis was established September 21, 1880, and George W. Hecker has since been postmaster.

Leech's Corners was established April 4, 1868. Its postmasters have been: O. B. Baker, 1868; Reuben Emmick, 1868; Geo. D. Emerick, 1869; Nancy J. Clark, 1869; George D. Emerick, 1873; William J. Clark, 1876; James M. Campbell, 1886.

Leesburgh was established as New Lodge December 3, 1836, and was changed to its present name June 4, 1845. The successive postmasters have been: Arthur Johnston, Lewis Frankenburger, Charles G. McFarland, 1845; George Clark, 1845; Samuel Anderson, 1846; McLean Thorne, 1847; James

Love, 1848; John Carr, 1851; Benjamin F. Gordon, 1851; McLean Thorne, 1857; Robert B. Hill, 1861.

London was established March 16, 1848. David Gilson was the first postmaster, and was followed by William A. Coulter, 1850; James Neal, 1860; John Davis, 1861; Hiram Stevenson, 1866; Samuel Bell, 1867; Elizabeth C. Breck, 1868; William A. Coulter, 1870; Thomas Shaydine, 1876; William A. Coulter, 1879; Andrew W. Coulter, 1886.

Lutton was established April 9, 1884, with John G. Lutton as postmaster.

Maysville was established February 16, 1852, and discontinued November 25, 1872. Its successive postmasters were: George E. Hassenpluck, 1852; Rachel H. Hassenpluck, 1868; Charles Everts, 1868; Nimrod Burwell, 1869.

Mehard was established June 3, 1886, and discontinued May 13, 1887. Its postmasters were: William Woods, 1886; Anna A. Woods, 1887.

Mercer was established July 1, 1805, as Mercer's, but the apostrophe was subsequently dropped. Its successive postmasters have been: Cunningham S. Semple, 1805; Thomas Bingham, 1810; Silas Amberson, 1816; Presley N. Amberson, 1817; Thomas S. Cunningham, 1817; Aaron Hackney, 1822; Oliver Stevens, 1829; Thomas Coffey, 1830; William S. Garvin, 1837; Samuel C. Clow, 1841; Thomas W. Sampson, 1841; Thomas S. Cunningham, 1844; John McGill, 1845; Albert G. Eberhart, 1849; John Sloss, 1853; Abram Pew, 1858; Peter J. Pierce, 1858; William D. Bell, 1861; William W. Sheriff, 1865; William S. Garvin, 1867; James McKean, 1869; Alfred B. Filson, 1878; James S. McKean, 1886.

Millbrook was established March 29, 1872, and the following have been postmasters: Calvin Matthews, 1872; Mary G. Matthews, 1876; John C. Matthews, 1882; Harry B. Beckards, 1883; Allison M. Clawson, 1887; Martha A. Gillam, 1887.

Milburn was established May 7, 1883, and discontinued November 13, 1886. Its postmasters were: J. M. Anderson, 1883; Andrew J. Welker, 1883.

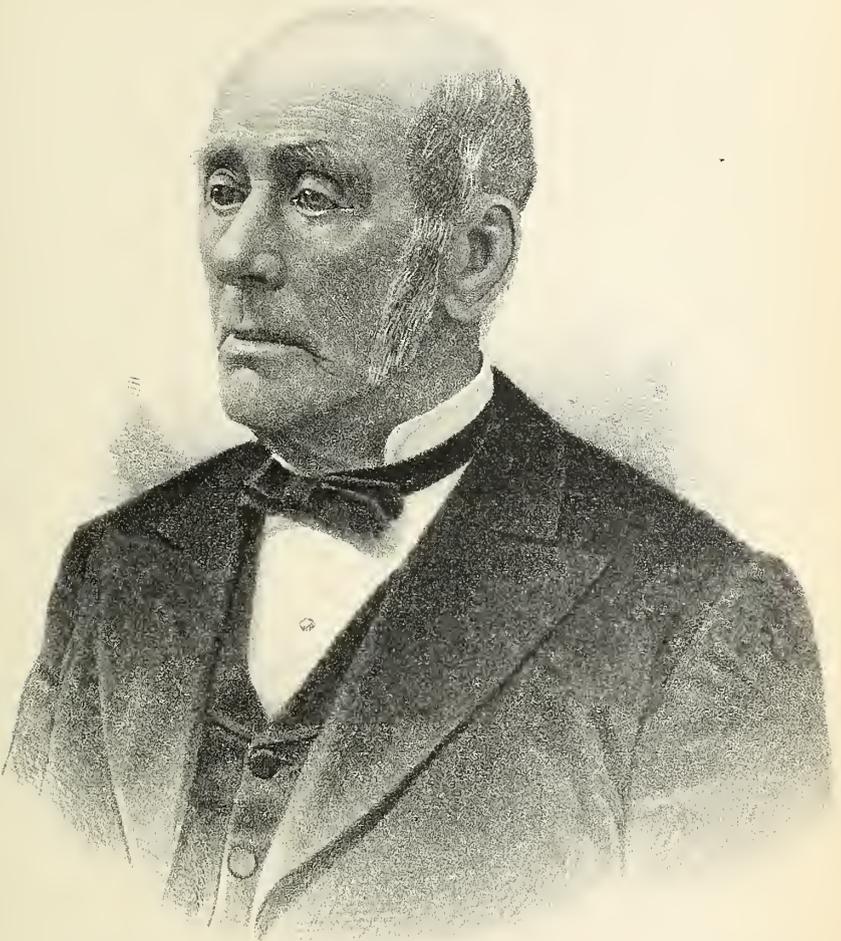
Milledgeville was established as Deer Creek August 3, 1839, with William R. Cooper as postmaster until May 1, 1852, when it was changed to its present name. Since then the following have been postmasters: Cookson Long, 1852; Griffith C. Long, 1860; George E. Hamilton, 1868; Lucinda C. Hamilton, 1875.

Neshannock was established February 12, 1872, and has had the following postmasters: John Phillips, 1872; John A. Stewart, 1874; Dewitt C. Stewart, 1877; Hiram Massena, 1880; Joseph Bridget, 1885.

New Hamburg was established September 21, 1853, and its successive postmasters have been: John George, 1853; Daniel H. Hecker, 1861; Edwin George, 1866; Hamilton D. Bean, 1866; Daniel H. Hecker, 1871; Charles Beil, Jr., 1872; Mary Ferguson, 1876; Ransom D. Hewitt, 1882; William Moyer, 1886.

New Lebanon was established December 17, 1849, and has had the following postmasters: James A. Leech, 1849; Josiah H. Cratty, 1851; Robert C. Gordon, 1853; James A. Leech, 1856; Reuben Stewart, 1856; Samuel B. Stern, 1859; Eugene A. Pierson, 1863; W. R. Conn, 1866; Eugene A. Pierson, 1867; Abram C. Grove, 1867; John C. Black, 1872; Emma E. Black, 1874; Samuel S. Overmoyer, 1874; Cyrus M. Voorhis, 1876; William C. Jones, 1878.

New Vernon was established as Sandy Creek July 20, 1837, and changed to its present name March 24, 1851. The following have been the successive postmasters: John M. Montgomery, 1837; Elkanah Holloway, 1843; Eleazer P. Haly, 1846; Archibald Montgomery, 1846; Elkanah Holloway, 1850;



J. M. O'Connell

William B. Travis, 1853; James Diven, 1862; Thomas A. Scott, 1863; William James, 1865; Daniel Holloway, David McElwain, 1876; A. J. Gallagher, 1888.

North Liberty was established January 15, 1840. Its postmasters have been: Robert Shaw, 1840; James M. Lawrence, 1847; Dawson Wadsworth, 1848; Martin Reed, 1849; Samuel Moreland, 1850; Robert McKee, 1852; John L. Pringle, 1857; Samuel Moreland and Jennie Offitt.

North Sandy was established December 28, 1868, and its postmasters have been: John A. Glenn, 1868; John Bredin, 1869.

North's Mills was established May 19, 1858. Its successive postmasters are: William J. Hamilton, 1858; Samuel North, 1864; William M. North, 1886.

Osborn was established May 11, 1882, and its postmasters have been: Samuel R. Turner, 1882; Elmira Turner, 1886.

Otter Creek was established August 20, 1872, and John H. Bowman has been its only postmaster.

Pardoe was established as Irishtown July 25, 1851, and September 24, 1873, was changed to its present title. The following have been the postmasters: James Miller, 1851; Robert Miller, 1853. James Long, 1854; David Hosack, 1858; Marshall Long, 1860; Mary E. Long, 1864; Robert McKee, 1865; Joseph Breckenridge, 1867; Joshua S. Hammond, 1869; William H. Pardoe, 1870; George Moore, 1872; Charles M. Derickson, 1873.

Perrine was established February 16, 1833, and has had the following postmasters: William H. Perrine, 1833; Jesse M. Perrine, 1836; Enoch Perrine, 1842; Jesse M. Perrine, 1845; Enoch Perrine, 1854; John R. Forest, 1862; Albert G. Egbert, 1863; L. F. Egbert, 1865; Bennett Perrine, 1868; Daniel Nelson, 1869; T. D. Mackay, 1870; Bennett Perrine, 1870; M. L. Zahner, 1871; William Trevitt, 1873; George W. Worrell, 1878; Nancy Thompson, 1882; J. H. Hamilton, 1886.

Pleasant was established January 15, 1872, and discontinued April 11, 1886. Its postmaster was William Jamison, Jr.

Pymatuning was established July 31, 1839, and discontinued April 24, 1856. Its postmasters were: Renselaer Root, 1839; Michael Byerly, Jr., 1853; David Follett, 1854.

Salem was established March 6, 1832, and discontinued April 15, 1864. Its postmasters were: William Leech, 1832; Adam Thompson, 1845; John Reznor, 1846; A. C. Riley, 1853; John A. Clark, 1853; Aaron C. Riley, 1858; Obadiah B. Baker, 1861.

Sandy Lake was established as Brownsville, January 30, 1833, and was changed to its present name November 16, 1868. Its successive postmasters have been: Thomas J. Brown, 1833; William C. Bogart, 1836; Alexander Brown, 1839; John W. Montgomery, 1843; John P. Vath, 1845; Charles J. Glenn, 1850; J. Peter Vath, 1853; James F. Brown, 1854; Alex. Brown, 1862; Austin Niles, 1866; Charles A. Bligh, 1870; Alex. Brown, Sr., 1871; James F. Johnston, 1872; Calvin Carver, 1885; J. F. Rayen, 1885; Will T. McBurney, 1888.

Sharon was established August 11, 1819, and has had the following postmasters: Elias Jones, 1819; Thomas J. Porter, 1837; Conrad G. Carver, 1841; John E. Hull, 1845; Robert A. McCleery, 1846; William N. Reno, 1849; Archibald Sinclair, 1850; Oliver H. P. Goodwin, 1853; Abner Applegate, 1856; Wash C. Malin, 1861; Lester M. Williams, 1863; Calvin W. Ray, 1879; Michael Carroll, 1887; J. J. Stitt, 1888.

Sharpsville was established as Sharpsville Furnace March 23, 1864, and was changed to Sharpsville February 21, 1871. Its postmasters have been:

William T. McKee, 1864; Jonas J. Pierce, 1866; Samuel Dunham, 1871; Willis W. Kitch, 1885.

Sheakleyville was established as Culbertsons June 16, 1830; changed to Exchangeville January 28, 1850, and to its present name December 22, 1853. Its successive postmasters have been: Joseph Culbertson, 1830; William Furguson, 1840; Adam Weir, 1841; John W. Sheakley, 1843; William McNamara, 1847; William K. Fulton, James Dunn, 1853; William McNamara, 1861; William E. Brown, 1863; Andrew Mills, 1866; Alex. McCoy, 1869; Mary E. McCoy, 1869.

Stoneboro was established April 4, 1868, and has had the following postmasters: Robert P. Cann, 1868; Samuel A. Wilson, 1874; Robert P. Cann, 1876; John P. Hines, 1885.

Transfer was established January 2, 1866, and its postmasters have been: James D. Morris, 1866; Samuel M. McClellan, 1867; George Heile, 1885.

Valley was established February 15, 1853, and discontinued March 21, 1885. John S. King was the only postmaster.

Western Reserve was established May 5, 1836, and discontinued August 28, 1841. Its successive postmasters were: I. R. Sankey, 1836; David Sankey, 1840; Andrew B. Allen, 1840.

West Middlesex was established August 30, 1839, and has had the following postmasters: Robert B. Young, 1839; William G. Henderson, 1845; Jacob Brinker, 1849; John W. Veach, 1849; Louesa Canon, 1856; George W. Veach, 1857; Horatio N. Warren, 1866; Henry H. Newkirk, 1866; Horatio N. Warren, 1866; Henry H. Newkirk, 1867; Horatio N. Warren, 1868; William Jones, 1876; Benjamin J. Haywood, 1877; Albert E. Randall, 1885.

West Salem was established August 11, 1851, and discontinued November 4, 1875. Its postmasters were: James W. Mossman, 1851; John S. Mossman, 1855; Cynthia Judy, 1873; David Fratschen, 1875.

Wheatland was established as Wheatland Furnace July 15, 1864, and changed to Wheatland November 8, 1872. Its successive postmasters have been: John G. Walker, 1864; Jacob A. Breneman, 1871; Charles H. Small, 1871; John E. Hillier, 1872; Anna E. Shaffer, 1886.

Wheeler was established July 26, 1871, and has had the following postmasters: Samuel S. Sample, 1871; Thomas J. Marshall, 1874; Charles H. Sargent, 1876; David W. Sample, 1878; William H. Swogger, 1884; William Jamison, Jr., 1886.

Willow Brook was established May 4, 1855, and discontinued December 9, 1856. William W. Pool was the postmaster.

Worth was established July 5, 1848. Its successive postmasters have been: Israel Garretson, 1848; John V. Hays, 1848; William Gallagher, 1849; Thomas Jones, 1861; Robert Gallagher, 1867; Henry H. Byers, 1869; Robert S. Allen, 1874; Henry H. Byers, 1875; Rebecca Jones, 1886.

Post-offices existing at the present time in Mercer Co.: Balm, Carlton, Centretown, Clark, Clark's Mills, Five Points, Fredonia, Greenville, Grove City, Hadley, Harthegig, Hazzard, Henderson, Hermitage, Hill, Hoagland, Indian Run, Jackson Centre, Jamestown, Kennard, Kile, Kilgore, Kremis, Leech's Corners, Leesburgh, London, Lutton, Mercer, Millbrook, Milledgeville, Neshannock, New Hamburg, New Lebanon, New Vernon, North Liberty, North Sandy, North's Mills, Osborn, Otter Creek, Pardoe, Perrine, Sandy Lake, Sharon, Sharpville, Sheakleyville, Stoneboro, Transfer, West Middlesex, Wheatland, Wheeler, Worth.

CHAPTER VI.

IRON, STEEL AND COAL INDUSTRIES—PIONEER FURNACES OF MERCER COUNTY—CLAY—WEST MIDDLESEX—OREGON—BIG BEND—ESTHER—GREENVILLE—HAMBURG—SHARON—SHARPSVILLE—MAZEPPA—PRESENT IRON AND STEEL INTERESTS—GREENVILLE ROLLING MILLS—FURNACES IN SHARPSVILLE—IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRIES OF SHARON—IRON STATISTICS FOR 1887—A QUESTION OF CONTROVERSY—COAL INTERESTS OF THE COUNTY—FIRST COAL DISCOVERED AND USED—OTHER EARLY BANKS—GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE COAL INDUSTRY IN THE VICINITY OF SHARON AND WEST MIDDLESEX—DAILY OUTPUT IN 1864 AND 1865—MINES NEAR STONEBORO, PARDOE AND GROVE CITY—OUTPUT FOR 1887—PRODUCT NOT REPORTED.

THE industries or occupations of mankind are usually classified under the head of agriculture, mining, manufactures and commerce. To these might be added, to represent the present condition of things, the professions, day labor, mercantile occupations, politicians and office-holders. In this article attention will be paid to only two distinct heads—iron and steel enterprises and coal mining. The development of the iron interests of the county is comparatively recent. In the town of Mercer is a frame building which was erected by Mr. Amberson in 1804. The weather-boarding was split out by the process of riving, and the nails were all wrought nails—that is, nails that were made from bar iron by the use of the hammer in the blacksmith's hand. All such iron had to be packed into the county from afar, the native ore not having been discovered or put to practical use at that time. In the *Western Press* of November 13, 1846, occurs this local editorial note: "A friend informed us last evening that the light of ten furnaces could be seen from the cupola of the court-house." These ten furnaces are thus specified by Mr. Francis Allen, of Hickory Township, a gentleman most thoroughly informed relative to the coal and iron interests of the county:

1. *Clay Furnace*, two and a half miles southeast of Clarksville, built by Vincent & Himrod.
2. *West Middlesex Furnace*, West Middlesex, built by Sennett, Clark & Co.
3. *Oregon Furnace*, two miles west of Mercer, built by Alexander Hutchinson & Co.
4. *Big Bend Furnace*, Big Bend, built by John King and James McFarland.
5. *Esther Furnace*, Greenville, built by Himrod, Woodworth & Co.
6. *Greenville Furnace*, Greenville, built by Power, Waugh & Reed.
7. *Hamburg Furnace*, Hamburg, built by Mills & Lowry.
8. *Sharon Furnace*, one mile north of Sharon, built by Shoenberger, Agnew & Co.
9. *Sharpsville Furnace*, Sharpsville, built by Joseph and John McClure and Vincent & Himrod.
10. *Mazeppa Furnace*, one mile east of Mercer, built by Garrett, McGaw & Co.

From this enumeration it will be seen that *Clay Furnace* is the pioneer of the kind in Mercer County. It was built by B. B. Vincent and David Himrod, of Erie, under the firm name of Vincent & Himrod, in the spring of 1845. Francis Allen came from Erie in February of the foregoing year, and acted as

their manager in its construction and operation. It was a small furnace, eight foot-bosh and forty-five feet high. It was built for the purpose of working native ore with charcoal, and produced seven gross tons of pig iron per day—a wonder to the people. The name, *Clay Furnace*, was given to the plant in honor of Kentucky's eloquent statesman, Henry Clay. It has already been stated that Mr. Allen, now of Hickory Township (Hermitage Post-office), was general manager. Carson Davis came from Erie two months later than Mr. Allen, and was employed as founder, which position he held about a year, when he removed to Sharon Furnace, and occupied a similar position there. In the spring of 1848 he returned to Clay Furnace, and occupied his old place for several years, when he bought a farm, distant about a mile from the furnace. On it he is still living.

Clay Furnace was put in blast July 19, 1845, using charcoal and native ore. Vincent & Himrod continued to run the furnace until 1851, when they sold it to the Sharon Iron Company. This company finally sold it to individual stockholders of said company, who were organized under the style of the Iron Mountain Furnace Company about 1854. In 1861 they abandoned it, selling the whole plant to Francis Allen for \$5,000, who sold it out by tid-bits, thus saving himself financially. This furnace could not compete successfully with other establishments along the lines of communication. At present scarcely a vestige of the old pioneer remains to tell its interesting history.

The *West Middlesex Furnace* was built in 1845, and went into blast September 15 of that year, the projectors being Sennett, Clark & Co. After a short time the Buffalo Engine Company was accepted as a partner, being represented by Horatio N. Warren. This firm continued until 1854, when Warren bought the Buffalo Engine Company's interest. The firm of Sennett & Warren (other parties having previously dropped out) continued until 1858, when it failed. G. W. Tift, of Buffalo, bought the plant, which he sold in September, 1859, to Mr. Ely, of Rochester, N. Y. He ran the institution a year, and likewise failed. It then passed into the hands of H. B. Tuttle, of Cleveland, who, after a year, sold it to Martin B. Wilson, by whom it was sold to William Jones, of Greenville, in whose hands it died about 1875. It was torn down, and the material sold to various parties.

It is not known when Oregon Furnace started, although one authority fixes it as early as 1839. This is doubtless a mistake, if authorities can be believed as to the origin of Clay Furnace. It was the property of several firms, but never paid heavy dividends.

Big Bend Furnace was started in 1846, by McFarland & King. On the 1st of April, 1850, they announced that they had erected a foundry in connection with their blast furnace, and were "ready to fill all orders from a needle to an anchor." They exchanged castings for wheat, rye, corn, oats, bacon, etc. They were enterprising men, and did a general shipping business on the canal. McFarland died, and business was continued a few years by King. When mineral coal was introduced, he found the business unprofitable, and abandoned the furnace.

The *Esther Furnace* at Greenville was built in 1846 by Power, Waugh & Reed. After a time these gentlemen sold to Messrs. Stewart, States & Co., who had also purchased the Greenville furnace. After a number of unsuccessful attempts to produce iron at a profit, the business was abandoned, and to-day no traces of the old building are to be seen.

The *Greenville Furnace* was built in 1846 by Vincent, Himrod & Woodworth. Joseph Woodworth was the manager. It ran a few years, and failed because its management did not return profitable results. It was then sold to

Gen. Irvine, of Centre County, and three of his brothers. Lot Irvine was the manager, but the General furnished the "sinews of war" for the business. As long as he did this business seemed to be prosperous. Failing to do it, business lagged, and Lot, the manager, becoming greatly discouraged, committed suicide by hanging himself. This circumstance and general business depression soon led to the abandonment of the enterprise.

Hamburg Furnace was built by Mills & Lowry about the same time as the one at Big Bend. It did not prove remunerative, and was soon sold out by the sheriff, and its site is even a matter of conjecture, all vestiges having been removed.

Sharon Furnace, located nearly midway between Sharpsville and Sharon, on the line of the Erie & Pittsburgh Railroad, east of the Shenango River, was built in 1846 by the firm of Shoenberger, Agnew & Co. The firm embraced Dr. Peter Shoenberger, David Agnew, George S. King and W. W. Bell, by whom it was conjointly operated until 1852, when the senior partner, having previously secured the interests of King and Bell, purchased the right of David Agnew, and thus became sole proprietor. He continued business for a year, and then suspended operations for two years. After the death of Dr. Shoenberger the plant became the property of Boyce, Rawle & Co. The stack, 12x60, was rebuilt in 1882, and adapted to the burning of coke and the smelting of Lake Superior hematite. Originally coke and charcoal were consumed in smelting native ores, producing about 1,200 tons of pig metal annually, and employing fifteen men. The present annual capacity is about 25,000 net tons. Until his election to the national House of Representatives, Norman Hall was manager. In July, 1888, J. J. Spearman, of Sharon, and Col. James Collord, of Pittsburgh, leased the plant. The firm of Spearman, Collord & Co. fitted up the property in first-class order, changed the name of the brand from "Sharon" to "Vernon," and began operations September 25, 1888, with the brightest prospects of future success.

The Sharpsville Furnace was built in 1846 by Vincent, Himrod and Joseph and John McClure, under the firm name of Vincent, Himrod & Co. It was then called the "Blanche Furnace." It was built larger than the Clay furnace, being ten feet bosh and forty-eight feet high. Joseph McClure was its manager. The furnace ran for several years, and was then closed until 1853, when it was bought by David and John P. Agnew. They ran it two blasts, when it failed, and passed into the hands of Gen. James Pierce, who took it in payment of a coal debt. He refitted the furnace, supplying modern conveniences and making it one of the best in the Shenango Valley. It resumed operations in 1859, with John J. Spearman as manager. Mercer County block coal and Lake Superior ore were used, and it is claimed that then for the first time in Mercer County a distinctive red short iron was successfully manufactured. In 1862 Jonas J. Pierce became manager of this furnace, and the firm of James Pierce & Sons was subsequently formed. In 1870 the furnace was rebuilt, except the old stone stack, and in 1882 the latter was torn down and its place taken by a new one of modern construction, thirteen foot bosh and sixty-five feet high, which was blown in October 15, 1882. The annual capacity of the Sharpsville furnace is 30,000 tons of pig iron. The present firm is composed of Walter Pierce, Frank Pierce and James B. Pierce, with the last mentioned as manager of the furnace.

Mazepa Furnace met the fate of all the others that went down under the fruitless effort to manufacture the native ore profitably. It was operated by John J. Spearman from 1853 to 1859, but with all his well-known energy and experience he could not operate it on a paying basis.

Of the ten furnaces mentioned only the Sharon and Sharpsville are still in existence, and they because of the business transformations through which they have passed, and the great improvements made in the cheaper manufacture of pig metal from Lake Superior ores. Most, if not all, of these furnaces were built against elevated ground, for the purpose and convenience of handling the stock from the top yard, as hoists were not then in use. The stacks were massive stone structures from foundation to tunnel head. These have been succeeded by the modern column and casing stack.

The present manufacturing interests of Mercer County, as connected with iron and steel, are confined to the Shenango Valley, and are limited to the towns of Greenville, Sharpsville, Sharon, Wheatland and West Middlesex. In this order we shall speak of them in this chapter, excepting the two last mentioned, which we have placed in the respective histories of those boroughs.

Greenville Rolling Mills.—In 1871 an association consisting of J. M. Mordock, Luther McGilvray, S. P. Thompson and James M. Ewing was formed. The same year they erected on their site of twenty acres lying between the E. & P. and the N. Y. P. & O. Railroads, half a mile south of Greenville, a mill 165x130, and ten tenement houses for their employes. The mill contained ten boiling and two heating furnaces, with three trains of rolls propelled by an engine. It made hoop and bar iron, and an improved car-link and pin. The first year's operation gave employment to fifty-five hands and produced about 2,000 tons. Many changes have taken place in ownership. The plant now has twenty-six single puddling furnaces, four heating furnaces and three trains of rolls, with an annual capacity of 12,000 net tons. The mills are operated by P. L. Kimberly & Co., of Sharon.

SHARPSVILLE.

The history of the Sharpsville furnace has already been given in the preceding part of this chapter.

Claire Furnace.—In 1868-69 Gen. James Pierce, of Sharpsville, and William L. Scott, of Erie, built the Mount Hickory furnaces, Nos. 1 and 2. They were built of brick and stone, in the most approved style, upon cast-iron columns. In 1886 these were taken down, and instead thereof one stack fifteen and one-half foot bosh and seventy-five feet high was erected. Like all others it uses the Lake Superior ore, and produces Bessemer and foundry pig iron. The annual capacity is 40,000 net tons. The organization consists as follows: M. A. Hanna, chairman; A. C. Saunders, treasurer, and A. M. Robbins, secretary and general manager at Cleveland. Josiah Robbins is the superintendent at Sharpsville.

Florence Furnace, under the proprietorship of the Henderson Iron Company, has one stack sixty feet high and twelve foot bosh. It was erected as the Allen furnace, and subsequently called the Henderson furnace, by Henderson, Allen & Co., in 1868. It was put in blast in October of that year, and remodeled in 1882. It produces Bessemer, foundry and mill pig iron, having an annual capacity of 18,000 net tons.

The Douglas Furnaces.—In 1869 Jonas J. Pierce purchased fifty acres of land on the southwest suburb of Sharpsville, on the line of the Erie & Pittsburgh Railroad. In 1870 the firm of Pierce & Kelly was organized, and furnace No. 1 built, with a stack fifty feet high and an eleven-foot bosh, and put in blast in March, 1871. The following year (1872) Gen. Pierce and son, Wallace, obtained an interest in the firm, which then became Pierce, Kelly & Co. Furnace No. 2 was erected the same year, the stack being sixty feet high and fifteen-foot bosh, and blown in February, 1873. In 1879 No. 1 was

rebuilt and enlarged to a fifteen-foot bosh and sixty-foot stack, and in 1881 No. 2 was likewise enlarged. The Douglas was the pioneer of the upper furnaces. Bessemer, foundry and forge pig metal are the products. The individual members of the firm are Jonas J. Pierce, George D. Kelly and Wallace Pierce, with Mr. Kelly as general manager.

Mabel Furnaces, owned by Perkins & Co., limited, have two stacks, each sixty-five feet high, and a bosh of fourteen feet. No. 1 was built in 1872 by J. W. Ormsby & Sons. No. 2 was built in 1880. Both were rebuilt in 1883. They use as fuel block coal and coke, and have an annual capacity of about 35,000 net tons of foundry and Bessemer pig iron. The management consists of Simon Perkins, Jr., chairman and manager; L. C. Hanna, secretary and treasurer. M. A. Hanna & Co., of Cleveland, are selling agents.

Spearman Furnaces, owned and operated by the Spearman Iron Company, were built in 1872. There are two stacks, each sixty-three feet high and having fourteen foot bosh. No. 1 was blown in January 15, 1873, and No. 2, September 20, 1875. They were remodeled in 1882 and 1885, respectively. Three Whitwell hot-blast stoves are in use. The fuel consists of coke, and the product is foundry pig iron, made from Lake Superior ore. J. J. Spearman, of Sharon, organized the company, and superintended the erection of the furnaces, and has ever since been the general manager.

In 1869 Gemmill & Hawthorn started a boiler factory in Sharpsville to do all kinds of work belonging to that industry. It has served a valuable purpose in the community.

SHARON.

Sharon has been the great manufacturing center of the county, its interests being more diversified than those of Sharpsville, though not so extensive in particular directions.

The Sharon Iron Company.—One of the first citizens of the Shenango Valley to take a lively interest in the manufacture of iron was Gen. Joel B. Curtis, of Sharon. He had formerly been a leading business man at Mercer, but removed to Sharon before it was a place of any prominence, and became active in its development. He continued to reside there until the time of his death, August 27, 1862. In another part of this volume will be found a sketch of his career. Early in the forties Gen. Curtis, then a heavy coal dealer, conceived the idea of developing the iron interests of the county. This idea, however, did not materialize until 1850, when a stock company, with a capital of \$20,000, was formed, and Gen. Curtis was chosen president. It was known as the "Sharon Iron Company," and its first purpose was to establish a foundry on a large scale. Gen. Curtis was authorized, in order to secure reliable information upon the business, to visit the principal cities where such work was being executed. He went to Buffalo, Albany and other important cities in the execution of his mission.

About this time some difficulty arose in the mills at Pittsburgh. Many of the skilled workmen were desirous of uniting their forces, and becoming manufacturers themselves. Gen. Curtis regarded this a favorable opportunity, and cultivated the acquaintanceship of the Pittsburgh operatives. The sequel was the securing of their co-operation in the Sharon enterprise. The iron workers took stock, and the charter was so modified as to include a rolling-mill within its scope. The works were erected before the close of the year 1850, but did not go into operation until 1851. In addition to these works, the company also erected dwellings for their hands, which fact gave a wonderful impetus to the growth of the town. The iron mill ran until 1855,

when it closed. In the following year a new company took charge of the plant and fitted it up for the manufacture of steel from raw ore. This experiment was prosecuted without adequate success until the fall of 1857, when the works were again closed until 1861, when the plant was bought by Gen. Curtis, and by him sold to William Coleman, James Westerman, C. B. Wick, Jr., and P. W. Keller, who reopened the works. In 1865 Coleman and Wick disposed of their interests, and C. H. Buhl, C. H. Andrews, W. J. Hitchcock, P. W. Keller and James Westerman became the owners, and the name was changed to the "Westerman Iron Company." The furnace was built by this company in 1865-66, and they operated the works until March, 1874, when Mr. Westerman sold his interest to his partners. From 1865 to 1874 Mr. Westerman had the full management, and carried on the business very successfully. On the first of April, 1882, C. H. Buhl became sole owner of the plant, and no change has since occurred. It is the largest single plant in Mercer County, and furnishes employment to nearly 700 hands. F. H. Buhl is manager, and David Adams secretary and treasurer. Under Mr. Buhl's management many improvements have been made, and every department of the works brought to the highest state of efficiency.

In connection with the iron interests, this company, in 1862, built a railway from their works to a coal field belonging to them, at Brookfield, Ohio, a distance of three miles. This field, embracing some 2,000 acres, yielded an output of some 500 tons daily, involving in prosperous times the employment of 400 men. The company has also operated, besides the Brier Hill block coal at Brookfield, the Home Coal Bank, with a capacity of 300 tons daily. In 1876 the company established what is known as the Sharon Iron Works store, on State Street, where an extensive trade is carried on, not only with the operatives, but with citizens generally.

The Atlantic Iron Works began in 1867, under the management and proprietorship of Alexander, Ashton & Co. When first started they consisted of four boiling furnaces, one heating furnace and eighteen nail machines, with a capacity of eight tons of muck bar iron per day. In 1868 P. L. Kimberly bought an interest and the firm was known as Kimberly, Ashton & Co. Various improvements were made up to February 21, 1871, when Col. James Carnes bought Ashton's interest. The firm name then was Kimberly, Carnes & Co., and so continued for more than ten years, when Carnes sold his interest to Kimberly and retired from the business. The firm name has been continued to the present day as P. L. Kimberly & Co., the individual partners being P. L. Kimberly, T. M. Sweeney, E. Roberts, R. F. Wolfkill and William Roberts.

In 1869 Samuel Kimberly & Co. built near the rolling-mill the Keel Ridge blast furnace, which has the capacity of producing thirty-five tons of pig iron daily. This firm was known under the designation of the Keel Ridge Iron Company. In 1873 the firm of Kimberly, Carnes & Co. bought this furnace and added it to their mill, and it is yet operated in connection therewith. The Atlantic Works have thirty-two puddling furnaces, eight heating furnaces, six trains of rolls and forty nail machines. They use natural gas for fuel, and produce bar, plate, hoop and rod iron, and nails.

The Stewart Iron Works, under the ownership of the Stewart Iron Company, limited, date their origin in 1870, when they were established by the Otis Iron Company. Two years later the firm was changed to the Stewart Iron Company; and again on the 20th of June, 1877, the Stewart Iron Company, limited. The organization embraced David Stewart, of New York, chairman; Fayette Brown, general agent, and Harvey H. Brown, assistant general agent. To these are now added Theodore F. Hicks, secretary, New

York, and Gardner P. Lloyd, treasurer, New York. The two Browns are located in Cleveland. Hon. Samuel McClure is the general manager of the works. The plant occupies thirty acres of ground. Four acres are covered by the mill and furnaces, and the remainder by dwellings to accommodate the families of employes. The buildings consist of the rolling-mill, 60x336 feet in dimensions, machine shop, two casting houses, large stock house, office and furnaces. The furnace is double, one stack being sixty-five and the other seventy feet in height, with boshes twelve and two-thirds and thirteen and two-thirds feet respectively. The full capacity of the two furnaces is about 62,000 net tons, but the average annual output is 55,000 net tons per year. Lake Superior ore is consumed, with coke manufactured by the company at their own coke works, at Uniontown, Fayette County, where they have 120 ovens, employing 120 hands.

The Sharon Iron and Brass Foundry was erected in 1872 by J. W. Evans, Joseph King, Dr. J. M. Irvine and others. It continued to run until the spring of 1876, when financial stringency compelled it to suspend. It was known as the "Valley Iron Works," and stood in the south part of town, opposite the office of the Stewart Iron Works. The building is unused, being the property of Ruff & Irvine, of Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Shenango Machine Works, limited, are owned by Daniel Eagan, Frank Buhl, Joseph Riddle and Samuel McClure. The works were formerly conducted by William McGilvray & Co., by whom it was purchased in 1854. At that time it was a woolen factory, but was changed at once to a foundry and machine shop, known as the Sharon foundry. Mr. McGilvray carried on the business successfully until his death, July 5, 1877. In March, 1881, Daniel Eagan and Samuel McClure purchased the property, and in 1883 the present company was organized, with a capital of \$40,000. The plant occupies three acres, on which are erected the buildings, seven in number. The foundry is commodious, being a brick structure 50x80, with a wing 30x30. The machine and pattern shop is a large building, originally put up for a woolen-mill. It is three stories high, and is 34x80 feet. The pattern house is a one-story building, 30x50 feet. The officers are Frank Buhl, president, and Daniel Eagan, secretary, treasurer and general manager.

The Sharon Steel Casting Company, Frank Buhl, president; Samuel McClure, vice-president; Daniel Eagan, secretary and general manager; John Forker, treasurer; B. F. Watkins, superintendent; and selling agent, S. P. Davidson, 117 Monroe Street, Chicago, was organized in February, 1887. The commodious works, located on the northern limits of the town, were erected the same year, and the first steel was made on the 26th of August. The equipment consists of one fifteen-ton Siemens-Martin open hearth furnace. The product is steel castings of all kinds, the annual capacity being 10,000 net tons. This is the only steel plant in Mercer County. Though its history is yet limited, it is safe to say it is turning out the finest quality of steel castings, and its product is second to none.

Sharon Boiler Works.—This industry was started in 1868 by S. Runser, William McGilvray, and William McGilvray & Co., with a capital of \$5,000. Several years afterward R. G. Morrison bought Runser's interest, and the firm became R. G. Morrison & Co. It so remained until 1878, when the business was incorporated under the laws of the State as the Sharon Boiler Works Company, limited, with a capital stock of \$16,000. The organization consists of P. L. Kimberly, president; D. R. Shiras, treasurer, and R. G. Morrison, secretary and general manager.

Sharon Stove Works, R. A. Duncan & Co., proprietors, began to build their

structure in the fall of 1883, and commenced active operations in January following. The town donated a tract of land and \$10,000. The firm opened with about forty hands. The specialty was cooking and heating stoves. The works continued to run without interruption until November, 1887, never missing a pay-day. They then closed owing to the stringency of money affairs, P. L. Kimberly having closed a court judgment against the firm. Business has since been resumed, and the works are in active operation.

There is a small wire nail factory now operated by Henry Tresise. It was established as a tuyere factory in 1871, and has since been in successful operation. In 1887 Mr. Tresise began the manufacture of wire nails.

In 1874 Messrs. McGilvray, Blount, Fisher & Co., established a furnace for the manufacture of iron from a certain kind of slag. Coke was the fuel used. The experiment proved quite successful, the daily output reaching some ten tons.

The Chain Factory, owned and operated by Victor Doutreville, was established by that gentleman in the spring of 1887. It is located immediately east of the E. & P. R. R. depot, and consists of a one-story frame building, fitted up with modern appliances for the manufacture of chain. Mr. Doutreville has built up a prosperous business, and gives steady employment to quite a number of hands.*

Iron Statistics for 1887.—The production of iron and steel in Mercer County for the year 1887, as we learn by a private letter from James M. Swank, general manager of the American Iron and Steel Association, of Philadelphia, was as follows: Pig iron, 279,236 net tons, or 249,318 gross tons. Rolled iron, including plate and sheet iron and a small quantity of iron rails, 47,519 net tons, or 42,428 gross tons. Nails, 66,625 kegs of 100 pounds each. Of this quantity, 25,882 kegs were made of steel. There are in the county seventeen blast furnaces, six rolling-mills and one open hearth steel casting plant. Of the rolling-mills, two make muck bar and blooms only, which are not included in the rolled iron production just given. From the day that Mr. Amberson made his hand wrought nails at Mercer, in 1804, to the year 1887, great changes and progress in domestic industries have been effected.

A Question of Controversy.—As stated in the early part of this chapter, the first furnaces were fed with charcoal and consumed the native ore of the county. Now either coke or natural gas is the fuel, and Lake Superior ore is the material mainly used in the manufacture of all kinds of iron. The question which has aroused considerable interest and been the cause of no small amount of controversy is: *What furnace is entitled to the credit of first successfully using Lake Superior ore, and to what person or persons is the honor to be awarded?* The furnaces contesting for the honor are Sharpsville and Clay furnace, and the persons are David and J. P. Agnew and Francis Allen. By the former it is maintained that they worked the ore at the Sharpsville furnace successfully as early as 1853, while the latter maintains that it was not worked successfully until it was done in the Clay furnace after it was remodeled in October, 1856.

The whole controversy depends, it seems, upon what is meant by *working ore successfully*. After reading the articles published in 1877 in the *Sharpsville Advertiser* by Messrs. Allen and Agnew, we have concluded that the term *success* must be defined to solve the difficulty. Certain things were conceded, however.

1. Lake Superior was first used in the Sharpsville furnace, thirty tons in 1853.

*For iron industries of West Middlesex and Wheatland see chapter on those boroughs.

2. It was subsequently used at Clay furnace. The result we shall allow to be expressed by Mr. Allen in his reply to Mr. Agnew:

“As stated in a former article, we wish to accord to Mr. Agnew all honor for having worked thirty tons of Lake Superior ore mixed with native ore, and that, too, before any Lake Superior ore had ever been received at Clay furnace, even if it did take six days. And we now say that if it had taken six months to get this trifling amount through their furnace, we would still be willing to give them all praise for having done it. We spent three years at Clay furnace experimenting with lake ore, and notwithstanding the fact that during the whole of that time we succeeded much better than Mr. Agnew ever did at Sharpsville, we never worked it successfully until the fall of 1856.”

Mr. Agnew claims that the fact that some of the iron made from the Lake Superior ore was afterward wrought into bars, nails, etc., at Sharon was evidence of the success claimed for the experiment. Success, then, might not be accepted as success now; but success, so he maintains, is a relative term.

The whole question, then, is one of *success*. Whether Lake Superior ore was worked *successfully* at Sharpsville in 1853 or not, it is very certain that it is worked there successfully at the *present time*.

COAL INTERESTS OF THE COUNTY.

The coal of the county has been, and is now, one of its important products. A beneficent Providence, during the carboniferous age of the world, while dense forests covered the earth, among whose shady jungles crept huge reptiles, and through whose branches sported mighty pterodactyls, and while the atmosphere was heavily charged with carbonic acid gas, had in view the well-being of man, the mighty “lord of creation,” and provided, in rich abundance, a fuel that could never be exhausted. He stored, within the bowels of mother earth the means by which his food could be cooked and his hearth-stone made cheerful. He who can study carefully this beautiful provision and not feel deeply grateful, is lacking the primary elements of appreciation.

The coal districts of Mercer County seem to be three in number, viz.: 1. Those of the valley of the Shenango and its tributaries. 2. Those of the Wolf Creek region. 3. Those of the Big Sandy region. While this division may seem to be a little arbitrary, it will answer our purpose for what is to be presented touching this important interest of the county.

The question is frequently asked—*Who discovered the first coal in Mercer County?* It is now known that citizens came from Trumbull County, Ohio, and obtained, on the farm now owned by Peter Simpkins, in the southwest part of West Salem Township, coal for blacksmithing purposes, as early as the settlements were made in that region, which occurred at the close of the last and opening of the present century. The coal was found cropping out from the rocks along the bluff of a small run. The coal has been regularly worked ever since, and furnishes a fine quality of the black diamonds. At present the mines are operated by the sons of Mr. Simpkins. In 1833-34 Joseph Loutzenhiser, residing northwest of Greenville, put down a shaft on the farm of Samuel Cannon. A shaft was put down about the same time on the Cossitt farm, southwest of Greenville. Early in 1835 croppings of coal were found near Sharon, on the lands afterward owned by Gen. Curtis. What is true of these persons is doubtless true of others—they used coal found near at hand, and made no fuss about it.

Mercer County block coal is peculiar in its formation, being wholly unlike the black diamonds of the Pittsburgh region. It is described as possessing a

“laminated structure, splitting into sheets, and is very difficult to break on the opposite of the lamina. The faces of the layers are often covered with a soft, dead, carbonaceous material, like charcoal, and the whole seam throughout is marked by alternate layers of dead and bright looking coal. In the act of combustion it neither smells nor changes form. In the furnace the blocks retain their shape until they fall to ashes.” The characteristic qualities possessed made it specially valuable in the manufacture of pig iron. For a long time it was used just as taken from the mines, and its use has only been supplanted by the cheap delivery of coke and natural gas at the furnaces.

The coal in the vicinity of Sharon was discovered in 1835. It is presumed that this means that it was found in paying quantities and subsequently opened up for inspection. It is claimed that Isaac Patterson found traces of coal as early as 1810, not a mile from the borough; but it never availed anything practically. The mines were, soon after discovery, opened on the lands owned by Gen. Curtis; and Charles Meek, who died at Sharon in May, 1876, was, by virtue of previous experience, called upon to take supervision. George Boyce, soon afterward, became associated with Gen. Curtis. Coal was easily obtained, but its use, at first, was only for home consumption. People were so accustomed to use wood as fuel that they were slow to substitute such a substance as coal. Then, too, the means for consuming it had to be invented, the ordinary fire hearths and cooking and heating stoves being ill adapted to the newly introduced fuel. Coal had to create its friends, and all the means for mining, transporting and consuming itself. This required time.

Prior to the completion of the Beaver & Erie Canal, the means of transportation were so imperfect that the coal mined had to go begging for a market. The construction of that medium of communication, however, gave an outlet to trade, and greatly stimulated this important industry. Shipments were made in all directions, at first with small profits, but finally with satisfactory terms to both capital and labor. The completion of the various railroads of the county, and especially those through the Shenango Valley, greatly stimulated its production and distribution.

In 1844 William Fruit, of Clarksville, a pioneer in the coal business, made his first shipment to Erie. In digging his coal he substituted mules for dogs in hauling coal from his mines, making so much of an innovation upon the plan used at the Curtis bank at Sharon. Loading a canal boat, whose capacity was twenty-seven tons, he started for Erie with the first load of coal that had passed along the canal to that place. One of his three hands that accompanied him was Capt. Gregory, now of Mercer. He was disappointed on reaching the place. His *new fuel* was not in demand. He had to consume tons in experiments to convince people that it would burn, and was superior to wood for cooking and heating purposes. This all involved time and money. Despairing of success, Mr. Fruit was on the eve of dumping his cargo into the lake and returning home in disgust. At that moment Rufus S. Reed, a large shareholder in the canal, took an interest in the cargo and bought it at \$2 per ton, giving his note therefor at sixty days. Mr. Fruit had the paper discounted and returned to his home, after an absence of six weeks, rich in experience but poor in purse. The debit side of his loss and gain account was the larger.

The Strawbridge brothers, of Sharon, had, as early as 1840, discovered coal on their land. A year or two later they made developments, built tramways and shutes to the canal, and made shipments. At first their experience was unsatisfactory, but they persevered, and conquered.

In the spring of 1847 Gen. James Pierce located at Clarksville, and formed a

partnership with Luke Cutler in purchasing an interest in the Montgomery coal mines. After exhausting those lands, he leased others at Mount Hickory (subsequently his home) and opened up mines. He constructed a "tram-way" to the canal. These mines, worked from 1851 to 1871, when they were exhausted, proved to be very valuable. He opened and worked various banks at different places: The Phillips bank near Mount Hickory, in partnership with John Phillips, in 1855; the Hofius bank in 1860; the Oakland coal mines in 1863, his partner being William L. Scott, of Erie; the Neshannock mines in 1864; other mines near Oakland in 1872, his associates being P. Metcalf and the Frampton Brothers; besides several in Lawrence County. In all these operations his practical judgment and energy made him very successful. We can simply refer to other mines that were opened during this coal period.

Rev. George McCleery began coal operating in 1848, and was engaged in the business up to a recent date.

Douglas' Drift was opened for home use, on the farm of Samuel Douglas, in 1848. It subsequently became a good bank, but is now defunct.

Wilson & Oxey opened a bank on the Koonce farm in 1852. It was soon abandoned.

Mount Carbon Coal Bank.—In 1856 A. L. Crawford, now of New Castle, sank a shaft on the farm of Hon. M. C. Trout, in Hickory Township. It was exhausted in 1867-68. A large supply of coal was taken out, and drawn by horses on a tram-way to Sharon for shipment.

Rankin Bank was opened in 1856, on the farm of Jacob Hann. It was operated by Curtis & Rawle until exhausted in 1868.

Moorfield Bank, sunk in 1857 by T. J. Porter and Henry Forker, was exhausted in 1868. It was on the farm of Henry Love.

Caster Bank, opened by Porter, Forker & Co. in 1858, on the farm of A. Y. Eberhart. They sold it to New Castle parties, who worked it until it was exhausted in 1864.

Ormsby Works No. 1, by Enoch Filer, for J. W. Ormsby and Pierce, on the farm of John Hofius, in 1859, continued until 1871. This was the first shaft in which machinery was used for hoisting the coal.

Keel Ridge No. 1, shaft sunk by Enoch Filer for Kimberly & Forker, on the Titus farm, four miles from Sharpsville, in 1863. The owners were Samuel Kimberly and Henry Forker. Ownership subsequently changed to Kimberly, Forker & Co.; abandoned in December, 1874.

Lowry Mine, located on the farm of J. W. Ormsby, two miles from Clarksville.

Crawford Mines, on the lands of Duncan & Koonce, in Pymatuning Township, were opened by the Crawfords, of Cleveland. The A. & G. W. Railroad (now Erie) built a branch for traffic accommodation.

Emery Bank, on the Emery farm, was opened in 1865 by Veach, Risher & Co., of West Middlesex. Not productive now.

Forker Bank.—Joseph Forker & Co. sank a shaft on the Walker farm in 1865-66. It was very productive for a time. The works burned in 1870, but were rebuilt.

Neshannock Bank.—Shaft was sunk in 1864-65 by Phillips & McMasters, on farm of John Eberhart. In 1870 Gen. Pierce bought McMasters' interest. A destructive fire in 1876 entailed a loss of \$8,000 upon the company. Daily capacity, 250 tons. The firm of Phillips & Co. retired from the business in 1887.

Westerman Slope.—Shaft was sunk in 1869, by the Westerman Iron Company, on the farm of McConnell. Daily output, 175 tons.

Pacific Slope was opened in 1874 by Dunham & Roberts, on the Meek farm.

Five Points Shaft was sunk by Pierce & Frampton in 1872, on the farm of Jonathan Eaton, in Hickory Township. A branch railway connected it with the Sharpsville line. It has not been in operation since 1874.

Keel Ridge No. 2.—Shaft sunk on Frazier farm, about half a mile from No. 1, for Kimberly, Forker & Co., in 1871. It was exhausted in 1874.

Keel Ridge No. 3., on the Koonce farm, half a mile north of No. 2, owned by Kimberly & Filer. Sunk about the time the others closed.

Mount Pleasant Shaft, sunk on land of Enoch Filer, by Kimberly & Filer in 1869, with an average daily capacity of 300 tons.

Snyder Bank, on Snyder farm, opened by Kimberly, Filer & Co. in 1873.

Lackawannock Bank, opened on farm of Paul Everhart in 1868-69, by Samuel Kimberly & Co., and abandoned in 1872.

Congressional Bank, sunk on the Love farm by Spearman, Ulp, Kimberly & Filer in 1874. Reached by the Sharpsville Railroad branch to Bethel.

Miller Bank.—Shaft sunk by J. W. Ormsby & Sons in 1870 on the farm of Matthias Miller. The Westerman Coal Company became a partner in 1876, and assisted in the subsequent operations.

Middlesex Mine, opened on the Robert Caldwell farm, one and a half miles west of West Middlesex in 1847, by Sennett & Graham. Passing through various hands it finally became exhausted.

Mount Morris Coal Bank.—Wassen, Veaches & Rishers sunk a shaft on the Morrison farm west of Middlesex in 1860. A tram-way and shutes enabled the company to make extensive shipments after 1861, over 500,000 tons. The construction of the Erie & Pittsburgh Railroad greatly facilitated business.

Crawford & Patterson's Bank is situated on the Jackson farm, one and a half miles west of Middlesex. It was opened in 1862 by Crawford & Geise. After supplying 170,000 tons, the mine was exhausted in 1875.

Bethel Coal Works.—In 1868 Meek, Boyce & Rawle, of Sharon, put down, at a cost of \$22,000, a slope on the land of R. S. Allen, of Hickory Township. A narrow gauge railway was built to West Middlesex, a distance of four miles, at a cost of \$7,000. An engine and "dumps" furnished the transporting power. In 1869 E. A. Wheeler and other persons from Sharon became the owners of Meek's interest. The same year the works were destroyed by fire, but at once rebuilt. In 1869, too, a shaft (Bethel No. 1) was sunk by the same company in Shenango Township, on the lands of James Stewart's heirs, at a cost of \$14,000. A track was laid to this shaft, and increased transporting power secured. Both shafts were worked to their full capacity until 1873-74, when the supply was exhausted. A third shaft was sunk by the company on the farm of S. S. Sample, in Shenango Township, at a cost of \$15,000. Railway connection was also made. These works, extensive and thoroughly worked as they were, did not prove exceedingly remunerative, the quality of the coal not being considered the best.

The extensive operations in coal in the vicinity of Sharon during the closing years of the war will be seen by the following statistics taken from the *Sharon Herald*. In 1864 the output was about 3,500 tons per day.

The daily output of coal by the various companies operating in the Shenango Valley in May, 1865, was:

	TONS.
Porter & Forker.....	200
Reese, Burgess & Co.....	200
Curtis & Boyce.....	250
Irvine, Andrews & Co.....	300
C. H. and W. C. Andrews.....	100
James Pierce & Co.....	400

	TONS.
Ames, Wick & Co.....	300
Ormsby, Fish & Co.....	150
Frank Allen & Co.....	150
Veach, Risher & Co.....	200
Crawford, Patterson & Co.....	100
C. M. Reed.....	200
M. C. Trout & Co.....	200
Curtis, Trout & Co.....	200
McCleery & Wheeler.....	80
Taylor, Bailey & Co.....	100
The combined banks of J. Phillips & Co., Byers, Veach & Co., and Ormsby, Koonce & Co.....	400
Kimberly, Forker & Co. (Keel Ridge).....	300
Grand total.....	3,830

The other extensive field is that in and around Stoneboro. At this point we are pleased to introduce a carefully prepared report by J. M. Goodwin, of Sharpsville, who located the works and surveyed Stoneboro:

“In the summer of 1864 the Mercer Iron & Coal Company commenced operations preliminary to opening the mines, now known as the Stoneboro Mines, on lands some time previously acquired by that company, situated near, and principally south of, Sandy Lake. The company owned 2,183 acres of land, in fee, and held ‘mineral rights’ in 1,364 additional acres. Underlying much the greater part of this territory of 3,547 acres there are three veins of coal. The upper vein is Vein No. 3 of the Ohio nomenclature. Vein No. 2 lies from 36 to 70 feet below No. 3, and No. 1 from 50 to 180 feet below No. 2. The average workable thickness of the coal in No. 3 is four feet; Vein No. 2 is found in places to have a thickness of three feet, and No. 1 a thickness of thirty inches. Only the upper vein (No. 3) has been, thus far, worked.

“The mines were opened under the direction and personal supervision of Hon. P. H. Watson. Mr. Watson had been from the early days of the great rebellion until July, 1864, closely engaged as Assistant Secretary of War at Washington. Unremitting attention to the duties of his office had seriously impaired his health, and in 1864 he was forced to leave Washington in order that he might, in out-of-door occupations, regain some of the vigor expended in the service of the government. He came to Sandy Lake for the purpose of examining the coal territory thereabout early in 1864, returning thence to Washington. In August, 1864, accompanied by the writer, he established himself as general manager of the coal company’s affairs at Sandy Lake.

“Work on the main entry No. 1 of the mine was commenced in July, 1864. The coal taken out in ‘driving entries’ during the winter of 1864-65 was sold to teamsters, who hauled it to Oil City, and even to points beyond that place, selling it at prices varying from \$12 to \$15 per net ton. The railroad track connecting the mine with the Jamestown & Franklin Railroad, now part of the Franklin division of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway, was completed to the shute, at opening No. 1, May 17, 1865, and the first lot (five cars) of coal left the mine May 22, 1865. The coal, excluding nut coal and ‘slack,’ marketed by the Mercer Iron & Coal Company up to March 25, 1876, aggregated 629,158 tons. This output equals 5,141 tons per acre of area actually mined up to the date named, and is 73¼ per cent of the entire body of coal originally in the ground in the said area. This is a very praiseworthy showing, indicating, as it does, unusual skill and economy of coal on the part of the mining bosses. The ordinary waste in British mines (worked as the Stoneboro mines are, on the ‘pillar and stall’ plan) is 40 per cent of the coal in the ground, as reported by a royal commission

appointed to investigate mining matters in the United Kingdom, and in this country the waste is, I believe, even greater, as a rule.

“In March, 1875, the company had finished and began using a slope, put in to reach parts of the mine lying north and west from the original openings, and a few years later put down a second slope into coal in the more southerly part of its territory, from which they will eventually mine not less than 5,000,000 tons, except some now unforeseen reason for suspending operations develops itself.

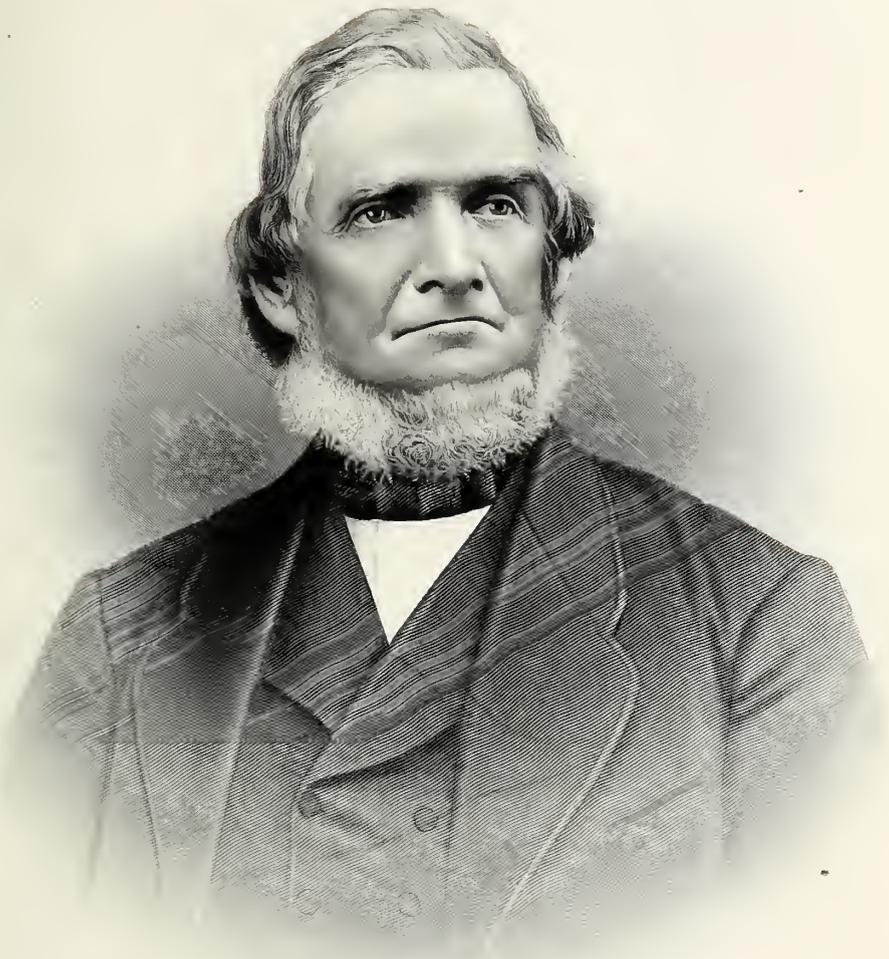
“My connection with the Mercer Iron & Coal Company continued from August, 1864, to March, 1866, during which period I acted as its engineer, under Mr. Watson’s management. Having brought the mine to the point of successful operation, Mr. Watson turned over the management to other hands and left Stoneboro—as the village built up near the mines had been named—in the latter part of 1865.

“In February and March of 1876 a survey of the entire mine was made under my supervision. At that time, with the aforesaid output of 629,158 tons of coal, only 122 acres of ground had been actually mined out. The coal mined at Stoneboro is an excellent ‘steam-coal,’ and is largely used for locomotive fuel and other like services.”

The building of the Shenango & Allegheny (now the Pittsburgh, Shenango & Lake Erie) Railroad to Pardoe, in 1869, opened up a new coal region in the vicinity of Pardoe, and subsequently near Grove City (then Pine Grove). The Mercer Mining & Manufacturing Company having laid out the village of Pardoe, opened and began to operate extensive mines, which supply a large quantity of excellent coal. The coal is known as Clarion coal. It is quite hard, and the veins main an average thickness of four to five feet. The coal around Grove City is similar, it is said, to that of Pardoe.

From the report of the Secretary of Internal Affairs, of industrial statistics for the year 1887, we glean the following interesting mining statistics of this county, as reported by Thomas K. Adams, mine inspector for the Third Bituminous District, which embraces Mercer County. In the whole district Mr. Adams reported no fatal accident during the year. Of the nineteen non-fatal, ten were at mines in this county. Four new mines were opened during the year, one of which, Lackawannock No. 2, is in Mercer County. It is the deepest shaft in the district, being sunk to the “Sharon Block” coal, found at a depth of 280 feet. With the report is a drawing showing the strata passed through. At a depth of eighty feet two feet of coal was found, followed by two feet of limestone, then two feet of coal again, which was the only coal until the block was reached at 280 feet. Following is a list of the mines in the county, with amount in tons of coal produced, and number of miners employed:

	Tons.	Miners.
Black Diamond, Grove City.....	41,104	48
Bethel, Bethel.....	15,420	54
Carver, Stoneboro.....	50,409	80
Chestnut Ridge, Filer.....	45,088	60
Cranberry, Grove City.....	39,255	53
Hickory Slope, Hazzard.....	47,910	71
Jackson, Jackson Centre.....	5,000	12
Lackawannock, No. 1, Greenfield.....	23,171	65
New Virginia, New Virginia.....	14,900	57
Ormsby Shaft, Hazzard.....	33,335	45
Ormsby Slope, Jackson Centre.....	48,139	75
Pardoe, Pardoe.....	78,992	56
Stoneboro, No. 2, Stoneboro.....	66,536	123
“ No. 3, “.....	20,402	48
Spear’s, Grove City.....	30,000	44



E. S. R. Co.

James Pierce



This report, however, does not embrace the product of the smaller banks in the vicinity of Greenville, Sharon and other portions of the county. Thousands of bushels are mined annually that never enter into such reports, as under the law no bank is included that does not employ ten hands. Private consumers in Greenville are largely supplied from the mines in West Salem and Pymatuning Townships, no mention of which is made in Mr. Adams' report for the reason just stated. This is also the case in Hickory Township and every other coal section in Mercer County. It is estimated that at least 100,000 bushels are annually mined in this county by small operators who do not employ the requisite number of men to bring them within the scope of State reports.

CHAPTER VII.

AGRICULTURAL—SOURCES OF WEALTH AND THEIR RELATIONSHIP—DIGNITY OF THE FARMER'S CALLING—FIRST IMPORTATION OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS INTO AMERICA—VEGETABLE PRODUCTS—INTRODUCTION OF WHEAT, RYE, CORN, OATS, BUCKWHEAT, BARLEY AND POTATOES INTO THIS COUNTRY—FARM IMPLEMENTS AND IMPROVEMENTS MADE THEREIN—FERTILIZERS AND DRAINAGE—GILKEY POTATO—AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES—MERCER AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES OF THE PAST AND PRESENT—SHENANGO VALLEY AGRICULTURAL AND MANUFACTURING SOCIETY OF GREENVILLE—WOOL GROWERS' ASSOCIATION—MERCER COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF STONEBORO—JAMESTOWN AGRICULTURAL AND MANUFACTURING ASSOCIATION—KEYSTONE AND BUCKEYE FAIR ASSOCIATION OF SHARON—AGRICULTURAL PAPER—THE GRANGE.

THE sources of wealth are sometimes classified into three groups: 1. Those things which are dug out of the earth in the form of ores and minerals. 2. Those which are grown from the earth in the form of cereals and vegetables of various kinds. 3. Those things which are manufactured, directly or remotely, from either of the foregoing products. These three sources of wealth are intimately connected with one another, and therefore mutually dependent. When this relationship and inter-dependence are recognized properly, they can not be placed in antagonistic attitudes. They constitute the great trinity of industrial pursuits, and have had an existence since the career of the race began in the oriental garden. To the second class of wealth producers belongs the farmer. His occupation is not only one of the most important, but it is given increased dignity because of its age. Not so much as a curse, but as a blessing in disguise, was the primitive man reminded that "in the sweat of his face" he should eat bread. When, in a state of entire innocence, he was placed in the garden, it was not so much to give him a long recreation as to "keep and dress it."

The dignity and importance of his calling have been recognized in all ages. Virgil, the bard of Mantua, has, in his *Georgics* and *Bucolics*, devoted the highest powers of his brilliant poetic genius to the proper celebration of its glories. The strain has been caught by poet and orator, painter and sculptor. The humblest tiller of the soil may say, with the fullest appreciation of its import:

A farmer's life is the life for me;
I own I love it dearly,
And every year, full of glee,
I take its labor cheerily

A curious history attaches to some of the animals and vegetables with which the farmer has to deal. Deeming this history a matter of great interest, we insert a brief sketch, commencing with the domestic animals. The first specimens of these were brought to America by Columbus in his second voyage in 1493. As an admiral of seventeen ships, he left Spain with a collection of horses, a bull and several cows. The first horses, forty-two in number, brought into what is now the United States were landed in Florida by Cabeza de Vaca in 1527. Twelve years later, viz., 1539, De Soto also brought to the same region a large number of horses and swine, among the latter of which were thirteen sows, whose progeny soon increased to several hundred. In 1609 three ships from England landed at Jamestown, Va., with many immigrants, and the following animals: Six mares, one horse, 600 swine, 500 domestic fowls, with a few sheep and goats. Other animals had been previously introduced there. In 1610 an edict was issued in Virginia, prohibiting the killing of domestic animals of any kind on penalty of death to the principal, and burning the hand and loss of the ears to the accessory, and twenty-four hours' whipping to the concealer. As a consequence swine became so numerous that the colony was nigh well overrun by them, and the Indians fed upon the wild specimens instead of game.

Wheat was introduced into the North American colonies when the first European settlers arrived. It was first sown on the Elizabeth Islands, in Massachusetts, by Gosnold, at the time he explored its coast in 1602. In 1611 it and other grains were sown in Virginia, and by 1648 many hundred acres were cultivated. This useful cereal was introduced into the Mississippi Valley by the "Western Company" in 1718; but careless cultivation and sudden changes of climate prevented large crops. In 1746, however, 600 barrels of flour had been sent from the Wabash to New Orleans, showing that progress was being made in agriculture. In 1776 the Hessian, or wheat fly, was introduced when Howe's mercenary troops, brought from Germany, disembarked on the west end of Long Island. The insect, supposed to have been carried hither in straw, was for many years the most fatal enemy the farmer had to contend against.

Rye, supposed to be a native of the Caspian Caucasian desert, was cultivated in America soon after its settlement by the English. Traces of it in Nova Scotia are found as early as 1622, and in Virginia in 1648.

Corn is claimed to be indigenous to America. When Columbus discovered Cuba he found it cultivated by the aboriginal inhabitants. The first successful attempt by the English to raise this grain was made on the James River, in Virginia, in 1608. The yield was very great.

Qats, in its most common variety, is said to be indigenous to the island of Juan Fernandez. The plant was introduced into the North American colonies soon after their settlement by the English. It was sown by Gosnold on the Elizabethan Islands, in 1602; cultivated in Newfoundland in 1622, and in Virginia, by Berkley, prior to 1648.

Buckwheat is supposed to be a native of Central Asia, from which it was taken into Europe in the twelfth century. When it was introduced into America is not known. Holm, in his "History of Pennsylvania," published at Stockholm in 1702, mentions it among the productions of the province; so does Kalm, the Swedish naturalist, who visited this country in 1748-49.

Barley, like wheat, was cultivated in Egypt and Syria more than 3,000 years ago. Its introduction into America may be traced to the period of its permanent settlements. Gosnold sowed it and other grains on Martha's Vineyard in 1602, and the colonists in Virginia in 1611.

Potatoes.—The common Irish potato (*Solanum tuberosum*) has been found, in an indigenous state, in the mountainous districts of South America and Mexico. The first account of it published anywhere was printed at Seville, Spain, in 1553. It subsequently worked its way into Italy and the rest of Europe. It reached the North American colonies probably about 1748.

The Sweet Potato (Batatas Edulis) is a native of the East Indies. It is mentioned as a product of the American colonies as early as 1648.

Farm Implements.—In no department of agricultural activity has greater progress been shown than in the line of its implements for producing and securing its crops. The improvements here are the marks of genuine civilization. The primitive plow was a crude affair. It was heavy, and far from being artistic. Its wooden mold board and heavy beam finally, in the lapse of time, gave way to the steel mold board and iron beam. These changes were produced gradually through the operation of enterprising agents, plowing matches, agricultural papers and fairs. The early harrow with its wooden teeth and heavy timbers would hardly be recognized now as the harbinger of the revolving harrow with strong iron teeth, much less of the patent drill which enables the farmer to dispense with the labor of sowing his grain broadcast as in the olden times. The heavy hoe would scarcely be recognized as the object from which the modern steel implement is fashioned.

In the means of gathering grain, the most decided improvements have been made. First the sickle, or hook, was used. It enabled the skillful farmer to gather his grain whether it stood or had fallen. It was tedious and dangerous, as the fingers of many a hand could testify, if they should relate the experiences while carrying a swath through the field. Then came the cradle, which was a decided improvement, and supposed, for a time, to be all that could be expected in the line of such implements. Like the sickle, it served a worthy purpose, and afforded the jolly farm hands an abundant opportunity to enjoy the 10 o'clock luncheon and genuine rye whisky which always found themselves in the harvest field. But both these implements were destined to give way to the modern reaper with its appliances for self-binding. Human ingenuity enabled the progressive farmer to save his own muscle, and employ instead that of his faithful horses, over whom he was authorized to exercise merciful dominion.

But progress did not stop at this point. The pioneer was content to gather his wheat or buckwheat upon a floor and beat it out with the ordinary flail, or tread it out by the aid of his horses, and then winnow it by allowing the wind to blow out the chaff from the precious grain. When the windmill was introduced, he felt that his labor was greatly lightened, but not till the appearance of the thrashing machine, whose revolving cylinder, kept in motion by bands or rods, connected with a strong horse power, beat out his grain at the rate of several hundred bushels per day, and separated it from the chaff, did he consider himself thoroughly supplied with labor-saving agencies.

Nor was this progress confined to the department of farm implements. The intelligent, progressive farmer soon discovered that not only did he need good machinery to produce and husband his grain, but that he needed to give diligent attention to the condition of his land. He could not expect to take from the soil year after year, without restoring the lost substance. Fertilization thus forced itself upon him. The virgin soil soon began to show marks of weakness, and required to be reinvigorated. This was accomplished sometimes by giving it a rich coating of straw manure; sometimes by change of crops, that is, from wheat to corn or grass or clover, and sometimes by absolute rest from all crops. At a later period the value of phosphates began to

attract his serious attention. Another problem, which Horace Greeley pronounced one of the most important in farm economy, viz., *drainage*, likewise knocked at his door and demanded solution. At first the open drain was considered sufficient, but it soon demonstrated its own inutility. The farmer had neither the time nor the means to be constantly engaged in digging or opening up the ditches with which his land was belted. In regular order the underground drain suggested itself. At first wooden coverings or boxings were deemed adequate, but these, in the lapse of time, were supplanted by the tile drain, which is a permanent outlet for the water which would otherwise remain on the surface, and not only injure the crop, but have a deleterious effect upon the land itself. The progressive farmer has finally settled down in the conviction that he must not only have the labor-saving appliances of modern husbandry, but must give attention particularly to the drainage and fertilization of his land, never neglecting the proper rotation of crops.

Had some record been kept of the various changes through which farming in its various branches has passed, it would be one of the most interesting annals to be had in these days of activity. From the fragments seen we have learned that, in the early part of this century, Mr. James Gilkey, then living near the west branch of Neshannock Creek, performed some interesting experiments in the production of potatoes. From the seed which he planted he developed a potato which, for richness of flavor and general usefulness, has never been surpassed. Bevan Pearson took some of these specimens with him to the Legislature, and showed them to his friends in Philadelphia. They soon became very popular, and their fame spread far and wide. At home they were known from the stream on whose banks they were produced, Neshannoeks. In the east they were called the Mercers, and when sent to Ireland during the famine of 1847 they were denominated the Gilkeys, in honor of their producer. These potatoes finally were supplanted by pinkeys, peach-blows, long reds, early roses, snowflakes, and others, *ad infinitum*. Similar changes have occurred in other departments of the vegetable world.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

Agricultural societies and papers have done much toward elevating farming from its former condition to one of intelligent observation and experiment, and demonstrated that its labors may be conducted by the same unerring laws as exist elsewhere. Of these societies Mercer County has had its share. When the first one was organized is not known, the imperfect records having failed to disclose the fact. In the *Western Press* of January 5, 1828, occurs the following notice: "The Mercer County Agricultural Society will hold its Seventh Exhibition, Cattle Show and Auction, in New Castle, on Friday, the 7th day of November, 1828. All stock must be in the pens, and all articles of domestic manufacture in the room, at 12 o'clock A. M. Joseph Justice, president; Nathaniel McElevey, secretary." The total amount of premiums offered was \$88.50. The following are a few of the rewards held out: "For the best crop of wheat on one acre, \$5.00. For the best crop of Havanna tobacco on quarter acre, \$2.00. For such a stud-horse as may combine points and properties worthy of encouragement, \$5.00. For the best piece of flannel, not less than ten yards, \$1.00. For the best cheese, not less than ten lbs., \$1.00. For the best firkin of butter, made not less than four months previous, \$1.00. For the best specimen of horn combs, \$3.00." In the same paper of January 8, 1831, Joseph Emery, treasurer of the society, announces that by a resolution of the directors, passed the 15th of the preceding November, he was required to collect all arrears due the organization. This is the

last announcement of the society, which may, with propriety, be called the pioneer of such valuable organizations in Mercer County.

Mercer County Agricultural Society.—A call "for the establishment of an agricultural society" was issued June 23, 1843, and signed by Robert McWilliams, Thomas S. Dumars, Amos Wilkins, H. Shuster, James Wilson, J. A. Nelson, T. Rogers, William Patterson, T. S. Cunningham, John Stevenson, James Rose, John Gealy, G. Seeley, J. Glendening, Adam Black, John Newel, Joseph Thompson, W. W. Hoon, Robert Hamilton and O. G. Croy, fixing the 27th of that month as the date for a meeting of the citizens interested in the matter to take initiatory steps. This meeting was held agreeable to the call, but did not result in any organization. It stimulated the public interest for such an enterprise, though, and bore fruit in 1850, when the Mercer County Agricultural Society was organized. The first grounds of this society was on the Hoge farm, north of Mercer, on the east side of the Mercer and Meadville pike. Ten acres of land were leased from the heirs of the Hoge estate, and kept for about two years, although during this time the grounds were never fenced in, nor were buildings erected. At the expiration of this period the society rented ten acres on the opposite side of the same road, above the old building known as the "Lion House," and placed upon them temporary structures for the reception of stock and other exhibits. These quarters were occupied for about nine years, at the end of which time fourteen acres were leased on the present site of the Central Agricultural Society's grounds. At a meeting held in the court-house November 21, 1860, at which time the officers of the society comprised Michael C. Trout, president; T. B. Rogers, recording secretary; James A. Leech, corresponding secretary; Lewis Weaver, treasurer, and J. P. Kerr, auditor, the treasurer was "authorized to borrow funds to pay off the indebtedness of the society, not exceeding \$100," and Lewis Egbert, Richard J. Reznor and Robert Patterson were appointed as a committee to ascertain on what terms the fair grounds could be purchased. The society became defunct about the second year of the war (1862), its prolongation to that period being due mainly to the efforts of Seth Hoagland, M. C. Trout, Joel B. Curtis, Robert Patterson, James Denniston, James A. Nelson and others, who were among its enterprising members.

An interval of nine years now elapsed, during which time Mercer was without her annual exhibitions. This was terminated by a meeting held in the court-house on the first Tuesday in February, 1871, out of which grew the Mercer County Central Agricultural Society. This was incorporated December 21 of the same year, with the following named charter members: Robert McKee, J. M. McLain, A. J. McKean, Seth Hoagland, James A. Nelson, J. P. Kerr, Samuel North, W. A. McCormick, M. C. Trout, A. F. Brown and J. D. Kirkpatrick. The first officers elected by the society consisted of Seth Hoagland, president; A. F. Brown, vice-president; S. H. Miller, secretary; A. J. McKean, treasurer, and J. D. Kirkpatrick, M. C. Trout, S. M. Loveland, Robert McKee, James A. Nelson, J. M. McLain and J. P. Pierce, directors. The first annual fair of this new organization was held in September, 1871, on fourteen acres of the present grounds, which had been purchased at a cost of \$2,800, and fitted with buildings, fence and track at an additional expense of \$5,600. In 1873 a reorganization was effected, the society changing its name to the "Western Pennsylvania Agricultural Society." In the same year twenty-seven additional acres were purchased, at a cost of \$5,400, and added to the grounds, the latter being improved at an expenditure of \$9,000. This organization continued under this name until September, 1882, when it collapsed, and three months later the property was sold by the sheriff, at the

instigation of the First National Bank of Mercer, for \$5,000. The officers from 1873 to 1882, inclusive, were: 1873, J. P. Kerr, president; James Denniston, vice-president; A. J. McKean, treasurer, and W. J. McKean, secretary. 1874, the same except vice-president, Andrew Robinson. 1875, the same except A. J. Zahniser, vice-president. 1876, the same except S. S. Donaldson, president, and R. S. Allen, vice-president. 1877, the same. 1878, the same except Andrew Robinson, vice-president, and R. T. Findley, treasurer. 1879, the same except M. W. Alexander, president, and S. F. Thompson, vice-president. 1880, the same except Jesse Hoagland, president; Hon. S. H. Miller, vice-president, and R. S. Madge, treasurer. 1881, the same except Robert McKee, vice-president, and John H. McKean, treasurer. 1882, the same except Robert Dodds, Jr., president.

The present society, known by the name of *Mercer Central Agricultural Society*, was organized January 30, 1883, being a continuation of the old one. It was chartered December 15, 1883, with a capital stock of \$5,000, divided into 100 shares of the par value of \$50 each. Its first officers were: Robert McKee, president; R. S. Madge, vice-president; John H. McKean, treasurer; W. J. McKean, secretary, and B. A. Williams, Robert Dodds, Jr., J. K. Minnick, James S. Alexander, S. F. Thompson, David Wilson and T. P. Munnell, directors. These were re-elected in 1884. In 1885 A. P. Jones was president; T. P. Munnell, vice-president; S. F. Thompson, treasurer, and W. J. McKean, secretary. In 1886 the same, except R. S. Madge, vice-president. In 1887-88 the same, except R. S. Madge, president, and William Logan, vice-president. Annual exhibitions are held, and the displays made are generally very creditable to the society and the county.

Shenango Valley Agricultural and Manufacturing Society.—The second organization, in point of time, was the Shenango Valley Agricultural and Manufacturing Society, of Greenville, which was organized in August, 1857, under the management of Marvin Loomis, president; William Waugh, secretary, and Samuel P. Johnston, treasurer. The project of its organization was due mainly to B. F. Baskin, who had for many years advocated the necessity and advantages of such a society. Fourteen acres of land were leased from T. A. Mann and Daniel Saul, fitted out with a third of a mile track, stand, fence and other necessary conveniences, and opened in September of the same year for exhibits. Annual fairs were given thereafter. The society was incorporated August 16, 1869, with a purpose, as expressed in the charter, of effecting the "promotion of the science of agriculture and horticulture; the improvement of the breed of horses, cattle and other stock; the advancement of mechanical and industrial pursuits, and the furtherance of kindred aims." The officers at time of incorporation were: Thomas Leech, Jr., president; Josiah Stewart, vice-president; D. A. Thalimer, secretary; S. M. Loveland, treasurer, and D. B. Packard, T. A. Mann, Jeremiah Brockway, R. J. Bean, William Beatty, J. Long, John Artman, G. W. Phillips, J. K. Hamblin, Samuel Young, James W. Christy, D. Clark, J. R. Donaldson, John A. Carnes, E. M. Campbell, F. M. Gillis, W. H. Emery, S. H. Findley, James Throop and G. W. Moyer, executive committee. An important epoch in the history of this organization was the delivering of a lecture before one of its fairs by Horace Greely, the celebrated editor. The correspondence arranging terms for the address was conducted by the secretary, W. H. Sheakley. In response to a letter from him the following reply was received:

NEW YORK, June 14, 1871.

Dear Sir:—I have yours of the 9th inst. It talks business, and I can meet it squarely. I hold myself engaged to speak for you on Thursday, September 28th, at your Greenville fair. I shall try to be seasonably on hand. Yours,

HORACE GREELY.

To W. H. Sheakley, Esq., Sec. S. V. A. & M. Soc'y.

The manuscript of the above is yet in the possession of Mr. Sheakley. The writing is in the same characteristic scrawl that has become so famous as to furnish food for proverbs. The address, which was duly delivered, was one of those happy efforts which only Greely could make. It was entirely *ex tempore*, the only references used by the speaker being a few brief notes written on little oblong slips of writing paper, which he held in his hand. It was never published, yet its ideas are not wholly forgotten by those who heard it. The end of this society was foreseen by many, who saw that the rapidity with which kindred organizations were multiplying would eventually result in the death of the weaker ones. After a long and beneficial existence, during which great progress had been made both in the field and in the workshop, on the farm and at the forge, the organization became dormant, and at last wholly defunct.

Wool Growers' Association.—The subject of wool growing early attracted the attention of the farmers of the county. In 1868 Mercer County was the third wool growing county in the State, and its fleeces readily commanded 40 cents per pound. The importance of the industry led to the formation of a county wool growers' association, an account of a meeting of which organization, held in the court-house at Mercer, May 15, 1868, has been found. Among the subjects discussed were foot rot, grub in the head, proper food for animals, and other topics bearing directly upon the interest in question. Of this meeting the members named were: Thomas Alexander, Seth Hoagland, W. H. Alexander, James Denniston, Jonathan Calvin, Robert McKee, A. J. Zahniser, J. P. Kerr, John Albin, James Sellers, A. Robinson and S. H. Miller. The discussion of these subjects was continued at intervals in the *Western Press*, an agricultural column of which was then conducted by Mr. Seth Hoagland, and an extensive interest was aroused among the farmers.

Mercer County Agricultural Society.—The year 1868 seems to have been one of unusual activity among agriculturists. It beheld the successful convention of a wool growers' association, and of numerous newspaper discussions, and it also ushered into existence the Mercer County Agricultural and Manufacturing Society, of Stoneboro. This organization began at once an active career. It purchased lands from the Mercer Iron and Coal Company and Jeremiah Bonner, and, after quickly fitting them up, held its first annual exhibition the year of its birth. In the following year, August 16, the society was incorporated, with J. P. Kerr, president; Robert J. McClure, vice-president; Samuel Hines, secretary; H. B. Blood, treasurer, and A. B. McCartney, A. P. Jones, Justice Egbert, Elliott Davis, J. P. McKinley, Jonathan Riggs and W. E. McDonald, directors. The officers following were: 1869, J. M. Carnahan, president; secretary and treasurer the same. 1870, R. J. McClure, president; secretary and treasurer the same. 1871, James W. Barker, president; secretary and treasurer the same. In 1872, A. F. Brown, president; J. P. Hines, secretary; treasurer the same. In 1873, J. M. Carnahan, president; secretary the same; R. P. Cann, treasurer. In 1874, the same. In 1875, president and treasurer the same; secretary, S. A. Wilson.

In the year 1876 a reorganization was effected, the name being changed to Mercer County Agricultural Society, and a new charter, dated May 25, 1876, being issued. The capital stock was fixed at \$12,000. The new officers were J. M. Carnahan, president; J. P. Hines, secretary; R. P. Cann, treasurer; and J. C. Cornwell, Daniel Perrine, J. Riggs, C. H. Hummason, P. J. Boyd, J. M. Galloway and A. F. Brown, directors. The old grounds were abandoned, and the present spacious quarters, located east of the borough, and consisting of thirty-one acres of well-shaded and neatly adorned land,

were secured. Annual exhibitions have since been held in the new grounds, each of which has been entertaining and instructive. The officers since the reorganization have been: 1877, A. P. Jones, president; J. P. Hines, secretary, and R. P. Cann, treasurer. In 1878, George W. Porter, president; L. Bonesteel, secretary, and treasurer the same. In 1879, president and treasurer the same; F. A. Bliss, secretary. In 1880, A. P. Jones, president; V. Porter, secretary; treasurer the same. In 1881, president and treasurer the same; J. P. Hines, secretary. In 1882, J. M. Carnahan, president; secretary and treasurer the same. In 1883, A. S. Throop, president; secretary and treasurer the same. In 1884-85-86, George W. Porter, president; secretary and treasurer the same. In 1887, J. C. Cornwell, president; secretary and treasurer the same.

Jamestown Agricultural and Manufacturing Association.—The organization known by the above name was incorporated May 15, 1871, with a capital stock of \$5,000, and with the following officers: V. A. Stewart, president; J. M. McArthur, vice-president; L. A. McCrumb, secretary; J. H. Christy, treasurer; J. C. Anderson, R. P. Johnston, David Gamble, Charles Fowler and Robert McMaster, executive committee; and Harrison Hunter, David Anderson, J. C. Breckenridge, James Jamison and George McKinley, directors. A tract of fine land, comprising twenty-five acres, and located one mile west of Jamestown, was purchased by the association, and fitted up with track, buildings and other necessary equipments. The first exhibition was held in 1871, and annual ones took place for seven years thereafter, at the expiration of which time, owing to a lack of interest manifested in its continuance, the enterprise was abandoned.

Keystone and Buckeye Fair Association.—The latest and not the least pretentious society formed in Mercer County for the furtherance of the cause of agriculture was the Keystone and Buckeye Fair Association, a Sharon product, which was chartered May 17, 1880, with a capital stock of \$4,000, to which there were ninety-one subscribers. The purpose of the organization, as announced in the articles of incorporation, was "to provide and maintain in the county of Mercer suitable grounds and personal property for the holding of exhibitions of agricultural and horticultural products, domestic manufactures and domestic animals; to award premiums for the products and animals exhibited; and by all other lawful means to encourage agriculture and horticulture." The first directors chosen under the charter were Joseph Foraker, John C. Owsley, M. H. Henderson, P. L. Kimberly, William W. Wallis, Hiram Tate, William K. Nye, Allen Seburn, Godfrey G. Carnes, George C. Veach, Thomas H. Byers, T. B. Satterfield and David Hall. A brief existence sums up its history. Grounds containing a half-mile track, located about two miles from the center of the borough of Sharon, were secured, and a few exhibitions given; but a lack of interest on the part of its patrons rendered the holding of these unprofitable, and the association at length collapsed. The Sharon Driving Park Association has recently been organized, and leased the grounds for a racing park. It held its first meeting October 3 and 4, 1888.

Agricultural Paper.—There has been but one agricultural paper published within the limits of the county, the Mercer County *Farmer*, issued at Mercer, a sixteen-page monthly, started in June, 1842, by J. W. S. Chappell, manager and editor, who pledged himself to "guard the interests of agriculture and of the farming community generally" for the very modest sum of fifty cents per year for each subscriber. The history of this publication is not intimately known, but it lasted about three years and a half. Notwithstanding its decease, the farmers of the county have been provided with an

abundance of good agricultural mental pabulum, both by the local press, which pays considerable attention to their needs, and by the publications devoted exclusively to farming interests, both of which receive a liberal patronage from the intelligent tillers of Mercer County soil.

The Grange.—One of the most important and wide-spread agricultural movements ever witnessed was that known by the name “Grange” or “Patrons of Husbandry.” In common with its sister counties, Mercer took an active part in this enterprise, which soon numbered within its ranks some of her very best farmers. A list of the granges in active operation within the county during 1876, at which time the order passed through its culmination, embraces:

Mercer, No. 571, Seth Hoagland, master; W. H. Wilson, secretary—Mercer.

Florence, No. 189, James M. Coulter, master; David Smith, secretary—Liberty Township.

Pymatuning, No. 394, S. C. Simonton, master; Miss Alexander, secretary—Pymatuning Township.

Charleston, No. 577, Jacob L. Zahniser, master; R. Stoner, secretary—Jefferson Township

Fredonia, No. 643, S. M. Loveland, master; J. H. Holyman, secretary—Fredonia.

Hendersonville, No. 648, Duncan Carmichael, master; Lewis Armstrong, secretary—Worth Township.

Hickory, No. 649, Jesse Hoagland, master; John H. Frampton, secretary—Hickory Township.

Salem, No. 327, T. B. Roberts, master; J. Y. McLean, secretary—Salem Township.

Greenville, No. 430, J. S. Williamson, master; W. A. Steckel, secretary—Greenville.

Middlesex, No. 395, R. W. Jackson, master; J. D. Risher, secretary—West Middlesex.

Springfield, No. 621, Joseph McConnell, master; J. L. Sager, secretary—Springfield Township.

Delaware No. 463, C. Hecker, master; Joseph McCleery, secretary—Delaware Township.

West Salem, No. 431, Joel Smith, master; Miss Brennard, secretary—West Salem Township.

Sugar Grove, No. 513, W. L. McGranahan, master; James Campbell, secretary—Sugar Grove Township.

Jackson, No. 638, James McCurdy, master; James McCurdy, Jr., secretary—Jackson Township.

Sheakleyville, No. 589, Parker McDonald, master; Jacob Biggart, secretary—Sheakleyville.

Eagle, No. 41, J. C. McCoy, master; J. H. McCoy, secretary—Wolf Creek Township.

Otter Creek, No. 442, Phillip Gearts, master; D. A. Kitch, secretary—Otter Creek Township.

Geneva, No. 538, G. W. Hughey, master; D. C. Hadley, secretary—Perry Township.

Deer Creek, No. 337, Albert Price, master; Robert F. Thompson, secretary—Deer Creek Township.

Transfer, No. 440, R. E. Woods, master; J. T. Klingensmith, secretary—Transfer.

Sandy Lake, No. 393, C. S. Nicklin, master; James A. De France, secretary—Sandy Lake.

New Lebanon, No. 595, Ephraim Jewell, master; W. N. Hoyt, secretary—French Creek Township.

Jamestown, No. 433, James C. Thompson, master; Miss Call McCrumb, secretary—Jamestown.

Perry, No. 585, Norbert Houser, master; John McClure, secretary—Perry Township.

New Vernon, No. 608, Ira Hoyt, master, A. T. Linn, secretary—New Vernon Township.

Lake, F. S. Pears, master; L. L. Hover, secretary—Lake Township.

Millbrook, A. J. Jacobs, master; Thomas Dickey, secretary—Worth Township.

For a number of years annual harvest homes were held, at which a jovial time was had, reminiscences and anecdotes being discussed contemporaneously with the latest improvements and inventions and the freshest innovations in the line of agricultural advancement. These were in nearly every case sources of profit, amusement and good feeling, and added in no small degree to the progress which the farmers' calling has made in the past few decades. Though the grange movement has fallen into a state of "innocuous desuetude," the harvest home meetings still flourish, and have become a source of great benefit, both socially and materially, to the farmers of Mercer County.

CHAPTER VIII.

EDUCATIONAL—NECESSITY OF RUDIMENTARY EDUCATION—PIONEER SCHOOLS AND BUILDINGS—SCHOOL FURNITURE—TEXT BOOKS—BRANCHES TAUGHT—METHODS OF INSTRUCTION—EARLY TEACHERS IN MERCER COUNTY—JAMES HANAVAN'S RECOLLECTIONS—COMMON SCHOOL SYSTEM OF 1834—CONDITION OF THE SCHOOLS IN 1846—OFFICE OF COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT ESTABLISHED, AND JAMES C. BROWN ELECTED AS ITS FIRST INCUMBENT IN MERCER COUNTY—TEACHERS' INSTITUTES—LIST OF COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS.

THE necessity of a rudimentary education was recognized in the pioneer settlements. The ability to read, write and cipher as far as the single rule of three was regarded as essential to the success and happiness of the backwoodsman's family, who, in even that early day, were not qualified for the duties of life unless they were conversant with the general teachings of the Bible and the Church manuals. In other words, the view of education entertained leaned largely to the practical side of life. A complete view of the agencies employed to secure this elementary training would be a panorama whose checkered and changing scenes would enlist the deepest sympathy and most earnest attention at the present day. Unfortunately, however, the pioneer settlers were so intently concerned with the mere physical and material problems of the home that they gave little attention to any thought of preserving, for the future, a record of their actions and accomplishments in the educational world. From mere fragments preserved by accident, and from a personal knowledge of what has been witnessed in new communities elsewhere, we are enabled to present some sketch of the early schools and scholastic agencies.

One advantage was possessed by the young of that period which greatly

outweighed many so-called educational facilities of modern days: the minds of the children were brought directly in contact with nature, its wild forests, its rocks, its waterfalls, its springs bubbling forth from the hillside, its wild game, its great variety of birds, its multiform specimens of herbs, shrubs and trees with their rich fruitage. Then, too, the minds of children were not distracted by the great diversity of studies and texts, nor were they drawn away from their legitimate objects of study by the sudden appearance of a circus or minstrel troupe. What may have been regarded hardships and deprivations were, really, sources of genuine educational strength and value. It is certain, too, that the instruction in those days, as well as the general educational equipment, was not calculated to sugar-coat and make easy the processes of learning. Patent processes, easy methods, labor saving devices, these belong to a later period of educational activity and reform.

It must be borne in mind that the pioneer days were antecedent to the existence of a public school system. Private schools, or rather neighborhood schools, supported by the voluntary efforts of the people of that particular region, supplied the wants of the people. The schools were held as long as the master would consent to give instruction for the sum subscribed by his patrons. In order to get a correct view of those days we must not forget to look at the old-time school-houses.

The School-house built by the people of the neighborhood was, as a rule, a rude, round log structure, about twenty feet square, and but one story high. The better class of them had puncheon floors, and all had clap-board roofs, held down by heavy weight-poles. Illumination was secured by means of greased paper that covered an opening made by cutting out one or more logs. When, at a later day, a larger opening was occupied by a hand-made sash, containing four panes of glass, 8x10, a remarkable stride in school architecture had been accomplished. The seats used were rough benches made from split logs, whose flat surfaces were placed upward, and the convex ones downward, resting upon pins driven into them for supports or legs. Desks were wide slab boards, resting upon pins driven horizontally into the walls of the building, compelling the advanced pupils to face the wall. The chimney was, perhaps, the most interesting part of the structure. It was constructed of sticks and mortar, or in some cases of stone, and frequently occupied one end of the building. It was always large, and afforded an abundance of room for the huge back logs that were rolled into the same to hiss and sputter, as the sap oozed from either end. Then, too, this wide-throated chimney, which received the liberal contributions of wood that willing hands had provided according to the number of children furnished by each family, was a superior means of ventilation, though little attention was then given to that important condition of health. This chimney was likewise the line of attack in case the master refused, during the holidays, to furnish a treat to his pupils. If the teacher was fortunate enough to reach the school-house earlier than any of his pupils, he could hold the fort, unless the ingenuity and daring of some of the largest boys prompted them to smoke him out by placing some covering upon the top of the chimney.

The black-board of the primitive school-house—well, that did not exist. The slate, or more likely the home-made copy book, received all the work of either teacher or pupil. As for globes and charts, they were unheard of.

Text-books were scarce and imperfect. The principal purpose of the primitive teacher was to give instruction in reading, as an aid in religious training in the Bible, the catechism and the hymn-book, and as an auxiliary to any other branches to be taught in school. At first the instruction was very im-

perfect. Learning the alphabet from A to Z, or "zed," or "izzard," by going down the column of letters, reversing the operation, and then skipping about, was supposed to be the first step in educational work. In many cases these letters were pasted on small shingles or paddles, and the object used in giving a knowledge of the arbitrary characters. Meaningless combinations of these letters, *ba, be, bi, bo, bu,* and *ab, eb, ib, ob, ub,* etc., etc., were perpetrated upon innocent pupils as a part of their work in saying lessons. Strange to say, there are so-called teachers, even in this ninth decade of this nineteenth century, who still pursue the same plan of work.

The old time spelling-books were those of Thomas Dilworth, an English school-master, living early in the last century; Webster's the latter part of the last century and early part of the present, and still extensively used in the South; "United States Spelling-book," published at Pittsburgh in 1809, and the "Western Spelling-book," by Rev. Joseph Stockton, principal of an academy at Pittsburgh, 1810-20. Their places were taken at a later period by vigorous competitors.

Writing was the next important occupation. No patent copy-books supplied the school-room. The work for beginners consisted of certain straight marks, pot-hooks and loops, the copies being written by the teacher with a quill pen upon paper. Advanced pupils had their copies set by the master, who paid no attention to the analysis of letters into right and left curves, ovals, etc., but expected an imitation of the work set by him. One of his leading occupations in the school-room was that of making and repairing pens formed of goose quills. Superior writing was done in those days.

Reading at first was not taught in classes, but the pupil read from whatever he had in his possession, Testament, Bible, catechism or spelling-book. Later the Columbian Orator, American Preceptor, English Reader, Porter's Rhetorical Reader and works of that character were used, until they were supplanted by various graded text-books introduced with the building up of the common school system. The lessons contained in those early readers were life-long possessions of great value.

Arithmetic consisted, at first, mainly in doing sums. Classes were not called, but individual work upon problems assigned by the master employed the time of the pupils. When one needed help he repaired to the master's seat to receive it; or in some cases hoisted a flag of distress at his own seat. One of the early books used was Dilworth's "Schoolmaster's Assistant," first published in England, and then republished in this country before the Revolution. Afterward the texts of John Gough and Zachariah Jess, Daboll's "Schoolmaster's Assistant," Stockton's "Western Calculator," and Walsh's Arithmetic supplied the needs of the young.

Geography was not an original branch of school study. Pinkerton's Geography, Workman's "Elements of Geography," Nichol's "Compend of Geography," and Grew's "Description of the Use of Globes," were pioneers in this line, and though not properly appreciated at first, performed excellent service as educators for the present advanced work.

English Grammar was not considered a common school subject at first. It was regarded as belonging to a higher education. The texts of Webster, Lindley Murray, Harrison, Comley and Kirkham, were the pioneers of this somewhat dry and lifeless subject. Murray and Kirkham long continued to be the standards, and in many respects have never been excelled by modern text-books. Roswell C. Smith's work was a later seeker for public favor.

Methods of Instruction were not then the subject of any concern. To know the "reason why" was almost a matter of impudence. "Children were

taught," says Wickersham, "as if the only faculty they possessed needing culture was memory; as if the only intellectual appetite God had given them was for facts and forms. Spelling and writing were the branches of learning best taught, and both of these are almost wholly mechanical."

The writer of this chapter has at hand now a juvenile reader published in 1823, for the use of schools in the United States, which fully corroborates the statement as to the absence of anything like method in the presentation of subject matter in those early days. In the preface the author suggests: "Proper attention does not appear to have been paid to the formation of elementary books, intended to introduce children into a course of reading. The matter which they contain is generally such as is ill adapted to infant capacities, and the arrangement is often injudicious. Selections have been made, the language of which is either too lofty, or too refined, to be intelligible to children at an age when their stock of ideas must, of necessity, be yet small. * * * In the work now presented to the public, an attempt has been made to remedy these defects. The matter, it is believed, will be found, on inspection, to be such as infant minds can easily comprehend; and it is so arranged as to make a gradual transition from the easy to the more difficult."

Let us see. The book contains 160 pages, measuring about three inches by five. The first lesson begins thus: "Come here, Charles; come, tell me your letters; do you know how many there are?" "Yes, sir, twenty-six."

"Where is the pointer? Here is the pointer. Now read your lesson."

"Charles, can you spell the letters?" "Yes, sir." "Let me hear you, Charles." The child begins thus: "Ai, bee, see, dee, ee, ef, jee, aitch, etc." "Charles, do you know how many vowels there are?" "Yes, sir; a, e, i, o, u, and sometimes w and y. W and y are consonants when they begin a word or syllable; but in every other situation they are vowels; and b, c, d, f, g, h, j, k, l, m, n, p, q, r, s, t, v, x, z, are consonants."

Now it must be apparent to any one that no child could answer such questions in the first lesson of the first day of school; and it must be apparent, too, that no sensible teacher now would think of asking them. But this was called matter "such as infant minds can easily comprehend." An examination of the contents of this juvenile reader shows that selections were made from Blair, Stearne, Knox, Addison, Emmet, Tappan, Cunningham, Cowper, Watts, Johnson, More, Thompson and other master writers of the world. The last extract in this juvenile reader is a quotation from Thompson's Seasons, commencing:

First joyless rains obscure
Drive thro' the mingling skies with vapors foul.
Dash on the mountain's brow, and shake the woods,
That grumbling wave below. Th' unsightly plain
Lies a brown deluge, as the low bent clouds
Pour flood on flood, yet unexhausted still
Combine and deep'ning into night shut up
The day's fair face.

It is safe to say some progress has been made in the methods of teaching primary pupils, since the publication of the above mentioned text book; and that equal progress has been made, too, in the preparation of the books themselves.

No more valuable contribution to our pioneer history could be made, if it were possible, than to record the names and deeds of those heroic men and women who began to mould the rising generation in the new settlement. Without ornate appliances, or the stimulus of abundant earthly remuneration, they labored zealously for the bettering of the condition of the on-coming

citizens. They have long since departed from earthly toils and conflicts, and their labors do follow them. Their work is written not upon tablets of stone, but upon the characters of children, even to the third and fourth generations.

As early as 1817 Samuel Webster taught school in Delaware Township. His service continued for a period of two years and nine months in the first log school-house erected in the township. He was a Yankee, being a native of the East. He never flogged his pupils. Robert Fruit taught about the same time, or, possibly, a little later, in a building on land subsequently owned by R. Reznor.

One of the early teachers of Cool Spring was Joseph Alexander. He was born in Washington County, about the year 1798. At a later period, in educational work, came Alexander Riddle, Miss Betsey Jennings, Willis Alexander and a man named Clark.

Thomas Coulson came to what is now Fairview, in Fairview Township, in 1798. In 1817 he erected, on his own land, a school-house for the accommodation of his own children. He was himself the first teacher.

The first teacher in Hempfield Township is said to have been Alexander Dumars, an Irishman, and grandfather of A. D. Gillespie, of Greenville. In 1807 he taught in a log house, located on land cleared by Thomas Dumars.

Philo Dodd wielded the birch in Jackson Township as early as 1805.

James Lowry taught in Lake Township before 1812, in a school-house built of hewed logs, 25x30. It was on land then owned by William Service, but subsequently by Richard Lyons.

Alexander Riddle and Messrs. Starrett and Williams taught in Liberty Township about the close of the War of 1812-15.

In Sandy Creek James Brush and Mrs. David Patterson were both teachers at an early date—the former in 1801 and the latter in 1808. David Nelson taught about 1826, in a log building about fourteen feet square, erected on the farm subsequently owned by W. Applegate. He received \$12 per month in produce. N. B. Laird afterward taught in the same school.

Margaret Streight and George Carringer were teachers in Perry Township as early as 1826.

Allen Dunn taught in the first school-house built in Sandy Lake Township. It stood on the land of Patrick McCloskey. The house was built about the year 1800, but Dunn's teaching occurred about ten years later. In the same house also taught Samuel Lowry. About 1823 or 1824 William Little taught in a house built on Enos Sanford's farm. He was succeeded by Dorcas Alderman, a native Buckeye girl, young and handsome.

Alexander Duncan taught in Shenango Township at an early date. The school-house was situated near the State line, on the Sharon & New Bedford road. His efforts were made about the opening of the War of 1812. He was followed by John Nesbitt.

John Hannah and a Mr. McLean were pedagogues in Springfield as early as 1830.

William Kennedy taught in Sugar Grove Township, in a house built of round pine logs, near Riley's Corners, in 1815. He was physically very feeble, and died before his second term closed.

John Speir opened a school in West Salem Township, about three-quarters of a mile west of Greenville, in 1802-03.

Edward Johnston taught a school in a cabin on his farm in West Salem prior to the War of 1812. He conducted it several terms.

Henry Garth taught, in Wilmington Township, 1805-06, in an unfinished dwelling belonging to Samuel Weir.

Of the teachers in Wolf Creek as early as 1826, Betsey Gates taught in a house on land afterward owned by William Jamison; Catherine Mayne, Harriet Wooden and sister taught on the Ethan Coleman farm.

In 1807 Solomon Sutton, of Worth Township, taught in a log school-house on the Daniel Wolverton farm. The first school in the county is said to have been taught in the Amity Presbyterian Church, which stood on the line between Mercer and Venango Counties. Samuel Westlake was also one of Worth's early teachers. The school-house stood on the Westlake farm.

J. G. White taught the first school opened in Millbrook village, about 1858. Miss Sarah White was the first teacher in Bethel borough. The house was a small frame, on the north side of the street, erected in 1871.

James Rogers, licentiate of the Seceder Church, taught the first grammar school in Greenville, in 1824. Two years later came Samuel Webster, from New Hampshire, who taught in Greenville several years. Among other early Greenville teachers were Rev. John Gamble, W. M. Stephenson, John A. Bingham (afterward United States Minister to Japan) and Samuel Griffith, attorney at Mercer.

Thomas Rigdon taught in a school erected about the year 1800, three-fourths of a mile west of the present site of Sharon. David Hays taught in a log school-house built on the Henry Hoagland farm, in Hickory Township, in the year 1800. George McCleery, father of Joseph McCleery, now a resident of Sharon, was an early teacher, and had classes in that dry subject, English grammar, in 1823. Among some of the other early teachers of Hickory Township were James Schofield, who came from the vicinity of Warren, Ohio. He was a good instructor. Joseph Budd, son of William Budd, Esq., was an early teacher, and "good for those days." "Old Master Wilson" taught one of the earliest schools on the site of Wheatland. His structure was situated on the farm of William Haywood, and was built in 1816.

John Dunlap was one of the teachers that had charge of the school built on the Byerly place, near Sharpsville, in 1821.

Allen Dunn was the first teacher in Sandy Lake. His school-house was an old log building which stood on the hill, and was built in 1828.

One of the pioneer teachers of a later period of Mercer County history is still living in Sharon. Reference is made to James Hanavan, Esq., a native of Ireland, where he also received his education. He taught his first school in Delaware (now Jefferson) Township, at the Catholic Church, three miles north of Mercer, in 1843. It was a select school. The following winter he taught a public school in the same district in the house known as the "Round Top School." The text-books then used were: United States Spelling Book, English Reader, New Testament, Western Calculator, and Kirkham's English Grammar. Some of the people objected strongly to the teaching of so meaningless a study as English grammar, with its declensions and conjugations and parsings and analysis. They compared its parsing processes to the chattering of a flock of blackbirds on a tree. Mr. Hanavan taught summer and winter from 1843 to 1854, and during winters from 1854 to 1864, when he retired from the field of pedagogical activity. His efforts were distributed over Delaware, Cool Spring and Fairview Townships. Some of his pupils in those country schools have become conspicuous in public life, embracing such persons as Hon. S. H. Miller, of Mercer; W. W. Service, insurance agent, and Miss A. R. Service, milliner, of Sharon; A. H. McElrath, attorney, and Newton Donaldson, of Mercer, and many others that cannot be mentioned.

The compensation of those days ranged from \$10 to \$15 per month, with permission to "board round." The regular public schools continued about

three months, and were supplemented by six months' subscription term. The law permitted patrons to pay the teacher in produce, including corn, buckwheat flour, oats and potatoes. Mr. Hanavan was desirous of securing a suit of new clothes. Branton H. Henderson, now of Sharon, was a partner with Lewis Weaver, of Mercer, in the dry goods business. With this firm Mr. Hanavan arranged to take produce for the material, and with James Forker, still a tailor in Mercer, to take the same kind of pay for the making of the suit. Still another difficulty presented itself. The produce had to be collected. This was done at the store of Mr. Miller, of Cool Spring, whence it was conveyed to Mercer to liquidate the claims against the teacher. The suit was made of English broadcloth, costing \$4 per yard, and the tailor's bill was \$5.

The public school system of 1834, fostered by such men as Thaddeus Stevens and Abner Lacock, was a great step in the direction of popular education. At first it met with opposition, because it was regarded as an innovation; but opposition gradually subsided until a general acquiescence, passive in some cases, was yielded to it. Progress was made, even, though slowly, but, unfortunately, our records are not as complete as they could be desired to indicate what was done.

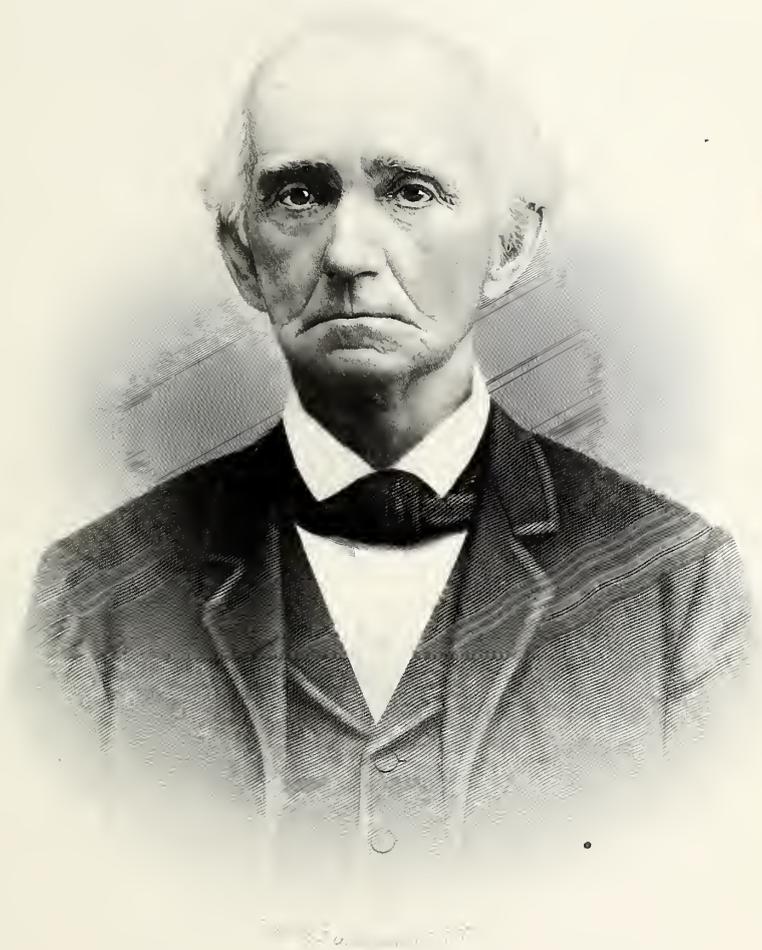
In 1846 the following imperfect report of the condition of schools in the county was made:

Whole number of schools.....	214
Average number of months taught.....	5 months, 5 days.
Number of male teachers.....	170
Number of female teachers.....	145
Average monthly salary—male.....	\$13.00
Average monthly salary—female.....	6.09

Public meetings were held from time to time in various parts of the county to stimulate greater zeal in, and love for, the education of the people. One of these meetings was held at the court-house in Mercer October 23, 1850, Dr. John Baskin, chairman. Prof. Robert Milligan, of Washington College, delivered an address on the necessity of educating the masses and building up and sustaining the public school system.

The most important measure in promoting the permanent and healthful growth of public school interest in the county was the establishment of the office of county superintendent of public schools. This important step was taken in 1854. It led to the supervision of work which had previously been illy done or not done at all. The first election for the position of county superintendent occurred on the first Monday of June, 1854, the period at which the law creating the office took effect. The school directors from all parts of the county, to whom belonged the duty of making choice of a competent man, assembled at Mercer. A number of candidates were in the field ready to be first in the discharge of the onerous duties imposed. Among them were William G. Rose, of Pine Township, subsequently mayor of the city of Cleveland; F. P. Carrington, of Sheakleyville; William Dickson, of Clarks-ville; James C. Brown, of Greenville, and others. Rose and Dickson withdrew before balloting began, being dissatisfied with the salary then offered, \$400 per year. Mr. Brown was chosen, and served nearly two years, when he resigned, and was succeeded by G. L. Eberhart, now an attorney and resident of Beaver County. Mr. Brown entered heartily upon his work, and succeeded in getting the system before the people.

A teachers' institute was held at Mercer the ensuing November. Home talent mainly was employed to engage in the work of instruction. Judge



Very Respectfully yrs
F. Allen

Arcus McDermitt, the principal of Mercer Academy, and M. D. Leggett, of Cleveland, Ohio, assisted in the work. The institute of that early day was imperfect, but accomplished good results. Teachers were yet in the azoic age of professional work. The "what" or subject-matter of teaching was the main object sought. The instruction at teachers' associations was all intended to answer that purpose. Knotty questions, difficult or curious problems, the parsing of complex sentences—matters of this character demanded the time and consideration of the institute. Nor is there any attempt to find fault with this order of procedure. It was the proper thing to do, in fact the only thing. In the natural order of events the "how" or subject of methods became the theme of heated and exaggerated lectures. Patent processes of doing things, or of solving the intricate problems of school management and school instruction, were heralded with a great flourish of trumpets. One would suppose that teaching was to be regulated like the eight-day clock, if the instructor could only be wound up by the new processes he would run automatically and infallibly until the original impulse was expended. But this condition finally gave way to the "why" of teaching or the philosophy of work. The study of the human constitution, as well as the objects to be taught, began to attract the attention of more reflective minds. This is the highest grade of work. It had to be attained by slow and regular processes.

Much of this progress was secured through the instrumentality of the teachers' institute. Much imperfect work, it must be confessed, was done, but then we must remember that mistakes constitute an important factor in both individual and national development. But the institute did more than this. Its work resulted in securing educational enthusiasm, a professional spirit among the instructors of the land. It unified their efforts, and made them more potent for battling successfully against the fruitful enemy of the race—ignorance. In all these matters, of course, it was ably assisted by the system of county supervision under which it acted.

List of County Superintendents.—As already intimated the first county superintendent was J. C. Brown, of Greenville. For many years he has been a journalist, and is at present engaged in the publication of the *Advance-Argus*, of Greenville.

Gilbert L. Eberhart filled out the unexpired term of Mr. Brown. He was a candidate for re-election, but was unsuccessful. He is at present a resident of New Brighton, Beaver County, where he is engaged in legal and editorial business.

Calvin W. Gilfillan was the third incumbent. After serving his term of office, he went to Franklin, Venango County, where he still resides. He was a member of Congress at one time.

J. A. McCandless, of West Middlesex, the next in order, was a quiet, modest man. He was both a teacher and attorney. In the latter capacity he formed a partnership with Henry H. Foster, whose sketch will be found in the Bench and Bar chapter. McCandless died about eighteen years ago.

Jacob Miller, the fifth superintendent, was a resident of Greenville, where he had been an instructor in the academy. He was also editor of the *Argus* for a time, as will be seen by reference to the Press chapter. After his term of office expired, he engaged in the book and stationery business, but finally sold out to Beatty & Findley. He finally removed to Philadelphia, where he became the agent of the publishing house of Harper & Bro., of New York. He too is dead.

N. W. Porter was appointed to fill out the last year of Mr. Miller's second term. He was a native of Pymatuning Township.

He was succeeded by Ira E. Harsh, of Fairview. Harsh was a pleasant man, but was not permitted to complete his term, having occupied his office less than a year when that fell destroyer—consumption—carried him to an early grave.

N. W. Porter was the successor of Harsh, and filled out his term. At the expiration of the period, he was elected, in May, 1872, to the position, and held it until its close. He is now engaged in farming in Colorado.

J. M. Dight, of Sandy Lake, was chosen superintendent on the 4th of May, 1875, to succeed Porter. His competitors for the position were Messrs. N. W. Porter, A. J. Palm, Mr. Mays and Hugh R. Stewart. He held the position one term only. He is now a United Presbyterian minister, and resides in Evans City, Butler Co., Penn., where he has two charges. His brother is at present one of the commissioners of Mercer County.

The next occupant of the superintendent's chair was A. J. Palm, then of West Middlesex, now editor and manager of the *Western Press*. He held the position through two terms, from 1878 to 1884.

The next superintendent was S. H. McCleery, the present incumbent. He was a resident of Sheakleyville at the time of his first election, being principal of the schools. He was chosen May 6, 1884, over Homer G. Rose, of Grove City; Miss G. Forest, Mercer; F. W. Belton, Greenville, and W. T. Couzens, Leech's Corners. He was re-elected May 3, 1887, his competitors being George H. Lamb, of New Lebanon; George H. Bell, Wheatland; Edwin Twitmyer, Sharpsville, now principal of schools at Braddock; J. B. Scott, Transfer; Thomas S. Vickerman, Findley Township, and U. S. Bortz, of Perry Township.

The following is a summary of the superintendents: J. C. Brown, 1854-56; G. L. Eberhart, 1856-57; Calvin W. Gilfillan, 1857-60; J. A. McCandless, 1860-63; Jacob Miller, 1863-68; N. W. Porter, 1868-69; Ira E. Harsh, 1869-70; N. W. Porter, 1870-75; J. M. Dight, 1875-78; A. J. Palm, 1878-84; S. H. McCleery, 1884 up to the present.

CHAPTER IX.

POLITICAL—CIVIL GOVERNMENT A DIVINE APPOINTMENT—DUTIES IMPOSED BY AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP—NATIONAL ADMINISTRATIONS AND FORMATION OF POLITICAL PARTIES—WASHINGTON THE UNANIMOUS CHOICE OF THE PEOPLE—ELECTORAL VOTE CAST FOR EACH PRESIDENT SINCE THE FOUNDATION OF THE GOVERNMENT—THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND ITS OPPONENTS—ANTI-MASONIC PERIOD—NULLIFICATION EXCITEMENT—TARIFF DISCUSSION WHICH IT PRODUCED—PROMINENT NATIONAL CAMPAIGNS—KNOW-NOTHINGISM—BIRTH OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY—ITS FIRST CAMPAIGN IN MERCER COUNTY—SUBSEQUENT LOCAL STANDING OF POLITICAL PARTIES.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT is an institution of divine appointment, intended to promote man's highest happiness as an integral factor of society. Its necessity is acknowledged by all whose notions are not chaotic in character. It is intended to promote the prosperity of the individual by holding him amenable to the rights of the community. True citizenship implies not only the right but the duty of obedience to constituted authority. "Render unto Cæsar the things that belong to Cæsar, and unto God the things that belong

to Him," is but another way of stating the proposition that man is a creature amenable to two governments, one human, the other divine, and that their claims are equally imperative.

Every man owes to his government honest, intelligent and patriotic service. The demands of his country, of his State, of his community, upon him for support and advancement are reasonable. He cannot shirk the responsibility, if he would, of casting his ballot and his influence upon the side of right and justice as he understands them. His duty should be performed conscientiously. Citizenship in a government like ours, where every man is a knighted free-man, implies something. Votes that can be bought are not the possession of men who have proper conceptions of their duties to the commonwealth.

Our National Constitution was framed in 1787, and the first presidential term under it was begun in 1789. At that time there were two political parties, the Federalists and the Anti-Federalists. The Federalists were composed of those who admired the English order of things, and embraced capitalists, land-owners, merchants, theorists and earnest thinkers. They doubted, somewhat, the capacity of the masses for self-government, and favored a strong central power. Washington, Adams and Hamilton were principal leaders.

The Anti-Federalists were opposed to the Federalists in their construction of the theory of government. They strongly defended the rights of the States against a centralized government. They never accepted the designation of Anti-Federalists, and protested against its use. The name died with the close of Washington's first administration, and it was then known as the Democratic party. At the first election Washington had no opposition, the entire electoral vote being cast for him. The Senate said to him: "In you all parties confide." He was the idol alike of both parties. His first term continued from 1789 to 1793.

His second term, from 1793 to 1797, was characterized by the existence of two parties, the Federalists and Republicans or Democrats. Washington was unanimously chosen. The Republicans, called "Democratic Republicans," were under the leadership of Thomas Jefferson. He was a brilliant, conservative man, and willing to give the Constitution a fair test. "I own," said he, "that I am not a friend to a very energetic government; it is always oppressive." The "Democratic Republicans" were also called by the Federalists the "French party," because of their sympathy with the Republicans of the French Revolution. They in turn called their opponents "Tories" and "Monarchists," claiming they were unfriendly to a Republican form of government, and in sympathy with British ideas.

In the election of 1796 John Adams, Federalist, was chosen to the presidency over Thomas Jefferson, Anti-Federalist or Democrat. The vote in the electoral college stood 71 in favor of the former to 68 in favor of the latter. Adam's administration continued from 1797 to 1801, with Jefferson as vice-president. The successive administrations have been as follows:

1801-05—Democratic, Thomas Jefferson, 73 votes; Federalist, John Adams, 65 votes.

1805-09—Democratic, Thomas Jefferson, 162 votes; Federalist, Charles C. Pinckney, 14 votes.

1809-13—Democratic, James Madison, 122 votes; Democratic, George Clinton, 6 votes; Federalist, Charles C. Pinckney, 47 votes.

1813-17—Democratic, James Madison, 128 votes; Federalist, DeWitt Clinton, 89 votes.

1817-21—Democratic, James Monroe, 183 votes; Federalist, Rufus King, 34 votes.

1821-25—Democratic, James Monroe, 231 votes; Federalist, John Quincy Adams, 1 vote.

1825-29—Federalist (east), John Quincy Adams, 84 votes; Democratic (west), Andrew Jackson, 99 votes; Democratic (south), William H. Crawford, 41 votes; Federalist (west), Henry Clay, 37 votes.

The election went to the house, and resulted in favor of John Quincy Adams, though Jackson had received more electoral votes than Adams.

1829-33—Democratic, Andrew Jackson, 178 votes; Federalist or Republican, John Quincy Adams, 83 votes.

1833-37—Democratic, Andrew Jackson, 230 votes; Whig, Henry Clay, 49 votes; Anti-Masonic, William Wirt, 7 votes.

1837-41—Democratic, Martin Van Buren, 170 votes; Democratic, Hugh L. White, 26 votes; Democratic, William P. Mangum, 11 votes; Whig William H. Harrison, 73 votes; Whig, Daniel Webster, 14 votes.

1841-45—Whig, Wm. H. Harrison,* 234 votes; Democratic, Martin Van Buren, 60 votes; Abolition or Liberty, James G. Birney, none.

1845-49—Democratic, James K. Polk, 170 votes; Whig, Henry Clay, 105 votes. Liberty or Abolition, James G. Birney, none.

1849-53—Whig, Zachary Taylor,† 163 votes; Democratic, Lewis Cass, 127 votes; Free-soil, Martin Van Buren, none; Liberty or Abolition, Gerritt Smith, none.

1853-57—Democratic, Franklin Pierce, 254 votes; Whig, Winfield Scott, 42 votes; Free Soil, John P. Hale, none.

1857-61—Democratic, James Buchanan, 174 votes; Republican, John C. Fremont, 114 votes; American or Know-nothing, Millard Fillmore, 8 votes.

1861-65—Republican, Abraham Lincoln, 180 votes; Democratic, John C. Breckenridge, 72 votes; Democratic, Stephen A. Douglas, 12 votes; Union, John Bell, 39 votes.

1865-69—Republican, Abraham Lincoln,‡ 212 votes; Democratic, George B. McClellan, 21 votes.

1869-73—Republican, Ulysses S. Grant, 214 votes; Democratic, Horatio Seymour, 80 votes.

1873-77—Republican, Ulysses S. Grant, 286 votes; Liberal Republican and Democratic, Horace Greely, 63 votes; Democratic, Charles O'Connor, none; Prohibition, James Black, none.

1877-81—Republican, R. B. Hayes, 185 votes; Democratic, Samuel J. Tilden, 184 votes; Greenback, Peter Cooper, none; Prohibition, Green Clay Smith, none.

1881-85—Republican, James A. Garfield,§ 214 votes; Democratic, Winfield S. Hancock, 155 votes; Greenback, James B. Weaver, none.

1885-89—Democratic, Grover Cleveland, 219 votes; Republican, James G. Blaine, 182 votes; Greenback, Benjamin F. Butler, none; Prohibition, John P. St. John, none.

The dates used in the foregoing list are those when the various administrations began and closed. All presidential elections occur in leap years, the November preceding the date of inauguration. This list will be valuable as a matter of reference, as it will assist in fixing events in the history of the county.

It will be seen that the name Democratic, as designating a political organ-

*Died April 4, 1841, and was succeeded by Vice-President John Tyler.

†Died July 9, 1850, and the Vice-President, Millard Fillmore, succeeded him.

‡Assassinated April 14, 1865, and was succeeded by Vice-President Andrew Johnson.

§President Garfield was assassinated July 2, 1881, and died on the 19th of September following. Vice-President Chester A. Arthur succeeded him.

ization, began with the first election of Thomas Jefferson, in 1800, and has been perpetuated without change through eighty-eight years of defeat and victory. The name has been talismanic, addressing itself to the judgment of the masses of people, especially to those from the oppressed districts of foreign countries. The opposition party assumed various forms and names—first the Federalist, next the Whig and Anti-Masonic, then the Free-soil, next the Know-nothing, and finally the Republican—its principal opponent to-day.

In 1830, and later, the anti-Masonic feeling aroused over the supposed murder of Morgan in New York, was very strong in this county. The *Western Press* was the defender of Masonry, while the *Luminary* and the *Greenville Gazette* were its persistent opponents. A writer in the *Western Press*, under date of March 26, 1831, thus deploras the bitterness of the anti-Masonic crusade:

“Persecution, that demon of destruction, has raised its hydra head among us in the shape of proscriptive anti-Masonry. Brought into existence by disappointed office-hunters and their adherents, it is a base, unprincipled and anti-Christian scheme, built on a foundation of combustible matter, which will eventually take fire by some of its crowded squibs and explode, burying itself in its own ruins. If the Masons have violated the laws of our country, let them be tried by a jury, and if guilty, punished according to law, as other persons are. But let us not undertake to condemn those that are not connected in that awful tragedy. To persecute all Masons, and others who do not join with the antis in their ungenerous acts, making use of the most abusive language toward the unoffending citizens who have neither part nor lot in the matter, because they do not think and see as they (the antis) do, is indeed base. We now enjoy the rights of freemen—let us try to preserve those rights pure and uncontaminated in despite of cunning and designing men. Let us never adopt the course the antis have taken: calling their fathers, brothers and husbands rogues and murderers, and charging them with the most heinous crimes the human heart could be guilty of committing.”

This, however, simply fanned the flame. On the 31st of March a monster meeting of the opponents of Masonry assembled in the court-house yard at Mercer. Rev. Samuel Tait was chosen chairman, and William F. Junkin and Malcom McComb, secretaries. The purpose of the meeting was to imbue the religious population of the county with the anti-Masonic sentiment, and resolutions declaring the institution of Masonry as of no benefit were accordingly passed.

On the 19th of the ensuing April an unusually large meeting of the citizens of Mercer County was held at the court-house. Bevan Pearson was chosen president, and William Scott and J. B. Curtis, secretaries. Resolutions were passed “disapproving of the excitement which prevails at this time against Masonry, believing that the object of the anti-Masonic party is to divide the Democratic party in the State and Union.”

Scarcely had the rancor of the anti-Masonic excitement begun to subside, when the people of the country were startled by the news of the nullification policy of South Carolina, under the leadership of John C. Calhoun. The national executive at the time, Andrew Jackson, was a man of iron will, and not disposed to tolerate any weak sentimentality on the subject of secession. His course was sanctioned, and that of the nullifiers condemned, by the people of Mercer County. A meeting was held at the Mercer court-house, on the 28th of January, 1833, for the purpose of denouncing the position assumed by the nullifiers. James Braden, Esq., was elected chairman, and William S. Rankin was chosen secretary. A committee on resolutions, consisting of Joseph

Smith, Bevan Pearson, John Hoge, James Moorhead and S. C. Tait, reported the following, among others, which were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That we are attached to the Union, and are bound by every tie of faith, of honor, of interest and of duty, to maintain its integrity.

Resolved, That we totally disapprove the position taken and the doctrines advanced by the nullifiers of South Carolina, and consider them utterly subversive of the principles on which our happy Union is founded, and a lamentable instance of how far prejudice may lead great and good men into error.

Resolved, That we are ready and willing to lend our aid in sustaining the chief magistrate in maintaining the supremacy of the laws.

On January 18, 1833, a meeting of citizens of West Greenville was held at Col. Bean's hotel. Col. T. W. Bean was chosen president; Maj. James Williamson and Capt. F. H. Shannon, vice-presidents, and Jacob Loutzenhiser and James R. Wick, secretaries. Resolutions condemning the nullifiers in strong terms were adopted, one of them reading as follows:

Resolved, That practical nullification, so far from being a peaceable measure, at once invites the prompt interposition of every patriotic lover of his country, to save the Republic—"peaceably, if they can—forcibly, if they must."

The question of a tariff, brought prominently forward by the nullifiers, continued to be an exciting topic of discussion between Democrats and Whigs. The *Western Press* contains a letter dated September 13, 1843, written by Henry Clay to F. S. Bronson, an editor at LaGrange, Ga. In it the Whig position is thus stated: "The sum and substance of what I conceive to be the true policy of the United States, in respect to a tariff, may be briefly stated. In conformity with the principles of the compromise act, I think that whatever revenue is necessary to an honest and economical administration of the general government ought to be derived from duties imposed on foreign imports. And I believe that, in establishing a tariff of those duties, such a discrimination ought to be made as will incidentally afford a reasonable protection to our natural interests."

Mr. W. S. Garvin states, after giving the foregoing, the position of the two parties as follows: "They (the Whigs) desire a protective tariff with incidental revenue, while the Democrats want a revenue tariff with incidental protection."

It would be interesting, did our space permit, to give a detailed account of the exciting national campaigns, and especially those of 1840, the "log cabin" or "hard cider" campaign; 1860, 1876, 1880 and 1884. The songs sung, the badges worn, the issues presented, and the local processions and contests exhibited, would be interesting and suggestive.

We must, however, refer to one movement that for a time played havoc with both the Whig and Democratic parties, and was the entering wedge toward the destruction of the former. Reference is had to the American, or Know-nothing, party, that took its rise in 1853, and existed until 1857. Its meetings were held in secret lodges, its movements covert, and its results almost unaccountable. The familiar, "Have you seen Sam?" was to be seen on every street corner, and in the show-cases of mercantile establishments. While the principles of this organization were claimed to be distinctively American, the acts of its partisans were diametrically opposed to the liberty guaranteed, under the Constitution, to every citizen of the republic. Its most prominent feature was its bitter antipathy to citizens of foreign birth, and deep-seated animosity toward the adherents of the Catholic Church, whether born on native or foreign soil. Many outrages and not a few murders were committed by the Know-nothings in different parts of the Union. In the

elections of 1854-55-56, they developed great strength, and elected many of their local candidates; but the society then began to dissolve, and soon became extinct. Its birth was uncalled for; its short career was a blot upon the body politic, and its death unmourned by every true American.

The year 1855 was remarkable as the period of the birth of one of the great political parties of to-day—the Republican. It was made up of the disintegrated Whig party, some Democrats who were offended by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise of 1820, Free-soilers, Abolitionists and Know-nothings. The national organization occurred at Pittsburgh. The recasting of the party in Mercer County occurred in consequence of a "People's Convention," which assembled at Mercer on the 27th of August, 1855. Of that meeting Hon. Samuel Kerr was chairman, James Gault and Fleming Smith, vice-presidents, and John D. Hill and G. L. Eberhart, secretaries. A ticket for the approaching county election was put in operation, and a vigorous campaign entered upon. A committee to draft resolutions, consisting of William F. Clark, J. H. Robinson, J. M. D. Nesbitt, William Miller, William Waugh, Clayton Herrington, Perry McCoy and Thomas Leech, Jr., was appointed. Their report, which was adopted unanimously, dates the birth of the Republican party in Mercer County.

Since 1855 the contests for political supremacy in the county have been waged between the two leading parties, Republicanism and Democracy, with enough of activity on the part of Greenbackers, Labor Unionists, Prohibitionists and other minor organizations to increase the interest in the contest. Ascendancy has latterly been given to the Republican organization, though occasionally a member of the Democracy has been given the decided preference. This is particularly true as applied to the president judgeship. The Democratic party has furnished incumbents for that position for a third of a century. Both parties are efficiently organized, and prosecute vigorous campaigns.

CHAPTER X.

THE PRESS—ITS GREAT POWER AND INFLUENCE—EARLY MODES OF DISSEMINATING NEWS—BIRTH OF THE NEWSPAPER, AND ITS STRUGGLE FOR FREE SPEECH—FIRST NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED IN AMERICA—ITS FIRST RELIGIOUS PAPER—NUMBER OF PERIODICALS PUBLISHED IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1886—MERCER NEWSPAPERS—WESTERN PRESS—MERCER LUMINARY—FREE PRESBYTERIAN—AMERICAN FREEMAN—MERCER DISPATCH—MERCER WHIG—WHIG AND DISPATCH—MERCER REPUBLICAN—DISPATCH AND REPUBLICAN—FREEMEN'S MONITOR—MERCER COUNTY FARMER—INDEPENDENT DEMOCRAT—DEMOCRATIC REGISTER—MERCER INDEX—MERCER SIGNAL—GREENVILLE PAPERS—WEST GREENVILLE GAZETTE—VISITOR—WEEKLY EXPRESS—INDEPENDENT PRESS—WEST GREENVILLE TIMES—RURAL ARGUS—SHENANGO VALLEY ARGUS—ADVANCE—ADVANCE ARGUS—UNION DEMOCRAT—GREENVILLE PROGRESS—SHENANGO VALLEY NEWS—INDEPENDENT—SHARON PAPERS—SHARON HERALD—SHARON TIMES—GOSPEL TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE—SHARON EAGLE—EVENING EAGLE—SHARPSVILLE PAPERS—SHARPSVILLE ADVERTISER—SHARPSVILLE TIMES—OTHER PAPERS—JAMESTOWN SUN, ERA, DEMOCRAT AND SENTINEL—GROVE CITY TELEPHONE—SANDY LAKE NEWS—LAKE LOCAL.

THE power which leavens and moulds modern society is the press. In this respect it has supplanted oral instruction, which formerly was the power behind the throne. Oral instruction in the pulpit, in the halls of legislation

and on the stump is, it must be confessed, very potent; but the educational power of the press, with its daily, weekly, monthly and quarterly visitations to the hovels of the poor equally with the mansions of the wealthy, is omnipotent. The newspaper is, as the term itself implies, a paper containing information from the four cardinal points—north, east, west and south. The laboring man sits down at his humble fireside, after the day's toil is over, and reads intelligence from all parts of the world. He is one member of the great jury to whom facts are submitted, and feels himself called upon to form a judgment. If the jury fail to agree in a verdict it is owing largely to the fact that the case has not been presented clearly and in its details for intelligent action. By the aid of telegraph and telephone, utilized by special and associate press reporters everywhere, cities, states and nations are bound together as near neighbors, and the actions of their citizens, from the humblest to the highest, are daily recorded and spread before the world. Wisely used, the press becomes the conservator of general intelligence and public morals. Its responsibility in the premises is commensurate, however, with its boundless power.

In the dissemination of news, as in other departments of human activity, necessity is the mother of invention. At first written news letters were circulated from hand to hand and place to place as a means of spreading the intelligence of events occurring at the seat of government. Such manuscripts, in the days of Henry VI, were issued as often as important news created the necessity for so doing. The use of movable types, and later, various forms of presses, with more or less of skill and efficiency, was regarded as a stride in the promulgation of intelligence.

At first the desire to have others know what had occurred prompted corresponding efforts to have the intelligence spread abroad. This desire finally became contagious, and the recipients were as anxious to have their cravings for information gratified as others were to gratify them. The spirit which animated the "Athenians and the strangers, which were there to spend their time in nothing else but either to tell or to hear some new thing," was founded in the necessities of human nature—the instinctive desire to communicate to others any new item of intelligence.

In the history of English journalism is contained this succinct account of the growth of the newspaper: "First we have the written news letter, furnished to the wealthy aristocracy; then, as the craving for information spread, the ballad of news sung or recited; then the news pamphlet, more prosaically arranged; then the periodical sheet of news; and lastly, the newspaper."

The English newspaper was born in London in 1622. At first its liberty was greatly abridged, nothing being allowed publication until it had passed the necessary official inspection. In the great struggle for independence, the press had to pass through many trying prosecutions and annoyances unknown to the people of this afternoon of the nineteenth century. The blood of martyrs is the seed not only of the church, but of the press as well. Governmental interference with the subject-matter of the newspaper was regarded an inherent right of self-constituted dignitaries; hence we need not affect surprise to find the House of Commons resolving, in 1729, that "it is an indignity and a breach of privilege of the House of Commons for any person to presume to give, in written or printed newspapers, any account or minutes of the debates or other proceedings of this House or any committee thereof." In 1764 the editor of the *Evening Post*, of London, was fined £100 by the House of Lords for mentioning the name of Lord Hereford in a disrespectful manner.

The severe treatment bestowed upon the publisher of the *Public Adver-*

tiser, the paper in which the celebrated "Letters of Junius" began to appear in 1767, indicates the difficulties through which journalism had to struggle to reach its present disenthralled and exalted position. The caustic manner in which Junius flayed public functionaries for their gross dereliction in official duty would, had his identity been known, have subjected him to assassination, and resulted in the confiscation of the press which dared to give his effusions publicity. The extreme precaution necessary to shield the writer has left his identity a question of impenetrable doubt to the present time.

Even so late as the close of the eighteenth century the English press was greatly hampered. Sydney says: It is always considered as a piece of impertinence, in England, if a man of less than two or three thousand a year has any opinions at all upon important subjects; and in addition, he was sure at that time to be assailed with all the billingsgate of the French Revolution." The good work continued, however, until England was given the boon of a free press.

France has had a bitter experience in liberating the press. During the reign of Louis Napoleon there were 6,000 prosecutions of publishers, but persistence and heroic courage on their part ultimately prevailed, and France to-day can hear from her peasants sentiments which, formerly, the throne did not dare to utter. Not by German battalions only was Napoleon overthrown; he was shot through and through by the paper bullets of a justly hostile and terribly outraged public press.

The first newspaper published in America was entitled "Public Occurrences Both Forreign and Domestick." It was issued in Boston, Thursday, September 25, 1690, by Benjamin Harris, a copy of which is still preserved in the Colonial State Paper Office, in London. It is printed on the first three sides of a folded sheet, two columns to a page, and each page about seven inches by eleven in size. One of the objects of this pioneer journal, as expressed in the preliminary announcement, was a worthy one, and is commended to the attention of modern journalists. It is: "That something may be done toward the curing, or at least the charming, of that spirit of lying which prevails among us; wherefore nothing shall be entered but what we have reason to believe is true, repairing to the best fountains for our information. And when there appears any material mistake in anything that is collected, it shall be corrected in the next."

This paper was too pure to live. The legislative bosses, four days subsequent to the first issue, spoke of it as a pamphlet issued contrary to law and containing "reflections of a very high nature," and absolutely forbade anything in print without license first obtained from those appointed by the Government to grant the same."

The first religious newspaper in America is supposed to have been the *Herald of Gospel Liberty*, started by Elias Smith, at Portsmouth, N. H., September 1, 1808. It began with 274 subscribers, which number in seven years was increased to 1,500.

The emancipation of the press in America has progressed until journalism is recognized, not only as an important, but an honored and professional calling. Its work is systematized, and its usefulness constantly enlarging.

In 1886 there were, in the United States and Territories, the following publications: Dailies, 1,260; tri-weeklies, 46; semi-weeklies, 152; weeklies, 10,979; bi-weeklies, 50; semi-monthlies, 186; monthlies, 1,401; bi-monthlies; 33; quarterlies, 93; miscellaneous, 7; total, 14,207.

MERCER NEWSPAPERS.

The history of the press in Mercer County begins with the *Western Press*, one of the oldest newspapers in Western Pennsylvania. The *Western Press* began its existence in Mercer on Wednesday, February 21, 1811. Its proprietor and editor was Jacob Herrington. He brought with him, from Meadville, the materials which had been used for two years previous in publishing a small paper in opposition to the Crawford *Messenger*, edited by Thomas Atkinson. Owing to the condition of the road, which lay through a comparative wilderness, the trip required four days. The ox team of that period did not move with the ease and rapidity of the iron horse of the present.

With Mr. Herrington came William C. Keen, as his printer, and two apprentices, Robert Burchfield and John Evans. Keen remained in Mercer until the close of the War of 1812, and then removed to Vevay, Ind., where he published a paper. He subsequently became a major-general of militia among the Hoosiers, and also held the important position of postmaster.

Having served their apprenticeship with Herrington, Burchfield and Evans started out to see the world; in other words, went on a tramp as journeymen printers, but returned after a brief absence. The first was stricken with consumption, and died shortly afterward. Evans resumed work in the *Press* office, and remained until about 1822, when he went to Franklin and established the *Venango Herald*, the first newspaper in Venango County. He became a prominent man in public life, and died the 30th of November, 1871, in the seventy-fourth year of his age. From him Mr. W. S. Garvin received his instruction as a printer, and acquired the "art preservative." About the year 1815 another apprentice served in the *Press* office, David Crawford, founder of the first paper published in New Castle.

To return to the origin of the *Press*, it began as a four-column folio, size 10x16 inches. In the sixth issue of volume 1, dated March 29, 1811, the earliest paper seen by the writer, occurs the remark—"printed by David Flemming for the proprietors." Whether the plural form, *proprietors*, was used because of the excessive modesty of publishers in those days, or because the ownership was vested, not in a corporation, but in several individuals, is not known. It is probable that John Hoge had, at even that early date, some pecuniary interest in it; for on the 15th of October, 1827, he became sole proprietor and editor. Mr. Herrington, on that date, issued a card in which he said: "Having retired from the editorial desk, I now want to have *all* outstanding accounts settled, of whatever kind they may be. Grain will be taken in payment at liberal prices, but must be delivered in November and December ensuing."

At the time of which we are speaking (October, 1827) the paper was called the *Western Press and Mercer County Gazette*. The *Press* had just absorbed its first competitor in the county, the *Mercer County Gazette*. It was a small journal published by James Nelson. "The type," says Wm. F. Clark, Sr., in a letter to the writer, dated December 12, 1887, "was inked with puff-ball, and the impression made, one page at a time, with a screw press manufactured by Adam Ramage, of Philadelphia." This press is now the property of Mr. E. L. Garvin, and is stored away on the third floor of the A. J. McKean building in Mercer. The cumbersome annex, *Mercer County Gazette*, was dropped prior to 1830, when Mr. Garvin became the nominal owner and active manager of the paper. For nearly a year and a half Mr. Hoge was still interested in the journal. A standing announcement at the head of the first page was: "Published by William S. Garvin;" and at the head of the editorial page: "Edited by Hoge and Garvin." It is understood, however, that Mr.

Hoge's real estate and legal interests required about all his time and efforts, so that Mr. Garvin was the real power behind the throne. At the age of twelve Mr. Garvin began to learn his trade at the *Press* office, entering as an apprentice in 1819 and remaining until 1825, when he left for New York and other fields. He was absent until 1830, when he returned to take charge of the paper. His sketch in detail will be found in another part of this history.

About the time Mr. Garvin left the *Press* office, in 1825, John Bigler, subsequently governor of California, at the same time his younger brother was governor of Pennsylvania, became an apprentice, remaining for a brief period, but completing his trade with John McFarland, of Pittsburgh, at that time a Democratic editor of considerable ability.

On the 14th of May, 1831, Mr. Hoge published a card as follows: "Having disposed of all interest in the *Press*, it is necessary that those indebted to me should settle and arrange their accounts. During the *three years* the establishment was owned and conducted by me, no one indebted to it was either dunned or sued—*now* it is hoped that all accounts contracted during that period will be promptly closed." A publisher like Mr. Hoge, who neither dunned nor sued his patrons, would be welcomed by some modern subscribers, who imagine that printers subsist and grow fat on fame and an occasional piece of musty wedding cake. Mr. Hoge was wealthy, and could afford to be lenient.

The position thus vacated by Mr. Hoge was held by Mr. Garvin, with brief interruptions, until the time of his death. "During two years (1836-38) it was in the hands of J. M. Keuster." J. W. S. Chappell, now residing near Sandy Lake, in his seventy-eighth year, came to Mercer on the 15th of June, 1837. Being a young lawyer he was admitted to the Mercer bar on the motion of Hon. William Stewart. Scarcity of money compelled him to do something, meanwhile, to replenish his depleted exchequer. For about a year he worked as editor of the *Western Press*, then under the management of J. M. Keuster. At the expiration of this time Chappell bought the paper on three years' time, and continued the publication a part of 1838-39. He subsequently sold the plant to a Mr. Bagley, who controlled it for a time, Mr. Scott acting as editor. This arrangement continued but a short time, when the management again fell into the hands of W. S. Garvin, its former owner and editor. While Mr. Garvin was a member of Congress the office work was done by Wm. Donnelly, the editor-in-chief sending editorial matter regularly from Washington. In 1855 William McKnight became editor, and continued to hold the position until about the breaking out of the great rebellion, when his associate and lessee of the paper, Thomas McKean, son of William McKean, took it in charge, and Mr. McKnight became editor of the *Democratic Register*.

When Thomas McKean became sole manager of the *Press* he at once began advocating a more vigorous prosecution of the war. He issued it in half sheets, twice a week, Tuesdays and Fridays, to give the latest war news. This he continued to do until the 10th of September, 1861, when he entered the army as an officer of the Tenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and left the paper in the editorial hands of James A. Stranahan, "a young man in whose abilities and political position he had the fullest confidence."

Mr. Stranahan continued to edit the paper from September 10 to November 1, 1861, when the lease expired. The history of the paper is thus filled in by Mr. W. S. Garvin in an editorial published in the *Press* of January 6, 1871: "At the beginning of the war the *Press* establishment was in the hands of Mr. Thomas McKean, who chose to put it into the support of the

war. The *Register*, a rival Democratic paper, took what we believed to be the true ground, in entire opposition to the war. When McKean's lease expired, and the property came back to our hands, we decided to stay out of business rather than enter into rivalry with a paper that was supporting our views, and thus was left to Mr. McKnight a clear field for the *Register*. For some cause it did not prosper, and eventually went down, leaving the Democracy of the county wholly without a paper. The party that owned the *Register* printing establishment, near a year afterward, induced Mr. C. W. Whistler to take it and commence the publication of a Democratic paper. With our consent and approbation he called it the *Western Press*, and thus was resumed the publication of a journal, the first started in the county, the name of which was familiar to all of the 'manor born.' Not meeting with the support he felt himself entitled to receive, at the end of a year and four months he abandoned its publication and surrendered the property to its owners. It was then (January, 1867) that its use was offered to and accepted by us, and that our pledge was given to the Democracy of Mercer County that so long as life lasted they would never again be without a party organ."

In January, 1867, Mr. Garvin again took charge of the paper. It was then a small, six-column sheet. At the opening of 1868 it was enlarged to seven columns. At the beginning of 1871 it was still further enlarged to an eight-column sheet, and a new press from the manufactory of Potter & Co. added to the outfit. During this period the name of the firm was W. S. & E. L. Garvin, the junior partner being the son of the senior. They continued to manage the paper until January 1, 1882, when Mrs. L. L. Garvin, wife of the junior member, became proprietor, and T. W. McClain editor and business manager. On October 6, 1882, the plant was bought by A. J. Palm, R. J. Zahniser and W. B. Bard, and published under the name of the Democrat Printing Company. It was thought wise to change the name from *Western Press* to the Mercer County *Democrat*, but loud and numerous protests from old-time patrons and friends prevented the desecration of the familiar title. For a time after this last purchase the editorial duties were performed by W. H. Griffith and T. W. McClain, Mr. A. J. Palm being then county superintendent of public schools. Subsequently, the interests of Zahniser and Bard were bought by Messrs. Palm and McClain, the present proprietors.

One peculiarity of the early days of the *Western Press*, and in fact of all newspapers of those times, was almost the entire absence of local matter. Long editorials upon political questions, full proceedings of legislative and congressional bodies, excerpts from city journals, giving the latest intelligence from foreign countries, and the annual messages of the governor and President, were deemed the kind of food most palatable to the average backwoods reader.

The *Western Press* has during all the changes through which it has passed been the exponent and defender of Democratic principles. When the anti-Masonic excitement was at its height the *Press*, under the vigorous management of Mr. Garvin, espoused the cause of the persecuted Masons against the *Luminary*, the organ of the opposition. Thomas Jefferson and Jeffersonian Democracy were the ideals which the distinguished and able editor constantly held before his readers. Under Mr. Palm's editorial management the paper has lost none of its former vigor.

The Mercer *Luminary* was established in 1830 by William and James Moorhead. It was an anti-Masonic paper, and was first published in a two-story log building which stood on the southwest corner of the diamond, on the

site of the present Anderson grocery. In 1833 it was purchased by William F. Clark, who removed the outfit to an office on East Market Street, the structure standing on the lot now occupied by Dr. A. I. Hoon. Mr. Clark continued it as an anti-Masonic sheet until that party dissolved, when it and most of the other anti-Masonic papers went into the ranks of the Whig party. It continued as the exponent of Whig principles until the Presidential campaign of 1844, when, refusing to support Henry Clay, it hoisted the banner of Hon. James G. Birney, the Liberty candidate for the Presidency. In 1848 it supported the Free-soil Democratic candidate, Martin Van Buren. The last issue of the *Luminary* occurred July 3, 1850.

It was changed to the *Free Presbyterian*, the publishing being done by William F. Clark, but the editorial work by Rev. Joseph Gordon. After two years the *Presbyterian* was transferred to a society who removed it to Cincinnati, Mr. Gordon becoming a corresponding editor from Cleveland, to which place he had meanwhile removed.

In 1852 Mr. Clark began the publication of the *American Freeman*, and uniting with it the *Promulgator*, of New Castle, continued it until 1859, when he sold it to E. S. Durban, who changed the name to that of the *Courant* and removed the plant to New Castle.

In 1857 began a paper known as the *Mercer Dispatch*. One wing of the old Whig party, now Republican, was pro-slavery in sentiment. Its organ was the *Whig*. William M. Stephenson, Esq., the leader of the anti-slavery wing of the party, determined to have an organ. He furnished the money for purchasing the outfit of a defunct Democratic paper, and S. T. McClelland, John A. White, William F. Clark, Jr., and S. B. Stephenson became the proprietors. All were practical printers, and young men of energy; hence the name selected. William F. Clark, Sr., was selected as the nominal editor-in-chief. Mr. White, a brilliant thinker and writer, also enlivened its columns with his productions.

In the course of a year or so McClelland sold his interest and went to Pittsburgh. In November, 1862, William F. Clark, Sr., having received an appointment as revenue collector at Meadville, he and his son sold out their interest in the *Dispatch* to S. H. Miller, who, with the assistance of Mr. White, continued the publication of the paper. White died shortly afterward, leaving Mr. Miller the sole manager of the journal. This position he maintained until March, 1864, when a consolidation occurred of two papers occupying the same field, the *Dispatch* and the *Whig*. At this point we halt to bring up the history of the latter paper.

The *Mercer Whig* began June 15, 1844. The *Luminary* refused to support Henry Clay as the Whig candidate for the Presidency, and in consequence a company of prominent Whigs from all parts of the county determined to establish an organ of their own, to be known as the *Mercer Whig*. The outfit was bought in Pittsburgh, and shipped by the river and canal to Big Bend, whence it was drawn by an ox-team to Mercer. At the same time a delegation went to Pittsburgh to secure for its editor John B. Butler, then publishing a campaign paper favorable to the election of Gen. Markle as governor, called the *Mississinewa War Club*. Mr. Butler conducted the paper until December, 1845, when he sold his interest to William Waugh, of Greenville. Mr. Waugh ran it about two years, when it became the property of William Gregory and D. B. Hays, publisher and editor, respectively.

On the 15th of December, 1849, Mr. Hays, after a service of two years, retired, leaving the editorial chair to be filled by A. H. Snyder, a young attorney of Mercer. (Mr. Hays died 25th of January, 1851, aged thirty-six years.

it began to "sleep the sleep that knows no waking." Hill was a native of Ireland, but learned printing and book binding in England. He came to Mercer County at quite an early date, and set type in the *Western Press* office. He subsequently worked at his trade in Warren, Penn., and Ellicottville, N. Y. He died in Greenville in 1841. His daughter, Mrs. Simeon Betts, is living northeast of that borough.

In 1848 J. W. Mason started a paper which he called the *Weekly Express*. It was subsequently enlarged to a seven-column sheet, and known simply as the *Express*, and continued independent in politics until 1852.

It was then purchased by Rev. William Orvis, a Congregational minister, who changed its name to *Independent Press*, and flung to the breeze the then unpopular anti-slavery banner. In a short time it was purchased by William Laird. In April, 1853, J. C. Brown, connected for two previous years with the *Jeffersonian Star*, at Brookville, Penn., bought the press from Laird, and for a time ran it under the same name. In 1854, Jacob L. Weir became interested as publisher, and the firm was Brown & Weir. This arrangement continued but a short time, when J. C. Brown, having meantime been elected county superintendent, acted only as editor, William S. Finch and J. L. Weir taking charge of the business management.

Before Mr. Brown's term of office had expired the office was purchased by John S. Fairman, late editor of the *Coal City Item*, of New Castle, Penn. He changed the name to *West Greenville Times*, and began a new series, issuing his first number November 22, 1856. It was then a six-column folio, flew the motto "Independent—not Neutral," and its subscription price was \$1 per year, in advance. On the 1st of December, 1856, A. M. Campbell, a druggist of the borough, joined Mr. Fairman in the paper, and the firm became Fairman & Campbell. In April, 1857, H. A. Bowman bought Fairman's interest, and Bowman & Campbell conducted the *Times* until the following October, when failing health caused Mr. Bowman to retire from the business. He went south, and died in March, 1858. Mr. Campbell continued to publish the paper until October, 1859, when he sold it to Allen Turner, who purchased it for his sister, Mrs. Orpha Hammond. She edited the paper nearly a year, and was then succeeded by W. F. Chalfant. Soon after the war broke out James C. Brown traded to Mr. Turner a piece of land in Crawford County, and again became the proprietor of the paper. He retained the title and management until 1862.

The plant was then purchased by W. F. Chalfant, who changed the name of the paper to the *Rural Argus*. After a short time, however, he sold it to F. H. Braggins, and went into the army to fight the battles of his country. In 1867 W. H. H. Dumars became a partner with Braggins, and continued in such relation about a year, when he sold back to Braggins, and returned to Erie. In 1869 Braggins sold his interest to Jacob Miller, and went to Mercer to become one of the managers of the *Mercer Dispatch*. Mr. Miller owned the paper but a short time, when he disposed of it to W. F. Chalfant, who a second time became its proprietor and editor. This relation continued until October, 1871, when he sold it to Harry Watson.

Mr. Watson changed the name to the *Shenango Valley Argus*, and in the fall of 1875 sold the paper to George Morgan, who ran it until November, 1877, when the paper again became the property of J. C. Brown, by whom it was finally consolidated with the *Advance*. Since the beginning of the war it has been a strong Republican paper, and has always supported the measures and candidates of that party.

The *Advance* was started January 7, 1871, by W. H. H. Dumars, Amos



Eng^d by F. G. Kernan & C^o. N.Y.

J. J. Spearman



A. Yeakel and W. F. Harpst, as an eight-column folio at \$2 per year. On the 15th of the following April Yeakel and Harpst sold their interest to J. C. Brown, and the paper was then published under the firm name of Dumars & Co. On the 23d of September, same year, Dumars sold his interest to Mr. Brown, who then became sole proprietor, and so continued until the 18th of November, when E. W. Lightner bought the complete equipment, good will and all. He ran the paper until the 25th of January, 1873, when Mr. Brown repurchased the paper, and continued to own and run it until November, 1877, when, having also purchased the *Argus*, the two papers were consolidated under the name of the *Greenville Advance-Argus*.

The *Advance Argus* was conducted by Mr. Brown until December, 1878, when Leech & Beachler became publishers, and J. C. Brown, editor. This arrangement continued until December, 1880, when Mr. Brown sold a fourth interest to C. F. Beachler, and the firm name became Brown & Beachler, the former remaining editor-in-chief. On the 14th of December, 1885, Mr. Brown bought back Mr. Beachler's one-fourth interest, and at once sold a half interest to L. Hippee. The publishers since that date have remained Brown & Hippee, the former being editor, the latter business manager. Such is, in brief, the history of one of the live Republican papers of the county.

The *Union Democrat* is one of the defunct newspapers of Greenville. It was established by William P. Hanna in May, 1861, immediately after he was relieved from the postmastership of Greenville, by President Lincoln, and was the first Democratic paper published in that borough. The *Democrat* was a six-column folio, and its subscription price was \$1.50 per annum. Mr. Hanna published the paper until the fall of 1864, when he sold the office to F. H. Braggins, of the *Argus*, who used the material in the publication of his paper. Mr. Hanna came to Greenville in 1833, and was a resident of the town until his death October 6, 1888.

The *Greenville Progress* was started as a five-column daily June 1, 1877, by William Orr, Jr., proprietor and editor. It was the first and only daily ever issued in Greenville. On the 21st of July, of the same year, the *Weekly Progress* began, being made up from the daily. It was issued by Amos A. Yeakel and William Orr, Jr. In the salutatory occurred the sentence: "We are here, a true Jeffersonian Democratic paper, advocating local self-government and honesty in office." A careful examination of the dates shows that this journal had its inception during the stormy days of the great labor strike of 1877, and for a time suffered from the stagnation that ensued. The weekly was conducted for three months by Yeakel & Orr, when (November 3, 1877) Mr. Orr retired and the management consisted of A. D. Gillespie, editor, and A. A. Yeakel, publisher. In their announcement they assert that the existence of two Republican papers in Greenville was regarded a sufficient reason for establishing a Democratic organ. On the 3d of January, 1880, Mr. Gillespie announced the assumption of the entire proprietorship, Mr. Yeakel having retired. W. F. Harpst was at once employed by Mr. Gillespie as foreman of the office. On the 2d of May, 1881, the paper was bought from Mr. Gillespie by W. F. Harpst and Frank C. Huling, by whom it has since been owned, managed and edited. In December, 1877, the paper was enlarged from a five-column quarto to a nine-column folio, the size which it still retains. The *Progress* is recognized as one of the best newspapers in the county.

The *Shenango Valley News* was founded on the 11th of April, 1882, by D. B. Robbins, from whom it was purchased in the summer of the same year by W. H. H. Dumars, its present editor and proprietor. It is a six-column quarto, and always brimful of news. In the gubernatorial election of 1882

it espoused the cause of the Independent wing of the Republican party, and did its utmost to secure the election of Hon. John Stewart instead of Gen. James A. Beaver. Since that time it has returned to the fold of orthodox Republicanism, and at the present time is one of the staunchest local advocates of the Republican party. The editor of the *News* has had considerable experience in newspaper work, and wields a trenchant pen. He is a bold, vigorous writer, and though intensely Republican, exhibits far more independence of expression than is usually found in party organs. The *News* is a good paper, and has a fair patronage.

The *Independent*, of Greenville, was established by Austin H. Robbins, and its first number issued May 23, 1885. It is a four-column quarto, issued weekly, at 50 cents a year, and independent, as its name implies. Mr. Robbins is a native of Delaware Township, and learned his trade in the *Argus* office, during the ownership of W. F. Chalfant and Harry Watson. He assisted his brother in establishing the *Shenango Valley News*, in 1882, and three years afterward started the *Independent*, which he has since edited and published. While the paper has quite a large local circulation, Mr. Robbins depends largely upon office work, making a specialty of job printing and advertising.

SHARON PAPERS.

The first paper started in Sharon, the metropolis of Mercer County, was the *Sharon Herald*, whose first issue occurred Thursday, April 11, 1864. It emanated from an office under the banking house of Porter & Perkins, the proprietors and projectors being R. C. Frey and his brother J. C. Frey. It was printed on a No. 4 Washington hand press, and commanded the modest subscription price of \$1.50 per year, *always in advance*. It began as a seven-column sheet, and from the beginning advocated the principles of the Republican party. On the 20th of April, 1865, Dr. John Winter, a Baptist minister of the town, bought the interest of R. C. Frey, and the business was conducted under the name of J. H. Frey & Co. until the 22d of March, 1866, when Frey bought Winter's interest and became sole proprietor. This condition of things existed until November 1, 1866, when Calvin W. Ray purchased a half interest in the paper. On the 15th of the following December the paper was enlarged to an eight-column sheet, and the subscription raised to \$2 per annum. On the 1st of January, 1869, John L. Morrison bought Mr. Frey's interest. Soon thereafter important improvements were made in the equipment. On the 4th of August, 1871, it was again enlarged to a nine-column sheet, and a new Cottrell and Babcock power press purchased. On the 1st of July, 1874, the subscription price was reduced to \$1 per year, *strictly in advance*. On the 1st of January, 1876, Mr. Ray purchased Mr. Morrison's interest (the latter having been elected recorder), and became sole proprietor of the paper. This position he occupied until March, 1879, when he sold the plant to Mr. Morrison, the present proprietor and editor. The *Herald* has been one of the potent factors in maintaining the supremacy of the Republican party in the borough and the county. It has outlived the doubts connected with its trial existence at the time it was launched upon the stormy sea of journalistic and national existence in 1864. Mr. Morrison has devoted his entire attention to making the *Herald* what it is to-day—one of the leading newspapers of the Shenango Valley.

The *Sharon Times*, a Democratic organ, was started in 1868 by John A. Lant and George D. Herbert, the firm name being Lant & Herbert. The first issue appeared on the 17th of June of the said year. On the 6th of July, 1869, Lant withdrew from the firm, leaving Herbert sole proprietor and editor. The

paper started as a seven-column folio, 25x37, and was printed on a Washington hand press. In April, 1875, a Potter cylinder press was secured, and in August of the following year a steam boiler and engine were added. The first number was issued from the second story of T. J. Porter's bank building, on State Street, opposite the Shenango House. Some time in 1878 Mr. Herbert became financially embarrassed, and the property passed into the ownership of P. E. Kimberly, but Herbert continued as its managing editor until 1879, when he went to Philadelphia. Reuben Williamson was then business manager, and T. W. McClain, editor. This arrangement continued until shortly after the Presidential election of 1880, when the outfit was sold to J. R. McNabb, of the Sharon *Eagle*. Thus ended the career of the only Democratic paper ever started in Sharon. It was a neat sheet and ably edited, but lacked the patronage to keep it successfully sailing o'er the stormy sea of journalism.

In 1879 the *Gospel Temperance Advocate* was started by James R. Burchfield, now of Greenville. After a year's struggling against the waves of adversity, it went down to rise no more.

The Sharon *Eagle* began its journalistic career on May 3, 1875, as the Mercer County *Eagle*, J. R. McNabb being the editor and proprietor. It started as a large nine-column weekly paper, "independent in all things and neutral in nothing." On the 6th of October, 1875, McNabb commenced the publication of a daily which he called the *Evening Eagle*, a venture which was looked upon at first with a great many misgivings by the people of Sharon. Mr. McNabb conducted both papers until the day of his death, which occurred in 1883. The management of the paper then fell upon the shoulders of his son, Scott R. McNabb, who conducted it until April 1, 1885, when the material of the establishment was purchased by James L. Ray and Walter Whitehead, both practical printers. Scott R. McNabb died in Pittsburgh, May 8, 1888, aged twenty-five years. With an increase of patronage these gentlemen decided to convert the paper into a Republican organ, which was done. In October, 1887, Mr. C. W. Ray, formerly connected with the *Herald*, and the postmaster of Sharon from March, 1879, to March, 1887, was admitted into the partnership, and the style of the firm changed to the "Eagle Printing Company." Under this name is now published the only daily sheet in Mercer County, and by it, also, the weekly began over thirteen years ago. The place of publication is the fine basement of the First National Bank building.

SHARPSVILLE PAPERS.

The Sharpsville *Advertiser* was established in 1870 by Walter Pierce, Esq., of Sharpsville, the first issue appearing October 21. Its size was 18x24 inches, and it was printed at the office of the Sharon *Times*. It had no subscription price, but circulated gratuitously among the business men of Sharpsville, who liberally patronized its advertising pages. On the 8th of February, 1871, it was enlarged to an eight-column, four-page sheet, 25x40 inches, and the price fixed at \$1 per year. The printing was then done at the office of the *Advance*, of Greenville. In 1871 Mr. Pierce purchased the material of the *Signal*, established at Mercer about six months previously by William McKnight, but suspended in June of that year, and organized the "Sharpsville Printing Company." P. J. Bartleson, then connected with the Greenville *Argus*, was employed as editor. The first paper published in Sharpsville appeared August 23, 1871, the subscription price being put at \$2 per year. On the 1st of January, 1872, another enlargement occurred, this time to a nine-column sheet, 28x44 inches. The paper has had a prosperous existence, and is still under the editorial and business management of Mr. Bartleson, the long-tried secretary of the school board.

The Sharpsville *Times* is the title of a four-page, four-column weekly of Sharpsville, which began in the summer of 1887. It was started by M. W. Thompson and S. W. Hazen, at 75 cents per year. It is devoted largely to local and personal news.

OTHER PAPERS.

In November, 1873, the Jamestown *Sun* was started in Jamestown, a four-page, eight-column paper, by D. L. Calkins and wife, publishers and editors. It was independent. Price, \$1.50 per year. It continued to battle against its evil star until March, 1879, when, owing to the burning of Mr. Calkins' house and the death of his son, foreman of the office, its rays ceased to shine. In the fall of 1879 F. S. and F. A. Alden came from Cleveland to Jamestown and began the publication of the Jamestown *Era*, a seven-column folio, Republican in character, independent in pretension, but neutral in fact. They continued it under their own management for about four years, when they leased it to DeWitt & Nichols, who changed its name to the Jamestown *Democrat*, and continued to preside over its destinies one year. At the expiration of that time F. A. Alden took it and published it one year as the Jamestown *Sentinel*. He sold his interest to F. W. McCoy and J. B. Robinson, both from Sheakleyville, in October, 1885. They ran it as an independent for six months, when McCoy retired, and the firm changed to that of Robinson Brothers, its present proprietors and managers. They have added new type and new presses, and are in a prosperous condition. The *Sentinel* is independent in politics, and gives all parties fair treatment in its columns.

The *Telephone*, now published at Grove City, began its existence at Karns City, Butler Co., Penn., when that place was at its zenith as an oil town. It was started by J. Borland in the interest of the Greenback Labor party, but failing to receive proper support he changed it, in 1881, to an independent journal, and added a column to each page. Karns City suffering the decline consequent to the wane of the oil excitement, Mr. Borland sought a new field for his paper. Grove City, then called Pine Grove, offered better inducements, and he consequently came thither and issued the first copy of the Pine Grove *Telephone* on July 22, 1882. M. W. Moore, who learned the printing trade in the office of the Kittanning *Sentinel*, came with Mr. Borland as the foreman of the new paper. The *Telephone* having received a hearty reception in its new field, began to prosper. On the 15th of November, 1882, the name was changed from Pine Grove to Grove City *Telephone*, to correspond with the changed name of the village. With few changes, it continued under the management of Mr. Borland until August 1, 1884, when A. C. Ray, now local editor of the *Dispatch and Republican* at Mercer, purchased a half interest. Two weeks later he purchased the other half, and at once transferred it to A. A. Little, of Millbrook, who still retains his interest. At that time the *Telephone* was issued from what is now the office of the Union Heat and Light Company, but December, 1884, was removed to the upper rooms of W. A. Young & Son's harness store, corner of Broad and Pine Streets. On December 1, 1885, Mr. Little purchased Ray's interest in the *Telephone*, and immediately transferred it to Mrs. Maggie C. Moore, who is represented in the business by her husband, M. W. Moore. He brought into the office an outfit of job material, which he had used at Sandy Lake prior to joining in the Grove City enterprise. When the new partnership was formed, W. H. McElwain, student at law in Mercer, was chosen to do editorial work, and continued in that relation until July, 1887, when he removed to Findlay, Ohio, his present home. Since that date Mr. Little has occupied the editorial tripod. The

Telephone was printed on a hand press until the 6th of April, 1888, when it was supplied with a power press, and now rejoices in increased facilities, growing patronage and enlarged usefulness.

The *Sandy Lake News* was established August 4, 1874, under the fostering care of Capt. James F. Johnston. It was a six-column folio, patent outside, and for the first six months was printed by the *Jamestown Sun*. Capt. Johnston was advised by the leading citizens to relinquish his efforts to establish a paper in Sandy Lake, because they believed it would be a failure. He proposed to "fight it out on that line," and accordingly he bought an outfit of type at Andover, Ohio, and moved it to the second floor of the Kirk Building. He subsequently sold out to A. H. Owen, who in a few weeks disposed of the business to L. E. Hogue, from whom it passed into the hands of its present owner, L. I. Crawford, in 1876. Under its present management it is fighting the traffic in alcoholic stimulants, and has built up quite a good circulation among the temperance element of the county.

The *Lake Local* was established in May, 1879, in Sandy Lake, by W. R. Eckles and J. A. Clary. It was a five-column folio, 17x24, and was printed in the Foster Building. At the end of one year Clary sold his interest to A. E. Long, who, after one year's experience, sold to E. G. Eberman and V. C. Place, and the paper was published for a short time under the firm name of Eckles & Co. Rev. A. T. Wolff, now a Presbyterian minister located at Alton, Ill., bought out Eberman and Place, and with Eckles continued until he sold his interest back to E. G. Eberman, who eventually became the sole proprietor, and remains such. March 1, 1883, the office was transferred to its present quarters at Stoneboro, and was at that time changed to a four-column quarto, its present size. Mr. Eckles has continued from the beginning to edit and manage the paper and the job department connected therewith, the office being fitted up with an excellent supply of job type and good presses. Its circulation is confined principally to the northeastern portion of the county.

CHAPTER XI.

BENCH AND BAR—THE LAW PROFESSION—THE BENCH—SKETCHES OF PRESIDENT JUDGES—ASSOCIATE JUDGES—THE BAR—BRIEF BIOGRAPHIES OF DECEASED ATTORNEYS WHO PRACTICED AT THE MERCER BAR—PRESENT BAR OF MERCER COUNTY.

LAW is said to be a rule of action. Its purpose, as applied to human conduct, is to command and direct that which is right, and to restrain that which is evil. Its foundation is justice. It cannot result in harm to anyone, provided its behests are wisely and impartially enforced. Its temple is holy, and no unholy feet may enter its innermost recesses. He who studies its pages with a view of learning its sublime teachings, should early learn to remove the sandals from his feet, realizing that the ground upon which he is about to tread is sacred. Advocates who have such a conception of her sphere are invited to enter; demagogues are expected to maintain a respectable distance. The law affords an ample field for the exercise of the highest mental, moral and social endowments. Education, a knowledge of human nature, a love of justice, philanthropic impulses, patriotism—all these and other qualifi-

cations should be possessed by him who would attain a fair position in the courts of justice. The mere tricks, that win for the hour, can never secure permanent fame. Honesty, integrity, true manhood, careful study of the fundamental principles of law, an acquaintanceship with the various realms of human knowledge, and a consecrated devotion to the profession, have all conspired to give true lasting fame to those who have achieved success, either as attorneys or jurists.

The courts of Mercer County, like others in Western Pennsylvania, have been dominated by judges and attorneys, some of whom were residents of the county and acquainted with its struggles and successes, while others have come only on missions of business. An examination of the lists of attorneys will reveal the fact that many of the advocates at the bar were from adjoining counties, and some even from other States. In treating this subject we give, first, the list of the members of the bench, and then those who practiced at the bar. So far as they could be obtained, sketches of the more prominent are presented. Living representatives are placed in the regular biographical department of this work.

THE BENCH.

The first judge who sat on the bench in Mercer County was Hon. Jesse Moore. He was a native of Montgomery County, Penn., and a stanch Democrat. While practicing law at Sunbury he was appointed president judge of the Sixth Judicial District, his commission dating April 5, 1803. He removed at once to Meadville to assume the duties of his position, which he held, without interruption, until the day of his death, December 21, 1824, in the fifty-ninth year of his age. He was well educated, a diligent student and a good lawyer, discreet, upright, and impartial in his judicial opinions and decisions. He sustained, with becoming grace, the honor and dignity of his profession, and is said to have made an imposing appearance. A competent eye-witness (William S. Garvin) testifies that he was a heavy, solemn-looking man, and retained the dress of the old-style gentleman—small clothes, shoe buckles, knee buckles; bald head, with the long hair behind done up in a queue; head and hair and collar of the black coat covered with powder sprinkled thereon.

The second judge was Henry Shippen, also an adherent of the Democratic party. He was born in Lancaster, Penn., on December 28, 1788. He graduated from Dickinson College, at Carlisle, in 1808. His law reading was prosecuted with Judge Hopkins, of Lancaster, and in due time he was admitted to the bar. During the War of 1812 he was captain of a company from Lancaster which numbered as one of its privates James Buchanan, subsequently President of the United States. Returning from the war, he started and built up a large practice in his native town. He finally removed to Huntingdon, Penn., from which place he was appointed president judge of the judicial district embracing Crawford, Erie, Venango and Mercer Counties. His appointment was dated January 24, 1825. He continued in his judicial functions until the time of his death, which occurred March 2, 1839. He is reputed to have been a man of good sense and sound judgment; and, though quick tempered, was uniformly courteous and dignified to the profession. His charges and decisions were characterized by dignity and uprightness.

A change having occurred in the composition of the district, Hon. John Bredin became president judge on the 10th of May, 1831. He was a resident of Butler, Penn., and was admitted to practice at Mercer November 18, 1817. He was an able and upright judge, who labored earnestly to discharge

the duties of his high station. While doing equal justice to all, he was kind, courteous and gentlemanly in all his relations with the bench, the bar and the people of the district. All the counties in his district recommended him to the Democratic State Convention for nomination for the Supreme Bench. He held the position of president judge of the Seventeenth Judicial District for twenty years. He died May 21, 1851.

The next on the bench was Hon. Daniel Agnew, then and still a resident of Beaver, Penn. He was born in Trenton, N. J., January 5, 1809. His education was received mainly in Western Pennsylvania, and embraced a thorough classical training. He began the study of law under Henry Baldwin and W. W. Fetterman, and was admitted to the bar in the spring of 1829, and shortly afterward opened an office in Pittsburgh. In the fall of the same year he removed to Beaver, where he soon built up a large and lucrative practice. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1837-38. In June, 1851, he was appointed by Gov. Johnston to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Bredin, and in the ensuing October was elected for a term of ten years, and re-elected in 1861. In October, 1863, he was elected a judge of the Supreme Court. In 1873 his term as chief justice began, and expired in 1879. During the War of the Rebellion Judge Agnew charged a jury in Lawrence County that sympathy in the North with the rebellion was treason, and should be indicted. His patriotic firmness was a great support to the State and national government. He is regarded one of the ablest jurists Western Pennsylvania has produced.

Another change in the district having occurred, John S. McCalmont was appointed president judge June 15, 1853, and elected the 15th of the ensuing October. He is the son of John McCalmont, of Franklin. He spent several years in attendance at Allegheny College, Meadville, leaving it in 1838 because of an appointment as cadet to the military academy at West Point, where he graduated a few years subsequently. He spent some time afterward in the regular army. Returning to his home, he read law and was admitted to the bar. When the rebellion began he entered the service as colonel of the Pennsylvania volunteers, and did efficient service, being a brave and conscientious officer. He is a Democrat, and was elected judge at a time when his party was strongly in the majority in the district. When the Cleveland administration began, he received an appointment in Washington, which position he still occupies.

Judge McCalmont was succeeded on the bench by James L. Campbell, who was elected October 11, 1861. He is a native of Centre County, but removed to Clarion County shortly after its formation. He studied law in Centre, but his practicing occurred mainly in Clarion, his adopted county. He is a strong Republican. His election was brought about as follows: Hon. William Stewart, of Mercer, was the regular nominee of the Republican party. Some dissatisfaction existing, Mr. Campbell was designated by the Independent Republicans as the people's candidate. He was also endorsed by the Democratic Convention, which gave him sufficient strength to elect him. His administration was efficient, meeting the most sanguine expectations of his friends and earnest supporters. It is proper to state that Judge Campbell had nothing to do with securing his nomination, it being an entire surprise to him.

The next occupant of the bench was Hon. John Trunkey. He was born October 26, 1828, in Vernon Township, Trumbull Co., Ohio, while his mother was visiting a friend of the family. His parents, Francis and Rachael (Fell) Trunkey, removed to the farm in West Salem Township, Mercer Co., Penn., on the Ohio line, where his aged mother still lives, immediately after their marriage. Here he

grew up, and received a good common school education. He afterward engaged in teaching, and in 1849 entered the law office of Hon. Samuel Griffith, of Mercer. On September 17, 1851, he was admitted to practice, and the firm of Griffith & Trunkey, formed shortly after the admission to the bar of the junior member, was well known in Western Pennsylvania, and transacted a large share of the legal business in Mercer and the adjoining counties. In 1853 John Trunkey and Agnes Garvin, daughter of the late Hon. William S. Garvin, were married. Three children were born to them, of whom only one is living, William G. Trunkey, the eldest, now a member of the Warren bar.

On the 9th of October, 1866, Mr. Trunkey was elected as the Democratic candidate for president judge in the district then composed of Venango and Mercer Counties. His great personal popularity, and his conceded integrity and ability, enabled him to overcome a large adverse political majority on that occasion. Shortly after his election he chose Franklin as his residence, and that town was his home up to his death. In 1876 he was chosen to preside over the courts of Venango County, which had been erected into a separate judicial district. The following year he was elected, on the Democratic ticket, a justice of the Supreme Court, his term of office commencing in January, 1878. He died in London, England, on June 24, 1888. The following tribute to his memory fully illustrates his high character:

IN MEMORIAM.

At a court of common pleas, held at Mercer, in and for the county of Mercer, Penn., on the second day of July, 1888, the Hon. S. S. Mehard, president judge, presiding; was presented and read the following memorial on the death of Hon. John Trunkey, associate justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, adopted at a meeting of the members of the bar of said county on said second day of July, and which, on motion of Hon. Samuel Griffith, was ordered to be entered upon the record of said court:

GENTLEMEN OF THE BAR: Your committee respectfully report the following minute: Hon. John Trunkey, justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, died in London June 24, 1888. With deep sorrow we enter a minute of this sad event on the records of our court.

Judge Trunkey was born and reared in Mercer County. In 1849 he began the study of law in Mercer, under the tuition of Hon. Samuel Griffith, and was admitted to the bar in 1851. Having formed a partnership with his preceptor he entered upon a large practice. To this he gave zealous attention until called to the bench. In 1866 he was elected president judge of the Twenty-eighth Judicial District, then consisting of Mercer and Venango Counties, but in consequence of the new constitution his district was, in 1874, made to consist of Venango alone, where he at that time resided. He was re-elected to the same position in Venango County, but before he had served a year of his second term he was chosen justice of the supreme court of the State, upon the duties of which he entered in January, 1878. Judge Trunkey was a man of remarkable qualities. He had a clear, strong mind, a calm, noble spirit. His heart was always with the right, but not unduly bitter against wrong. As a lawyer he was high-minded, diligent and able, distinguished at once for his faithfulness to his clients and his fairness to his opponents. As a judge he was not only painstaking, accurate and learned, but clear, broad, upright and just. No influence was so subtle as to deceive his judgment; no interest so great as to turn him from his duty. By his death the State has lost a servant of commanding ability and untiring faithfulness. Mercer County has lost a son who will ever be to her a distinguished honor, and we of this bar have lost a member who was long our companion and always our friend.

To this minute we add assurances of warm sympathy for Judge Trunkey's family in this affliction, and do resolve, as a mark of our sorrow and respect, to attend the funeral in a body.

The secretary is instructed to furnish a copy of this minute to the family of Judge Trunkey, and to the press for publication.

S. S. MEHARD,	} Committee.
W. MAXWELL,	
JOHNSON PEARSON,	
S. GRIFFITH,	
THOMAS TANNER,	

Col. William Maxwell, of Greenville, succeeded Judge Trunkey as president judge of Mercer County. He was appointed in May, 1874, to fill the vacancy caused by the erection of Mercer into a separate judicial district. Judge Maxwell brought to the bench a ripe legal experience, gained through more than forty years' practice. He came to Mercer in February, 1832, and is yet one of the active practitioners of the Mercer bar, being to-day its oldest member, and one of the oldest lawyers in Western Pennsylvania. Judge Maxwell served on the bench until January, 1875, and during his brief term of service was recognized as an able, indefatigable, impartial and dignified judge. Thoroughly versed in the groundwork of legal science, his rulings exhibited careful study and a logical mind.

Judge Maxwell's successor was Arcus McDermitt. He was born in Findley Township, and was a son of Joseph McDermitt, a native of Ireland. His early education was secured at the district school, but he subsequently attended Mercer Academy, where he acquired the rudiments of the Latin and Greek languages. Of this he was somewhat proud, for in his teaching in the South he was required to be able to inform the people that he had studied the classics. He read law in Butler, Penn., under the skillful direction of Charles Sullivan, a prominent attorney of that place, and was admitted to the bar there. He subsequently removed to Mercer, where he was admitted to practice September 1, 1851. He served as treasurer of Mercer County one term. He was the first judge elected under the new constitution, which constituted Mercer County a separate judicial district. He was chosen at the general election of November 6, 1874, and held his position until the date of his death, which occurred in December, 1883, about a year prior to the expiration of his term of office. He was a man of marked ability, and had aspirations to be placed, like his predecessor, upon the supreme bench of the State. The bar of the county passed complimentary resolutions as to his worth and ability.

Judge McDermitt was succeeded on the bench by Samuel S. Mehard, the present incumbent. He was a student under Judge Trunkey, with whom he began, and under whose instructions he was admitted to the bar at Mercer September 18, 1872. Though a comparatively young man, he was appointed by Gov. Pattison as the successor of Judge McDermitt on the 10th of December, 1883, and at the regular election, November 4, 1884, was chosen to preside over the judicial proceedings of the county for a period of ten years. Though his party was in the minority in the county, he was chosen by a combination of Democrats, Prohibitionists and Republicans over Hon. Samuel H. Miller, the regular Republican candidate. Judge Mehard's decisions on the license problem in the county have given him a notoriety beyond the limits of the territory over which he presides. He is recognized as a fair, impartial jurist, and thoroughly in earnest in fulfilling the duties of his high office.

Other judges than those mentioned in the preceding list officiated at times, but only for brief intervals. Among these may be mentioned Isaac G. Gordon, now chief justice of the State, since July 14, 1887. He was a supply at Mercer during the war. After the burning of the court-house, in the spring of 1863, Judge Gordon held sessions in the Union school building. His services, however, did not continue very long.

Glenni W. Schofield, of Warren, Penn., subsequently a distinguished member of Congress, and a prominent official in the treasury department at Washington, also performed supply service at Mercer, in consequence of the division of the district. This occurred prior to 1874, under the old constitution.

It will be seen that the Mercer bench has contributed its share of distinguished men to the State and nation, three of its judges subsequently occu-

pying positions upon the supreme bench of the State, and two of these the chief place.

Associate Judges.—Prior to the adoption of the constitution of 1874 Mercer County had its band of assistants on the bench, taken largely from the ranks of ordinary unofficial life, and known as associate judges. These were well known and reputable men from all parts of the county, the names of whom indicate that they were selected from the substantial families. The following is the list: Alexander Brown, Alexander Wright, William Amberson, James R. Wick, John Mitcheltree, John Findley, Thomas Wilson, John Newell, Thomas S. Cunningham, William Leech, William Waugh, Samuel Kerr, William McKean, Thomas J. Brown, David T. Porter, Joseph Kerr, Robert Patterson, David W. Findley, John Lightner, Milton A. Leech and Richard Carr. Their respective dates of service will be found in Chapter IV, under the head of "Public Officials."

THE BAR.

One of the eminent attorneys admitted to the first court in Mercer, February 16, 1804, was Samuel B. Foster, a younger brother of Alexander W. Foster, under whom he read law. He was a native of West Chester, Penn., where he was born in 1774. He graduated from Princeton College, New Jersey. By a competent member of the Meadville bar he is said to have been a man "possessed of a fine classical education, high legal attainments, and great reasoning power, clear and forcible in argument, and often very eloquent before a jury." He came from West Chester to Meadville as the agent of the Holland Land Company, and subsequently removed to Mercer, where he practiced until the day of his death, March 4, 1831, in his fifty-eighth year. He married Miss Elizabeth Donnell, of Meadville, who became the mother of the following children: William A., married to Maria Hurst, of Meadville, became a merchant at Catlettsburg, Ky.; Imilda, daughter, died at the age of seven; Henry D., a prominent attorney at Greensburg, and member of Congress from the Westmoreland District; Margaret H., married in 1835 to James P. Rogers, of Gallia County, Ohio, who died in 1883. She was born December 10, 1809, and is still living in Mercer, with her son-in-law, Hon. S. H. Miller; Hannah B., married to William M. Stephenson, a prominent attorney of Mercer; Samuel B. died young; Jane Eliza, deceased at the age of twenty-three; Caroline, married to Hon. Samuel Griffith, of Mercer, both of whom are still living, and James A., who died at Salt Lake, at the age of twenty-seven, while serving as quartermaster in the army of the United States. Samuel B. Foster was the first regular attorney that located in Mercer County.

John W. Hunter is the first attorney in the list of those who were admitted at the first court of Mercer, February 16, 1804. He was a resident of Meadville, and a brother-in-law of Samuel B. Foster, the latter having married a sister of Mrs. Hunter. He finally removed to Pittsburgh, where he lived and practiced, but ultimately received an appointment at Washington, where his death occurred. He practiced very little at the Mercer courts.

Joseph Shannon was another of the attorneys admitted at the first court. He lived about three or four miles south of Mercer, on the New Castle road. His wife was Susan Warner, a sister of Mrs. Bevan Pearson. He never had much of a practice, but was treasurer of Mercer County in early days. He died April 16, 1839, aged sixty-nine years. His remains lie in the old graveyard back of the First Presbyterian Church of Mercer.

Alexander W. Foster, an elder brother of Samuel B. Foster, was admitted to practice at the Meadville courts on the 6th of October, 1800. He was a

prominent and able lawyer. He was considered a very successful attorney in matters pertaining to real estate. In 1804 he and Roger Alden were principals in the only duel that ever occurred in Crawford County. The hostile meeting took place on the banks of French Creek, about a mile and a half from Meadville. Alden was wounded. Subsequently he removed to Pittsburgh, where he occupied a prominent position at the bar, and where he died in March, 1843. The bar of the city passed resolutions in which they referred to his "long career at the bar as distinguished by profound and varied learning, and endeared by the many virtues of his private life." He had four children, viz.: Alexander W. Jr., an attorney; J. Herron, the projector of the Pittsburgh *Dispatch*; Francis, subsequently the wife of John Pearson; Garrett, of Mercer, and Hannah, the wife of Gen. Crosman, who became prominent in the regular army.

Cunningham S. Semple was another of the first attorneys. He was a fleshy man, who took the world easy, giving very little attention to legal matters. He was the first postmaster of Mercer, holding the position from 1st of July, 1805, to 1st of July, 1810. He lived on the east side of the diamond, and owned all the land from A. J. McKean's corner north to the alley. He had two children, Henry Harrison, who removed to Tennessee, and a daughter, who became the wife of Samuel Calvin Tait, Esq., the son of Rev. Samuel Tait. Mr. Semple died in Mercer.

Col. Ralph Marlin came from Central Pennsylvania in the spring of 1801 and settled at Meadville. He had been admitted to practice prior to his coming west. He went out as a major in the regular army in War of 1812, and was at Erie during the building of Perry's fleet in 1813. He served in the Legislature from 1815 to 1818, but finally became somewhat dissipated, and about the year 1826 returned to one of the eastern counties. His practice at Mercer was not extensive.

Edward Work was a practitioner at Meadville, and the second postmaster of the village. He ultimately removed to Jamestown, N. Y., where he lived until his death.

Patrick Farrelly was an Irish Catholic who came from Ireland to the United States in 1798, studied law at Lancaster, and coming to Meadville in 1802, was there admitted July 11, 1803, and at Mercer February 16, 1804. He represented his district in the State Legislature and in Congress. He died in Pittsburgh, February 12, 1826, while on his way to Congress, aged fifty-six years. Mr. Farrelly was one of the most prominent, brilliant and successful attorneys of the pioneer bar, and built up a very large practice.

George Selden read law with Hon. Horace Binney, of Philadelphia, and was admitted to the bar in 1817. Two years later he removed to Meadville. He was skilled in legal practice, but allowed his mind to become diverted by a multiplicity of business interests to the injury of his professional practice. He spent about five years in Pittsburgh, but returned to Meadville in 1835, and died shortly afterward. He practiced somewhat in the Mercer courts.

John B. Wallace was a Meadville attorney who did considerable business in Mercer. He was a native of New Jersey. He was a large, well-formed man of majestic mould, a vigorous thinker and an eloquent speaker. He lived in Meadville from 1821 to 1835, during which time he paid his visits to Mercer.

Alexander Addison, a learned and highly accomplished Scotchman, was admitted to practice in the Mercer courts on the 18th of March, 1807. He was a resident of Washington, Penn. Prepared for the ministry, in which he labored for a time at Washington, Penn., he was thoroughly trained in the principles of justice and equity. Having studied law, he was admitted to the bar in 1787. Learned, patriotic, philanthropic, judicial, he labored constantly

for the highest good of society, as will be seen by reading his letters, essays, public lectures, addresses and charges to juries. There was in his composition none of the elements of demagoguery. Fearless and impartial, he did his duty as he understood it. His bold and conscientious course in supporting the General Government during the whisky insurrection of 1794 secured for him many personal enemies, who were bent on his ruin. Of course no judicial body would or could convict him. Failing in the courts, his persecutors sought the aid of a partisan Legislature. The House ordered his impeachment, and the Senate convicted him, the sentence being his removal as president judge of the Fifth Judicial District, and perpetual disqualification for holding a judicial office in the State. Says Judge J. W. F. White: "No person can read the report of the trial without feeling that it was a legal farce; that gross injustice was done Judge Addison from the beginning to the end, and that the whole proceeding was a disgrace to the State. The trial took place at Lancaster, where the Legislature sat. The House and Senate refused to give him copies of certain papers, or give assistance in procuring witnesses from Pittsburgh for his defense. The speeches of counsel against him, and the rulings of the Senate on questions raised in the progress of the trial, were characterized by intense partisan feeling. It was not a judicial trial, but a partisan scheme to turn out a political opponent. It resulted in deposing one of the purest, best and ablest judges that ever sat on the bench in Pennsylvania." This trial, which occurred in 1802, crushed the spirits of this good man. He continued, however, to practice in various courts until the time of his death, which occurred in Pittsburgh on the 27th of November, 1807.

Thomas Collins was an attorney at the time, of Pittsburgh, and was admitted at Mercer, May 17, 1804. He subsequently removed to Butler County, where he died. His wife, Sarah Collins, was a daughter of a gentleman in the East, who owned large landed possessions in Butler County. Two of his daughters married Judges McClure and McCandless, respectively. Collins was a good scholar and a man of marked ability.

Steel Semple was a noted attorney and a man of eminent ability—a fine classical scholar. He lived at Pittsburgh, but was admitted to the Mercer bar February 16, 1804. He was addicted to the use of intoxicating drinks, which impaired, somewhat, his great usefulness and power.

John Armstrong was a member of the Pittsburgh bar, admitted at Mercer May 17, 1804, and, like others of his day, rode the circuit of Western Pennsylvania.

James Allison, admitted at Mercer May 17, 1804, was a resident of Beaver for more than half a century, and identified with all the early struggles and improvements of the town and county. He was highly educated, and known throughout his long career as a man of the highest integrity. He was a man of ability, and was from the organization of the county until his retirement from practice one of the acknowledged leaders of the bar. Chief Justice Gibson said he was "the best case lawyer in Pennsylvania." He served in Congress from 1823 to 1825, and was re-elected, but declined to serve, preferring the happiness of domestic life to the strifes of politics. He was the father of the late John Allison, of Greenville, who served both in the State Legislature and in Congress, and who became widely known by the signature he attached to United States bank bills as register of the treasury.

Robert Moore, admitted to the Mercer bar May 17, 1804, was another distinguished member of this group, and a resident of Beaver from 1803 to the time of his death, which occurred January 14, 1831, aged fifty-four years. He was a member of the State Legislature in 1829, and was an exemplary

citizen, filling several important trusts with honor to himself and credit to the public. At the time of his death the *Beaver Argus* contained the following flattering encomium upon him: "As a public servant, he was vigilant, able and successful. As an attorney, he was learned, faithful and honest. As a citizen, he was upright, sociable and esteemed. As a neighbor, he was obliging, attentive and much beloved."

He was an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was the father-in-law of Hon. Daniel Agnew, late chief justice of Pennsylvania, and still an honored resident of Beaver.

Henry Baldwin was, next to Gibson, probably the most powerful and distinguished member of the Mercer court of February, 1804. He was a native of New Haven, Conn., and graduated from Yale College in 1797. He studied law in Philadelphia with Alexander J. Dallas, and was admitted to the bar in that city. Early in the year 1800 he moved from the city of Brotherly Love to Meadville, where he assisted in organizing the first court of the county. About 1804 he removed to Pittsburgh. In 1816 he was elected to Congress, where he served without interruption until 1828. During his Congressional career he was prominent as the champion of domestic manufactures, and participated freely and effectively in the public discussions upon those subjects. He was deeply interested in the iron business, but owing to the financial depression resulting from the War of 1812 failed, as many others did. During the campaign of 1828 he took a deep interest in the election of Jackson to the Presidency. He was an applicant for the position of Secretary of the Treasury, but failing in that he was appointed a member of the supreme bench of the United States.

In 1842 he returned to Meadville, where he continued to reside until the time of his death, which occurred April 21, 1844, while attending court in Philadelphia. While on the bench he published a volume of reports, containing his own decisions in the circuit of Pennsylvania and New Jersey. He was a jovial, generous and high-toned gentleman, an eminent lawyer, a strong, vigorous speaker and an incorruptible judge. He was justly regarded one of the intellectual and legal giants of his day.

William Ayres was a man of great ability and prominence at the bar, and was admitted at Mercer May 17, 1804. He was a resident of Butler, to which place he came from the southeastern part of the State. He was a large, fine-looking man, a bachelor, and noted for his wit. He took an active part in the ejectment suits which were brought in his county, and became quite wealthy. He was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1837, and shared in its deliberations both in Harrisburg and Philadelphia. An incident is related concerning Ayres and Baldwin that illustrates the freedom with which the old-time attorneys perpetrated practical jokes upon each other. Baldwin and some other attorney had informed an innkeeper not to allow Gen. Ayres to have any more whisky, inasmuch as he was unable to control himself. It happened on one occasion that Ayres asked these two gentlemen to drink. The barkeeper set up two glasses, which were taken by Baldwin and his friend, and gave Ayres none, as he had been instructed to do. Ayres saw the trick and accepted the situation gracefully, secretly determining to be even at an early opportunity. In the town was a woman of not most reputable character. Ayres gave her \$10 as a gift to go into the court-room that day with a counterfeit bill, and while Baldwin was making a speech to the jury to pass up the aisle, and, handing out the spurious bill, say to him: "The money you gave me is a counterfeit." She did according to contract. Baldwin saw at once that he was caught by his wily attorney friend, and reaching into his pocket drew out a genuine bill and handed it to her.

Judge Maxwell, of Greenville, relates the following incident with much satisfaction: "When I first appeared at the Mercer bar, in March, 1832, I boarded at the Hackney (now Whistler) House, which was then the stopping place for all the attorneys who attended the bar. I was introduced to all the legal gentlemen. Gen. Ayres seemed to take special interest in my case. Said he: 'I had the pleasure of an acquaintance with your father in the East, and esteemed him highly. Now it is important that you start out aright in your practice in this new county. If you will permit it, I shall be most happy to aid you in any way I can.' He then examined my papers, and advised me how to present the cases. He also attached his name in the form of a temporary partnership—*Ayres & Maxwell*. My cases, some four in number, were won, and I ever afterward had his warmest friendship—a favor I greatly appreciated. The influence of an able and venerable attorney like him was no ordinary affair."

John Bannister Gibson was probably the ablest of the entire number admitted at Mercer in 1804. He was born on the 8th of November, 1780, in Shermans Valley, Cumberland Co., Penn. At the age of eighteen he graduated from Dickinson College, at Carlisle, studied law with Thomas Duncan, and was admitted to the bar of Cumberland County in March, 1803. He first opened a practice at Carlisle, and then removed to Beaver, where he spent several years. His practice at Beaver was not regarded a successful one. He was a man of large dimensions, a regular giant in both physique and intellect. Standing considerably above six feet in height, he was muscular, well-proportioned, full of intellect and benevolence, and indicative of strong character. He was called, by way of derision, "Horse-head Gibson," on account of the height of his head. In his early practice he would, in rising to read a paper, shake and quiver, and his voice would tremble. He was exceedingly fond of the violin, and would spend hours in producing music upon it. It is said that afterward, when he had become chief justice, some of his best decisions were studied out while he was engaged in solacing himself by the strains of this instrument. He was very social at times, and liked his pet associates very much. Among his intimate friends at Beaver was Gen. John Mitchell, formerly of Bridgewater. His practice at Beaver was neither extensive nor lucrative. The people of the county had not yet discovered the mighty genius which subsequently made him the learned judge of the supreme bench. In the Beaver Court records is found the following memorandum:

Elias Milor vs. James Magaw, issue summons wherefore with force and arm he the said James Magaw on the said Elias Minor an assault did make at the county aforesaid, and him did there beat, wound and evilly treat, and other wrongs to him did, to the great damage of the said Elias and against the peace. [Signed] ELIAS MILOR.

To David Johnston, prothonotary.

The bearer says he has not money enough about him to pay for the writ, but if you don't think to trust him I will be accountable for the price of it.

[Signed] JOHN B. GIBSON.

This note of the future chief justice seems to have been satisfactory to the noted prothonotary, and the case was put upon record.

Judge Gibson never looked upon his stay at Beaver with much pride, his practice being made up of petty cases, that annoyed without affording the corresponding remuneration. Hence we need not be surprised at the statement made by him once at a social party, when the question of ages was up for consideration. Like other aged people he was disposed to turn the dial backward a little. Said he: "I am sixty-two." "But," says his friend, "you were twenty-four when you went to Beaver, and you were there five years." "My

God," says the old chief, "I hope you are not going to charge me with that."

His success was achieved after he returned to Carlisle. In 1827 he became the successor of Chief Justice Tilghman on the supreme bench, and retained that position until 1851, when, by a change in the Constitution, the judiciary became elective. He was the only member of the bench retained, but only as an associate. Even in a subordinate position "his great learning, venerable character and overshadowing reputation still made him," in the language of Judge Black, "the only chief whom the hearts of the people would know." Versed in the ancient classics, familiar with the whole round of English literature, and thoroughly informed in the science of medicine, he was an oracle in all departments of law, and justly entitled to the following eloquent tribute by Judge Jeremiah Black, which is placed upon the tall marble shaft at Carlisle that marks his final resting place:

In the various knowledge
Which forms the perfect SCHOLAR
He had no superior.
Independent, upright and able,
He had all the highest qualities of a great JUDGE.
In the difficult science of jurisprudence
He mastered every department,
Discussed almost every question, and
Touched no subject which he did not adorn.
He won in early manhood,
And retained to the close of a long life,
The AFFECTION of his brethren on the Bench,
The RESPECT of the Bar,
And the CONFIDENCE of the people.

He died in Philadelphia May 3, 1853, in the seventy-third year of his age.

The Hon. John Banks was born in February, 1799, in Juniata County, Penn. His education was received at his father's house, from a private tutor, Rev. Mr. Hutchinson, a Presbyterian minister, who had been a professor in the University of Edinburg, Scotland. Under his tuition he became a proficient scholar in the Latin, Greek and Hebrew languages. He read law with Mr. Anderson, the leading attorney at Lewistown, then the county seat of Juniata, commencing in the year 1816. In 1819 he removed to Mercer, where he opened an office, and at once entered into a large and lucrative practice. He was first elected to Congress in 1830, and for two terms subsequently. The last year of his service he resigned to accept from Gov. Ritner the judgeship of the district embracing Berks, Lehigh and Northampton Counties. He served upon the bench eleven years. He was then nominated by the Whigs as their candidate for governor, but was defeated. He was elected State treasurer, but refused to serve longer than one year. He was offered by President Taylor a foreign mission, either to France or England, but declined the position. After his retirement from political life, he devoted himself to the legal profession in Reading until the time of his death, April 3, 1864. He was married in 1822 to Katherine Keiser, of Lewistown, Penn. His wife and two children, son and daughter, still survive him at their home in Reading.

Among the many bright attorneys who stood conspicuous at the Mercer bar it is highly proper to place John J. Pearson, the late honored ex-judge of the Dauphin and Lebanon County Court at Harrisburg, where he died in the spring of 1888. John J. Pearson, the son of Bevan and Anna (Warner) Pearson, was born in Delaware County on October 25, 1800. His paternal grandfather, John Pearson, was of English descent, the family having hailed from

Cheshire at an early period. When John was five years of age he removed with his parents to Mercer County, where he received the best education the schools of the new county afforded. He studied law under the instruction of Hon. John Banks, and was admitted to the bar of Mercer County in August, 1822. He practiced law in Mercer and adjoining counties, and was a leader in all political, business and philanthropic movements. In 1849 he was appointed by Gov. William F. Johnson to the office of president judge of the Twelfth Judicial District, composed of the counties of Dauphin and Lebanon. The position he held for a period of thirty-three years, his term expiring in January, 1882. At the end of every judicial term he was re-elected by a unanimous vote of the people, without opposition. During his residence in Mercer he was twice elected to office, first to the Congress of the United States, for the counties of Beaver and Mercer, 1835-36, afterward to the Senate of Pennsylvania for the same counties in 1837, three years of which term were spent as chairman of the judiciary committee. Mr. Pearson married twice, first to Ellen, only daughter of Gen. Samuel Hays, of Venango County, and next to Mary Harris Briggs, daughter of Joseph and Caroline Briggs, granddaughter of Gen. John Andre Hanna, and great-granddaughter of John Harris, the founder of Harrisburg. He was always an old line Whig, until 1856, when he joined the ranks of the newly formed Republican party, and was identified with it up to his death. His religious heritage was that of the Quakers, but though not a member, he attended Presbyterian services.

Thomas Scott Cunningham, one of Mercer County's prominent men, was born in Washington, Washington Co., Penn., on March 30, 1790. His father, Alexander Cunningham, was a native of Ireland; his mother, Elizabeth (Scott) Cunningham, a citizen of Washington County. He spent his early days in Washington County, and graduated from the Washington College. He studied law in his native town, and was also admitted to the bar at that place. He came to Mercer, and was admitted to the bar of the county on November 17, 1813, when in his twenty-fourth year. On April 7, 1824, he married Miss Matilda Cook, of Washington County, and his subsequent life was spent in Mercer, except when engaged in official life at the State capital. He was a man of fine legal attainments, but he had not the opportunity to develop his powers fully in his chosen calling, for he soon entered political life, and was greatly honored by his constituents. He was, as will be seen by reference to the list of State assemblymen and senators, a member of both branches of the State Legislature, and served with great ability as speaker of the Senate. While in the Legislature he introduced a bill for the complete abolition of the laws of imprisonment for debt. He received for this humane measure much praise from the poor. His support of the bank measure in the Legislature, in opposition to his (Democratic) party, produced a bitter antagonism, from which he never fully recovered. From 1836 forward he was identified with the Whig party. He twice held the position of postmaster of Mercer—from October 1, 1817, to March 22, 1822, and from January 22, 1844, to January 20, 1845. He was associate judge for a period commencing February 15, 1849.

He had the following children, viz.: Alexander, Presbyterian minister (deceased); Grace Sarah, married David Findley (deceased); Elizabeth, married Rev. William Findley, still living as his widow at New Castle; Dorcas, Jane and John (all deceased), and Thomas Scott, a merchant in Waynesboro, Penn.

Gen. Cunningham, as he was familiarly called, was a generous, kind-hearted man, possessing many of the elements of the successful politician and



Eng. by F. W. Newman

A. M. Dermitt

man of the world. He was reared in the Associate Church, but never made a public profession of religion. He died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Grace S. Findley, in Mercer, on March 28, 1855, aged sixty-four years. His remains are moldering in the old grave-yard attached to the First Presbyterian Church.

Robert C. Rankin was another early member of the Mercer bar. The *Mercer Whig* of January 29, 1855, thus speaks of him: "It is with feelings of deep sorrow that we chronicle the death of Robert C. Rankin, Esq. He died on the morning of Monday, the 22d inst., after a severe illness of several weeks' continuance, at the age of about forty years. Col. Rankin has been a resident of Mercer since his youth, and his social disposition, his kindness of heart and gentlemanly bearing had endeared him to all of our citizens. He graduated with honor at Washington College, Penn., in the class of 1838, and, while we were there several years afterward, we often heard those who had known him, and had associated with him, speak in the highest terms of his attainments and abilities. After devoting two years to the study of law he was, in December, 1840, admitted to practice in the courts of this county, since which time he has been diligently and successfully engaged in his profession. He was a true friend, a well-read lawyer, and endowed with abilities of no common order. In his death society has lost a useful and energetic citizen, the bar an ornament, and his family a son and brother whom they esteemed and loved and cherished. When he had attained the meridian of life, when by his industry, talents and energy he had gained a competency, and was looking forward with bright hopes to the future, death, the destroyer, comes and strikes deep the fatal shaft, and the strong man lies low."

One of the early and prominent attorneys of the Mercer bar was Samuel Holstein. He was a native of Montgomery County, Penn., but came to Mercer County as an attorney in 1826. In February, 1830, he was commissioned by Gov. Wolf as register and recorder of the county, which position he held during the continuance of the governor's term. Retiring from that office, Mr. Holstein formed a successful partnership with William M. Stephenson. The new firm was retained in many of the most important cases of the county. In 1854 he removed to Neshannock Falls, and engaged in farming and manufacturing. He had a clear and well balanced mind, and acquired a competence. He died in New Castle May 20, 1869, in the sixty-ninth year of his age.

William M. Stephenson, one of the leading members of the Mercer County bar, was born in what is now known as Worth Township, Mercer County, in the year 1808. His father, John Stephenson, was, at the age of ten years, brought to this country by his father, James, about the close of the Revolution. The family remained in Northumberland County, Penn., until this region was opened up to settlers. William's mother was Jane Mortimer, a niece of the William Mortimer who was one of the trustees, with William McMillan and John Findley, to sell the lots of the borough of Mercer to raise the funds with which to build the first jail and court-house. Mr. Stephenson received a good classical education from a well-known and successful educator, Rev. John Gamble, the father of Dr. Gamble, of Jamestown. Mr. Gamble taught academies in Jamestown and Greenville, and enrolled among his pupils some of the brightest men of the county. William first studied medicine, then theology, but finally entered the law office of John J. Pearson. After having served a term as register and recorder, and having been admitted to the bar in 1836, he married Hannah B., daughter of Samuel B. Foster, one of the prominent attorneys at the organization of the county. His natural talents, com-

bined with his studious habits and purity of life, placed him among the leaders of the bar in this and the adjoining counties, where he continued to practice until his death in 1861. In politics he was an outspoken abolitionist, and his house was one of the stations on the "Underground Railroad." He was in 1857 the originator of the Mercer County *Dispatch*, to represent the anti-slavery element of the new Republican party, he furnishing the money to four young men (one of them his son, S. B. Stephenson), and William F. Clark, Sr., the latter being the political editor. The Union school building of Mercer is a monument to his labors, being built by him in the face of the most determined opposition, and even at the end of a lawsuit. He left two sons, S. B. and John M., both of whom were in the army at the time of his death. The former is still living in Mercer, where he pursues the duties of a civil engineer. The other died in Mercer in the year 1870, leaving two children. The most of Mr. Stephenson's friends and clients have gone to join the ranks of the great silent majority, but some remain to cherish his memory with love and respect.

Hon. William Stewart. At a meeting of the bench and bar, held in the court-house October 20, 1876, of which Hon. L. L. McGuffin, of Lawrence County, was president, and James A. Stranahan, secretary, a committee, consisting of William Maxwell, Samuel Griffith, Johnson Pearson, James A. Stranahan, R. M. De France, S. H. Miller and A. D. Gillespie, was appointed to prepare resolutions bearing upon the death of Hon. William Stewart. On October 23 the committee reported the following, which was unanimously adopted: "Once more have we been called upon to assist in laying away the remains of a distinguished member of our profession, and an honored and respected citizen. On the 17th of October, 1876, after a protracted illness of over three years, Hon. William Stewart peacefully departed from the land of the dying and entered the land of the living. He was born in Mercer, Mercer Co., Penn., on the 16th day of September, 1810. He had an academic education, and having read law with Judge Banks, at that time a practicing attorney of this place, he was admitted to the bar in 1832. He first opened a law office in Brookville, Jefferson Co., Penn., where he remained but a short time, removing thence to Franklin, Venango Co., Penn., where he remained for two years, and thence to Mercer, the place of his birth and education and the home of his relatives and acquaintances, entering the office of Hon. John J. Pearson. During his long, brilliant and active public career he filled the offices of State senator, and represented the district composed of Mercer, Lawrence, Beaver and Butler Counties in the 34th and 35th Congresses of the United States. As an attorney and jurist Mr. Stewart early took rank with his associates, and his native ability, comprehensive mind and active temperament, supplemented by his courteous and dignified bearing toward the Court and his brethren of the bar, soon placed him at the head of his profession. Always zealous of his honor and conscientious in the discharge of his professional duties, his promise once pledged to his opponent was regarded as sacred. The amenities which to-day so strongly mark the professional intercourse of the members of the bar, one with another, and with the Court, are largely due to his example and practice. As a citizen he was public spirited and benevolent, earnestly patriotic, and uncompromisingly devoted to the perpetuity and unity of his country. Socially, he was kind, considerate and attentive to acquaintances, and generous and loving to friends.

"In view, therefore, of the distinguished character, the moral and social virtues, the honored name and the legal attainments which so signally characterized the life and career of William Stewart, be it

"Resolved, That the members of the bar hereby bear testimony to his well-

earned reputation for purity of life, honesty of purpose, and ability as a jurist." * * *

J. H. Robinson, attorney, editor and politician, was one of the active and reputable citizens of Mercer, who, cut off in the prime of life, had endeared himself to all classes of his fellow countrymen as a patriotic citizen, an honorable business man and a philanthropic neighbor. He was born May 29, 1826, and died March 7, 1872, in his forty-sixth year. His early education was secured in Mercer, and subsequently at Washington College, from which he graduated with honor in 1849. In 1851 he began the study of law under Hon. William Stewart, and was admitted to the bar August 10, 1853. He served one term as district attorney by election, and one year by appointment. In 1854 he became the editor of the Mercer *Whig*, which position he held until 1863. Its columns during that period attest the ability and loyalty with which he maintained the principles of his party. He was a cogent writer, as was shown by the editorial and forensic articles which graced the pages of his journal. In 1860 he was elected to the position of State senator, and held the place for four years of the most important part of our national history. He was a genuine supporter of the national and State administrations during those trying times. Hon. William Stewart once said of Mr. Robinson, "that he was not surpassed as a lawyer by any member of the Mercer or any other bar within his knowledge."

We will briefly mention a few more of those who have been connected with the bar, none of whom are now living in Mercer County except Judge William Waugh, of Greenville. He was admitted to practice in 1842, but after a few years gave up the profession.

B. F. Baskin, a native of Selins Grove, Union Co., Penn., was one of the well-known members of the bar. He studied law in Selins Grove, came to Mercer about 1844, was elected district attorney in 1847, and served one term. Some years afterward he removed from Mercer to Greenville, and followed his profession there and at Meadville up to his death, at Greenville, July 8, 1862.

George W. Carskadden was engaged in the law at Greenville from his admission, in 1845, until his death September 18, 1884.

James Galloway was admitted in 1846, and practiced in Mercer until the California gold excitement, when he went to the Pacific slope. He afterward attained considerable prominence in that State.

David B. Hays came from Franklin to Mercer in the forties, and formed a partnership with John J. Pearson. The latter was appointed president judge, and Hays continued in practice alone until his death a few years afterward.

William L. Christy was one of the first lawyers to open an office in Greenville. He did not do very much business, and finally went West and died.

A. H. Snyder, admitted in 1849, was a brother-in-law and partner of William Stewart, and one of the leading members of the bar. He went into the war as captain of Company A, One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was killed in the Wilderness May 5, 1864. He then held the rank of major, and was recognized as a gallant officer.

George W. Decamp was also admitted in 1849, practiced some years in Mercer, and then removed to Erie. From there he went to Pittsburgh, and thence to Kansas.

Archibald Cook began to practice in Mercer in 1853, but soon removed to Washington, D. C.

Robert M. DeFrance practiced in Mercer from his admission, in 1853, up to his death.

Robert Taylor commenced legal practice in Mercer in 1853, and continued in the profession until entering the ministry of the Presbyterian Church.

Thomas Zuver was admitted in 1853, but finally removed from Mercer to Venango County.

William G. Rose was admitted in 1855, and after a few years' practice in Mercer went to Cleveland, Ohio. He has become prominent in the social and political interests of that city and State; has served as mayor of Cleveland, and been once the popular Republican candidate for lieutenant-governor.

William Scott practiced a few years in Mercer, commencing in 1855, and Charles A. Wood had an office in Greenville for a time before the Rebellion. Both went west to "grow up with the country."

Died, July 23, 1870, H. H. Foster, in the thirty-eighth year of his age. At a meeting of the bar, of which Hon. William Stewart was chairman, and Arcus McDermitt, secretary, a committee on resolutions, consisting of J. H. Robinson, Arcus McDermitt, R. M. DeFrance, Johnson Pearson and D. L. Hoge, declared that "in his death the bar had lost one of its ablest members, and the community one of its most useful citizens. He was a good lawyer, a faithful friend, and an honest man." He was admitted to practice in 1855. Mr. Garvin says of him: "Universally esteemed for his social qualities and kindness of heart, respected for his genius and great ability as a member of the bar, he had a grasp on the affections of our people that will hold him long in remembrance. It is said, with truth, that lawyers are not born such, but Mr. Foster came so near being so as to endanger the standing of this long admitted axiom. Correct, ready, brilliant in his conceptions, and always cool and collected, his legal brethren have ever felt proud of his abilities, and claimed him as a great ornament to their association."

Died, James B. White, Esq., August 18, 1870, at New Wilmington. He was a member of the Mercer bar, which body passed a series of resolutions declaring in one that in his death "the bar of Mercer has lost an able and honorable member, whose usefulness and fame was limited only by his unfortunate physical weakness, and whose integrity, sincerity and ability were recognized by all with whom he came in contact." He had a genial nature, philosophic mind, refined wit and kindness of heart, which endeared him to his associates.

The present bar of Mercer County has some able representatives. In the ranks of older members are found Judge William Maxwell, of Greenville, the Nestor of the bar. He has been in the county continuously since March, 1832.

A. D. Gillespie, of Greenville, is likewise an old practitioner, and is still in the active field. Full sketches of these veterans will be found in the biographical chapter of Greenville.

At Mercer there are several representatives of the older class—Hon. Samuel Griffith, Hon. Johnson Pearson and Hon. Samuel R. Mason. They have long stood before the public in the capacity of attorneys and citizens and officials. Their names have been connected with the public movements of the county. Their personal sketches are not repeated here, but will be found in the biographical department.

The bar of the county at the present time embraces the following attorneys:

Mercer.—Johnson Pearson, admitted in 1843; Samuel Griffith, June 25, 1846; S. R. Mason, March 23, 1853; Beriah Magoffin, April, 1862; James A. Stranahan, April 20, 1864; J. G. Elliott, May 15, 1865; W. A. McCormick, January, 1866; S. B. Stephenson, November, 1867; J. G. White, February 22, 1870; Samuel H. Miller, 1871; S. S. Mehard, September 18, 1872; S. F.

Thompson, September 18, 1872; A. B. Thompson, February 17, 1873; J. R. W. Baker, February 17, 1873; H. H. Zeigler, February 17, 1873; A. H. McElrath, 1873; John W. Bell, May, 1874; S. B. Griffith, March, 1876; H. B. Bowser, April 17, 1876; Q. A. Gordon, May 22, 1876; Robert A. Stewart, 1876; J. J. Alexander, August 18, 1876; Samuel Redmond, April 8, 1878; W. H. Cochran, April 12, 1880; William Miller, June 15, 1882; W. W. Moore, June 15, 1882; G. W. McBride, August 12, 1882; J. C. Miller, February 14, 1884; J. D. Emery, January 5, 1885; Henry Hall, January 6, 1886, and L. Bingham, June 13, 1887.

Greenville.—William Maxwell, September, 1831; A. D. Gillespie, December 17, 1845; W. H. Sheakley, 1860; Lester Kuder, 1866; A. F. Henlein, June 27, 1874; E. P. Gillespie, August 18, 1874; John W. Vosler, April 25, 1876; E. S. Templeton, 1877; D. P. Packard, January, 1885, and A. J. Gillespie, December 15, 1886.

Sharon.—Joseph N. McClure, January 16, 1866; Thomas Tanner, November, 1868; William C. Haus, May, 1874; John McClure, September, 1874; John H. Elliott, January, 1877; W. W. Shilling, June, 1882, and A. W. Williams, June 10, 1884.

CHAPTER XII.

RELIGIOUS—PREDOMINANT FAITH OF THE FIRST SETTLERS—THEIR EFFORTS TO ESTABLISH CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS—SKETCHES OF THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN ORGANIZATIONS—CALL EXTENDED TO REV. DANIEL MCLEAN IN 1801—WHO SIGNED THE CALL—METHODIST CHURCH—BEGINNING OF METHODISM IN MERCER COUNTY—BISHOP ROBERTS AND COTEMPORARY METHODISTS—FIRST CLASS ORGANIZED IN THE COUNTY—GROWTH OF THE CHURCH—SALARIES PAID METHODIST PREACHERS FROM 1800 TO 1816—ITINERANTS OF THE SIENANGO CIRCUIT—OTHER DENOMINATIONS ESTABLISH CHURCHES—AN ATTEMPT MADE TO ORGANIZE A MORMON CHURCH—FIRST BIBLE SOCIETY—EARLY MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

THE majority of the first settlers of Mercer County were Irish Presbyterians, or descendants of that race, and hence had much to do in shaping the religious tendencies and sentiment of the community. The early settlers prized highly their church and school privileges, and hence the effort made to establish both secular and religious instruction. An examination of the facts shows clearly that schools and churches were about simultaneous in their establishment, and rightfully, too. The school-house often became the church edifice, for a time, and *vice versa*. The following history of the Presbyterian Churches up to 1875 is sketched, in a general way, by Mr. Garvin, whose account is inserted verbatim. Fuller sketches of the congregations will be found in the boroughs and townships.

Presbyterian Churches.—In the very first settlement of Mercer County the Presbyterians took active measures to plant their churches within its limits, probably with a view to a future occupancy of the field, but certainly with a strong desire to carry the Gospel of Christ into every family that was seeking to build up a home in the wilderness. It is presumed that every settlement was visited by their young missionaries before the close of the year 1800, in most of which church organizations were formed, and in several pastors installed. Before roads were cut out, or streams bridged, the missionary, on horseback, was

following the blazed paths from settlement to settlement, and from house to house, and where a few could be got together, delivering his message with such sincerity and earnestness as to make deep and lasting impressions on the hearers. These young preachers came mostly from Washington County and from the theological school of Dr. John McMillan, a log-cabin institution that through its graduates has exercised a powerful influence for good in Mercer and adjoining counties. The Revs. Tait, Wick, Lee, Satterfield, Wood, Riggs, Matthews and Condit, who were severally called to the pastorates of different congregations in Mercer County, all studied theology with Dr. McMillan.

It is difficult now to determine which was the first organization in the county. In Eaton's History of the Presbytery of Erie, that of Fairfield is mentioned as having occurred in September, 1799, the first elders being Daniel Axtell, David Condit and Ithiel Dodd, and a faithful search has failed to discover any prior organization. The settlement in this neighborhood, far and near, was familiarly known as the "Ten Milers," and was considered remarkable for its fervid and consistent piety, although outsiders charged it with being straight-laced and a little over plumb. These settlers were all pretty much from Washington County, and came to Mercer County together, reaching their destination on a Saturday evening. The next morning their first prayer-meeting was held in the woods, a sermon read, and the children catechized. This was in 1797 or 1798. In 1799 they were visited by Elisha McCurdy and Joseph Stockton, two of the Presbyterian missionaries that were traversing the Northwest, and by them organized into a church. Rev. William Wylie was their first pastor, staying with them from April, 1802, to December, 1804. Their next ordained pastor was Rev. Cyrus Riggs, who was installed in 1807, and released in 1812. In 1814 Ira Condit was installed pastor, holding the position to his death in 1836. The pastorate of the Rev. David Waggoner followed, commencing in 1838, and ending in 1853; and then that of the Rev. James Shields, who was ordained in 1855 and released in 1864.

Neshannock was organized about 1800, at least the Rev. William Wick was installed pastor in that year, in connection with Hopewell. He was succeeded in 1802 by the Rev. James Satterfield. The first elders were William Jackson, Thomas Scott and Robert Stevenson. From 1813 to 1815 Rev. William Matthews officiated as its pastor. In 1816 Rev. William Wood became its pastor, continuing in the charge until 1837, when he was succeeded by Rev. Absalom McCready, who was pastor when Neshannock was cut off into Lawrence County.

Hopewell was organized about the same time as Neshannock, with the same pastor, who continued with it until his death in 1815. Rev. William Wood succeeded Mr. Wick in 1816, continuing until 1828, when he removed to Ohio, dying at Utica, Licking County, in 1839. The next pastor was Rev. William Nesbit, who was released in 1840. When the county was divided, in 1849, Rev. William Webber was pastor.

Cool Spring was organized in 1800, with Rev. Samuel Tait as pastor. In 1813 this organization seems to have been suspended, the members thereof consenting to worship at Mercer, where Mr. Tait was also pastor. This arrangement continued until 1827, when the Cool Spring people determined on a reorganization, and two years after the Rev. Ira Condit was installed pastor. His death occurred in 1836. He was followed by Rev. David Waggoner, and he again by Rev. James G. Wilson, whose pastorate continued until 1850. The present pastor (1875), John W. McCune, was installed in 1852, and at this writing has been nearly a quarter of a century the pastor of the Cool Spring congregation.

Mr. Tait was the first pastor of *Salem*, the organization taking place in 1800. When a church was organized in Mercer, in 1804, Salem was relinquished by him until the consolidation of Cool Spring and Mercer, in 1813, when he again became the pastor of Salem, giving it half of his time until the year 1826, when he gave it up. In 1828 Rev. James Alexander became the installed pastor, in connection with Greenville and Big Bend, remaining with it until 1834. In 1836 Rev. James G. Wilson was installed, in connection with Greenville, remaining with it until 1851. From this time until about 1860 it was supplied by Revs. Callen, Johnson, Coulter, Grier and others, when Rev. John W. McCune became its pastor, for one-third his time, in connection with Cool Spring.

Rev. Alexander Cook was the first pastor of *Lower Neshannock* (now New Castle), being installed in 1803. He was followed by Rev. Robert T. Sample, in 1810, and he by Rev. Wells Bushnell in 1839, during whose pastorate the division of the county occurred.

Plain Grove is claimed to have been organized before 1800. Its first pastor was Rev. William Wood, installed in 1802, its elders being William McNeel and Joseph Campbell. Mr. Wood was succeeded by Rev. John Munson in 1818, and he by Rev. R. B. Walker, in 1839, who was most probably the pastor when this church was cut off into Lawrence County, ten years after.

Centre was organized about the same time as Plain Grove, its first pastor being also Mr. Wood, succeeded by Mr. Munson in 1818, who resigned his charge in 1859, after a pastorate of forty-one years. In 1861 the Rev. W. W. McKinney was installed pastor, followed by Rev. S. A. Hughes in 1866.

The First Presbyterian Church of Mercer was organized in 1804, with Rev. Samuel Tait as its pastor, who remained such until his death in 1841. Rev. Joseph T. Smith then became pastor, relinquishing the post in 1849, to enable him to accept a call in the city of Baltimore. Rev. Robert S. Morton succeeded him in 1851, and remained one year. Rev. Robert T. Sample followed, but was released in 1856. The Rev. John R. Findley was installed pastor in 1857, and continued until 1874, when he relinquished the post to accept a call at Rock Island, on the Mississippi. This congregation has since been supplied by Revs. H. R. Van Pelt, J. F. Stonecipher and J. V. Stockton.

The Second Presbyterian Church at Mercer was a colony from the first church, organized in 1863, with Elias Alexander, Joseph Fleming, and R. M. J. Zahniser as elders. A disagreement with the pastor of the first church, Mr. Findley, in relation to the civil war then raging, rendering their position somewhat uncomfortable, they concluded to colonize and form a new congregation. Their first pastor was Rev. William M. Robinson, installed in 1864. He remained with them until May, 1872, when he relinquished his charge. Rev. B. M. Kerr was installed in September, 1872.

Rocky Spring had Rev. Robert Lee for its first and only Presbyterian pastor, installed in 1801, in connection with Amity. About 1807, when Mr. Lee was released from both these charges, it connected itself with the Associate (seceders) Presbyterian organization.

Amity, the congregation which was made up from both Mercer and Venango Counties, appears to have had no regular pastor from the resignation of Mr. Lee until 1825, when Rev. Ira Condit was installed. He continued until 1829. In 1832 Rev. Robert Glenn was installed pastor, who was released in 1850. The next was Rev. Mead Satterfield, who died while in this charge in 1856. The next was Rev. John F. Boyd, who was succeeded in 1866 by Rev. W. D. Patton.

Upper Sandy, now Georgetown, claims to have been organized in 1799, by

Revs. McCurdy and Stockton, with William Byers and Alex. McCracken for elders. The first pastor was Rev. William Wylie, installed in 1802 and released in 1804; after this it was supplied occasionally by Mr. Stockton, pastor at Meadville, and others, for a time, when finally the organization ceased to exist. In 1814 a re-organization was effected, taking the name of Georgetown, Mr. Condit becoming pastor in connection with Fairfield. His death occurred in 1836. Mr. Waggoner was the next pastor, installed in 1838 and released in 1853. Rev. James M. Shields followed, being installed in 1855 and released in 1864. The same year Mr. Waggoner was re-installed for two-thirds of his time, Greenfield, in Crawford County, taking the other third.

Moorfield had but one pastor, Rev. James Satterfield, who was installed in 1802, in connection with Neshannock. In 1834 he no longer found himself able to perform the active duties of the ministry, and as churches had recently sprung up in the villages around (Sharon, Middlesex and Clarksville), the membership of Moorfield gradually became absorbed in them, while the old organization was permitted to die out. The cemetery attached to it is controlled by a corporation. In it were deposited the remains of its only pastor, and many of the pioneers, as well as those of the Hon. M. C. Trout.

Sandy Lake was organized in 1835, with Alexander Brown, Homer Bailey and Eli Butler for elders. Its first pastor was Rev. Robert Glenn, succeeded by Mr. McCune in 1852, and three years afterward by Rev. John G. Condit, and he again, in 1857, by Rev. John Rice.

Greenville was organized in 1825, with Rev. James Alexander for its first pastor, installed in 1828 and released in 1834. The place was next filled by Rev. J. G. Wilson, who retired in 1842. Next, Rev. Henry Webber, who remained with it but two years. The next regular pastor was Rev. J. H. Callen, installed in 1848 and released in 1852. He was followed by Rev. David Grier, installed in 1854 and released in 1859. The next was Rev. A. C. Junkin, installed in 1862 and released in 1867. Then came Rev. J. E. Wright, 1869-74, and B. C. Critchlow, installed in 1875.

Big Bend was organized about the same time as Greenville, with the same pastor, Mr. Alexander. But after his severance from it, in 1834, it seems to have become extinct, its members most likely becoming absorbed in the Mercer and Clarksville churches.

Milledgeville was organized in 1856, being dependent on supplies. In 1866, July 11, Rev. Henry B. Lamb was installed pastor, and released May 9 in the following year.

The United Presbyterian Church, of Greenville, is the successor of the old seceder organization, established by Rev. Daniel McLean in 1802. He was pastor until 1840, and was succeeded by his son, Rev. D. H. A. McLean, D. D., now of Rochester, Penn., who has furnished us a copy of a paper which accompanied the first call for pastoral services received by his father. It bears date December 28th, 1801. At that time there was a preaching station at "Shank's Ford," which subsequently became the Salem Associate Church, and afterwards the United Presbyterian Church of Greenville. The following is the paper, with the signatures attached:

We, the undernamed subscribers, members of the Shenango and Sandy congregations, pray that this Reverend Presbytery would sustain our call and put it into the hand of the candidate, for whom it was brought forward, and adopt every legal measure for hastening his settlement among us, as our case needs the greatest attention. The enemies of Christ's Cross are numerous in the place where God in his providence has cast our lot, and we are deprived of what we conceive a pure dispensation of gospel ordinance dispensed among us in a stated way, all which we conceive very distressing to those who desire to follow the Lamb whithersoever he goeth.

The sum we engage to pay annually for the labors of the Rev. Daniel McLean is one hundred and thirty-five pounds, Pennsylvania currency. As witness our hands this 28th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and one.

David Nelson, elder; Joseph Work, elder; Thomas Ewing, elder; Hugh Fletcher, elder; A. Dumars, Robert Bean, Jonathan Culbert, David Beatty, John Snodgrass, Isaac Mair, William Snodgrass, Benjamin Snodgrass, Quinten Brooks, William Brooks, Francis Mossman, John Brown, Jr., Thomas Gillis, William H. Mossman, John Gillis, George McCord, James Nelson, Matthew McElhaney, David McConaughey, Robert McConaughey, James McElhaney, John Brooks, Hugh Richardson, Alexander Caldwell, Moses Logan, Thomas Mento, John Work, John Cook, John Minter, William Bean, Thomas Bean, Hugh Brown, Robert Story, John Moreland, Isaac Moreland, James Wilson, Thomas Lochrey, Hamilton Armor, Hugh Lackey.

The spelling of some of the names is not in harmony with the present orthography, and we have taken the liberty of changing it. Thomas Ewing was the grandfather of Judge Ewing, of Pittsburgh. Alexander Dumars was the grandfather of A. D. Gillespie, of Greenville. Robert, William and Thomas Bean were the forefathers of the Bean family, still in this county. Hugh Fletcher was the grandfather of O. N. Fletcher, of Greenville. David Beatty was the grandfather of James W. and Henry W. Beatty, of Salem and Otter Creek Townships, respectively. John, William and Benjamin Snodgrass were the ancestors of the Snodgrass families around Jamestown and Greenville. William H. and Francis Mossman were pioneers of West Salem Township, on the Ohio line, and many of their descendants are residents of the county. Thomas and John Gillis were also pioneers of West Salem, where some of the family still live. James Nelson was an early settler of West Salem, and some of his descendants are residents thereof. Matthew McElhaney lived in Crawford County, and was the grandfather of Dr. M. J. McElhaney, of Greenville. James McElhaney was the father of James and Charles S. McElhaney, of West Salem. Hugh Brown was a pioneer near Greenville, and the grandfather of Hon. James C. Brown, of the *Advance-Argus*, and John Brown, Jr., was his son. John and Isaac Moreland were early settlers of Greene Township, near Jamestown, and the forefathers of the family of that name, still living there. A few of the remaining signers of the call lived in Mercer County, but the majority were residents of Crawford.

Methodist Church.—Methodism made its appearance in the county about the close of the last century. The pioneer was, doubtless, Rev. R. R. Roberts, afterward so well known as Bishop Roberts. He was born in Frederick County, Md., August 2, 1778. In 1785 he removed with his father to Westmoreland County, Penn., where he continued to reside until the spring of 1796, when, at the age of eighteen, in company with his brother Thomas and three other young men of his neighborhood, he started to make his fortune in a yet newer country. The point finally reached was the tract lying north of what is now called Leech's Corners, where he began a settlement by erecting a log cabin. In the spring of 1797 Thomas and Lewis Roberts, in company with Rev. Jacob Gurwell, a local Methodist preacher, made their appearance in the settlement, and continued to share its hardships. The privations of those pioneers make an interesting narrative, but cannot be given here. This is the introduction of Methodism into Mercer County.

Mr. Roberts began to preach in 1801, and subsequently became famous in his church. In the year 1798 the parents of Mr. Roberts moved to the neighborhood in which he had settled. They were soon followed by the Stevensons, the Walkers, the McLeans, the Dumars, etc., all of whom were members of the Methodist Church. The two Irish local preachers, Jacob Gurwell and Thomas McClelland, settled in the same district, and began their work by preaching in log cabins and groves and wherever people could be assembled

to hear them. The class formed at that time, of which R. R. Roberts was leader, became the nucleus of Methodism in the Shenango Valley. It included R. R. Roberts, Thomas McClelland and wife, James Stevenson and wife, William Lindsey and wife, Lewis Roberts and wife, John Honnell and wife, John McGranahan and wife, William McGranahan and wife, John Caughey and wife, John Rodgers and wife, William McLean and wife, William Stewart and Nancy Wilson. A year or two later the inflowing tide of inhabitants extended southward and established what was known as the South class, embracing George McFetridge and wife, Thomas Dumars and wife, John Waters and wife, Rev. Jacob Gurwell and wife, Bradson Gibbons and wife, Morris Dunlavy and wife, William Gurwell and wife, and in 1802 John Leech and wife; some twenty-two all told.

Mr. Roberts had, in February, 1799, been married in Ligonier to Miss Elizabeth Oldham, of York County. She, in company with her husband and Lewis Roberts, about two weeks after marriage, rode on horseback through the woods to their new home in the Shenango Valley. She was mounted on a good horse, with cooking utensils and a blanket strapped to her saddle. As they were going through a dense forest, her brother-in-law being ahead with the provisions, she and her husband were compelled to stop over night in the woods. Building a fire, they lay under their blankets, but were not permitted to sleep on account of the howling of the fierce wolves about them. Thus they spent the supperless night.

At this date this whole region was in the Baltimore Conference. At its session held May 1, 1801, it made the following appointments: Pittsburgh District, Thornton Fleming, P. E.; Erie Circuit, James Quinn; Shenango, Joseph Shane. The Pittsburgh District embraced eight circuits, covering a vast territory in the present West Virginia, Erie and Pittsburgh Conferences. The Erie and Shenango Circuits embraced the country west of the Allegheny, between Lake Erie and the Ohio, except the Shenango Circuit, which was the southern one, and embraced the valley by that name. The compensation in those days was not enormous. From 1800 to 1816 it was as follows:

1. The annual salary of the traveling preachers shall be \$80 and their traveling expenses.
2. The annual allowance of the wives of the traveling preachers shall be \$80.
3. Each child of a traveling preacher shall be allowed \$16 annually to the age of seven years, and \$24 annually from seven to fourteen years; nevertheless, this rule shall not apply to the children of preachers whose families are provided for by other means in their circuit respectively.

In 1817 Shenango Circuit was divided into Erie and Beaver Circuits. Its name then disappears from the records. Its preachers were as follows: P. B. Davis, 1800; Joseph Shane, 1801; Asa Shinn, 1802; George Askins, 1803; Joseph Hall, 1804; R. R. Roberts, 1805; James Reed, 1806; James Watts, Thomas Church, 1807; James Charles, 1808; Jacob McDowell, Eli Towne, 1809; James Watts, 1810; Abel Robinson, 1811; James Watts, William Knox, 1812; Jacob Gurwell, 1813; John Elliott, 1814; J. Summerville, 1815; R. C. Hatton, 1816. The history of individual congregations will be found in other portions of this volume, to which the reader is referred for information on the local growth of Methodism.

Other Churches.—The Baptists made their first efforts in the county about the beginning of the century. The records show an organization at Sharon in 1804. The Lutherans, Disciples, Reformed, Episcopalians, Congregationalists, Catholics, Evangelicals, United Brethren and other religious organizations will be found reported in their proper places in the sketches of boroughs and

townships. They all came later than the Presbyterians and Methodists, but have succeeded in establishing flourishing congregations and erecting comfortable and commodious houses of worship.

Mormonism.—An attempt was once made to establish Mormonism in this county. On the 8th of February, 1832, two Mormon missionaries called at the house of Benjamin Stokely, near Mercer, and declared that they had been sent by God to preach the Gospel to every creature, and offered, if the neighbors would assemble, to announce more fully their mission in the way of an exegetical address. The neighbors were accordingly assembled, and listened to the preaching of the disciples of Joe Smith. Notes of this service were made at the time by Mr. Stokely, and subsequently published in the *Western Press*. One of these preachers was Orson Pratt, who became, in later days, one of their "Apostles." While the mission was unsuccessful in establishing a congregation, it was effectual in scattering seed which finally grew into fruit. Rev. Sidney Rigdon, at that time a Baptist minister at Sharon, finally became one of their proselytes, and endeavored, after his expulsion from the Mormon Church at Nauvoo, Ill., to form a colony of like faith and character near Greencastle, Franklin Co., Penn. He failed in his purpose.

Bible Society.—When the first Mercer County Bible Society was formed has not been ascertained. Mention of it is made as early as May, 1849, when the board of managers, through its secretary, B. F. Baskin, announced that it had employed Rev. O. Flying as an agent to distribute Bibles and collect funds.

Missionary Society.—It would seem that a county missionary society had an existence at an early day. The announcement is made that Mercer County Missionary Society held its first annual meeting in Mercer on the 11th of June, 1834, with Rev. Samuel Tait as president, Rev. A. W. Black, vice-president, and Rev. J. L. Dinwiddie, secretary. The officers for the next year were Rev. Tait, president; William McElheney, vice-president, and A. W. Black, secretary. Judging from the composition of its officers, it was a Presbyterian institution.

CHAPTER XIII.

MEDICAL—PHYSIOLOGY—PROPER KNOWLEDGE AND OBSERVANCE OF PHYSICAL LAWS NECESSARY TO A SOUND BODY AND MIND—IGNORANCE THE MAIN CAUSE OF MOST HUMAN INFIRMITIES—SENSEOPATHY—PROGRESS IN MEDICAL SCIENCE—THE OLD-FASHIONED DOCTOR—PIONEER PHYSICIANS OF MERCER COUNTY—BRIEF SKETCHES OF THE BEST REMEMBERED PRACTITIONERS OF PIONEER DAYS—EPIDEMICS—MEDICAL SOCIETIES—FIRST MEDICAL SOCIETY OF MERCER—ORGANIZATION OF THE MERCER COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY IN 1848—ITS DEMISE AND REORGANIZATION—OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY SINCE 1882.

WHEN the poet wrote in satirical verse the oft repeated sentiment,

Presume not God to scan—
The proper study of mankind is man,

he expressed a truth which the ages have not yet fully comprehended or applied. "I am fearfully and wonderfully made," was an attempt of the sweet singer of Israel to grasp the mysteries connected with his physical organization. Despite the efforts of moralists to give transcendent importance to the demands of the soul, often to the neglect of the best needs of the body, reflecting and intelligent people have insisted upon giving some attention to the

“house I live in.” While the teachings of the past may have caused Sir William Hamilton to place above the door to his studio the maxim: “On earth there is nothing great but man; in man there is nothing great but mind,” yet the demands of a progressive civilization will not be satisfied with any theory which neglects to give due attention to the requirements of the bodily organization.

Mens sana in sano corpore—a strong mind in a strong body—is a classic dictum which ought to prompt sensible people to halt and carefully survey the ground of their terrestrial existence. “I beseech you, by the mercies of God, that you present your bodies a living sacrifice, holy, acceptable unto God, which is your reasonable service,” indicates that divinely inspired men insisted strongly upon the claims of physical Christianity. “Do thyself no harm,” was the timely advice of a philanthropic messenger to one who was bent upon the infliction of bodily injury.

All these quotations, and a host of others that might be cited, tend to fix the lesson that man’s physical organism instead of being simply a mass of corruption, and the abode of Satanic influences, is as much the workmanship of God as the spirit, and therefore entitled to the same thoughtful attention and culture. Its care, whether supervised intelligently by the person himself or conducted by some one specially set apart for such work, demands proper and judicious direction. Nor can this responsibility be wholly delegated to another. Carlyle confessed that he was past seventy before he discovered that he possessed such an organ as a stomach; but such ignorance, feigned or real, did not exempt him from the penalties which inevitably follow the infraction of physical laws, nor preserve his spirit from the acerbity which such a physical condition necessarily engenders. If the doctor of medicine should return to the standard from which he started originally, and become what the term doctor implies, a *teacher of health principles* and a *preventer of disease*, by judicious advice and precautions, rather than a migratory drug store in miniature, feeling pulses and examining tongues, the halcyon days of health and pristine vigor might be restored. But the ignorance and credulity of the people has necessarily perverted and defeated the true mission of the physician by insisting, practically, that no medical service has been rendered unless something tangible to the senses has been given. The patient must taste something, see something, smell something. Wholesome advice, in nine cases out of ten all that is actually required, is not appreciated, and therefore not remunerated. In consequence, the physician practices medicine on a bread and butter basis, and the people are compelled to pay the bill. The public mind needs to be correctly informed upon these matters, and then the merited reform will begin. A physician’s intelligent advice, unaccompanied with “big pill” or “little pill,” will be appreciated as the lawyer’s is, and paid accordingly.

Not unfrequently, too, will the individual be much better off, the testimony of intelligent, conscientious physicians being accepted, if he shall apply common sense principles of health as revealed by the study of his own system, and its wants, and not rely upon the patent remedies which he finds advertised on every hand. Such a state of things was evidently in the mind of the writer of the following stanzas, when he broke away from the restraints of both “regulars” and “irregulars,” and launched himself upon the sea of self-preservation, in the ship which he denominated

SENSEOPATHY.

Take the open air,
The more you take the better,
Follow nature’s laws
To the very letter.

Let the doctors go
 To the Bay of Biscay;
 Let alone the gin,
 The brandy and the whisky.

Freely exercise,
 Keep your spirits cheerful,
 Let no dread of sickness
 Make you over-fearful.

Eat the simplest food,
 Drink the pure cold water.
 Then you will be well,
 Or at least you ought ter.

The science of medicine has had many difficulties to encounter. In addition to the ignorance of hygienic laws on the part of the people; already referred to, it has had to contend with unreasonable superstitions, reliance upon faith cures, trust in patent nostrums and all sorts of cheap medicines advertised through bills and the public press. Ignorance has been imposed upon. People have often consented to take, from irresponsible parties, medicines of a cheap grade, the taking of which resulted in permanent injury unless counteracted by the timely interference of an accredited physician.

Notwithstanding all these difficulties, the practice of medicine has made great advancement. The blood-letting process of the olden times has been superseded by more rational treatment. The publication of medical journals, the organization of medical associations, the cultivation of the mental and physical sciences, the abandonment of irrational modes of practice, and the general desire on the parts of its members to elevate the standards of the profession, have given an impetus in the right direction. It is not irrational or unkind to say that we are rapidly leaving the period when the condition of things was truthfully represented by H. C. Dodge, in his description of

THE OLD-FASHIONED DOCTOR.

O, don't you remember the old-fashioned doctor,
 Who, when we were children, would enter the room,
 And, looking as wise as an owl or a proctor,
 Would frighten and fill us with thoughts of the tomb?

He'd stalk to our crib-side and order us gruffly
 To stick out our tongue, which we'd do with such dread,
 And give, while he handled our pulses so roughly,
 An ominous shake of his solemn old head.

And then, while he listened to mother's description
 Of things we had eaten and what we had done,
 He grimly would write his old Latin prescription
 For nastiest medicines under the sun.

Those horrible doses. How mother would scold us
 And beg us and buy us to take 'em in vain,
 And O, how we'd struggle when father would hold us
 And squeeze shut our noses regardless of pain.

And, when forced to open our mouths, quickly mother
 Would shove in a spoonful that strangled us till
 We spluttered it out—just in time for another.
 It's vile, deathly taste's in our memory still.

Thank goodness that old fashion dosing is ended,
 With sweet candy pellets and powders in lieu,
 The sick little toddlers who take 'em so splendid
 That even the well ones all cry for 'em too.

Pioneer Physicians of Mercer County.—Unfortunately no available record has been found of the physicians who from time to time have come into the county. Had the present registry laws existed in the primitive days, we could give much more reliable and satisfactory information concerning those who established the medical practice; or had files of the early papers published in the county been preserved, the same result might have been secured.

Of those who practiced at Mercer one of the early ones was Dr. Clark. Concerning him nothing definite has been learned. The only resident who remembered him was Mrs. Rogers.

The two Cossitts, Epaphroditus and James S., were probably next to appear in the place, the former as early as 1809. The following facts were obtained concerning them and the third brother, H. D. La., who located at Greenville, from notes left by Mr. Garvin: Silas Cossitt migrated from Granby, Hartford Co., Conn., in the spring of 1805, and settled in Trumbull County, Ohio. He had served as a captain in the Revolutionary War. When he came West, besides his wife, Sarah, he had seven children, five sons and two daughters. He left two sons at Yale College to complete their education, Epaphroditus and John. On leaving college Epaphroditus settled in Warren, Ohio, in 1805, and commenced the practice of medicine. He at once obtained a reputation as a surgeon. His first operation was the amputation of the thigh of Hon. Webb, a prominent attorney at law. He also established a newspaper. In 1808 he removed to Mercer and resumed the practice of medicine, and was regarded one of the best surgeons in Northwestern Pennsylvania. When the War of 1812 broke out he went to Erie as a captain of Mercer troops. He was transferred to Harrison's army, where he was made surgeon-general, a position he held until the close of the war. He then returned to Mercer, where he practiced for many years, or until his removal to the West. He was one of the organizers of the first Masonic order in Mercer, in 1822.

Dr. James S. Cossitt also lived and practiced in Mercer for a long time, but finally removed to New Castle in April, 1831. He returned to Greenville in old age, where he practiced a few years, and again went back to New Castle.

Dr. James Magoffin, Jr., was one of the early physicians of Mercer. His son, Dr. Magoffin, thinks his father located in Mercer in July, 1821. He was the son of Dr. James Magoffin, Sr., who subsequently came to Mercer and did a little practicing. The senior member died February 7, 1840, aged seventy years, and his remains lie in the old Presbyterian grave-yard. He had formerly been a practicing physician in the town of Newry, Ireland. When he came to Mercer the present iron-clad code of medical ethics did not exist, and he announced himself in the following newspaper card:

James Magoffin, Sr., Physician, Surgeon and Accoucher, informs his friends and the public, that he has removed from the City of Pittsburgh (where he has practiced for a number of years) into the borough of Mercer, Penn. He tenders his services to the inhabitants and vicinity, and hopes, by care and attention to his patients and moderate charges, to merit a share of public patronage. He is well supplied with a regular assortment of the most genuine medicines. He may be consulted at all hours, if not professionally engaged, at his house, formerly occupied by the Rev. Dinwiddie, Market Street.

☞ He has been very successful in the cure of very malignant fevers, etc., etc.
October 12, 1830.

Dr. James Magoffin, Jr., had a very extensive, lucrative and successful practice. As early as 1831 he announced that upward of \$10,000 were standing out, and that a settlement must be had prior to the 1st of May of that year. In 1834 he and his father appear as partners in business as physicians and surgeons. He died the 25th of November, 1879, aged eighty-two years.

Later, probably about 1840, a brother of James Magoffin, Jr., Beriah Magoffin, came from Butler and began the practice of medicine in Mercer. He was a good physician. A full sketch of the Magoffins will be found in the biographical chapter of Mercer.

Dr. Christopher Heydrick, one of Mercer's earliest practitioners, was born in Philadelphia County, Chestnut Hill, in 1770. After having fitted himself by a thorough literary education, he studied medicine under the instruction of the celebrated Dr. Benjamin Say, of Philadelphia, and in 1792 graduated with high honors at the University of Pennsylvania. Six years afterward, in 1798, he was elected a member of the Philadelphia Society of Medicine, and during the same year and for some time afterward he was physician of the Philadelphia Hospital. In 1815 he was elected resident member of the Cabinet of Sciences in Philadelphia. Having been engaged in the practice of medicine in Chestnut Hill and Philadelphia from 1792 to 1820, he at the latter date removed to the borough of Mercer. He resided in this place several years, and had a very successful and lucrative practice. But from his youth having a passion for agriculture, he determined to abandon his profession, and to enjoy for the remainder of his life his favorite pursuit; and having this object in view he removed from Mercer to a farm in the valley of the French Creek, Venango County, where he continued to reside until his death February 9, 1856, in his eighty-sixth year. During the last ten or twelve years of his life he was afflicted with blindness. Dr. Heydrick left two surviving children, Charles H. Heydrick, Esq., of French Creek Township, Venango County, and a daughter, who is the wife of Thomas J. Brown, of Mercer.

Thomas Coffey was one of the early physicians of Mercer. He attended lectures in Philadelphia in 1822-23. Dr. G. W. Yeager, of Mercer, has in his possession the notes taken by him of the lectures delivered. He was a post-master at Mercer, a bachelor then, but subsequently removing to St. Louis was there married, and also died in that city.

On the 9th of November, 1833, Dr. M. K. Johnston offered his services to the citizens of Mercer and adjacent country, in physic, surgery and obstetrics. His office was on North Erie Street.

Dr. E. W. Glezen was in Mercer as early as October, 1830. He lived then in the stone house opposite Dr. J. S. Cossitt, on North Pitt Street, owned at present by Mrs. J. H. Robinson.

Dr. John Baskin, a physician of considerable prominence in Mercer, succeeded Dr. Glezen about 1844. He had two sons who became well known, one as an attorney and the other as a physician. The attorney was B. F. Baskin, whose name occurs in various connections in this work as a lawyer in Mercer and Greenville. The physician, George W. Baskin, was the efficient secretary of the second Mercer County Medical Society. He was stricken down when but twenty-eight years of age by the hand of an assassin, the deed having been committed in Mercer April 10, 1853. Dr. John Baskin came to Mercer from Union County, Penn., where he had served as associate judge, being appointed by Gov. Porter in 1841. He continued to practice until severely hurt by his horse running away, from the effects of which he died September 26, 1851, in his sixty-third year.

The two Mehards, S. S. and J. W., father and son, had quite an extensive practice. Both died in 1883, comparatively young men. The records of the medical society show how they supported that means of professional growth.

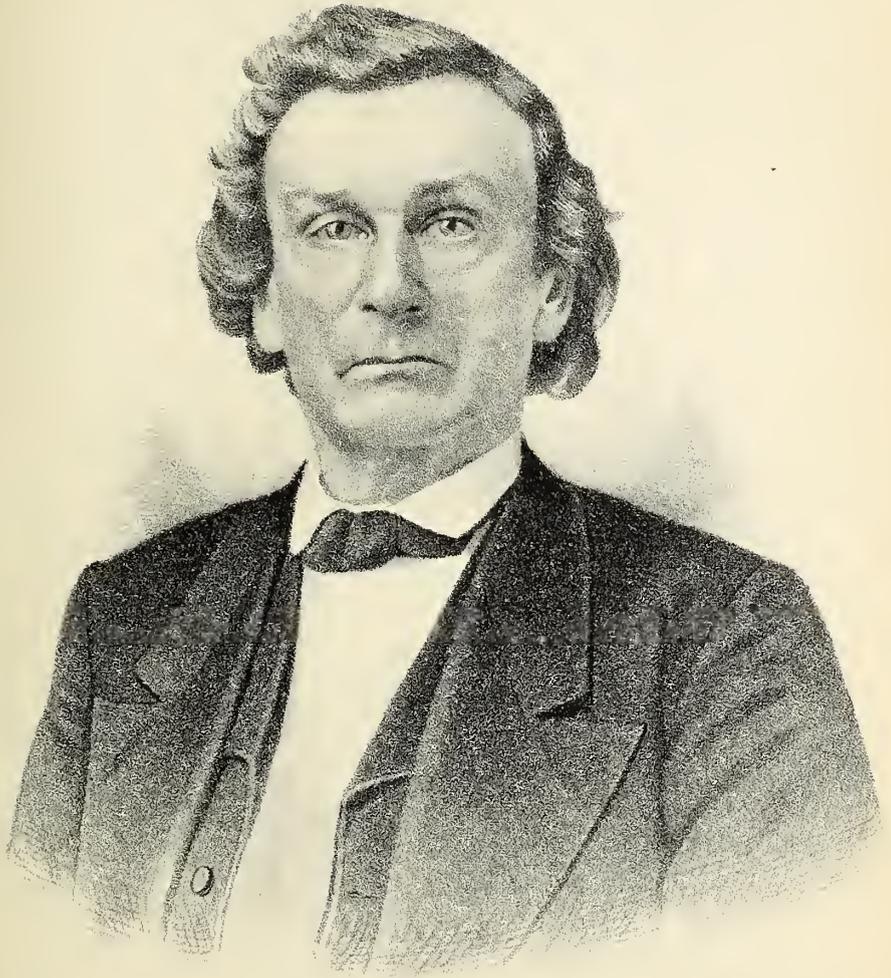
In addition to these, John W. Rogers (eclectic), J. B. Pauley (eclectic), G. T. Monroe and Dr. Blakeley, both homœopaths, and Dr. Slemmons were in the town, and engaged in practice at a later date.

At Greenville the earlier physicians were Dr. Hardscrabble, who was in the place about 1819; Dr. Lane, some three years later; Dr. Obadiah Hall, 1824; Dr. H. D. La. Cossitt, 1825; Dr. Samuel Wylie, 1826; Dr. Beriah Magoffin, 1827, and Dr. R. E. Breiner, 1835.

H. D. La. Cossitt grew up in Ohio, and received his principal education in Mercer, where he attended the academy under the principalship of Prof. Anderson. He read medicine with his brothers, and attended lectures in the sessions of 1824-25 at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Fairfield, Herkimer County, N. Y., and subsequently at Geneva, N. Y. Dr. Cossitt was married June 9, 1825, and the following August located in West Greenville, where he commenced the practice of medicine. He continued the active duties of his profession in Greenville and vicinity until his death, at his homestead southwest of that borough, March 1, 1877. He was recognized as one of the leading practitioners of Mercer County. A fuller notice of Dr. Cossitt will be found in the biographical chapter of West Salem Township.

Dr. R. E. Breiner located in Greenville in the spring of 1835, and soon after formed a partnership with Dr. H. D. La. Cossitt, who had then been practicing in that town for ten years. His parents were George and Maria (Spiegel) Breiner, of Lehigh County, Penn. Dr. Breiner was born in Maccungie Township, Lehigh County, April 13, 1808, and at an early age began the study of medicine under Dr. Peter Martin, of Maccungie, Penn. He attended lectures in 1828-31 at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and in 1831 commenced practice in Maccungie, whence he came to Greenville, where he devoted the rest of his life to the duties of his profession. Soon after locating in Mercer County Dr. Breiner graduated at Willoughby Medical Institute, of Lake Erie, now Starling Medical College, Columbus, Ohio, which added to his previous knowledge of medical science. He always kept well up with the progress in medicine, and won and retained one of the largest practices in this section of the State. Dr. Breiner was married June 10, 1841, to Miss Sarah Ann, daughter of Robert G. Mossman, one of the most prominent pioneer business men of Greenville. She died June 1, 1861, leaving two daughters, Maggie M. R. E., wife of E. T. Beatty, of Greenville, and Susan J. P., wife of W. H. Findley, of the same borough. Dr. Breiner was one of the pioneer medical practitioners of Mercer County, and the fact that he practiced medicine successfully in one community from 1835 up to 1868 is abundant proof of his ability and worth. Owing to declining health he ceased regular practice about two years prior to his death, which occurred at Minneapolis, Minn., August 25, 1870, whither he had gone the previous May, with the hope of recuperating his shattered constitution. Coming of English and German ancestry, he possessed many of the rugged, sterling characteristics of those races. Positive in opinion, of strong likes and the opposite, he was, nevertheless, of a courteous and affable disposition. He was, however, deeply wedded to his profession, and devoted all of his indefatigable energy to the duties which his calling imposed. He practiced for miles in every direction, and was well liked and respected, both by the profession and the people at large. A writer in one of the local papers paid Dr. Breiner the following tribute at the time of his death: "Few men have endured more hardships, few have discharged the difficult and toilsome duties of the medical profession so unceasingly and so long. Both his co-laborers and his patients will testify to the promptness and fidelity, the energy and watchfulness, with which he performed his professional duties."

Dr. Daniel B. Packard may also be classed among the earlier medical practitioners of Greenville. He graduated at Willoughby Medical Institute



H. C. Gossitt



in February, 1842, and soon after began practice at Clarksville, Mercer County, whence he removed to Greenville the following August. He entered into partnership with Dr. Cossitt, which lasted about ten years. Dr. Packard continued in active practice until 1854, when he retired from the profession and engaged in mercantile pursuits.

Dr. R. G. Stephenson appears as a physician at Greenville in 1847, his card bearing date April 30 of that year. Some others were probably here, but these are the best remembered and remained longest in practice.

Dr. John Mitcheltree located south of Sharon at quite an early day; it is claimed in 1807. He was a native of Ireland, and married Jane Irvine, a sister of Dr. John M. Irvine, of Sharon. Dr. Mitcheltree was the first resident physician in that part of the county, his practice extending along the Shenango Valley for many miles. He accumulated a large estate, but left no children to inherit it. He died February 6, 1852, his widow surviving him two years.

The first physicians who practiced in Sharon were Drs. Mitcheltree and Elijah Flower, the latter of Brookfield, Ohio. Dr. Robert McCormick was, however, the first resident physician of the town. He came from Cumberland County, Penn., about 1839. These were succeeded by Drs. Martin, Edward Reynolds, Christy, Wolf and W. N. Reno, the last of whom practiced from 1841 to 1850.

One of the prominent physicians of a later date was Dr. J. M. Irvine, who was born at Mount Vernon, Ohio, October, 11, 1814. Being left an orphan at a very early age, he was adopted into the family of Dr. Mitcheltree, who had married his oldest sister. He was thus enabled to secure what educational facilities were afforded by the common schools. After completing this scholastic training he engaged in mercantile business with his elder brother, Armstrong Irvine, and at the same time began the study of medicine. He pursued the latter undertaking so faithfully that in 1837 he had completed a course at the Cincinnati Medical College, and graduated with the degree of M. D., locating shortly afterward at Lexington, Mo. Remaining in this place for a year only, he returned to the East, and located in Sharon, where he resumed the practice of his chosen profession. In the spring of 1842 he married the oldest daughter of Rev. John Winter. Three years later, in the winter of 1845, Dr. Irvine removed to Texas, remaining several months. Becoming dissatisfied he returned to the North, locating for a time at Nauvoo, Ill., where he became such an active leader among the Gentiles in their efforts against the Mormons that he became fearful of their enmity. After a period of two and a half years' successful practice, he again removed to Sharon, in which place he continued the performance of professional duties until 1862, when he retired from active practice. Dr. Irvine was an enterprising, public-spirited man, always giving freely his support and money to worthy purposes. In politics he belonged to the Democratic faith, and in his later years espoused the cause of temperance. In 1866 he was a candidate for State senator, and greatly reduced the majority of his successful Republican opponent. At the outbreak of the Rebellion he raised a company of cavalry and tendered its service to the government. That kind of military forces not being in active demand, the offer was not accepted. Dr. Irvine was a member of the Masonic order, but was never identified with any church. He died April 29, 1878, in the sixty-fourth year of his age. He left three children, all of whom are yet living. Of these Mary is the wife of Prof. S. P. Dame, and resides in Pittsburgh; Armstrong is engaged in cattle raising in the West, and Frank, who was recently married, is also living in the West. Mrs. Irvine is still living in Pittsburgh, at an advanced age.

Dr. Robert Irvine is represented to have lived in the vicinity of Wheatland as early as 1808.

Dr. Dowling was at Jamestown in 1832. He lived in the John Williamson house.

Dr. William Gibson arrived in Jamestown in the fall of 1836. He was born January 22, 1813, in Oswego County, N. Y., the son of Samuel and Mary Gibson, who came to America at the time of the insurrection in 1791. Samuel Gibson died in 1815, leaving two children, William and Mary, the latter the wife of Dr. William Cotton, deceased, of Brownsville, Penn. William spent his youth at Harrisburg, Penn., where he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Samuel Agnew. He subsequently continued his study with Dr. Alexander Proudfit, of Oswego, N. Y. He graduated at the New York Medical University, and at the time of his death held the oldest diploma in Mercer County. He commenced the practice of medicine in Oswego, with Dr. Proudfit, his preceptor. In the fall of 1836 he started for St. Louis, Mo., but en route was detained at Jamestown, where he subsequently established himself permanently. He married Susan, youngest daughter of Joseph Beatty, of near Meadville, who survives him. Years ago he bequeathed to the United Presbyterian Foreign Mission Board of the United States the perpetual annual income of two large brick blocks in the city of Erie, costing over \$75,000, for the gratuitous distribution of the Scriptures in Arabia, Egypt and Palestine. The Doctor and Mrs. Gibson traveled extensively in Europe, Asia and Africa. They were members of the Quaker City excursion, which Mark Twain so graphically describes in his "Innocents Abroad." Dr. Gibson obtained, while at Jerusalem, a fine museum of Assyrian, Babylonian, Roman, Greek and Hebrew coins. They were to be presented by the United States Consul to the National Museum at Washington, but were given to Dr. Gibson instead. This collection has been greatly augmented by valuable contributions from many other sources. All is yet in the possession of Mrs. Gibson. Prior to his death, which occurred July 16, 1887, Dr. Gibson began the erection of a granite monument from material obtained in New Hampshire. It cost upward of \$75,000. It is simple, bearing on the south, "William Gibson, M. D."; on the east, "William and Susan Gibson"; north "Susan Gibson."

Samuel Axtell, the original of the line of physicians of that name in Mercer County, was born in Washington County, Penn., on the 28th of November, 1791. He removed with his family to Mercer County, and located in Sheakleyville in 1825. He practiced in the village and the surrounding country until 1852. By reference to the sketch of the two first medical societies, it will be seen that he was an active and honored member of the same. He died in November, 1864, at the round age of seventy-three.

His successor in practice, as well as his associate for many years, was his son, Dr. W. H. Axtell, usually called Dr. Harvey Axtell. He was born under the parental roof in Washington County, November 27, 1816, and came with his parents to the new country, where he enjoyed such educational facilities as the times furnished. He finally studied medicine, and began to practice in 1840. His success was such as the most ardent could desire. He has always been esteemed among the medical gentlemen of the county, and still lives and practices at Sheakleyville, the oldest physician in Mercer County. Like his father, he began and continued under the old system of practice; and like him, he has held to the Presbyterian form and system of theology. He has the consolation in his old age of knowing that his son, John L. Axtell, who graduated in 1885, at one of the most reputable schools, is thoroughly competent to become his successor, and to vindicate the fair name of the Axtells.

Drs. Brainard and John Vath were the first two physicians in Sandy Lake.

Died, near North Liberty, April 13, 1847, Dr. George Kirtpatrick. He had been a practitioner in the county for more than thirty years.

Dr. Grier was at New Hamburg in 1839, and Dr. Harnett about seven years later.

Dr. J. R. Andrews settled at New Vernon about 1845, and died in that place in 1867.

Dr. Cornelius Byles is said to have been the first physician in Fredonia.

As early as 1841 Dr. Jesse McMurray was at Sharpsville.

Epidemics.—Mercer County has been comparatively free from epidemics. Of course, while the country was new, the vast amount of vegetable matter which occupied the lower districts, and the imperfect means of drainage then existing, produced more or less of fever and ague, and various forms of malarial disease. As the country became more fully cleared, and the drainage was improved, these special forms of disease naturally decreased, until at present they are comparatively scarce. Then, again, medical practice became more conversant with the physical features of the country, and the necessary tendencies of the inhabitants, all of which aided in mastering the most perplexing types of disease.

From Dr. W. H. Axtell, of Sheakleyville, we learn that in 1838 an epidemic of dysentery occurred in Sandy Creek and New Vernon Townships. It began in July and continued until October or November. It was extensive, and fatal in its results. Dr. Samuel Axtell was the leading physician.

In 1844, commencing in July and continuing until November, an epidemic of malignant dysentery raged in French Creek and Sandy Creek Townships. It was more extensive, and fatal, too, than that of 1838. The symptoms were the same—the most violent purging. Nearly every family in the infected region had its victims. Drs. Samuel and W. H. Axtell, and Drs. Bennett and J. R. Andrews were the physicians in charge.

The most extensive and fatal epidemic, however, which ever reached Mercer County, was that of 1847. It was the same in kind as those of 1838 and 1844. Its territory embraced French Creek, Old Sandy Creek and a portion of Salem Townships, in Mercer County, and a part of Greenwood Township, in Crawford County. The physicians employed were Drs. Samuel Axtell, W. H. Axtell and G. W. Brush, of Sheakleyville, and Bennett and Andrews, of New Vernon. Dr. Samuel Axtell himself became afflicted with the disease, and his patients had to receive the attention of his son, requiring riding nearly day and night for a long period. The disease, by some called dysentery and by others bloody flux, began in June, but its most disastrous results were produced in August and September. The symptoms are described by William M. Burns, of Milledgeville, one of its victims, thus: "Vomiting and purging; some fever, and bloody stool, with severe griping or pain."

The number of victims is variously put, ranging from eighty to 200. Jacob Zahniser, of Jackson Township, represents the number as 131, but Dr. W. H. Axtell informed the writer that there were over 200 deaths within the bounds of his own practice. William M. Burns has furnished the names of the following victims: Mrs. John Rice and two children, Mrs. Mumford, two children of William M. Burns, child of Joseph Andrews, Daniel Williams, Andrew Williams' wife and several children, W. G. Voorhies' child, Benjamin Bumgartner's son, Israel Gear's son and others. Dr. W. H. Axtell had the greatest labor imposed upon him—too much to be successfully prosecuted.

He is said to have been very successful in the cases committed to his care from the first attack. The cause of these epidemics seems never to have been satisfactorily fixed upon. The season was very dry, and water somewhat scarce. In this condition, possibly, existed the origin.

In the winter of 1842-43 typhoid fever broke out with great virulence in Sandy Creek and Deer Creek Townships. It continued about six months, and proved quite fatal.

In 1850 or 1851 quite an epidemic of typhoid fever prevailed in Sandy Creek and Deer Creek Townships, Mercer County, and Greenwood Township, Crawford County. A. L. Streight, grandfather of George H. Caldwell, the superintendent of the county poor farm, was one of its victims.

In the spring of 1856 the region about New Lebanon was visited by a severe scourge of typhoid fever. Among its victims who died were Jacob and William Reed, brothers; Taylor Farver and R. C. Gordon, Mrs. Price Dilley and her son David, William Uber and others. The leading physicians were Abijah C. Axtell, of New Lebanon, and E. X. Giebner, of Sandy Lake.

From some of the old newspapers glimpses of early medical matters in the county are obtained. In the *Western Press* of August 27, 1831, occurs this statement: "Bilious fever has been prevalent in this county during the summer and autumn months for several years." In the same paper, under date of August 13, 1831: "Considerable excitement existed in our village in the early part of this week relative to *mad dogs*, one of which was killed on Tuesday morning. Four dogs that were unquestionably rabid have now been killed in the borough (Mercer) within a few weeks. A meeting was held in the court-house on Tuesday, 9th, to devise means for escaping hydrophobia, and petitioning the council to pass proper ordinances for the safety and welfare of the citizens." On the 14th of January, 1832, the same paper stated that small-pox was very prevalent fifteen miles south of Mercer, and that several deaths therefrom had already occurred.

Medical Societies.—No records having been preserved, we are unable to determine when the first medical society was organized in the county. The first trace we have discovered of any was a brief notice in the *Western Press*, that the medical society of Mercer met December 23, 1843, at the Temperance Hotel, kept by Mrs. C. Shannon. The president was Dr. Samuel Axtell, and the secretary, T. L. Harper. The next trace is an announcement of a meeting held January 23, 1844, at which the following officers were elected: President, Samuel Axtell; vice-president, James Magoffin; secretary, Robert McCormick; censors, John Baskin, H. D. La. Cossitt and George Kirkpatrick; publishing committee, John Baskin and Robert McCormick.

At this meeting the following pronouncement was made: "Resolved, that this society deprecates the use of patent quack nostrums; and also the employment of patent quack steam and urine doctors, knowing them, as well as we do, to be injurious to the health of the community, and not infrequently dealing out death to the credulous victims of their false pretensions." Still further to place a quietus upon that much-dreaded enemy of human kind, the "quack," Dr. Axtell was appointed to read, at their next session, a paper on the distinguishing marks between the scientific practice of medicine and quackery. Unfortunately, we are not able to present that paper, no copy of it having been preserved for future generations. One of the quack nostrums which was anathematized in the foregoing resolution was Dr. Duncan's Expectorant Remedy. It was extensively advertised, and the unsuspecting were caught by such tempting promises as the following:

Does sickness weigh upon your heart,
 Or pains afflict your breast?
 Try Dr. Duncan's healing art,
 And it will give you rest.
 That worm of death might be defied,
 If Dr. Duncan's art were tried;
 And many lovely damsels saved
 The fate of an untimely grave.

The second Mercer County Medical Society was organized June 14, 1848, in the house of Mrs. Bradley, of Mercer, with Dr. Samuel Axtell, president; Dr. John Baskin, vice-president, and Dr. J. M. Irvine, secretary. At the second meeting, held July 24, same year, a constitution and by-laws, prepared by Drs. G. W. Baskin, J. W. Grier and J. P. Hosack, were adopted. At this meeting there were present Drs. Samuel Axtell, John Baskin, J. M. Irvine, J. P. Hosack, J. W. Grier, D. B. Packard, B. F. Gordon, C. M. Stewart, W. N. Reno, G. W. Baskin, Rosenberry Vath and George Bagnell. Subsequently the following named physicians became members of the society: R. E. Breiner, John T. Ray, H. D. La. Cossitt, J. H. Rankin, J. H. Mason, W. G. Henderson, A. G. Hart, P. H. Hanset, A. Harsha, W. H. Axtell, J. W. Riddle, George Veach, C. I. Dawson and C. Henderson. Its principal object was "to secure the advancement of medical knowledge; the elevation of professional character; the protection of the interests of its members; the extension of the bounds of medical science, and the promotion of all measures adapted to the relief of suffering."

The society as first organized continued its existence until the early part of the war, probably 1862. From that time until January, 1867, its condition was one of suspended animation. At the latter date, in pursuance of a call issued by a number of prominent physicians, a meeting for re-organization was held at the office of James & Barber, in Sharon. An ostensible revivication ensued, and for about five years a mere existence was maintained by Drs. Hosack, Mossman, Leet and Giebner, through social and professional visits. Increased membership and augmented interest on the part of the physicians of the county have since that period rendered the meetings of the society more fruitful and instructive.

The following officers have guarded the interests of the society during the past seven years of its history:

1882: President, J. H. Twitmyer; vice-presidents, T. M. Jackson and L. G. Meyer; secretary, J. H. Reed; examiners, B. E. Mossman, A. T. Clark and H. M. Bishop; censors, J. B. Livingston, Salem Heilman and A. T. Clark.

1883: President, J. W. Mehard; vice-presidents, Salem Heilman and J. B. McElrath; secretary, J. T. Shutt; treasurer, H. M. Bishop; examiners, H. M. Bishop, A. T. Clark and B. E. Mossman; censors, L. G. Meyer, A. T. Clark and Salem Heilman.

1884: President, J. P. Hosack; vice-presidents, G. W. Shilling and J. T. Shutt; secretary, J. T. Shutt; treasurer, H. M. Bishop; examiners, A. T. Clark, B. E. Mossman and H. M. Bishop; censors, Salem Heilman, L. G. Meyer and A. T. Clark; delegates to American Medical Association, R. M. Hope, G. W. Shilling and J. H. Twitmyer; delegates to State Medical Society, A. T. Clark, B. E. Mossman, R. D. Morford, T. H. Mitchell, J. H. Reed and J. T. Shutt.

1885: President, Salem Heilman; vice-presidents, R. M. Hope and F. H. Leet; secretary, R. D. Morford; treasurer, H. M. Bishop; examiners, B. E. Mossman, H. M. Bishop and A. T. Clark; censors, A. T. Clark, Salem Heilman and L. G. Meyer; delegates to American Medical Association, B. E.

Mossman and Salem Heilman; delegates to State Medical Society, G. W. Shilling, E. J. Tidd, D. B. Hanna, L. G. Meyer, R. M. Hope and R. D. Morford.

1886: President, G. W. Shilling; vice-presidents, A. T. Clark and F. M. Temple; secretary, R. D. Morford; treasurer, A. T. Clark; examiners, H. M. Bishop, A. T. Clark and B. E. Mossman; censors, T. H. Mitchell, A. T. Clark and Salem Heilman; delegates to American Medical Association, A. T. Clark, F. M. Temple and H. M. Bishop; delegates to State Medical Society, L. G. Meyer, J. W. Hamilton, D. B. Hanna, R. D. Morford and G. W. Shilling.

1887: President, R. M. Hope; vice-presidents, E. J. Tidd and J. H. Reed; secretary, R. D. Morford; treasurer, A. T. Clark; examiners, J. H. Twitmyer, E. Griswold and J. M. Scoville; censors, E. Griswold, J. H. Mitchell and A. T. Clark.

1888: President, L. G. Meyer; vice-presidents, D. A. Phillips and J. B. McElrath; secretary, J. M. Scoville; treasurer, A. T. Clark; examiners, J. H. Twitmyer, E. Griswold and J. M. Scoville; censors, A. T. Clark, E. Griswold and J. R. Caldwell.

CHAPTER XIV.

PHILANTHROPIC AND PATRIOTIC MOVEMENTS—TEMPERANCE—EARLY TEMPERANCE AGITATION—ORGANIZATION OF THE MERCER TEMPERANCE SOCIETY—THE LEADING SPIRIT IN THE MOVEMENT—ITS RULES AND SUPPORTERS—THE INFLUENCE IT WIELDED—COUNTER AGITATION—RESOLUTIONS PASSED AT AN ANTI-TEMPERANCE MEETING IN SHEAKLEYVILLE—GROWTH OF THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE—PROHIBITION MOVEMENT OF 1854-55—TEMPERANCE CONVENTION IN MERCER—OTHER TEMPERANCE MOVEMENTS—THE CRUSADE—WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION—MURPHY MOVEMENT—PROHIBITION—ANTI-SLAVERY AGITATION IN MERCER COUNTY—A SOCIETY ORGANIZED—ITS PRINCIPLES AND DECLARATIONS—GROWTH OF THE ABOLITION SENTIMENT—UNDERGROUND RAILROAD—ASSISTANCE RENDERED THE IRISH PEOPLE IN 1847 BY MERCER COUNTY CITIZENS—STRONG PROTEST AGAINST THE DESECRATION OF THE LORD'S DAY—FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATIONS.

SELFISHNESS is a strong element in human society. Its behests are imperious, and often relentlessly cruel and oppressive; and yet gleams of a higher light sometimes break through into benighted human nature and reveal ennobling traits. Men and women can be found who rise above the selfishness and bigotry that characterize a large part of the race. To such exceptional characters, and they may perhaps be regarded exceptional, the term *philanthropists* may be applied; persons who love not the specific man alone, but the race; persons who accept the fundamental doctrine that "God has made of one blood all nations of men to dwell on all the face of the earth." With them the surface and accidental distinctions of the world have no existence. Intelligence and character are more important than the fortuitous positions of mere wealth or social caste. The color of the skin, or the shape of the physical outline, or the social position occupied, are not the marks by which either God or enlightened humanity judges rational creatures. He who is limited in his sympathies or benefactions by the narrow boundaries of party or race, presents very meager evidences of liberal culture or enlightened conscience. He can

justly lay claim to a very little of that spirit which declares that "God is no respecter of persons; but in every nation he that feareth Him and worketh righteousness is accepted of Him."

Temperance agitation in some form dates with the beginning of society. If we accept the only comprehensive definition of temperance, viz., *a moderate use of the good things of life and a total abstinence from those that are harmful*, we shall readily see that two dangers must always be encountered: 1. The keeping within the bounds of moderation. 2. The observance of complete non-use of hurtful objects.

Human nature has its weaknesses. The conflict between the flesh and the spirit, between appetite and reason, between the baser and the nobler instincts of our nature, is a constant warfare. The great problem involved is whether man shall be governed by his stomach or his brain. In the natural economy the brain has the uppermost position, and should sit as the ruler; but how often is this order reversed. Very wisely has Solomon said that he who governs his own spirit is greater than the conqueror of a city. This superiority of the spiritual over the animal is the result of religion and education, and finally becomes, so to speak, a matter of enlightened habit. It cannot be regulated entirely by acts of the legislature. Moral regeneration cannot be secured directly by the preambles and resolutions of legislative bodies; and yet these have their importance as educational agencies, as means of developing and fostering an enlightened and sensitive public conscience. All acts of prohibition, to be permanently effective, must be passed by the unanimous voice of the person's individual legislative faculties and enforced by the executive power of his own will, guided by the promptings of a properly educated and responsive conscience. Legislatures and societies and associations aid in this matter, and in so far are they highly important and desirable. Parents should realize that sobriety in their children must be cultivated by developing habits of self-denial and self-control in all domestic matters. Habit, in short, is the basis of character, and habit must be formed by sound religious training and educational agencies.

Individual protests had been made against the general use of liquors in the family, and at the "log-rollings" and "huskings" in the early days, but apparently with little effect. The distillery was regarded as quite as important as the grist-mill or school-house. Every community was well supplied with such institutions, run, often, by the leaders of churches, and patronized by the minister of the gospel.

In 1827 the first public movement in the county in the direction of active temperance work was made. Rev. Samuel Tait, pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Mercer, being the originator and leading spirit of it. He began his efforts by first pledging himself to abstain from the use of ardent spirits, and believing that precept would likewise prove efficacious, preached a strong sermon on temperance, in which he enjoined a rigid adherence to the spirit and letter of Christian abstinence. Not content with this, he appointed a meeting for the purpose of permanently organizing the temperance workers of the county. As might be expected, little interest was at first manifested. Whisky in those early days was almost universally regarded as a household necessity, being in special demand in the harvest field and at huskings, log rollings and raisings. But notwithstanding the freedom with which it was used, a sentiment against its consumption gradually arose, and in due time attained formidable proportions. Organizations were established in every township in the county. During the twelve years of the existence of this movement much good was accomplished directly, and more, indirectly, by the impulse thus given to the work.

The immediate result of Rev. Tait's efforts took shape as the "Mercer Temperance Society." The officers elected February 10, 1829, were as follows: President, Alexander Brown; vice-president, Samuel Holstein; secretary, William Fruit. Following are the rules on temperance adopted by the organization:

We agree to discontinue the use of ardent spirits during our membership, except as medicine.

We agree that it shall not be considered as any mark of friendship for any member of this society to offer ardent spirits to any one on any occasion, except as medicine.

We agree that it would be highly improper for any member of this society to give, solicit, or receive drams in stores.

We agree that we will neither give or receive treats at public elections, military trainings or any other public meetings.

We agree to withhold our suffrages from all drunkards.

We agree to use all friendly means that we can to reclaim those who drink to excess.

We agree to prefer helping those who need manual labor when they have no ardent spirits.

We agree if any of us are known to use ardent spirits, except as medicine, our name shall be stricken from the society by the officers.

We agree that such members of this society as have on hand, or contracted for, ardent spirits, are at liberty to dispose of them according to their best lights, provided they abstain from them themselves.

These rules were signed by the following persons: S. Tait, James Hawthorn, Joseph McClain, James K. Caldwell, Thomas Vaughn, George Smith, W. Young, James S. Cossitt, John Bowman, Sr., Elias Alexander, Lyman W. Shepard, William Johnson, Robert Glenn, Samuel Vaughn, Willis Alexander, William McMillan, Samuel Glenn, Jr., William Glenn, Robert Rice, Jones Glenn, Hugh Donaldson, Nesbitt Ramsay, John Fruit, W. M. Smith, John Young, Jonathan Calvin, Robert Glenn, Abijah McClain, Ebenezer Alexander, A. Brown, William Fruit, William Glenn, Valentine Glenn, James Kilgore, David Young, William Findley, Samuel Beatty, William Gordon, William Junkin, Thomas Pew, T. C. Cone, A. Bagley, Robert Patterson, Robert Stewart, William McCauley, J. P. Smith, William Alexander, C. Herrington, Eleanor L. Davitt, Eliza Davitt, David W. Findley, Esther Hackney, Agnes G. Bingham, H. Bingham, James Galloway, Margaret Ramsey, Elizabeth Bagley, Sarah Neal, Nancy Marshall, Susan Clark, Eliza Alexander, E. L. Dinwiddie, Stephen Jennings, Hester Young, Sidney J. Brown, Nancy Amberson, Mary Amberson, Charlotte Kline, Rebecca E. Smith, Samuel Hawthorn, Sr., Mary Ann Espy, Nancy Templeton, Jacob Herrington, Margaret Donaldson, E. W. Glezen, Jane Davitt, J. Herrington, Sarah North, T. B. Davitt, Elizabeth T. Kilgore, Mary Findley, Margaret Patterson, Mary Ann Bingham, Elizabeth Bowman, Sarah Bowman, Eliza Neal, Mary M. Patterson, John D. Hawthorn, Thomas Templeton, John Bowman, Jr., William Stewart, Asa Arnold, Robert Johnson, George Blackson, Adam Forker, Joseph Moore, Samuel Cooper, Elihu Cozad, R. Hanna, Samuel Holstein, A. W. Porter, John Alexander, Samuel Gordon, Thomas Fruit, William Pew, Joseph Pew, John Pew, John Vann, Thomas Service, William Alexander, Jr., J. McPherrin, Rosanna McDonald, Mary Vaughn, Elizabeth Caldwell, John Craig, Christopher Wirtz, Samuel Bowman, J. L. McQuillen, Mary Arnold, Harriet Patterson, Rebecca Jones, Mary Rice, John Alexander, F. B. Glezen, Sarah Stewart, Maria Shipler, Jane Stewart, Sarah J. Moore, Sarah Dinwiddie, Maria Black, Margaret Harvey, Hannah Caldwell, James W.

Smith, John Henderson, Mary Hawthorn, Mary Williams, Joseph Junkin, William McBride, John Orr, Oliver Alexander, Elizabeth Patterson, Lavina Vaughn, Samuel Hawthorn, John Law, William D. Smith, William Rehard, Mary Sample, Susanna Bolton, Elizabeth Alexander, Amelia Tait, Samuel Fleming, Eliza Junkin, Mary Ann Rankin, Clarissa Amberson, Elizabeth Kline, Katherine Kline, H. Mason Bingham, Mary Stewart, Hannah J. Stewart, John Y. Stewart Eliza Smith, Mary Junkin, Mary McBurney, Mary Ann Caldwell, Sarah McQuade, James C. Hawthorn, Enoch Williams, William Jennings.

This society grew to be a power in the county. An account of its various meetings would be interesting to those concerned in the growth of public sentiment. Such a sketch, however, is not possible. We can give but a few intimations along the line of temperance progress. A spirited meeting of the society was held at Center Church, seven miles southeast of Mercer, on the 8th of September, 1832. Malcom McComb was president, and S. Calvin Tait, secretary. Addresses were delivered by Rev. John Munson and William McMillan, Esq. In the resolutions passed, to the effect that the visitation of the country by malignant cholera demanded total abstinence from ardent spirits; and that, notwithstanding some defection from its ranks, the cause of temperance was making progress in the county.

The active work done by the society in the county resulted in counter movements. One of the most noted of these was a meeting held at Georgetown (now Sheakleyville) on the 14th of March, 1834. Ebenezer Miller was chairman and J. Montgomery, secretary. A long series of resolutions, condemning, in the strongest terms, the formation and maintenance of temperance societies, as "calculated to disorganize our civil institutions, to engender strife and enmities, to break the peace and harmony of society, to arm brother against brother, and father against son, and throw us into a state of revolution and war," were passed. This array consisted of a preamble of 3,000 words, and twenty-nine distinct resolutions. As specimens we here insert three resolutions:

Resolved, That the principle on which abstinence associations are formed are destructive of all government, that is, that private societies have the right to combine together in order to put down an article of domestic trade and manufacture, in which thousands of citizens are engaged, and from which the government receives a revenue for its support. Admit this principle, and there is an end to all established rules and regulations, for if they have a right to do so in one case, they will have a right to do so in another, until the government becomes a mere name, a shadow without substance.

Resolved, That it is with sorrow and regret that we see and hear of ministers of the gospel, who profess to take the Word of God as the only rule of their faith and practice, engaged in the catch-popularity scheme of peddling about abstinence addresses, teaching their hearers to resist the ordinances of God, to depart from the faith and to give heed to seducing spirits and doctrines of devils, commanding to abstain, etc., which, however, is unanswerable proof that the Scriptures are of divine inspiration; for the Apostle Paul, who spoke almost eighteen hundred years ago, has told us that such things would take place in the latter days.

Resolved, That the abstinence plans are a mean species of nullification—a sneaking attempt to lessen the public revenue and injure property, forsooth, because the laws of God and the laws of country do not comport to their views and wishes.

The work of the county society, however, was not to be thwarted by such protests. The advocates of temperance were determined to push the war into the enemy's country, as was foreshadowed in a meeting held at the Presbyterian Church, in Neshannock Township, on the 26th of February, 1835, with Alex. Brown, president; William F. Junkin, vice-president; and S. C. Tait, secretary. After listening to addresses by John A. Bingham and J. P. Smith, resolutions were passed, declaring:

That the officers of this society divide the county into districts, appoint an individual to deliver an address in each district, and adopt measures to have the temperance pledge presented to every family in the county.

That the manufacture and sale of ardent spirits, except as medicine and for mechanical purposes, are a violation of the principles of political economy, and impose enormous burdens upon the industry and wealth of the country.

That all who continue the traffic in ardent spirits, except as medicine or for mechanical purposes, stand in an intimate and criminal relation to all the evils of intemperance, and must, on the principle of moral accountability, be made partakers of those evils.

The historical development of this subject presents some interesting phases that should not be overlooked. In the first part of the chapter it is stated that the use and even the manufacture of liquor by church members, and in some cases by preachers, even, was not regarded disreputable. The public conscience, however, became enlightened. We are not surprised, therefore, to find the County Temperance Society, in a meeting held at the court-house January 24, 1851, at which J. L. McQuillen was president, and Theo. McDonald, secretary, report the following: "The members of this society, regarding the making, vending and using of intoxicating liquors as a beverage an immorality, we call upon the churches to treat them as an offense, calling imperatively for the exercise of strict discipline."

The agitation of this temperance problem culminated in a new movement—or rather a new phase of the question—prohibition by State enactment. In the *Mercer Whig* of June 14, 1855, we find the following address, calling for a temperance convention:

TO THE FRIENDS OF TEMPERANCE IN MERCER COUNTY.

Fellow Citizens:—In view of the present position of the reform, we deem it our duty to call a county convention of the friends of a prohibitory liquor law, to meet at the court-house in Mercer, on Friday, June 22. This salutary law has been enacted by the Legislatures of many States, but it has not yet found a place on the statute books of Pennsylvania. An act, restrictive to a certain extent, was passed at the last session, and it becomes the imperative duty of the friends of temperance to urge the passage of an act looking to the entire suppression of the liquor traffic. On the other hand, those interested in this traffic have declared their intention to prevent further legislative restriction, but to repeal the laws of this nature already in force, and thus open the flood-gates of vice, misery and crime. Let the friends, then, in Mercer County come up *en masse* to the Convention of the 23d, and declare their position before the political parties have placed candidates before the people for their suffrages, to represent this in the next Legislature.

D. W. FINDLEY,
A. J. GRIER,
D. R. BARKER,
W. W. W. WOOD,
ALEXANDER THOMPSON,
SAMUEL KERR,
F. B. HUBBARD,
WILLIAM F. CLARK,
DR. A. G. HART.

The result of the foregoing meeting, called for June 22, at which Theodore Newcomb presided, and B. McDowell acted as secretary, may be inferred from the subjoined resolutions, which were drafted by William F. Clark, and unanimously adopted by the assembly. The terseness and vigor of the sentiments then used can scarcely be excelled by those of any modern meeting, however learned or earnest:

Resolved, That the great object of civil government is to prevent and suppress, rather than sanction and encourage, crime and immorality; to protect the weak and defenseless, and to promote the general welfare.

That the statement and admission of the foregoing proposition necessarily carries with it the conclusion that government is vested with the power to enact and enforce all laws necessary to accomplish the end proposed; and moreover, that it is under the highest obligation to exercise the power.

That, as the traffic in intoxicating liquors is the grand promoter of vice, immorality and crime—is destructive of the general welfare—and as the drunkard himself, his abused wife and hungry and half-naked children need the strong arm of the law to protect them against the ravages of the rum-seller—therefore, it is the boudeu duty of the law-making power to enact a law that will entirely prohibit the traffic.

That we hail with joy the rapid progress which the principles of prohibitory legislation have made since the first enactment of the Maine law, it having found a place in the statute books of some ten States, within the short period of a few years; and that we contemplate, with unmingled satisfaction, the condition of our country when every State Legislature shall prohibit the importation of intoxicating liquors.

That, as the triumph of this principle thus far has been secured in the face of inveterate opposition from those interested in the liquor traffic, so will be its future progress; and the friends of prohibition must not abate one jot or tittle of their labor until victory shall have crowned their efforts.

That, while we are thankful for the restrictive laws enacted by the last Legislature of this State, yet we believe that any legislation recognizing the legitimacy of this traffic is wrong, and that nothing but a prohibitory law will effect thoroughly the end proposed. Therefore, it is the duty of the friends of temperance to direct their energies to secure this result.

That to this end representatives must be chosen who are firm, unwavering advocates of such a law. None others can be trusted, and none others can or will receive the support of the genuine friends of prohibition.

That, as the sense of this convention, we do not desire to mingle this beneficent cause with the conflict of political parties, and will not, unless circumstances compel us to do so. We, therefore, decline designating any candidates for the Legislature, in the hope that the political parties will place good and true men before us; but should this hope be disappointed, we authorize the County Committee to call another convention, at a suitable time, to adopt such means as may be deemed necessary to secure the consummation of the high and holy objects we have in view.

The prohibitory movement in Pennsylvania in 1854-55 became very popular, and the amendment submitted for popular vote lacked only about 5,000 of being carried.

Several society movements were at work throughout the country, commencing with the popular movement of Father Matthew, the great Irish Catholic temperance orator, the Sons of Temperance, the Sons of Malta, and the Good Templars. Each one did its part in arousing popular interest in the cause of temperance, and had numerous orders in all parts of the country.

In the spring of 1874 there originated in Hillsboro, Ohio, what was popularly called the *Woman's Crusade*. It organized praying bands of ladies, who made direct appeal to the saloon keeper to cease his nefarious business, and aimed to deter men from drinking. It spread extensively and rapidly throughout Ohio, and invaded the adjoining States, east, north and west. Quite an efficient organization was established at Sharon, and possibly at other points in the county. The crusade at Sharon was a vigorous one, and was instrumental in enlisting in favor of temperance many prominent citizens who had previously occupied an attitude either of indifference or of absolute opposition. The crusade was but a tidal wave, temporary in its operations, but permanent in the results that followed the agitation which it developed.

The crusade movement culminated in a movement more philosophical in its methods and permanent in results—the *Woman's Christian Temperance Union*.* Its origin in Mercer County was as follows: In March, 1875, Mrs. M. Wolfkill and Mrs. A. P. Hamilton, from Sharon, attended a convention in Philadelphia for the purpose of organizing a State W. C. T. U. Mrs. Hamilton was appointed vice-president of the 26th Congressional District, comprising the counties of Mercer, Crawford and Butler. In June, of the same year, she called a convention at Mercer, which organized a county Union. Its history is thus stated by Miss M. Luella Crawford, of Sandy Lake, county superin-

*For the facts herein contained, the writer is indebted to Mrs. A. P. Hamilton, of Sharon, and Miss M. Luella Crawford, of Sandy Lake.

tendent of the press department: "The Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Mercer County was formally organized in the court-house, Mercer, June 10, 1875. The meeting was called to order by Mrs. A. P. Hamilton, of Sharon. The temporary officers were: President, Mrs. Rev. B. M. Kerr; secretaries, Mrs. Rev. R. McWatty and Miss Sarah Pew. Ladies were present from Sharon, West Middlesex, Greenville, New Castle and Franklin. The following officers were elected for the year: President, Mrs. Rev. S. A. Bignell, of Greenville; vice-presidents, Mrs. Rev. B. M. Kerr, Mercer, Mrs. Rev. B. K. Ormond, Sharon, and Mrs. Emily Rayen, West Middlesex; recording secretary, Miss Sarah Pew, Mercer; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Jennie Martin, Greenville; treasurer, Mrs. Ward, Sharon.

The subsequent officers were as follows: Presidents, Mrs. B. M. Kerr, Mrs. M. Wolfkill, Mrs. A. J. Kerr, Miss Narcissa E. White, Mrs. E. C. Eckles, Miss Sarah Pew.

Recording secretaries, Miss Sarah Pew, Mrs. Knight, Mrs. Wolfkill, Mrs. C. Cunningham and Mrs. L. I. Crawford.

Corresponding secretaries, Mrs. Jennie Martin, of Greenville, Miss Sarah Pew, Mrs. Bennett, Mrs. Dr. Martin, of Grove City, Mrs. A. P. Hamilton, Mrs. J. W. Stevenson and Miss Sarah Pew.

Treasurers, Mrs. Ward, Mrs. A. P. Hamilton, Mrs. J. M. Wilson, Miss Sarah Pew, Mrs. M. Wolfkill and Mrs. A. P. Hamilton.

The full corps of officers for 1887-88 is as follows: President, Mrs. E. C. Eckels, Stoneboro; vice-president, Mrs. Dr. Martin, Grove City; corresponding secretary, Miss Sarah Pew, Mercer; recording secretary, Mrs. L. I. Crawford, Sandy Lake; treasurer, Mrs. A. P. Hamilton, Sharon.

Annual conventions have been held as follows: Greenville, 1875 and 1884; Mercer, 1876, 1877 and 1879; Sharon, 1878; Sharpsville, 1880 and 1887; N. Salem, 1881; Clarksville, 1882; Jackson Centre, 1883; Sheakleyville, 1885; Grove City, 1886, and Stoneboro, 1888.

The treasurer's books show the following receipts during the successive years: 1875, \$48.50; 1881, \$82.61; 1882, \$108.88; 1883, \$62.59; 1884, \$115.84; 1885, \$125; 1886, \$234.16; 1887, \$289.70.

The efficiency of this work in the county is seen in many directions, in the various departments into which it is organized. Its power is specifically felt at the season of renewing licenses in the various boroughs of the county. In addition to the regular Woman's Christian Temperance Union, there are an equal number of young women's christian temperance unions, whose mission is confined to the more youthful classes. The two organizations enroll over 1,500 members in the county.

Another temperance movement originated in 1876, and exerted a marked influence throughout the land. It was known as the "Murphy movement," in honor of its leading spirit, Francis Murphy, a reformed inebriate, who has done a great deal in the temperance cause.

Prohibition, quite a successful temperance movement, which purposes to correct the ills of humanity by prohibiting the manufacture, sale and consumption of intoxicating drinks, has acquired considerable strength. It relies largely upon the moral regeneration, assisted by acts of legislation, and has been organized into a political party. It is the second effort to solve the temperance problem by prohibitory legislation, the first having been made in 1854-55.

Anti-Slavery Agitation.—Mercer County was not agitated as much over the enormities of the African slave system in the South as other portions of the State lying contiguous to that region; and yet the abolition of the evil

was advocated, not as a political but as a reform movement, early in its history. A discourse having been delivered in the Presbyterian Church in Mercer, June 15, 1835, by the Rev. Nathaniel West, on the subject of slavery and measures for its extinction, a meeting was called on the dismissal of the assembly, and organized by calling John Young to the chair, and S. C. Tait, secretary. A free interchange of opinion was had as to the proper course to be pursued on this subject, when the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting it is expedient to form an anti-slavery society in this county.

Resolved, That a committee, consisting of Gen. T. S. Cunningham, William F. Junkin, William McElhauey, William S. Rankin and S. C. Tait, be appointed to draft a constitution for adoption by such a society.

At an adjourned meeting of the anti-slavery advocates, held at the court-house, in Mercer, Saturday, July 4, 1835, William Fruit was called to the chair, and John Keck appointed secretary. The committee appointed to draft a constitution reported one with the following preamble, which was adopted by the society:

WHEREAS, We hold, with the venerable signers of the Declaration of Independence, these truths to be self-evident: That all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. We believe that God hath made of one blood all the nations of men; that with Him there is no respect for persons; and that He requires of all that they should do unto others as they would others should do unto them; and that slavery in the United States deprives more than two millions of our fellow men of their inalienable rights, and therefore is a gross violation of the fundamental principles of our government, and incompatible with the laws of God and the requirements of the Gospel, and in direct opposition to the healthful influences of all republican institutions—that it is a system of injustice and oppression calculated in its very nature to sow discord in our national councils, and to impoverish and enfeeble slave-holding States, to bring honest inquiry into contempt, and to make the poor an easy and continued prey to the lawless passions of the avaricious, the rapacious and licentious. That it begets and fosters an aristocratic spirit, befitting the pampered lordlings of despotism rather than American citizens. That wherever it prevails it breathes a moral and political pestilence, alike destructive to the endearments and purity of domestic and social life and to the privileges and principles of republican freemen. That its continuance in this boasted land of liberty, in the view of all enlightened nations, pronounces our Declaration of Independence “the poetry of philanthropy” rather than the dictates of common sense and common justice. Therefore, we hold that duty to God our Creator, and love to our fellowmen, as well as to redeem our nation from the charge of inconsistency and to stay the arm of the Almighty from executing deserved wrath for the awful guilt of its oppression, we are bound to repent instantly, to undo the heavy burdens, to break every yoke, and let the oppressed go free.

The purpose of the society, as enunciated in Articles 3 and 4 shall be to induce the entire abolition of slavery in the United States, by collecting and diffusing information concerning its true character, by endeavoring to convince our countrymen, by arguments addressed to their understanding and consciences, that slave-holding is inconsistent with the religion of our Savior, and a heinous crime in the sight of God, derogatory to our national character, and that the duty, safety and interests of all concerned require its immediate abandonment.

This society shall aim to elevate the character and condition of the people of color, by encouraging their intellectual, moral and religious improvement, but never countenance the oppressed in vindicating their rights by resorting to physical force.

On motion it was *Resolved*, That the diffusion of anti-slavery sentiments through the Northern States is not only necessary in order to convince our Southern brethren of the enormity of the traffic in human souls, but also that the whole moral energies of the nation be brought to bear on the monster, slavery, which sits like an incubus on our land.

The first officers chosen by the society were: President, John Hoge; vice-presidents, William F. Junkin and William McElhauey; recording secretary, John Keck, and corresponding secretary, Rev. A. W. Black.

The sentiment of abolition continued to grow. In 1843 we find the first traces of a political organization known as the “Liberty Party,” whose object was the “deliverance of the North from the expense, disgrace and crime of slavery.” The central committee of this party in the county consisted of

Robert Stewart, William H. Scott, Robert Hanna, John Young, F. B. Hubbard, Joseph McDonald, Joseph Sykes, Joseph L. McQuillan and James Kilgore. The subsequent passage of the Fugitive Slave law and the Dred Scott decision were not calculated to allay this anti-slavery feeling. Men were found in various parts of the county who were efficient agents of the "Underground Railroad," whose stations were always open to the runaway negro. The agitation was kept up until the great Rebellion was precipitated, which extinguished the evil forever.

Assistance Rendered the Irish People.—One of the philanthropic appeals of the last half century which struck the American people feelingly was that in behalf of the famishing people of Ireland in 1847, brought to starvation by English misrule and tyranny. Mercer County, like other portions of the country, was keenly alive to the distress caused by the severe famine in the Emerald Isle, and its citizens, largely of Irish descent, acted nobly in furnishing immediate and necessary relief. In pursuance of previous notice, a meeting was held at the court-house in Mercer on Friday, March 5, 1847, to act in the premises. Rev. J. T. Smith was chosen president, and Hugh Bingham, secretary. William F. Clark, by request, stated the object of the meeting, and offered a preamble and series of resolutions, which expressed the condition of things existing in Ireland and the necessity of taking steps for immediate relief. The resolutions suggested the appointment of a central committee, to address the people of the county and solicit liberal contributions for the end in view. The resolutions were unanimously adopted, and the following gentlemen appointed as the central committee of supervision: William F. Clark, chairman; L. Weaver, secretary; E. W. Carter, William McElhaney, John Bowman, J. P. Garrett, Thompson Graham, Jacob Zahniser, James Sheriff, R. L. Maxwell and J. R. Rogers. William F. Clark, James Sheriff and William McElhaney were appointed to prepare an address to the people of the county, urging a liberal and hearty response to the appeal of perishing humanity. Mercer, and the warehouse at Big Bend kept by Messrs. McFarland & King, were designated as points at which contributions would be received. We regret that we are unable to give the results of this movement specifically, but they were generous and timely. The collections were shipped to the Ohio, and thence by boat to the destitute.

Desecration of the Lord's Day.—The observance of one day in seven as a day of rest and religious worship has met the approbation of the wisest and best statesmen and philosophers of the world. Its importance was also recognized by the early settlers of Mercer County. On the evening of March 26, 1846, the citizens of West Middlesex and vicinity met to express their denunciation of the profanation and desecration of the Lord's holy day. R. B. Young was chosen chairman, and Robert Crawford, secretary. Rev. A. C. Rockwell, J. D. Foreman and Thomas Sweezy were appointed a committee to express the sense of the meeting. They reported a preamble and resolutions, the former expressing the sanctity and divine appointment of the Lord's day, and calling attention to the laxity and, in some cases, the irreverence with which it is observed. In their resolution they said:

Resolved, by us, the citizens of West Middlesex and vicinity, that as public opinion is, under God, the prime source of security to our laws and morals, we solemnly declare and hereby publish to the world that we disapprove of, and wholly discountenance, such a disposition to desecrate God's sacred day, and in testimony of our determination to set our faces against this great, this growing, Heaven-daring evil, and unitedly, and by every

proper means, to use our influence for its restraint and entire suppression, we set our names to this our resolution: Abram Robinson, Amos Smith, William Clingan, J. D. Foremen, N. H. Pritt, Charles Eaton, James Canon, John Lover, William Crossman, John McCall, William Steen, Thomas Miles, Jacob Brinker, James Bell, John Welch, John W. Edeburn, Jacob Davis, Henry Davitt, Joseph Edeburn, R. G. Garlick, Jackson Robinson, William Mathers, Isaac Pounds, James Satterfield, Erasmus Canon, William Mitcheltree, S. C. Sample, Thomas Miles, Jr., R. B. Young, Ross Robinson, Wesley Hoge, Thomas Sweezy, S. C. Johnson, Jerome Vernon, David Walan, A. O. Rockwell, R. E. Johnson, William Johnson, John Campbell, Robert Mayers, John McConnell, Samuel Bell, John Hill, John Mitcheltree, Mead Satterfield, William Hill, John McBride, R. Crawford, W. G. Henderson, A. F. Everhart, James B. Ward, J. B. Mathers and James Satterfield, Jr.

Fourth of July Celebrations.—The celebration of our natal birth-day was, in the earlier days of our country, attended with patriotic exercises and beneficial results. There is no doubt that American patriotism, and the grandeur and achievements of the American nation, owe much to the inspirations of those occasions, when martial music familiarized the young with Yankee Doodle, the Star Spangled Banner, Hail Columbia and other national airs; when the reading of the Declaration of Independence portrayed vividly the causes which led to the revolt against the mother country; when the oration for the day supplied the popular information which the school-boy of to-day obtains from his history of the United States, and when the toasts responded to by leading citizens gave prominence to our republican form of government, its flag and its civic institutions. Free dinners in the grove, copious draughts of pure whisky, and all the pageantry of martial parade, called out vast crowds of people. The introduction of the fire-cracker and sky-rocket at a later date added special attractiveness to the occasion for the average boy and girl. The sketch of these successive occasions would, if carefully written, be a valuable contribution to American patriotic literature. Sad will it be when America neglects to observe properly her natal day. Let banners float; let rockets glare; let martial music enliven every occasion; let cannon boom; let children decorate, and enjoy themselves; let fire-crackers be discharged; let orations spread-eagle in style be delivered; let the Declaration of Independence be read, and let the rising generation know the rich heritage they have received from a loyal ancestry.

Lives there a man with soul so dead
Who never to himself hath said,
This is my own, my native land?



CHAPTER XV.

MILITARY—THE REVOLUTION, WAR OF 1812 AND MEXICAN WAR—CONDITION OF WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA DURING THE REVOLUTION—PERIOD OF SETTLEMENT—REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS WHO SETTLED IN MERCER COUNTY—WAR OF 1812—EARLY INCIDENTS OF THE STRUGGLE—MILITARY ORGANIZATION IN THE COUNTY BEFORE THE WAR—ROSTERS OF COMPANIES FROM MERCER COUNTY—CHARACTER OF THE TROOPS—EVENTS OF THAT PERIOD—SOME VETERANS WHOSE NAMES DO NOT APPEAR ON THE ROSTERS—MEXICAN WAR—OPPOSITION OF THE WING LEADERS TO THE WAR—ENTHUSIASM OF THE PEOPLE—A COMPANY RAISED IN MERCER AND ITS SERVICES TENDERED THE PRESIDENT—PUBLIC MEETINGS HELD TO SUSTAIN THE GOVERNMENT.

WHEN the Declaration of American Independence was made, and even as late as the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown in October, 1781, not a single family of white men resided in what is now Mercer County. Throughout its territory, and, in fact, throughout the greater portion of what is now Western Pennsylvania, "the rank thistle nodded in the wind and the wild fox dug his hole unscared." Through the vast forests which covered its lands the dusky Indian chased his panting game, and in its rippling waters the savage hunter looked for the delicious food which the finny tribe furnished in great abundance. Beneath the branches of the giant oak, mighty robed senator of the forest, the Indian youth wooed and won the heart and hand of the maiden whose untrained sylvan voice was a source of life to his developing soul. All was wild and uncultivated.

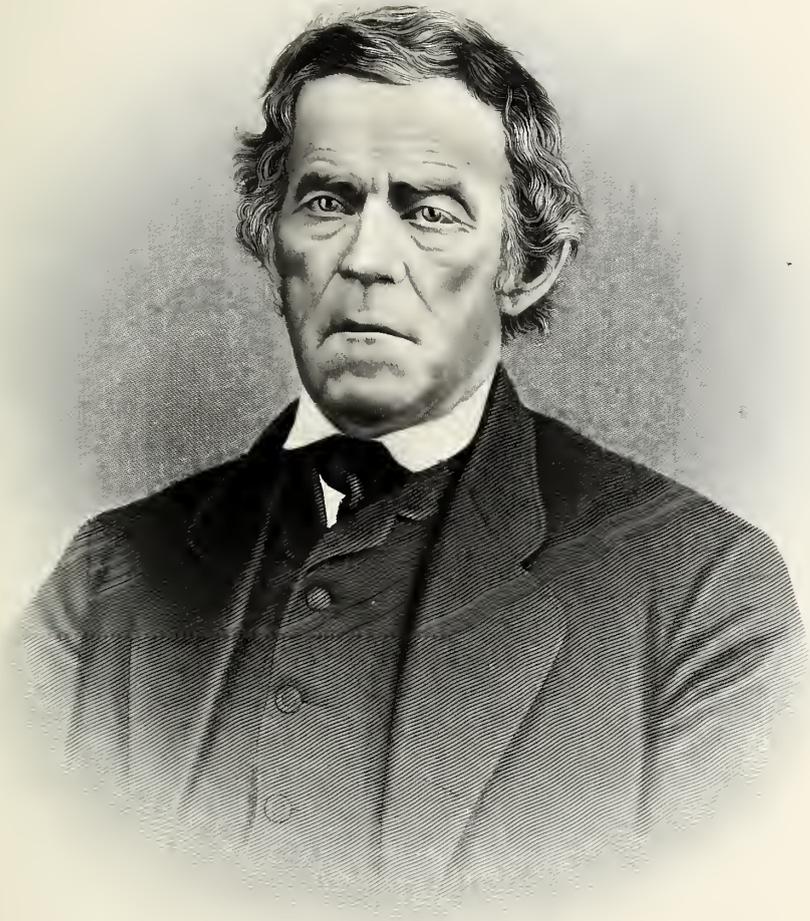
After the Revolutionary struggle in the East and South had ended, and the independence of the colonies was recognized, the course of empire began to take its way westward. Lands set apart for donation purposes, as described elsewhere, began to be occupied—in many cases by those who had been staunch friends of American institutions, and had fought for them during the war just closed. Such, then, were the representatives of the Revolutionary War in Mercer County. Their martial conflicts were elsewhere, but their trials with the wilds of nature were here; and in many a resting place within the confines of Mercer County may be seen, to-day, some evidence of the gratitude with which their descendants hold their memory in loving remembrance. Side by side with those who fought in subsequent wars they rest, while the twinkling stars above and unseen angels keep the watch of unsleeping vigils over their consecrated ashes. May their hallowed and patriotic memories ever be cherished by their descendants, and all others who have entered into the fruition of their unselfish sacrifices.

We regret that we are unable to give the names of all such heroes. In the biographical sketches of this volume will be found references to many of these ancient worthies, and tributes to their memories. We append the names of some as they have been collected:

Godfrey Carnes, who came to Pymatuning Township as early as 1801, was one of these patriots. Many of his descendants are residents of the county.

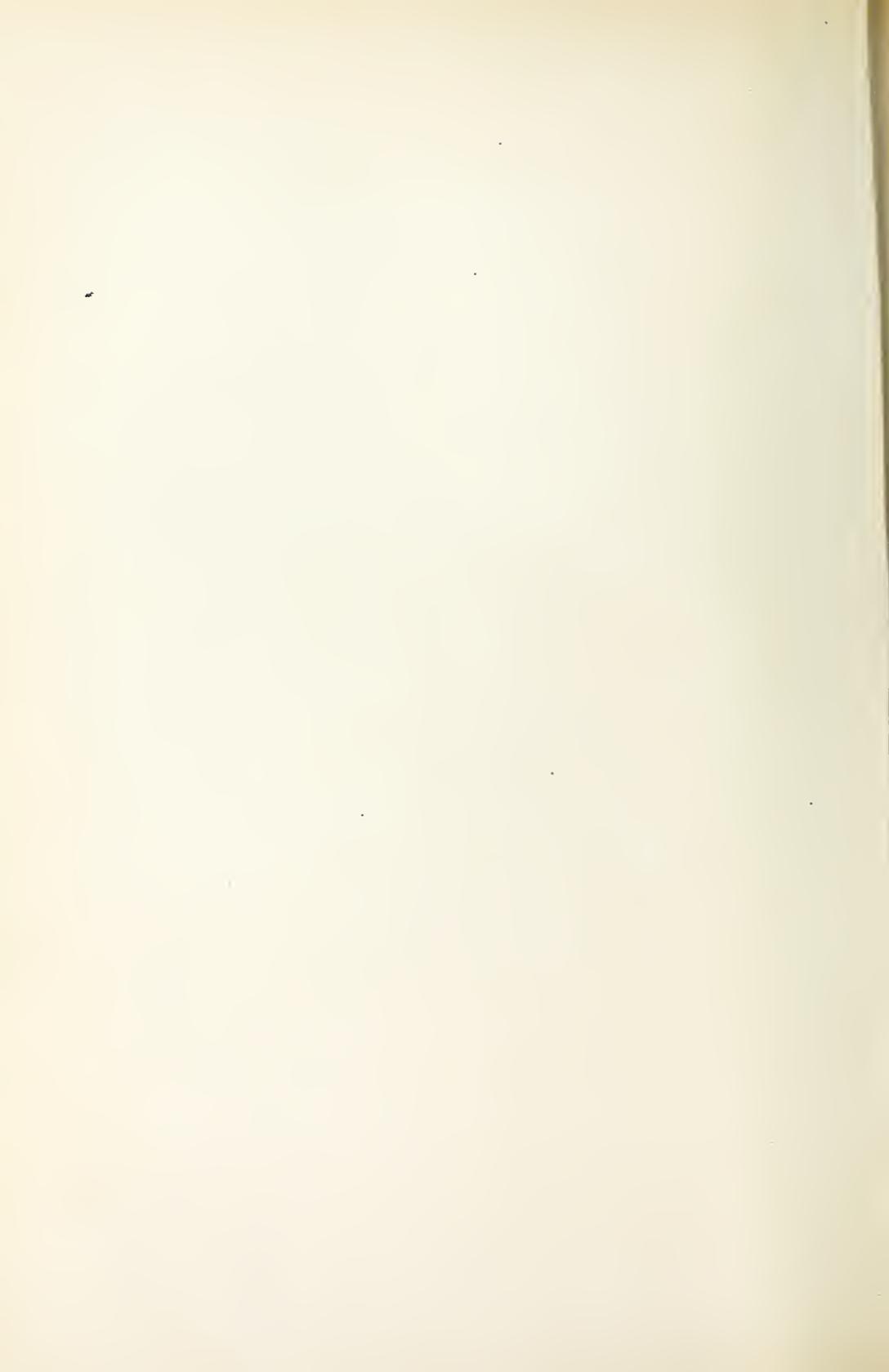
Capt. James Duncan, whose diary of the Revolutionary War is now in the possession of A. L. Duncan, of Greenville, was a settler four miles northwest of Clarksville. His ashes rest on the old homestead.

William Simonton, a participant in the battles of Brandywine and Long Island, in the former of which he was badly wounded, settled about two miles



Wormankle

Lewis Ebert



southeast of Clarksville. His remains rest in Moorfield Cemetery. His descendants are still found in and around Clarksville.

David Hayes, one of the pioneer pedagogues of the county, was a neighbor of Mr. Simonton, and now rests in the same "city of the dead," Moorfield Cemetery.

Abraham De Forest was a captain in the Revolutionary War, taking part in the campaigns in New Jersey. He died near Sharon in 1847, aged ninety-eight years, nine months and fifteen days. His children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren are still living in and around Sharon.

Benjamin Kaster, whose remains are in the Moorfield Cemetery, came to Hickory Township in 1802.

Capt. William Findley and Joseph Junkin were both residents of Findley Township, the first settling about 1799 and the latter about 1806.

Benjamin Stokely, whose history is given in *extenso* elsewhere, aided in the suppression of the whisky insurrection in 1794.

John Carmichael, a Scotchman, who, drafted into the British army, served under Wolfe at Quebec in 1759, lived in Worth Township, whither as an old man he accompanied his sons in 1802.

Peter Wilson settled in Jackson Township in 1797, and built one of the first mills of the county the same year. He was of Irish extraction.

William Gill was a resident of Liberty Township, James Williamson was an early settler of Otter Creek and Martin Carringer of Perry Township. All fought for independence.

Daniel Harper located in Lake Township in 1797, and was a pioneer horticulturist.

William Egbert, a settler of Sandy Lake as early as 1800, was a pioneer blacksmith.

Among the Revolutionaries in Wilmington Township were Joshua Cook, James Young, Mr. Dumars and Christopher Irwin.

Samuel Waldron was a pioneer in Worth, John Perry and William Dougherty likewise of Pine.

Cyrus Beckwith, a resident of Cool Spring, was a captain from 1776 to the end of the war.

Archibald Titus is buried in Oakwood Cemetery.

Garrett Cronk and William Nickle are buried in the Pearson grave-yard in Jefferson Township.

Capt. John Elliott located on the Shenango, in Hickory Township, late in the eighteenth century.

Capt. Samuel Quinby settled at Sharon in 1808-09. For a number of years preceding his death he was blind. He died September 9, 1842, and was buried the following day, the anniversary of Perry's great victory on Lake Erie, with military honors.

John Morford, a pioneer of Hickory Township, was a Revolutionary patriot, as was also William McClimans, of West Salem.

WAR OF 1812.

The War of 1812 was unlike that of the Revolution, thirty-five years previous, in several respects, but mainly in the fact that during the latter struggle the invading army came from the north instead of from the east. Canada was the base of operations, and hence our northern border was exposed to constant menace. Says Mr. Garvin, in some manuscript notes:

"In the War of 1812 the people of Mercer County were frequently called upon to give their aid in defense of Erie, where the fleet of Commodore

Perry was being built. On these alarms, which were about as frequent as a ship of the enemy hove in sight, the whole county would be aroused by runners in a day, and in a very few hours most of the able-bodied male population would be on the march to Erie. On one occasion the news came to Mercer on a Sunday, while the Rev. Samuel Tait was preaching in the courthouse. The sermon was suspended, the dismissing benediction given, and immediate preparations for the march commenced. On the next day the military force of the county was well on its way to Erie.

“At another time the news of a threatened invasion came in the midst of the grain harvest. This made no difference; the response was immediate. It was on this occasion that Col. John Findley dropped his sickle in his tracks in the wheat field, hastened to his house, and seizing his gun, with such provisions as his wife had at hand to put in his haversack, hastened on his way to the defense of his country. On his return, some weeks afterward, the sickle was found by him where it had been dropped. This was the spirit of the Mercer County people in the War of 1812.”

It would seem that local military organizations had been maintained for a number of years prior to the breaking out of the war. These afforded nuclei of the organizations which rendered efficient service when called into the field. As early as 1807 there were two regiments in this region, the One Hundred and Thirty-fourth and the One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Pennsylvania Militia. The organization of the One Hundred and Thirty-fourth at the time was as follows:

Lieutenant-colonel, James Montgomery.

Majors: First Battalion, John McCoy; Second Battalion, James Braden.

Captains in First Battalion: John McNulty, John Emery, Joseph McCoy, Benj. Woods, William Smith, John Minnis, Richard McElwain, John Stewart, John Caldwell, James Denniston.

Lieutenants First Battalion: James McBride, Michael Huttenbaugh, Oliver Reeves, James McCoy, William Breckenridge, James Weakley, Daniel Carry, John Clark, Samuel Clark, William Gibson, William Zahniser, Joseph Collins.

Ensigns First Battalion: Josiah Winters, Robert Ramsey, James McCoy, John Gilmore, John McCartney, Samuel Clark, Samuel Scott, Archibald Montgomery, David Hart and John Haggerty.

Of the Second Battalion: John Findley was captain; John Junkin, lieutenant, and Peter Rambo, ensign.

The One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Regiment had the following organization at the same time (1807):

Lieutenant-colonel, Henry Hoagland.

Majors: First Battalion, John Christy; Second Battalion, John Porter.

Captains: John Gilliland, Alexander McGaughy, Samuel Robinson, James Watson, Samuel Christy, John McCready, William McMillan, William H. Mossman, John Hannell, James Gault, Bashara Hull.

Lieutenants: John Mossman, William Anderson, Robert Mayberry, John Fisher, John Sims, William Young, George Davis, James King, David Newell, Matthew Dawson, David Hayes, Lewis Carey.

Ensigns: John Ferguson, John McCombs, John Moore, James Patton, Thomas Bean, John McCord, Joseph McClain, James Bailey, Isaac Mickey, David Clark, Azariah Dunham.

The organizations of these two regiments in 1811 (August 3) are as follows:

One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Regiment.—Lieutenant-colonel, Thomas Hosack.

Majors: First Battalion, John Stewart; Second Battalion, John McCoy.

Captains: James Denniston, John Caldwell, Job Egbert, Abraham Clark, Thomas Courtney, Samuel Clark, Samuel Thompson, James McCune, Joseph McClintock, James Montgomery, James McCoy.

First Battalion, R., John Junkin, Epaphroditus Cossitt; L. I., Samuel Clark.

Second Battalion, R., David Robinson.

Lieutenants: John Haggerty, Jesse Kilgore, George Able, Samuel Scott, James Ramsey, George McBride, William Turner, George Sheakley.

First Battalion, R., Walter Oliver; L. I., Frederick Minner.

Second Battalion, R., Hugh Jamison.

Ensigns: Hugh Jamison, William Orr, Thomas Ireland, Abraham Clark, Archibald McCormick, Charles Stevenson, Samuel Thompson, Asa Arnold, Henry Emery, Eliab Axtell, George Wilson, Martin Cochran, David Ross, Ichabod Dilly, Jacob Smith and John Dougherty.

First Battalion, R., Samuel Leek, Samuel B. McCune; L. I., Stephen McKinley.

Second Battalion, R., Isaac Taylor.

One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Regiment.—Lieutenant Colonel, Andrew Christy.

Majors: First Battalion, James Gault; Second Battalion, John Sims.

Captains: Matthew Dawson, John Gilliland, Samuel Christy, Robert Mann, John Rea, George Pearson, Robert McCord, Alexander Thompson, Thomas McMillan, John Fisher.

Lieutenants: Robert Stewart, John Ferguson, Thomas H. Bean, James J. Bean, Isaac Gibson, James Limrick, John Docan, James Clark, Joseph Williamson.

Ensigns: John Canon, Robert McDowell, Thomas W. Bean, Francis Beatty, Francis Scott, Andrew Chestnut, Matthew Black, Henry Hoover, James Woods.

When actual service occurred the organizations seem to have changed somewhat, many of the men belonging to the Militia companies for drill purposes not going to the front. Col. Christy led a battalion of his regiment to Pittsburgh in the summer of 1812. At that point the battalion joined Gen. Crook's brigade, and marched through Ohio to operate with Gen. W. H. Harrison against the British around Fort Meigs. We have succeeded in securing the rosters of his command, consisting of the companies of Capts. Matthew Dawson, John Gilliland, Robert Mann, John Junkin and Robert McCord:

Captain, Matthew Dawson; lieutenant, John Ferguson; ensign, Francis Scott.

Sergeants: Thomas Jewell, John T. Bean, George Pearson, Robert Lockhart.

Corporals: Edward Douglass, John Gibson, Jeremiah Ralston, Joshua Chenoweth.

Privates: Joseph Allen, Samuel Awkwright, William Beatty, Frederick Baum, Alexander Boyle, William Byers, John Canon, Frederick Carpenter, William Carnes, Benjamin Castor, William Clark, Jacob Cooper, Thomas Cherry, Thomas Crawford, Jacob L. Gurwell, James Graham, Jeremiah Hazen, John Henry, John Irvine, Daniel Klingensmith, Andrew Marquis, Samuel Marquis, William Means, Henry Mercer, Isaac Moreland, John Moreland, Christian Moats, John H. Monteith, William McClurg, John McCord, William McCord, Samuel McCrumb, Andrew McFadden, Robert McIntyre, Samuel Patterson, Elijah Patton, Jacob Pool, Andrew Reed, William Sample, Samuel

Sample, Thomas Sampson, William Scott, John Siverlin, Francis Slayman, Robert Sheal, Thomas Speir, John Sommerville, John Thompson, John Vannoston, David Warner, Lott Watson, William Zuvér.

Captain, John Gilliland; lieutenant, John Ferguson; ensign, Charles Richardson.

Sergeants: Robert Johnston, John W. Brown, James Brush, John Stevenson.

Corporals: William Leech, Andrew Beatty, Benjamin Lodge, Cornelius McCurdy; drummer, Thomas Calvin.

Privates: Thomas Bole, James W. Brown, John A. Bean, Baptist Brush, Gabriel Calvin, William Calvin, John Campbell, Noble Dumars, Peter Grim, Adam Hill, Richard Hill, Jacob Hoobler, Daniel Keck, William Kerr, Thomas Leech, William Lindsey, John Long, John Mahan, Isaac Moreland, Alexander Moreland, John Moreland, Richard Moore, John F. Mossman, James McCullough, John McClimans, John McGranahan, William McGranahan, William McMillen, Hugh Nelson, James Nelson, Samuel Parker, Samuel Potter, Jacob Rhodes, John Richardson, Philip Sherbondy, Jacob Sherbondy, James Tunison, Zebulon Tunison, William Trimble, George Walker, Samuel Walker, James Williamson.

Captain, Robert Mann; lieutenant, James J. Bean.

Sergeants: James Donaldson, James Bole, Thomas Morford, John Loutzenhiser.

Corporals: Adam Gault, James Thompson, Thomas H. Bean, Charles McCreight.

Privates: William A. Bean, Thomas W. Bean, Alexander Bean, John W. Bean, Robert Beatty, John Calvin, John Christy, John Donaldson, David Haun, Jacob Hommer, Joseph Hommer, John Hommer, Jacob Kamerer, Samuel Kamerer, Irwin Kerr, William Kirby, Matthew Kirby, Peter Klingensmith, John Klingensmith, Joseph Klingensmith, Daniel Keck, David Leech, Samuel Lininger, Joseph Long, James Linn, James K. Marshall, Christopher Miller, Thomas Morford, Jr., John McLean, Hugh McFetridge, Matthew Ormsby, David Patterson, Robert Ralston, Matthew Ralston, Christopher Streight, Henry Williamson, James Williamson, Thomas Williamson, David White, James Woods. This company was formed in and around Greenville, and went to Erie to resist the threatened invasion from the north.

Captain, John Junkin; lieutenant, Walter Oliver; ensign, Samuel B. McCune.

Sergeants: Andrew Clark, James Rambo, Thomas Rambo, Jacob Forker.

Corporals: John Feltibarger, John Moore, George F. Kurtz, Thomas Brandon.

Fifer, James K. Caldwell; drummer, Samuel Phinesy.

Privates: John Alexander, Henry Black, Joseph Black, David Barnhill, Samuel Bowman, Josias Campbell, Thomas Canon, John Carmichael, Abraham Clark, John Clark, Solomon Cook, Alexander Coyle, John Coyle, Alexander Denniston, Robert Gibson, James Glenn, Thomas Gordon, William Gordon, Joseph Harber, John Hawthorne, Samuel Hawthorne, Frederick Helverin, John Johnston, Henry Jordon, Joseph Junkin, John Lowry, Charles Lucas, Joseph Moore, Samuel Moore, Daniel Maurer, James McCord, James McCloskey, John McCoy, David McCurdy, James McCracken, Allen McDonald, John McDonald (Wolf Creek), John McDonald, Thomas McEwen, Jacob Osburn, John Perrine, Peter Rambo, John Rihel, Chapman Rose, Andrew Rose, Francis Scott, Ezekiel Sankey, William Sheriff, Matthew Simpson, Thomas Simpson, Aaron Taylor, Washington Tait, Joseph Thorn, Abraham Truxel, Charles Williams, William Zahniser.

Captain, Robert McCord; lieutenant, Andrew Chestnut; ensign, James Melvin.

Sergeants: Samuel Howard, Andrew Brown, John Boston, William McCord.

Corporals: George Fell, John Fry, Robert Ellis, Carlisle Lossee.

Drummer, Adam Miller; fifer, John Burns.

Privates: Jacob Artman, Richard Brown, Solomon Brown, Stephen Burns, Andrew Campbell, Jonas Fell, Jacob Fry, John Gravatt, William Gravatt, Jonathan Hoover, Thomas Howard, James Hunter, Matthew Hunter, Edward Johnson, Thomas Laughead, James Mossman, John McLaughlin, John McClurg, William McClurg, George McCord, Joseph McCord, John Smail, Robert Steel, Henry H. Vernon, John Vernon, Alexander Woods. These men went out from the northwestern part of Mercer County, most of them from West Salem Township.

Capt. Junkin's company was known as the "Mercer Blues." Concerning it Mr. Garvin says, and the remarks will apply equally to the whole battalion: "A rifle company, the 'Mercer Blues,' under the command of Capt. John Junkin, volunteered its services for six months under Gen. Harrison, and was at Fort Meigs in the winter of 1813. Their time expiring before the siege made by Proctor was commenced, when the Virginia volunteers under Gen. Leftwick left the fort, they were among the Pennsylvania brigade that volunteered to remain until Gen. Harrison was able to relieve them. Some of them even remained to participate in the defense against the siege of Proctor."

The Mercer Blues, as will be seen by an examination of the roster, was made up of exemplary men. In his biography of George Junkin, D. D., the Rev. D. X. Junkin says: "They numbered some eighty rifles; and so large a proportion of them were pious young men that, in every tent except two, family worship was maintained by the mess during the campaign, and in those two the captain often officiated. Nor did their devotion diminish the perfection of their military discipline and efficiency. Their drill was as perfect as that of regulars, and Gen. Harrison often complimented them for their gallantry and soldierly bearing."

While these troops were on their way to the front, they had occasion to encamp near Mansfield, Ohio. While there a serious misfortune occurred on the 29th of November, 1812. A violent storm came up early in the morning, hurling a huge oak tree upon the line of tents occupied by Capt. Dawson's company. Jeremiah Ralston was killed instantly, and William Beatty, John F. Bean, John Gibson, John H. Monteith and William Clark were all wounded. Bean had his right collar bone broken. Beatty and Monteith had their ankles mashed, and Clark had five ribs broken. Gibson subsequently died of pneumonia at Wooster, Ohio. William Clark is still living and in good health at Clarksville, Penn., having passed his ninety-fourth birthday on June 8, 1888. Six other men in an adjoining tent were injured more or less by the top of the tree.

These troops passed from Mansfield via Fort Ball (now Tiffin), and Upper Sandusky to Fort Meigs, where they joined Harrison's army. A letter written from what is Perrysburg, Ohio, by Capt. John Junkin, to his brother, gives some facts and views of interest to the reader. We reproduce it :

HEADQUARTERS, MIAMI RAPIDS, February 12, 1813.

Dear Brother: I received yours of the 26th ult., and intended answering it from Upper Sandusky, but was ordered off suddenly, and had not time; and now you can have but barely an acknowledgment. We arrived here yesterday. Our force I do not precisely know, perhaps five thousand. More will soon join us. Winchester's misfortune at the river Raisin, you will have heard of perhaps more correctly than I could state it. Harrison pursued a body of Indians, two nights since, about twenty-five miles. They headed

for Malden, and he returned to camp. Our army is well supplied. Desertion is not now frequent. The *cowards*, I think, are now all drained from among us, and the men now present in the army will do more than if they that have deserted had remained with us. What the intended movements of the army are, none but General Harrison knows; and it is right it should be so. What the results of the movements may be, God only knows. He who ruleth the armies of man, and giveth the battle to whom He pleaseth, can save by many or few. That we may all be enabled to place our trust in the King of kings is the prayer of your most affectionate brother,

JOHN JUNKIN.

These troops were absent from September, 1812, to May, 1813.

In the summer of 1813 another demand was made for the troops of Mercer County. The approach of the British fleet on the lake demanded the assembling of the troops at Erie, where Commodore Oliver H. Perry was building his fleet. To that point the Militia of Northwestern Pennsylvania repaired. The urgency of this demand is clearly shown by the following order issued by a Mercer County man to another Mercer County officer. The Col. Hosack referred to was the son of Henry Hosack, a pioneer of Findley Township, and an uncle of Dr. J. P. Hosack, at present practicing medicine in Mercer. The colonel met a sad death, having been completely cremated, when he was an old man, in the conflagration of his own house.

Sir: In pursuance of General Orders, you are commanded to march the whole of your company to the town of Meadville, prepared to march forthwith to the town of Erie; there to perform a tour of thirty days, unless sooner discharged. Each officer and soldier will appear equipped for the field of battle. A court of appeals will be held at Joseph Alexander's on Monday, the 18th day of October next. Rations will be prepared at Meadville.

Sunday, July 25, 1813.

Captain JAMES McCoy.

THOMAS HOSACK,
Lieutenant-Colonel 13th Regiment P. V.

Papers are extant showing that Capt. McCoy was discharged from service on the 5th of February, 1814. This will indicate, probably, about the length of time these services were given.

It is a source of regret that the names of all who responded so patriotically to their country's call in the War of 1812 cannot be given. In addition to those already given in the rosters, we mention some that have been picked up in various ways. These, with the names found incidentally in the biographical chapters, will do something to reclaim their memories from oblivion.

Hickory Township.—Archibald Titus, Ebenezer McGowan, Nathan Hazen, Samuel Quinby, Washington Porter, Henry Hoagland, Samuel Hoagland, John Hoagland, John Rankin, Elam Bentley, John B. Henderson, Joseph Stinedorf, Jacob Dillinger.

Jackson Township.—Samuel and Abraham Pew, George and James Wilson.

Lake Township.—William, Valentine and Michael Zahniser, Andrew and John McClure.

Sandy Lake Township.—Daniel Perrine, Charles A. Giebner and his sons, William and Augustus.

Wilmington Township.—Benjamin Junkin, William Young.

Findley Township.—Thomas and John Hosack, Joseph Forker.

Springfield Township.—James Denniston, Alexander Black, Capt. Robert Black, Adam Black.

Salem Township.—John Leech, Sr.

Cool Spring Township.—Joseph Alexander, Zachariah Johnston, Samuel Johnston, John McEwen.

Wolf Creek Township.—William Montgomery and five sons, William, Thomas, John, Alexander and David; Nathaniel and Joshua Coleman.

Worth Township.—Caleb Ball.

Pine Township.—Samuel Perry, Thomas Dunlap, John Dunlap.

Liberty Township.—James George, James Foster, William Foster, John Foster.

Jefferson Township.—William Atkinson, Andrew Brest, William Craig, John Mitchell, William Mitchell, Isaac Sowash.

Shenango Township.—Robert Stewart.

Mill Creek Township.—Francis Dunn, Samuel Glenn, James Montgomery.

Deer Creek Township.—Aaron Boylan, William Ross, Ithiel Tuttle.

Sandy Creek Township.—William, Moses and George Sheakley, Andrew Davidson, Thomas Philips, James Brush, John Thompson, Richard Davis, Samuel Clark, David Gardner, Thomas Craig, John McCracken.

West Salem Township.—Francis and Hugh Mossman.

Perry Township.—Jacob Carringer.

Pymatuning Township.—Samuel Clark, Daniel Koonce.

In the Shenango Valley Cemetery, at Greenville, are buried the following: Andrew Campbell, Cornelius Tunison, John Long, William Emery, Robert Bean, James McCurdy, James Nelson, Benjamin Boyer, Peter Miller, George Davis, Peter Roberts, Robert Mann, William Fonner and James W. Brown, some of whom have already been mentioned.

MEXICAN WAR.

The war with Mexico did not strike the leaders of the Whig party with any degree of patriotic force. They feigned to regard it as a scheme of President Polk and the Democratic party to popularize his administration in the slaveholding States by increasing the boundaries of our territory in the Southwest. The people, however, exhibited unbounded enthusiasm in the support of the government, and a large addition of the richest territory in the Union was the final result of the war. It is not our purpose here to trace the stages of the struggle, but to call attention to the role that Mercer County played.

The records reveal the fact that on the 20th of June, 1846, there was organized at Mercer a company known as the "Mercer County Infantry," whose services were at once tendered to the President. Its officers were:

Captain, James Galloway; first lieutenant, J. H. Williamson; second lieutenant, Dawson Wadsworth. The services of these patriotic men were not accepted, and hence they were not permitted to inscribe their names upon the roll of Mexican veterans who upheld the flag from the Rio Grande to the City of Mexico.

The next account of an effort in the direction of influencing public sentiment was the report of a large and enthusiastic meeting held at the court-house on the 22d of December, 1847. It was called to voice the sentiment of the people upon the subject of prosecuting with vigor the then pending war. William S. Garvin was chairman; John Findley, Joseph Kerr, M. L. Mordock and John Barns, vice-presidents, and B. F. Baskin and M. C. Trout, secretaries. John Hoge, B. F. Baskin, James Dickson, Thomas Wilson, William L. Christy, Benjamin Polly and Thompson Graham were appointed a committee to draft resolutions expressing the sentiment of the meeting. While this committee was drafting its report, James Galloway, Esq., who had previously been deprived of the privilege of leading his company to the field, was called upon to make an address. He spoke eloquently of the right of the United States Government to the territory of Texas, up to the Rio Grande, and maintained, likewise, that the war had been commenced by Mexico. He commended the administration for conducting the war vigorously and economically.

The committee reported a preamble in which the United States was upheld and vindicated for the part she was taking in the pending conflict, and introduced a series of resolutions, the first of which asserted "that it is the duty of all good and true men to stand by their country in this war, and to uphold by their voice and strengthen by their sympathy the hands of the government in its efforts to secure a satisfactory peace." Another resolution demanded of Mexico a sufficient indemnity for the injuries she had inflicted upon citizens of the United States, and for the expense incurred by the latter government in the prosecution of the war. The Congressman of the district, Hon. John W. Farrelly, was instructed to vote "supplies of men and money for the vigorous prosecution of the war to a successful and speedy termination."

This meeting was composed largely of Democrats, the Whig leaders not endorsing the movement. Mr. Garvin, in the *Western Press* says: "There were a few patriotic Whigs present, who, though they did not figure as officers or on the committee, nevertheless countenanced the meeting and sanctioned its proceedings. It is not known that any troops went to Mexico—certainly no organization as such. Individual soldiers may have gone in some other organizations, if so, the cases have not been made matter of record."

CHAPTER XVI.

WAR OF THE REBELLION—THE SEED OF DISCORD PLANTED WITH THE COLONIAL SETTLEMENTS—GROWTH OF THE "IRREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT," AND ITS FINAL CULMINATION—SOME CAUSES ACCOUNTING FOR THE INTENSITY AND DURATION OF THE REBELLION—EVENTS PRECEDING ITS COMMENCEMENT—PARTISANSHIP IN MERCER AT THE BEGINNING OF THE WAR—SUBLIME PATRIOTISM OF THE PEOPLE IRRESPECTIVE OF PARTY—THEIR DEVOTION TO THE UNION—PROSECUTION OF THE WAR—TROOPS FURNISHED BY MERCER COUNTY—REGIMENTAL SKETCHES AND ROSTERS OF COMPANIES—THIRTY-NINTH—FIFTY-SEVENTH—SEVENTY-SIXTH—SEVENTY-SEVENTH—ONE HUNDREDTH—ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-NINTH—ONE HUNDRED AND FORTIETH—ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SECOND—ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FIFTH—ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-NINTH—TWO HUNDRED AND ELEVENTH—MISCELLANEOUS TROOPS—CLOSING EVENTS OF THE WAR.

THE intestine war, which raged in this country with unwonted fury from 1861 to 1865, was a gigantic rebellion—not a war between the States as such—not a war between the North and South, except so far as the former stood as the representative and defender of national government, and the latter as the exponent and defender of a slave-holding confederacy. It was not a revolution, because that would imply just grounds for such an unusual and destructive action; and further, because a revolution, according to the authority of the eminent Sir James McIntosh, is a movement crowned with success. It will not do to underestimate the conflict by applying to it the rhetorical euphemism—"the late unpleasantness." Fealty to the facts of history, and to the demands of the unborn future, requires that it should be called by its proper name—the Southern Rebellion.

He who expects to study, intelligently, the history of this colossal military and social conflict, will utterly fail if he begins with the stirring scenes of 1861. They are but the beginning of the last, but most tragic, act in the great drama of American civilization. They are but the culmination, on the field of

battle, of a conflict which had been in progress, with varying fortunes and constantly increasing intensity, since the colonial settlements were made upon the Atlantic coast. The basic conflict in the elements of man's nature—the struggle between his spiritual nature, which is guided by intelligence, and held amenable to the promptings of an enlightened and responsive conscience, and the fleshly instincts, which constantly enslave and debase him, is abundantly illustrated in the two types of civilization that originated respectively at Plymouth and Jamestown. The former, always intolerant, and often perverse and in error, was permeated by the teachings of a church, whose conscience was vigorously and persistently held to established standards. Freedom of speech, of the press, and of human action, restrained by personal responsibility to rigorous and often tyrannical laws, was a leading characteristic of the Puritan type. Industry and the dignity of labor, equality of all classes before the law, personal responsibility for individual acts—these things characterized the New England colonies. Jamestown was composed originally, of men, the leaders of whom cared for little else than bodily ease and the accumulation of wealth. Naturally and readily they accepted the institution of African slavery, because it coincided with their notions of ease and superiority, was suitable to the climatic conditions of the country, and afforded a means of developing wealth wholly compatible with their original notions in seeking this country. Property in bone and muscle and brain was easily reconciled with their sense of the eternal fitness of things.

The "irrepressible conflict," which began two and a half centuries ago between these two radically unlike types of civilization, grew with time and opportunity, and frequently threatened the peace and permanency of the imperfect local self-governments established. The only peace existing during that time was the truce enforced by a necessary conflict with enemies external and more powerful than either party alone. Permanent peace could not, in the nature of things, exist. Compromises but deferred the final conflict. All the efforts made to have two irrepressible elements permanently harmonized in our government were, in the nature of things, unsuccessful. Human nature, and all that we know of truth and error, right and wrong, conscience and prejudice, Christianity and infidelity, could not be reconciled to such an anomalous condition of things. The only possible basis for peace and progress was the utter and absolute overthrow of one or the other type of civilization. All effort at harmony by diplomacy had failed. An appeal was finally made by one power to the arbitrament of war. The tongue and pen gave way to the sword. Under the new regime the only possible terms to be offered were: "Unconditional surrender." This demand was made from first to last, and finally the deferred decision was made at Appomattox. Jamestown, that had furnished the regnant ideas of the slave-holding South, and consequently of the Southern Confederacy, surrendered to Plymouth, the progenitor of the free North. The Declaration of Independence, which asserts that *all men are created equal* and endowed with certain inherent rights, was at last interpreted philanthropically, and steps were at once taken to readjust and reconstruct our civilization.

With the acceptance of the foregoing philosophy of the great conflict that simply terminated in 1865, we have little difficulty in deciding the causes of the late war. The charging of the matter upon John Brown's raid on Harper's Ferry; the publishing of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" or Helper's "Impending Crisis;" the speeches of hot-headed anti-slavery orators; the harangues of Southern leaders; the passage of the Fugitive Slave law; the enactment of "Personal Liberty Bills" by certain States; the repeal of the Missouri Compromise,

the division of the Democratic Convention, at Charleston, in 1860, which defeated Douglas for the Presidency, and the subsequent election of Abraham Lincoln, were but the culminating manifestations of the great conflict we have already mentioned. They were but ripples on the great sea of troubled waters of conflict. Recognizing the philosophy of what has been said, we are partially prepared to interpret the history of the late war. In addition, however, to what has already been given, it may be wise to remember a few other facts that account for the intensity and duration of the conflict.

1. Owing to the warm climate and the use of carbonaceous food, the people of the South were excitable and courageous, and hence deadly in earnest from the beginning of the war. The people of the North were lethargic, and required to be pounded and defeated for a time to arouse them. The first two years of the war were favorable to the Southern Confederacy.

2. The young men of the South were trained to horseback riding and the use of fire-arms. Hence their soldiers were good in cavalry and skillful as sharpshooters. Northern men, taken from the fields and workshops, were wanting in these matters.

3. Southern troops were organized upon a better basis. Men were brigaded by States, and thus retained their State pride. New recruits, too, were put into old organizations, and thus made efficient from the first. They acted as veterans because they had competent comrades and leaders. Able-bodied men, too, were not put to driving ambulances or provision wagons, but into the ranks to do actual military service. An army of 30,000 Confederates was equivalent to 40,000 Union soldiers for the reasons just given.

4. At the opening of the war the best generals of the old army were in the South—the Lees, and Johnstons, and Hardees, and Braggs, and Jacksons, and Longstreets, and Beauregards, and Stuarts, etc.

5. It must be remembered, too, that Jefferson Davis, the President of the Southern Confederacy, was a military man, a graduate of West Point, and better qualified to conduct military movements than President Lincoln. This fact was a source of great strength.

6. The fighting was principally upon Southern soil, where its men were fighting at home and for home. They were inspired, too, by the near presence of their chivalrous ladies, who were equal to an army in reserve.

7. Both parties mistook and underestimated the strength and skill of their adversaries. The "breakfast job" proved to be a four years' struggle, involving millions of men and billions of money. Washington's whole army during the Revolution would not have supplied the pickets for either army during the Rebellion. After four years' of conflict the great North and the sunny South became introduced. A costly introduction, it is true, but the progress and destiny of the great Republic are its fruitage.

Mercer County, too, was interested in this conflict. She helped to elect Abraham Lincoln, the "rail splitter" from the western prairie, whose success was taken as the pretext for the secession of the cotton States and the forming of a separate government, with slavery as both the foundation and arch stone. Before Mr. Lincoln was inaugurated public excitement was at tiptoe. The closing days of Buchanan's administration were full of painful anxiety. State after State was passing the ordinance of secession; supplies were being shipped to the Southern States for the use of the conspirators; the national executive was undecided as to the course of action he should pursue; Southern members of his cabinet, tinctured deeply with the heresy of secession, were resigning and leaving their places to be filled in the closing hours of his administration, when most of the preparatory mischief had already been done; states-

men in Washington were holding conferences looking toward some compromise that would prevent actual hostilities; the celebrated Crittenden compromise, conceived in a generous and charitable spirit, had been offered in vain to the erring South; the authorities at Washington, asphyxiated by the dilatory policy of the President, were helpless to check the general stampede toward national disintegration; and the incoming administration had no power to stay, if it could, the tide of ruin and desolation sweeping over the country. Party prejudices had not been given up, and the people were not yet in a frame of mind to appreciate fully the gravity of the danger that threatened them on every hand.

Under these circumstances several meetings of historical significance occurred in Mercer, the relation of whose leading points now demands our attention. On the 22d of January, 1861, Rev. W. T. McAdam, then pastor of the Second United Presbyterian Church of Mercer, but subsequently of the Presbyterian Church of Sharon, delivered a lecture at the Mercer court-house, entitled "Our National Troubles." By two distinct committees, representing prominent business and social men of the town, he was requested to permit its publication. He consented. The document occupies about nine columns of the Mercer County *Whig*, and is a carefully prepared discussion of the question of slavery as being the innocent cause of the war. It is not our purpose to give an outline of the lecture, but to call attention to a few points as showing its drift. His reason for delivering the lecture is thus expressed: "At a time like this, when the citizens of several States in this magnificent confederacy are in open rebellion, * * * * it is the duty of every patriot and philanthropist to stand up in defense of his country."

He planted himself upon the proposition that there had "been nothing in the legislation and administration of the General Government which caused the secession movement in the South." He was disposed to treat sections of the country fairly, but was courageous in his advocacy of the right as he understood it. Said he: "We should scrupulously yield to the South all the rights guaranteed them by the Constitution of our common country, and not one iota more, should it even save us from all the calamities of civil war. It is no time for unholy compromises. Sure that we are right, we should stand as inflexible as justice, and trust the issue to Almighty God."

He then reviewed, in order and at length, the various charges brought by the South against the people of the North, viz.: (1) The passing, in certain States, of "Personal Liberty Bills;" (2) The existence of "under-ground railroads" for aiding the fugitive slaves; (3) The holding of opinions hostile to the institution of slavery, the publication of books like "Uncle Tom's Cabin," Helper's "Impending Crisis," etc., and the making of inflammatory anti-slavery speeches.

After discussing these points, Mr. McAdam concludes by saying: "Whatever may be the immediate result of the existing state of things, one thing is sure—the ultimate issue will be glorious." His idea of solving the problem then up for solution is tersely put thus: "But what must be done with those citizens of the United States who are now in rebellion against the government? There is but one course—the Federal laws must be enforced, cost what it will. There has been too much lenity already exercised, and the government should bring all its resources to enforce obedience to its laws." His remarks throughout were fortified by copious quotations from the leading statesmen of the South; but they were not acceptable to the entire community. There were many who felt that the effort of the preacher was tinged with partisanship, and needed rebuttal. Two plans were pursued. First, a rejoinder, occupying

about five columns and a half of the *Democratic Register*, was made in the form of an open letter written and signed by the editor, William McKnight. It criticised the lecture strongly for two reasons: First, because it was delivered by a preacher of the Gospel, it being held that the man of God should not leave his usual field and dabble in politics; and, second, because it was claimed to contain partisan statements not in harmony with the truth.

The second effort was to hold a public meeting, at which speeches were to be made and a series of resolutions passed that would reflect the sentiment of the opposition. Accordingly posters signed "Many Citizens" were put up in the town calling "a public meeting of those who prefer the Union and the Constitution to a party platform." The *Register* likewise published the call, announcing, editorially, that "a Union meeting will be held at the courthouse this evening. Turn out." The meeting was held Thursday, January 22, 1861, the organization consisting of Peter Harnett, Esq., chairman, and Maj. H. Graham and Hon. T. J. Brown, vice-presidents. The opening address was made by John Trunkey, Esq., the recently deceased supreme judge. He pursued, it is said, the general line of argument presented in McKnight's open letter, published the same day. After Mr. Trunkey closed, calls were made for D. W. Findley and R. M. De France. At this point a difficulty arose. The organization embraced only members of the Democratic party, and the speakers belonged only to it, though there were many Republicans in the audience. There was no disposition to hear Judge Findley, inasmuch as he was not in sympathy with the spirit of the meeting, whose object, it was alleged by the Republicans, was to pass a series of resolutions condemning the Republican party as being responsible for the then existing condition of the county and indorsing the Crittenden compromise measure. The Republicans were unwilling to sanction this course, and insisted upon their right to be heard. When it was objected that the gathering was one of Democrats, Johnson Pearson mounted a table and began to read the call for a "Union Meeting," which had been posted all over town. Most of the Republicans finally withdrew from the meeting, and the Democrats carried out their previous intentions. The occasion at that time was a critical one, and but for the ascendancy of the wise counsels of cool-headed men of both parties, bloodshed might have ensued. It is a source of much rejoicing that such a favorable termination occurred, for the people at that date, the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln not having yet occurred, were not in a frame of mind to divest themselves of partisan prejudice.

Two months later, however, when rebel guns had fired upon Fort Sumter and compelled its garrison, under the gallant Maj. Anderson, to surrender, mere partisan sentiment was somewhat dissipated, and men of all shades of political belief began to see that armed treason was really in dead earnest. The only alternative then left was to rally to the support of the general government, put down treason and traitors, maintain the supremacy of the national government under the stars and stripes, and discuss technical points after the matter was all over. As the better class of men viewed the matter, it was unwise, while the house is on fire and devouring flames are sweeping through it in all directions, to stop to discuss how the fire originated and who is responsible for the misfortune. The wise policy is to go to work manfully to save the building, and leave the discussion for a less heated and more auspicious time. Patriotic men—men who loved their country more than they did parties and dogmas—came to the rescue of our imperiled institutions. They furnished means and men and all else necessary to suppress rebellion.

From the ranks of the two great political parties, who a few months before,

with almost equal numbers, had stood opposed to each other in a hotly contested campaign of words and ballets, sprang the loyal defenders of the Union. They responded to the call of the new President for aid in suppressing rebellion and maintaining the supremacy of the Constitution and the Union. The roster of every company and every regiment bore the names of these men. They can not be too highly honored for their patriotic course. To them is the nation indebted to-day for its perpetuity and the proud position it occupies among the powers of earth.

In passing, mention of another class must not be forgotten to be made. While troops were enlisting and going to the front, first for the three months' service, and later for nine months, a year and three years, there were devoted friends at home. Men who could not go themselves furnished means to those who did go, or provided protection for the families of those who went. The services of such friends of the government have never been properly appreciated and recognized. And then still another class have been overlooked—the loyal ladies who provided the delicacies and mementoes that encouraged soldiers in the field. Sanitary commissions and Christian commissions and ladies' aid societies of various kinds were invaluable auxiliaries in the crushing of the Rebellion. All such as aided in these directions, as well as by sending letters of cheer and encouragement to loved ones in the field, are deserving of the most grateful recognition by the nation. Could their names be made a part of the war record, as they should, a halo of imperishable glory would encircle the wreath.

It is proper to state, in this connection, that while there were many—too many—of the stay-at-home class, yet, as the war progressed, the better class of people, irrespective of party, rallied to the support of the government. The feeling is very happily expressed in a call issued at Mercer September 2, 1861, and signed by O. H. Gould, W. P. Leech, Samuel Griffith, J. H. Robinson and John Trunkey, for a Union convention. The committee says: "Believing that the preservation of our government, and our institutions under it, are superior to party success, or mere partisan considerations, the delegates to the county convention unite in a call for a Union convention of all true and loyal citizens of the county, irrespective of past party associations, who are in favor of the Union and the Constitution, and of sustaining the government in a vigorous prosecution of the war for the suppression of the existing rebellion and the enforcement of the laws, * * * to nominate a Union ticket."

This union sentiment prevailed, and was a wonderful source of encouragement to soldiers in the field, and to the authorities at Washington. Time and space forbid our giving all the phases of the home contest throughout the war. At times sentiment ran high between the supporters of the Union and those who looked upon the war as a mere partisan affair, prosecuted for personal and partisan aggrandizement. In September, 1863, after the fall of Vicksburg, the capture of Morgan and the battle of Gettysburg, the Union convention at Mercer passed the following resolutions unanimously. They were but part of a series adopted:

1st. We here renew our vows of devotion to the government transmitted to us by the patriots of the Revolution, and pledge our last efforts to maintain its authority and integrity unimpaired.

2d. It is the duty of every friend of the Union to merge all sectional and party feelings in a common patriotism, and by a united and earnest effort, sustain the constituted authorities of the government in their efforts to crush the cruel and wicked Rebellion, which aims at the destruction of the liberty and happiness of thirty millions of an unoffending people, and the universal enslavement of men, women and children, without distinction of race or color.

3d. We approve the policy adopted by the President of the United States in prosecuting the war in support of the authority of the government, and the suppression of the Rebellion, and pledge our support to the administration as the only means of securing a return of that peace and security so much to be desired.

The year 1864 was an exciting one, Gen. Grant having been made lieutenant-general, and commander of all the armies of the United States, the war was prosecuted with special vigor. Sherman moved upon Atlanta, Grant upon Richmond, while Sheridan ran, like a weaver's shuttle, through the valley of the Shenandoah. From that time onward the fortunes of the new Confederacy waned rapidly, and the decree was plainly to be read that "a government of the people, by the people, and for the people, should not perish from the earth."

It is not possible in this historic sketch to enter fully into details. They must be found in Bates' History of Pennsylvania Volunteers and in special histories of regiments.

Thirty-ninth Regiment, Tenth Reserves.—This regiment had two companies from Mercer County, B and G. The first was recruited mainly in the vicinity of West Middlesex. It was first under the command of Capt. Thomas McConnell, but subsequently under that of Capt. Joseph B. Pattee.

Company G was recruited at Mercer by Capt. A. J. Warner, then principal of the Mercer schools, but latterly a member of Congress from Marietta, Ohio. He was promoted successively to lieutenant-colonel and colonel, and was finally brevetted a brigadier-general in March, 1864. He was wounded at White Oak Swamp and Antietam.

The regiment was mustered into the United States service July 21, 1861. For a brief period it encamped near Washington. It was transferred in June, 1862, to McClellan's army operating against Richmond, and participated, June 26, at Mechanicsville, where Capt. McConnell was seriously wounded. It met the enemy on the 27th at Gaines' Mill, and again on the 30th, capturing some sixty prisoners on the latter date. The regiment was transferred from the Peninsula to join Gen. Pope, and shared in the terrible battles during the closing days of August and opening days of September, 1862. It was present at South Mountain and Antietam, and later the slaughter of Fredericksburg, where it lost heavily. It shared in the memorable campaign through Maryland and into Pennsylvania in 1863, and was present at Gettysburg. It participated in the pursuit of the retreating hosts, and subsequently in the campaign against Richmond in 1864. Its term of service expiring May 30, it was mustered out June 11, 1864.

Company B.—Captains, Thomas McConnell, Joseph B. Pattee; first lieutenant, Charles N. Jackson; second lieutenant, David Farrell.

Sergeants: John W. Porter, A. H. McWilliams, William N. Johnston, John B. Crawford, Jefferson C. Wentz, David Gilliland, Irvine Miller.

Corporals: George Wareham, William F. Barnett, Robert C. Crossman, William A. Edeburn, John B. Caldwell, Joseph Baker, Norman Johnson, Frazer Dillen, Denison Jacobs, John McConnell, John Brown, William B. Maxwell.

Privates: Eli J. Ague, Henry M. Arbaugh, Menzon Beverly, Walter D. Byers, S. Bartholemew, Garret Buckalew, Samuel M. Bell, George W. Beaver, Samuel B. Clark, Charles R. Clark, Samuel B. Clawges, Henry W. Case, Leonard Curtis, Samuel Clark, Timothy Campbell, Robert Caldwell, R. A. Dunmire, Jonathan Dunham, Clark C. Davis, Cornelius Donovan, Alfred C. Day, Isaac Eaton, James R. Feathers, James Faucett, William J. Gardner, John H. Greer, William B. Gibson, William C. Henry, W. W.

McB. Houston, Isaac Hilkirk, Urias W. Heasley, James Hogue, William Hunt, William Jellison, Lafayette Jacobs, George Kelso, Benjamin J. King, James Kirkwood, Thomas Kelly, Andrew Kelly, F. M. Livermore, John W. Leasure, John E. Lyon, Alexander M. Mayberry, Alfred Mathews, Morris Madden, William H. Mallory, Edward McGarvey, Lemuel Marsteller, William J. McGinn, John McGowan, John McCann, Alonzo McCall, James McCloskey, Patrick McConnell, Alexander McKibben, John Near, James O'Hara, Samuel Piper, Frank Peters, John W. Powell, Alexander W. Porter, George Paden, Milo Paden, Lyman B. Robinson, Joseph W. Russell, James Reznor, Fayette Root, Milton Simpson, David C. Stambaugh, George W. Shearer, Robert D. Smith, James S. Scott, John Sutley, Thomas Thomas, David Thomas, William Towman, Elijah Thompson, David Tait, John H. Walker, John F. Webster, Thomas C. White, Orrin Walker.

Company G.—Captains, A. J. Warner, J. Parker Smith, Peter É. Shipler; first lieutenants, Thomas B. Rodgers, Joseph S. Marquis; second lieutenants, C. W. Whistler, N. G. McQuillan.

Sergeants: George Reznor, Milton I. Bean, John M. Bogardus, George T. Sykes, John H. Forker, J. Boyd Robinson, George W. McCracken, William H. Rowland.

Corporals: John B. Emery, William Paden, Joseph H. Wright, Thomas McLaughry, Samuel Graham, James W. Hanna, Isaac D. Kirk, John Nevin, Joseph Weaver, Elias Orr, William Galloway, Hamilton Houston, John N. Pew, Hugh L. Sawhill.

Musicians: H. H. Henderson, Oscar D. Madge.

Privates: John R. Albin, John A. Andrews, John M. Arnold, John J. Alexander, Henry G. Boise, Valentine Beaver, William J. Bodell, Aaron Bush, Joseph A. Bond, Henry H. Bush, Samuel M. Brown, Edward W. Bloomer, Benjamin H. E. Bohn, Asa Comstock, J. Charles Cherry, Joseph R. Caldwell, Joseph Cummings, William H. Craig, John W. Cowan, Charles W. Dentler, William H. Ellsworth, William Forbes, John W. Fruit, Aurelius L. Fell, Alfred B. Filson, Charles W. Foulk, Samuel F. Fisher, W. Frank Gibson, James Grace, William D. Graham, George R. Graham, J. Newton George, William H. Goodrich, Edward L. Garvin, Samuel C. Grace, Albert H. Germer, Felix G. Galbraith, Charles W. Giebner, John Gardner, James Howard, Sr., C. P. Humphrey, James Howard, Joseph Houston, William H. Houston, Milton Hines, Baldwin C. Kirk, James M. Keek, David C. Kitch, George W. Lafferty, William Legore, John Lowry, Edward Miller, Oscar A. Mossman, Walter S. Maguire, Joseph S. Morrison, Daniel S. Meals, Joseph C. Mahood, Christopher Meals, Robert McKnight, William P. McDonald, S. J. McPherrin, Wallace McClure, R. W. McCracken, James G. Nunemaker, Jonas M. Nelson, Joseph A. Nunemaker, Joseph G. Perry, William F. Patterson, James G. Pew, Francis M. Proudfoot, Albert Pearson, Henry Pearson, Peter E. Runkle, Henry G. C. Rose, George Roberts, Joseph E. Shipler, Robert Stranahan, Lester Stull, Samuel Stewart, John M. Stevenson, Samuel B. Stevenson, Thompson Shannon, Joseph A. Shout, John W. Sedwick, David Sheehan, George Shannon, George Tanner, David C. Taylor, John R. E. Waugh.

Fifty-seventh Regiment.—This organization was formed largely from Mercer County, though companies were obtained in Crawford, Venango, Bradford, Tioga, Wyoming and Susquehanna Counties. Its two principal officers, Col. William Maxwell and Lieut.-Col. E. W. Woods, were both from Mercer County. It rendezvoused at Camp Curtin. In December, 1861, it was sent to Washington, and in February following was assigned to the Army of the Potomac. Col. Maxwell resigned March 1, 1862, and was succeeded by Capt.

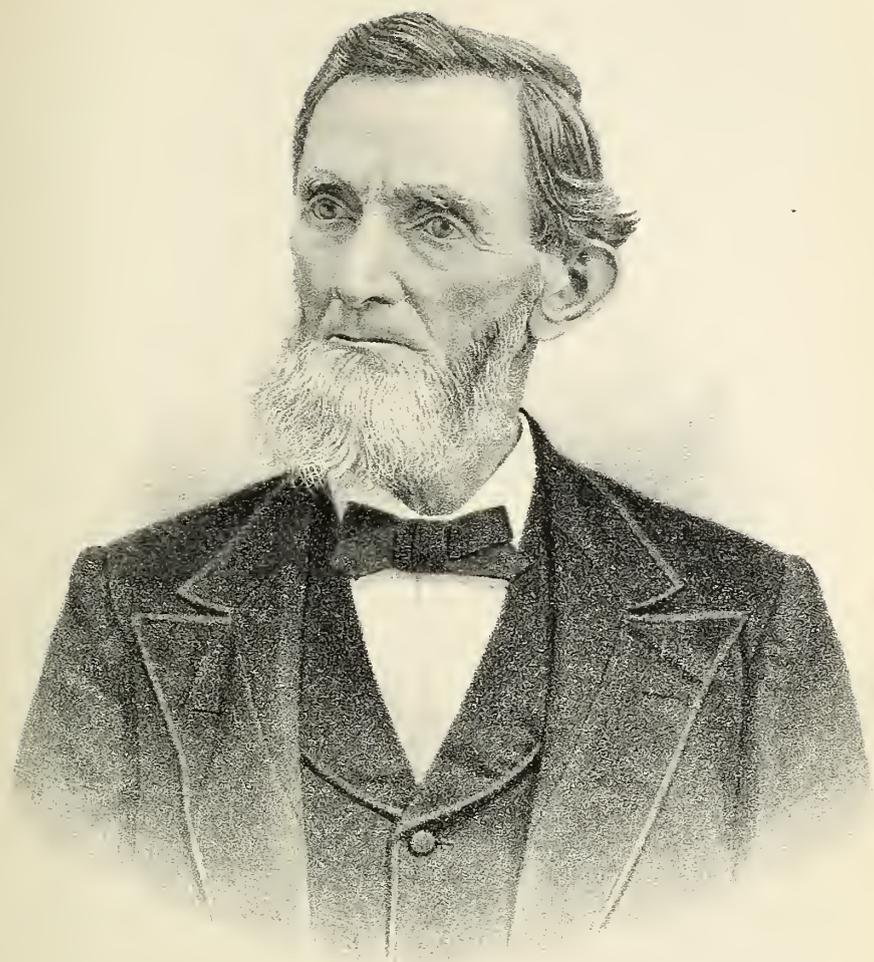
Charles T. Campbell, of Franklin County, an officer in the Mexican War. He was promoted to the rank of colonel and assigned command of the new regiment. It participated in the Peninsular campaign under McClellan, being a member of Jameson's brigade, Heintzelman's division. It operated against Yorktown for a month following April 4, 1862, sleeping in the mud as it dug trenches. It lost one man killed and five wounded. During this period much sickness prevailed. On the 24th of May it crossed the Chickahominy, and participated at Fair Oaks on the 31st, where it lost eleven killed and forty-nine wounded. Among the former was Maj. Culp. His place was taken by Capt. S. C. Simonton, promoted to major. He is now postmaster at Clarks-ville. Col. Campbell was severely wounded, and was succeeded in command by Lieut.-Col. Woods.

On the 30th of June the regiment was engaged at Charles City Cross Roads, losing seven killed and fifty-six wounded. Among the latter were Maj. Simonton and Lieut. Morse. It was subsequently engaged at Malvern Hill, where it lost two killed and eight wounded. Lieut. C. O. Etz was one of the former. When the regiment reached Harrison's Landing its ranks were reduced from nearly a thousand men a few months before to fifty-six for active duty. Col. Woods left the regiment here on account of sickness, and soon thereafter was mustered out. Capt. Ralph Maxwell, of Company F, was in command of the regiment for a time. Subsequently Maj. William Birney, of the Fourth New Jersey, brother of Gen. D. B. Birney, was assigned to the command. Having recruited in health, the regiment was transferred with other troops to the army under Gen. Pope. It participated in the terribly severe battles of Second Bull Run, August 29 and 30; Chantilly, September 1. At the latter place was killed the gallant Gen. Kearney, whose body fell within the rebel lines. Four companies of the Fifty-seventh, under a flag of truce, escorted the body into the Union lines. For a month the regiment performed picket duty at Conrad's Ferry, on the Potomac.

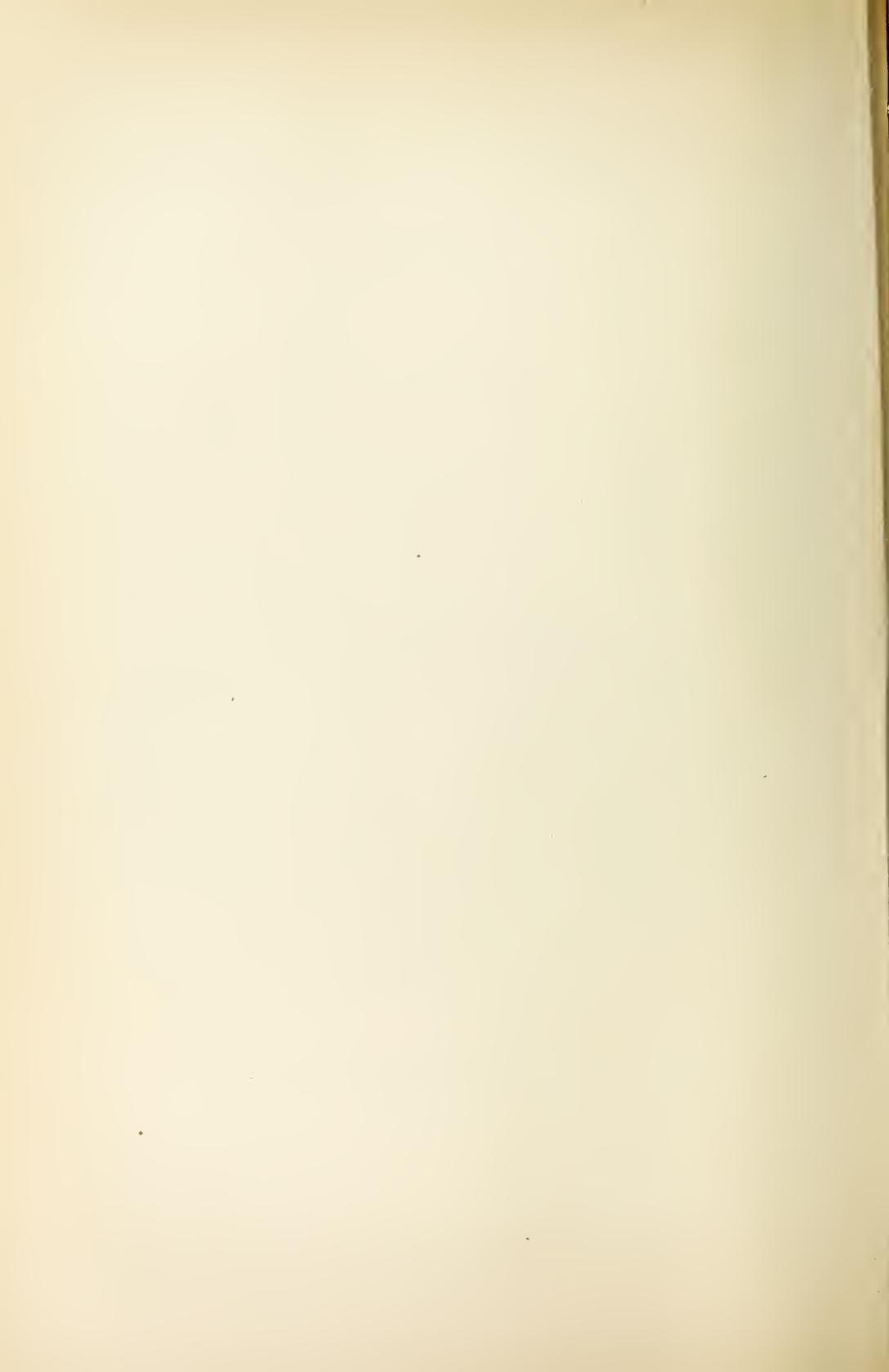
Col. Campbell rejoined the regiment on the 10th of October, and was with it at the terrible slaughter at Fredericksburg, December 13, where he was again wounded. In this engagement the losses were twenty-one killed, seventy-six wounded and seventy-eight missing. Capt. Ralph Maxwell, now of Greenville, commanded the regiment temporarily after Campbell's being wounded, but Capt. Peter Sides, of Company A, was promoted to be lieutenant-colonel, and relieved Capt. Maxwell. The next severe engagement was that of Chancellorsville, in May, 1863. The regiment lost in killed, two officers and eleven men; in wounded, three officers and forty-five men. Among the killed were Capt. Edson Rice and Lieut. Joseph Brady.

From July 1 to 3, at the famous battle of Gettysburg, the regiment performed a conspicuous part, its losses being: Killed, twelve; wounded, forty-five, and missing, forty-five. Lieuts. Henry Mitchell and John F. Cox were killed; Col. Sides was wounded, and Maj. Neeper and Lieuts. Burns, Crossly and Hines were captured. It performed efficient service in chasing the retreating rebels from Pennsylvania soil back to "Old Virginia."

Many of the men, having re-enlisted during the winter of 1863, received a veteran furlough on January 8, 1864. They returned with numerous recruits for the campaign of 1864. On the 3d of May it was heavily engaged with the enemy at the intersection of the Brock and Plank roads. Its losses were: killed, twenty-two; wounded, 128. Among the latter was Col. Sides. The command devolved upon Capt. A. H. Nelson, of Company K. It was a member of Hancock's command on the 12th of May, when an entire rebel division was captured. The regiment lost seven killed, twenty wounded



David Linn



and three missing. Among the killed was Lieut. J. C. Green. It bore a conspicuous part at North Anna River and Cold Harbor, losing many men. Capt. Edgar Williams and Lieut. John Bowers and Henry M. Adams were killed.

The regiment participated in the siege of Petersburg. Lieut.-Col. William B. Neeper, long exhausted by imprisonment, returned and assumed command of the regiment. Col. Sides having tendered his resignation, it was accepted November 26, 1864. Capt. L. D. Bumpus was appointed to be his successor. The command was consolidated into six companies January 11, 1865. A few days later the same was done with the Eighty-fourth, and its battalion was joined with that of the Fifty-seventh. Lieut.-Col. George Zinn, of the Eighty-fourth, became colonel. Capt. George W. Perkins, of Company K, was promoted to lieutenant-colonel, and Samuel Bryan, of the Eighty-fourth, was made major. At the fighting about Fort Steadman the regiment took more than a hundred prisoners. It was present at the surrender of Lee's army at Appomattox Court-house. It was mustered out of service at Alexandria, Va., June 22, 1865.

Company B—(recruited in Mercer and Bradford Counties). Captains, Samuel C. Simonton, John W. Gillespie, George W. Perkins; first lieutenants, Israel Garretson, Thomas O. Collamore, Daniel C. Comstock; second lieutenants, James Burns, William H. Bell.

Sergeants: James Ramsey, James M. Ball, David A. McKnight, William J. Harry, Joseph Y. Brown, Jason Comstock, William R. Herrick, Zebulon Berlin, Matthew Foster, Jabez B. McKnight.

Corporals: David W. Green, John A. Jackson, Francis Lewis, Milo White, David Miniss, James L. Brooks, Walker W. Brown, James C. Crawford, Hiram R. Morford, Aaron A. Fell, James F. Stillings, Oliver B. Christy, John McDowell, Valecious A. Polley, Charles Chambers.

Musicians: John H. Christy, Edward M. Marvin.

Privates: James C. Andrews, William A. Andrews, Joseph Arios, James K. Allison, Thomas Barnes, Henry P. Bails, Emanuel Beal, Leonard C. Bromley, Jacob Blake, David D. Benton, John Buchanan, George Blank, Perry O. Brown, Benjamin P. Boil, H. Bumbgardner, Samuel Burns, William D. Coder, DeAntonia Costa, John P. Cline, Delton Y. Caswell, Samuel B. Carter, Oliver H. Clark, Thomas H. Campbell, George B. Caswell, Hiram C. Carpenter, James Carmo, Robert Carnes, Charles Chandler, James Daughins, John E. Darrah, George Dixon, Hiram Dixon, Joseph Dickens, Dennis Donavan, Joseph C. Dickenson, Hiram Dindar, Michael Deer, James English, John English, Daniel A. Frazier, Cassius M. Fell, Daniel Frits, Leonard C. Ferguson, Aaron A. Fell, Jonas J. Fell, Levi J. Fight, Thomas J. Ferguson, William Fry, John J. Foster, James D. Foster, Thomas Fry, Parker J. Gardner, Horace Granger, William J. Garrelson, William R. Greenman, William Grooms, Alexander C. Grim, Elliott S. Gilkey, Israel Gongaware, Hiram Ginder, George Herman, Abram D. Homer, Hathael Hoover, Hiram Hess, Enoch C. Harper, Simeon Haun, Willis Hazen, Daniel P. Harty, Charles Hudson, James Hunter, Charles W. Hitchcock, James Harry, William M. Harry, Joseph Hunter, Samuel Hodge, William J. Johnson, George Johnson, Daniel Johnson, David Jones, Albert Jackson, Abraham Johnson, James K. Johnson, Nicholas Johnson, Samuel Johnson, Henry Jaxthimer, Thomas W. James, Elisha S. Keeler, David Kocher, H. Klingensmith, Jeremiah Koler, William J. Laven, Thomas J. Leech, James L. Lucas, Harvey Lucas, Daniel L. Lawson, John W. Lawson, Michael Murphy, Victor P. Mott, George W. Mastella, John A. Murray, Francis Martin, Wesley Moyer, John Masenus, George Ma-

senus, John N. Mumford, Hiram R. Morford, Hiram Masenus, William Marshall, Ira E. McKnight, John McGarry, James A. McChesney, James McConnell, George McLaughlin, William McIntire, John McKinley, Thomas J. McBride, John A. Owens, Abraham Peterman, William Palm, Joseph Phillips, John Rook, Marion Rice, Michael Rice, Hiram Richter, Samuel Ralston, David A. Reeher, George Richardson, George W. Reeher, James Ramsey, William D. Ray, Israel D. Risher, William Robinson, William H. Salada, Josiah N. Smith, George W. Simons, Thomas Stewart, John Switzer, Samuel Smith, Walter B. Simpson, Eli Simmons, Thomas P. Siddles, Frederick Tingley, Arthur T. Vase, Samuel Vanderpool, Nelson Vanderpool, Francis Vanderpool, John Vanderpool, John Welsh, William Woodel, Mark L. Wescott, Abner D. Woods, John Woods, George Wetmore, Allen Weir, Oliver P. Wescott, Christopher Young, Reuben Young.

Company C (recruited in Mercer and Allegheny Counties).—Captains, Jerome B. Hoagland, William B. Neeper, Sprague S. Hill, Michael W. Houser; first lieutenants, Enoch C. Cloud, Alexander B. McCartney, Robert J. Campbell; second lieutenant, George W. Miller.

Sergeants: Robert G. Madge, Milton L. Campbell, John W. Brownlee, George Byerly, Coryden E. Thayer, John A. Lowry, George G. Porter, James W. Thompson, Frank Gregg.

Corporals: Thomas H. B. Pond, Francis A. Bishop, William Shuttleworth, Robert Z. Newton, David Vannovan, H. M. Krennings, James H. Dunmire, Alexander L. Douglass, Henry Scholl, James Strain, George W. Kimmell, George W. Keefer, William McMahon, John McCall, John Koonce, David Stewart.

Privates: Junice W. Allen, Eno Ague, Joseph Arbuckle, Francis Ackley, James M. Archer, Charles Angle, William W. Allen, Nicholas Brink, George M. Bush, Charles Butler, Isaac Byers, Welcome Bass, Alonzo Benjamin, Milton Boovend, Garvin Brownlee, Peter Boise, Smith Byerly, Samuel M. Bates, James Briggs, Robert W. Bell, Andrew Bailey, John B. Cole, James C. Campbell, Charles R. Coburn, William H. Copp, Robert A. Couch, Peter P. Cole, Jonathan Douglass, Abner Dunmire, James Dawson, Charles Dougherty, James Dougherty, Thomas Dempsey, Thomas J. Duncan, George W. Dennis, Richard C. Douglass, George Davison, Oliver Dickson, Denard Donly, Harvey M. Dawson, Samuel W. Dunham, John C. Downing, Richard Ely, John M. Eberhart, Josiah Edeburn, Curtis Foster, John E. Frye, Charles Fehmel, Oliver Freeland, George Grogan, Albert Gridley, Henry M. Grow, John M. Goodman, William Glasbonner, James Glass, Solomon Ginder, John B. Hedges, W. W. Hildebrand, Harvey Haugh, James K. Hamilton, Peter Hornsbarger, Levi Hatcher, Harrison Huff, David Harps, Arthur Hurley, N. Hollibaugh, Max Hamras, Jotham Hutchison, Lucellus Hull, Henry Illgen, John H. Jamison, Samuel Johns, John H. Kline, Joseph Kane, Milo Kains, George Keller, William Limber, William Lockhart, A. Ladd, Jacob Layton, John Lowstetter, Benjamin Lee, Constantine Lits, Thomas Limber, Henry C. Luce, A. J. Lineberger, Thomas Lowry, John Miller, George Miller, Richard Morrison, Francis Marron, Dennis Monnihan, Wreford Madge, M. Myron Moody, Ebenezer Miller, John Matthews, D. Monnihan, Henry Marshall, Josiah McFarland, D. M. McMillan, W. S. McClelland, M. McLaughlin, William H. McCaslin, John R. McConnell, Phineas Pond, Henry Powell, William Price, Thomas Roach, Michael Ryan, Patrick Roherty, Edwin S. Rhodes, Edwin H. Rickert, Gottlieb Schmidt, Samuel Stull, John Smith, William Stewart, Thomas Sullivan, Peter Snyder, William Snyder, C. B. Salsbury, Thomas Stewart, Caleb Soden, John Smith, Isaac Shultz, John C.

Thompson, Thomas Thornton, George Tenhollow, Samuel Thompson, E. C. Thompson, A. S. Thompson, Hiram Thompson, Charles Tanner, Joseph Urmsen, Ambrose Vincent, Ezra H. Wiggins, John Widdall, Samuel Wilson, Henry C. Wells, A. J. Woodbury, Milo White, Amos White, Henry S. Wilson.

Company D.—Captains, W. H. Caulking, James D. Moore; first lieutenant, Charles O. Etz; second lieutenants, William O. Mattison, Cyrus P. Slaven.

Sergeants: Joseph S. Sharp, Perry C. Bristol, William Brooks. Levi Christ, Albert Hayne, Abram P. Pew, John Hay, Samuel Shields, John T. Labar, H. F. Westbrook, R. P. Managan, Daniel Holmes.

Corporals: Adam McCormick, Jacob Lutes, C. B. Kennedy, John Turner, Somerville Hill, George W. Harrison, Louis Barzoni, Marion King, S. H. McCartney, H. W. Babcock, B. D. Ellis, H. R. Douglass, E. C. Goodrich, Seymour Ingalls, Charles Maynard, Robert C. Hill.

Musicians: Henry Crull, Daniel Downey, W. S. Lambacks.

Privates: John W. Anderson, Milton M. Andrews, David Brest, Jackson Breakman, Lewis F. Brest, William Bostwick, William A. Burns, Stephen S. Beeman, Jonas Brobst, John Brooks, James H. Break, John Booth, David Baddiff, E. Brannon, Albert Bailey, David Bowman, Elias Christ, Joseph Christwell, William J. Creighton, Harvey T. Christ, John Cubbison, Hiram Clair, Joseph Clouts, Patrick Coyle, Hampton A. Conger, David A. Cox, Philemon Catlin, William Christ, Harvey L. Cubbison, William H. Curtis, Perry Childs, Benjamin Card, Joseph Christwall, John Dobson, John Dumire, Bruce Dickey, Hiram Delong, Henry Dewald, Jacob Derr, John Dougherty, Harrison Davidson, John S. Donohue, William W. Davidson, Robert Davidson, John Drake, Addison Dimmick, Thomas Dickey, Evan Evans, James Evans, Jonas Furl, Lewis C. Fesser, Dubois Frear, William Gixher, Joseph Gaston, Robert S. Gatchell, Miles S. Green, George T. Granger, Winfield Guish, James Grant, Thomas Gibbons, Jr., Abram Gaskill, Elias Gearhart, Washington Hood, Jesse Harrison, Washington P. Hill, James Hill, William Hagey, Stoughton M. Howard, C. W. Humison, John J. Harrison, Isaac Hollabaugh, Alexander R. Hunter, Arthur Hanna, David Hay, Henry Jones, Richard Johnson, William K. Johnson, George Johnson, Wheeler P. Johnson, Oliver G. Johnson, Henry N. Kellogg, Henry Kent, Anthony Knox, Merritt Lillie, Jason Lemon, William E. Lightcap, Augustus G. Lytle, William J. Little, Miles Luton, Robert H. Martin, Nathaniel Markel, James Meadows, William Magner, Michael Magner, James F. Mateer, David Millison, Charles Maxiona, Thomas B. McLain, Henry McCloud, Patrick O'Keefe, John R. Parks, George Patton, John W. Piper, Joseph V. Pew, Joseph W. Parker, Amos Raybuck, Edward Riley, William T. Richards, Elias Rodgers, Henry Row, Lewis Redman, Charles W. Scott, John Spear, Christian Shick, John Shouts, John Schenk, Charles E. Smith, Joseph Stricker, Walker Slaven, James Sharp, Elijah B. Silliman, Aaron Stage, George Stage, Samuel Simons, William Snow, Thomas D. Thomas, Elijah Thompson, John Thompson, James M. Tyler, Edward Thatcher, William Vanderpool, James Vanderpool, Jerry Vanderpool, Francis Vanaman, Henry Vanderpool, John Vangilder, James Vanderpool, Samuel Williams, Joel E. Wilsoncroff, George Weisor, Henry Weisor, Samuel M. Woods, Thomas Walty, Robert M. Wells, Joseph Woods, Thomas C. Wykoff, Marion Young, Valentine Zahniser.

Company E (recruited in Mercer and Allegheny Counties).—Captains, James B. Moore, William S. Eberman, Edson J. Rice, Edgar Williams, Ellis C. Strouss; first lieutenants, Henry Mitchell, John W. Parks, Thomas J. Crossley, John A. Silliman; second lieutenant, Joseph Freeman.

Sergeants : George E. Kellogg, William D. Murray, Rex Brown, James R. Kerr, John W. Wilkins, Walter E. Rice.

Corporals : Maurice Donovan, James W. Hummer, John D. McIntire, Adam Wert, Wolford Case, John C. Marsh, Able L. Marsh, Peter C. McAvoy.

Privates : John Anderson, James Archer, Benjamin Anderson, F. S. Anderson, Arthur W. Banks, Moses Boyer, William J. Brown, William H. Buchanan, Patrick Burke, Alfred G. Burnett, Columbus Beer, James W. Burns, John W. Burns, William Carey, John Coleman, Robert Carbutt, James E. Curry, John Clark, Theodore Catlin, John A. Cussins, James Craven, E. L. Cunningham, Samuel Crossgrove, Leander Douse, Hiram J. Dyke, Sanford P. Dempsey, David M. Elderkin, James Flaherty, James Frederick, Ambrose Frisbee, Cyrus France, John Forrester, Esquire B. Fisk, John Gerow, Eliphalet S. Green, John Gilvare, Henry Griffith, Abraham Giles, Moses W. Gregg, David Haight, James Handlin, Charles R. Hatch, William A. Hawk, J. C. Hendershott, Charles E. Higgins, George B. Haight, Frederick Hinman, Thomas H. Harford, James Houghtaling, Winfield S. Harvey, Reuben Irwin, James Kelly, Patrick Kelly, John Kenny, Isaac W. Lyons, Jonathan M. Lock, Marcus Lockruit, John Leech, William Martin, Joseph H. Miller, Jacob S. Moyer, Robert Masters, John H. Miller, John Murray, James Martin, Henry McConnell, Cassius McCurdy, Patrick McGarvey, John McCarthy, Joseph McNamara, Edward J. O'Connor, William Phillips, David Putt, Josephus Peddicord, Albert L. Peck, Willett Pierce, William Redmam, Hiram Rogers, Benjamin Ross, William Rourke, Oliver P. Rugh, Michael Ruland, Elias B. Rich, Philip N. Robison, James A. Raymond, George W. Rafenberg, Lines D. Richards, Jacob Schaeffer, Joseph Shara, Louis Shell, Andrew Shepherd, William A. Sloan, William Smith, Andrew J. Stroup, William Steen, William W. Switzer, Cary A. Slayton, Horace Sweet, Levi Shreeves, Jones Snow, Alfred M. Sarvey, Charles T. Thompson, Joseph Thornton, Thomas Thouge, Perry H. Tillotson, Edward Tarman, Adolphus Thompson, Benjamin F. Umstead, John B. Warbutton, Samuel Wike, James Wigfield, John Wilhoff, John C. Whaley, Joseph Wacker, Samuel S. Willehelm, Jacob Wilson, David R. Wilson, Daniel Yockey, Thomas Zeliff.

Company F (recruited in Mercer County).—Captains, Ralph Maxwell, George Clark, Harrison Nelson, Elisha C. Bierce; first lieutenants, Isaac Cummings, William B. Neeper, James F. Ruger; second lieutenants, Lafayette Cameron, William H. Hury.

Sergeants: Thompson Zahniser, H. R. Douglass, T. K. Hamlington, Curtis Wingard, Walter Rice.

Corporals: Hudson J. Bierce, Thomas B. Henney, Peter H. Ebbert, Samuel G. Pew, H. A. Hoover, M. C. Zahniser, Charles Main, Thomas Bunny, John C. Lightner, William Oddell, George Spencer, Henry Wymer.

Privates: James Ackworth, George W. Baker, William Bailey, Henry Byerly, William Baker, Enos Bush, Thomas P. Black, K. B. Bunting, William H. Black, Abraham Byers, A. F. Black, Andrew Boyer, Abraham Black, Joseph D. Baker, James M. Bush, William Barnhart, Michael Carroll, John Cochran, George S. Corcoran, John Cable, Amsi M. Coovert, Jonathan Colgrove, William C. Clough, Cyrus Cramer, David M. Corcoran, Zachariah H. Conn, James M. Collins, Albert Chilson, James Callahan, Harmon Decker, Patrick Dougherty, Frederick E. Darke, Fernando D. Decker, George W. Douglass, Jerome Eli, Curtis Emery, Joseph A. Fulton, John C. Ferguson, Daniel W. Fisher, John Funk, Frederick Gulick, Daniel Guiger, John Gibson, Archibald Glenn, James F. Gibson, Thomas Gallagher, George H. Gam-

ble, William M. Harry, Joseph A. Heasley, John E. Heasley, James Huson, Asa S. Harding, Peter Huron, Joseph Heasley, James Hardy, O. Harshinbaugh, W. B. Henderson, Michael H. Huffman, Thomas Hewitt, Gottlieb Hanna, Edward Hanna, Alva Hart, William Heasley, Lewis Heasley, O. P. Huffman, James C. Irwin, Matthew A. Irwin, Chandler Inman, Samuel C. Jenkins, James J. Johnson, Carey M. Kisbaugh, John C. Kishroff, Robert Kimmerling, William B. Kater, Rudolph Lits, Hezekiah Lightner, Francis M. Michael, James T. Michael, James Miles, James Y. Miller, James Murphy, William Morton, Henry Myers, T. C. Middaugh, T. Benjamin Mattison, Miles B. Morehead, Benjamin Mattison, Smith Mozier, Lafayette Mattison, Silas B. Mattison, Benton McVannon, John McGwinney, Wesley McDowell, Charles McMullen, James McDermott, George Newcomb, Thomas Nallan, Israel Osman, Samuel Phenicy, Archibald Potter, George W. Parker, Sidney E. Penney, Charles Potter, W. H. Phenicy, James Y. Raymond, Edward Rosencrans, Peter R. Rite, Jesse Rahausser, Adam Rupert, Melvin Rice, John Snyder, James W. Smith, Leonard R. Scott, John Shaffer, Joshua, Snyder, Christopher Sthrome, William W. Scott, Perry Sweet, George G. Smith, Daniel Trude, John C. Taylor, Charles Tompkins, George W. Vaughn, William Wilkinson, Jacob Wolfgang, George P. Wiley, Calvin Wingard, William H. Wesley, Samuel Walker.

Company I.—Captains, Thomas S. Strohecker, Lorenzo D. Bumpus, James D. Moore, John R. Ross; first lieutenants, George Supplee, John Bowers, Thomas E. Merchant; second lieutenants, Jesse R. Williams, Edward S. Benedict, John F. Cox, Henry M. Adams, Cyrus P. Slaven, James M. Lewis.

Sergeants: George W. Lower, William C. Stewart, O. D. Waterman, William Curtis, Alfred Aurandt, Henry H. Snare, William Bone, Orsemus R. White, James W. Cummings, James L. Wykoff.

Corporals: Joseph Enders, Lartis Campbell, Jacob W. Miller, John C. Shinefelt, Amon Hauck, James Colbert, Elijah Gorsuch, Samuel L. Hare, David A. Stewart, James A. Davis, Virgil Brigham, Elijah Estep, James Zahniser, L. N. Herringer, C. G. Barker, A. C. Hanna, Levi McFadden, Albert Reynolds.

Musician: Jeremiah Black.

Privates: James B. Armstrong, Jacob Ashton, Howard D. Avery, John Bradley, Anson M. Bidwell, K. H. Basset, Edwin E. Brown, David Bell, Jacob Blake, Oscar A. Bailey, Orin D. Brigham, Eliphalet Bush, Peter Benner, William B. Bruner, William Barrett, James J. Bruner, Demetrius Barnhart, George Cassell, J. J. Clevenger, John Charles, Wayne Campbell, Robert Collins, John C. Cathumas, Francis Chilson, Jacob Cramer, Thomas Dugan, Judson Dany, Frank Duaenhaffer, John Drake, James Ellerson, David Estep, A. Eichman, Henry C. Estep, Joseph D. Everhart, Samuel Eddleman, James Evans, Henry Ford, Henry Felber, George A. Flannegan, James Gallagher, George Garner, Warner Hurley, Henry Heverly, Austin Hoban, Robert Startley, John Herman, Isaac D. Harris, Henry Hale, William Hurley, William A. Houck, Samuel Hale, Isaac Hollenbaugh, Caleb Higbee, Michael Haggerty, William Isham, William M. Johnson, John Kilgore, Hugh Kearman, Levi Kessler, Daniel King, Richard Lanely, Samuel Lessick, James M. Lias, Frank Lewis, George R. Mountain, William A. Maxwell, Charles Monroe, Simon Middaugh, James Miller, Levi Metzker, Andrew J. Mosher, Jacob S. Miller, J. Andrew Marks, C. Maxum, Henry McLaughlin, Samuel McDonald, Julius C. McGonigle, Adam Nash, Samuel Nunemaker, Edwin North, William Newhouse, Daniel Oberly, Levi Ostrander, George W. Parks, George Patton, James Rue, Charles W. Richards, Henry Smith, Henry Schwab,

William Scott, Henry Snyder, Jacob Shaffer, Bradley Sherwood, Andrew Tetwiler, John Taylor, Joseph Tetwiler, John E. Ulery, Loomis Vargason, Jesse D. Vargason, Julius Veit, David S. Walters, Moses Wood, David H. Weaver, John C. Wilson, E. Wayland, August Wagoner, Thomas C. Wykoff, Henry B. Wood, William Wanrick, James A. Yingling.

Seventy-sixth Regiment.—This regiment had one company from Mercer County, Company B. Its captain was D. C. Strawbridge; first lieutenant was Martin Stambaugh, and the second, Andrew J. Marshall. Strawbridge was promoted to colonel. It operated along the Atlantic coast at Hilton Head, Fort Fisher, Fortress Monroe, etc. It was mustered out of service July 18, 1865.

Company B (recruited in Mercer County).—Captains, D. C. Strawbridge, David B. Hoagland, William J. Brady; first lieutenants, Martin Strawbridge, Adam C. Reinoehl, De Forest F. Wheeler; second lieutenants, Andrew J. Marshall, A. N. Strawbridge, Seth Thompson.

Sergeants: Samuel Mahanna, Thomas Mounts, John A. Porter, Henry Keiser, James E. Arner, James Buchanan, Godfrey Turner, Howard Baker, John L. Reno, William Morgan, Martin Gundy, James I. Rebout, Washington Winnel.

Corporals: John Hawk, John L. Miffert, Jesse B. Collom, Henry Miller, William Fordice, Robert Hunter, Loverend E. Ague, John Waddle, Morris Cochran, Thomas McHestney, George Norman, Hugh D. Moses, Adam Defflin, James Parker, John Rainey, George W. Dutcher.

Musicians: William J. Dougherty, John Stevens.

Privates: John M. Alexander, William A. Ashton, William Airoy, George M. Bartle, James Booth, John Boylan, Lewis Bowmaster, James Bradley, William Brown, Ebenezer F. Bennett, William Bridget, Joseph Baker, Spencer Briggs, James D. Butler, John Beam, Hosea Chase, Marquis R. Cole, Joseph Cole, Charles F. Christy, Robert Campbell, Joel E. Canon, Hugh Canon, John Clark, George Currie, Lindsey Currie, Francis M. Cole, Joseph H. Christy, Peter Currie, Prime Carson, Robert Carson, Edward Cozad, Thomas Campbell, Hiram Corey, James A. Dodel, Henry Dowhower, David Davis, William Daily, Henry Daily, Franklin Dennis, David Deifenderfer, John Edgar, Benjamin Evans, John Fitch, Conrad Fisher, Christian Fink, Ransom Ford, Andrew Fagley, James Fisher, Daniel Farrister, Charles W. Foster, Abraham Groover, Michael Graham, Benjamin K. Gardner, Henry Glenn, Harrison Gunther, William Hainey, Daniel Hardesty, George W. Hoover, David Heasley, John Hader, Samuel S. Harris, Joseph Hilsher, Christian Hurst, Edward D. Haughey, Perry Hipple, Frank Herron, Madison Harris, Stephen Harris, Isaac Hawk, George Huffman, Seth Hull, Jonathan Harris, Josiah Hanson, John Harris, Joseph Hull, Edward Hambright, Martin H. Ingram, Edwin Jones, Herman Jennings, John James, Henry Kraise, Henry Koonce, Jacob Koonce, Frederick Kugler, Samuel A. Koonce, Abraham Kennedy, Daniel Kelley, Henry Lucas, Fernando Lake, A. Longenecker, John Lytle, Benjamin E. Lefever, L. P. Linebarger, Addison Law, John L. Moyer, James Morgan, Samuel Mounts, Walter H. Mallorie, Nicholas Mahanna, Harrison Messenger, Alexander Moses, John McCoy, John McElroy, George McFadden, Thomas McFarland, Albert McDowell, Silas McClure, John McClosky, Samuel McCallen, James McGregor, John Naugle, David Pentz, Benjamin Plank, A. W. Pollock, William Potter, Samuel Paris, Francis M. Phillips, Samuel C. Quinby, Jonathan Ryer, Isaac Ream, William Reichter, William B. Reno, James B. Reno, Thomas Rice, Samuel Rice, John M. Rodgers, Charles Rodgers, John M. Smith, Thomas Smith, John Shrink, Benjamin Seaburn,

Abraham Skelley, Myers Sargen, Frederick Shady, William Strause, Benjamin F. Starrett, Robert Stoner, David Sarver, John D. Sample, David Sample, Edwin M. Scott, Phillip Stambaugh, Daniel Shatzley, Sebastian Steece, Samuel Seaburn, G. Shendeldecker, Henry Stewart, William B. Shaw, Lawrence Shields, Joseph Shonefelt, James Shonefelt, Reuben Shull, Amos Snyder, Joseph Thomas, Emory Tribby, Oscar F. Terance, S. Umbowerwer, Charles Ulp, John Vought, Alexander Williams, Sylvester Williams, Michael Wireman, Samuel Weller, Thomas White, Wilmer West, Isaac Wells, William Wright, Charles Wilbur, John Williams, James Young.

Seventy-seventh Regiment.—Only a part of one company (E) went from Mercer County. The regiment was organized at Pittsburgh, and went thence to the western army, arriving at Louisville October 18, 1861. In the following March it proceeded to Nashville, when it moved with Buell's army to the battle-field of Shiloh, where it participated in the second day's engagement, April 7, the only Pennsylvania regiment on the bloody field. It took part in Halleck's farcical siege of Corinth, and subsequently belonged to the Army of the Cumberland, and bore a heroic part with Rosecrans in the bloody battles of Stone River, Liberty Gap and Chickamauga. It took part in the later movements around Chattanooga, shared in the Atlanta campaign, and then aided Schofield and Thomas in the sanguinary struggles of Franklin and Nashville. After the war was virtually over it was sent to Texas. Remaining some months, it returned to Philadelphia, January 16, 1866, and was mustered out soon thereafter.

Company E (recruited in Mercer and Allegheny Counties).—Captain, William A. Robinson; first lieutenant, Robert H. Long; second lieutenants, Beverly S. Gould, William P. Price.

Sergeants: Alfred T. Carnes, James R. Martin, John W. Crawford, Alfred Ray, William T. Morrow, Thomas C. Stubbs.

Corporals: Albert Oliver, George Walters, Charles Swartz.

Privates: A. C. Behrends, John A. Butler, Homer Bailey, John Barnsley, Nathan Barnaby, J. S. Bartholemew, A. M. H. Behrends, Isaac L. Boyer, Jesse Brine, Chauncey F. Boylan, Isaac R. Baird, Ezra T. Clark, Thomas J. Crawford, Jesse Coy, Frederick Carpenter, Johnson E. Clark, H. M. Cumming, Isaac N. Chase, Martin Christ, Thomas L. Cathcart, David Dally, Christian W. Ditzeli, John R. Duncan, Joseph Donelson, Asa Eckles, John Eckles, Joseph Eckles, Enoch Eckles, William F. Emmick, A. D. Eastwood, Townsend E. Fall, Edward F. Findley, John Fitzgerald, David Fitzgerald, Christian Glatzan, Frederick Garmes, William P. Griffin, Thomas Hardy, Emory H. Harnish, Joseph Hill, Warren Hill, Joseph C. Hill, John A. Hake, George W. Haumer, Francis Lambert, Joseph Lambert, Robert Little, William Long, John Lockhart, William Loper, Robert Materre, Edward J. Murphy, Michael McNulty, E. G. McLaughlin, Robert McCartney, William McLain, Hughey McCanna, Samuel Parker, Michael Rutledge, James H. Reed, James Rodgers, John Richardson, William P. Rowley, Thomas A. Richardson, William J. Smith, David P. Sloan, George W. Swartz, Henry M. Schell, David Sunderlin, David A. Stamp, Richard J. Shorten, George Stamp, David Taylor, James R. Thompson.

One Hundredth Regiment.—This regiment, known as the "Round-heads," had one company from Mercer County, Company G, recruited mainly in Worth Township. Simeon A. Brown was the first captain. He was succeeded respectively by Capts. Thomas H. Curt, John P. Blair and Samuel R. Grace. Capt. Brown was killed at the second Bull Run battle, August 29, 1862, and Lieut. Curt was wounded. Capt. Grace, then only a sergeant, was wounded

at Chantilly, September 1, and subsequently at Petersburg. Lieut. P. B. Rayen was killed at Bull Run on the same day with Capt. Brown. The regiment went successively to Port Royal, Charleston and then back to Port Royal. It was with Pope in Virginia during the month of August, 1862, and then at South Mountain, Antietam, Fredricksburgh; then with the Ninth corps went to Vicksburg, Miss., then to Jackson, and thence to Knoxville, Tenn., during the siege of that place. Having passed through Grant's campaign, in 1864, it was mustered out July 24, 1865.

Company G (recruited in Mercer County).—Captains, Simeon H. Brown, Thomas H. Curt, John P. Blair, Samuel R. Grace; first lieutenants, Henry L. Grace, William G. Ashton, William Taylor, Thomas W. Douglass; second lieutenants, John Cochran, Philo P. Rayen, John F. Grace, Lester K. Kirk, Robert P. Douglass.

Sergeants: Charles Clawson, Thomas Bestwick, William Eastlick, Samuel Buckley, John Wood, Jacob M. Ball, George B. Mathews, William S. Kilgore, James B. Page.

Corporals: William Clulow, Robert Davis, William Runkle Robert Shields, Samuel C. Wood, John Forquer, Thomas Jones, James M. Hamilton, Burch G. Perrine, L. B. Williamson, John D. Kirk, James Gilliland, Andrew J. Jacobs, James F. Johnson.

Musicians: Jonathan Carroll, James F. Carroll.

Privates: Oliver Asch, James A. Archibald, Joseph A. Allison, John W. Alcorn, Louis Brown, Frederick Bohl, Samuel Bean, Enoch Buckley, Daniel Buckley, Milton Barker, Jacob Bentlif, Adam Barner, William R. Buchanan, James Bird, Conrad Beadel, William Bland, John P. Buckley, William P. Buckley, Henry A. Cozad, Peter Cunningham, Leonard A. Cleary, Wescott Corbin, William Corsnitz, Joseph Cleary, Robert S. Crawford, Samuel Curt, David Care, George W. Clark, John N. Connelly, John W. Crooks, Thomas Clark, Samuel B. Campbell, Stephen Devall, Peter H. Deardorff, John Dobbins, William G. Dickey, Siba C. Dilley, Ezra M. C. Dunn, James M. Fury, Jacob Ferree, A. F. Fenstermacher, Emanuel Fry, Alexander Frazier, Thomas Fisher, Uriah Forrest, John Gadsy, Wilmot Grace, Christian M. Good, Elias Gilmore, George A. Galloway, William Graham, Sizer Gelatt, Henderson George, Peter Godfrey, William C. Golder, Samuel Godwin, William R. Grace, Thomas J. Grace, Thomas Griffith, Henderson Hurlburt, Abraham Hart, Noah Heise, George D. Hufhan, Edward H. Hoovler, W. R. Henderson, John A. Johnson, Samuel W. Johnson, George T. Jack, Lester K. Jacobs, Joseph Johnson, William J. Jacobs, Daniel Kain, Joseph Kelso, John Kunkle, John C. Kugle, George Kelso, Henry Kesselring, Ira C. Kitch, Henry O. King, William Kinney, Daniel S. Lanigan, Samuel Landis, David W. Lock, James Low, John Linn, John Lump, John Lockhart, John H. Lark, Bernard S. Lamber, Richard H. Lyner, Francis M. Limber, Reuben Mahne, Frank Messner, Phillip Miller, George Moyer, James Montgomery, David H. Magee, William J. Miller, William J. Morrison, Joseph Mountain, James A. Monek, Patrick Marrison, Henry H. Myer, Gottlieb Mayer, John Miles, William L. McCartney, Robert W. McCurdy, John McClellan, J. P. C. McWilliams, George McWilliams, M. E. McCommons, George McClure, William A. McLean, James K. P. McClellan, John H. McCartney, John McFarland, Alexander McKee, Robert G. Nicholson, Morgan C. Osburn, Joseph Osburn, Jared A. Pauley, Harrison W. Pitzer, James Patterson, George Palmer, Thomas J. Perrine, James Perrine, James W. Perrine, Thomas J. Prior, Samuel N. Richards, William M. Rodgers, Jared K. Rayen, Emanuel F. Rice, William O. Robinson, James E. Smith, Francis Sennet, Martin Spen-

cer, Charles Shott, Stephen Steward, Enoch Snyder, John Shields, Francis Swain, Augustus T. Spence, John L. Stroup, Harvey A. Squires, David Smith, Leander Sweeney, Charles Sharp, Joseph H. Slemmons, Paul Steinbach, Willis W. Tiffany, James Tracy, Edward Tomoney, Thomas S. Tidball, William Thompson, George J. Vogan, George Westlake, John H. Wyland, Louis Weaver, John Wilson, G. W. Washabaugh, Henry Westlake, James Wheeler, John Williamson, James P. Wallace.

One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Regiment.—Of this regiment, Company A was from Mercer County, mainly from Mercer, Leesburg, Hamburg, New Lebanon, and the townships of Delaware, Fairview and Wolf Creek. Capt. A. H. Snyder and Lieut. James P. McKean were from Mercer; Lieuts. A. C. Douglass and William S. Leech were from New Lebanon; Lieuts. John Orr and McLean Thorn were from Leesburg; Lieut. A. T. Black was from Liberty, and Lieut. E. C. Grace from Worth. Capt. Snyder, promoted to major, was killed in the Wilderness May 5, 1864. Lieut. Grace shared the same fate the same day. Lieut. Orr died September 27, 1863. Lieut. Douglass was promoted to be captain, and brevetted a major. He was wounded in the Wilderness May 6, 1864. The regiment performed its first military service on the field of Second Bull Run battle, where they buried 1,799 bodies which the rebels had left upon the ground. The regiment was present at Fredericksburg, but did not participate in the battle. At Chancellorsville it lost 123 men in killed and wounded. It was also engaged at Gettysburg, where Company A lost one killed and several wounded. It shared in the Richmond campaign until July 9, when it accompanied the Sixth corps to Washington, and thence to the Shenandoah under Sheridan. After Early's defeat it returned to the Army of the Potomac around Petersburg, and continued with it until Lee's surrender at Appomattox. It was mustered out shortly thereafter. Company D had Sergts. William Gregory and Stephen H. Barnett, two Mercer County men.

Company A.—Captains: Abraham H. Snyder, Arthur C. Douglass; first lieutenants: John Orr, William S. Leech, Joseph T. Black; second lieutenants: McLean Thorn, Ephraim C. Grace, James P. McKean.

Sergeants: James S. Maguire, Ephraim C. Voorhies, Carlton Rice, Alexander M. Hoge, Thomas Tanner, John E. Beil, Samuel Walters, Robert J. Pardo.

Corporals: James M. Stamm, Francis A. Filson, James Patterson, David P. Orr, James B. McCurdy, S. B. Patterson, John N. Reznor, John I. Gordon, Reed W. Moore, George W. Burns, Allison N. Clawson, William H. Dight, Franklin E. Cole, Hector McCahan, William J. Gibson, James F. Brandon, R. W. McFarland.

Musicians: Wilson Dean, George W. Riddle.

Privates: Alexander Adams, Samuel B. Alexander, Samuel N. Axtell, James C. Allison, Thomas Armstrong, Irwin Amon, Milton Andrews, William Boyd, Thompson N. Bell, John Boland, James H. Burns, William Corbin, Andrew J. Clark, James F. Craig, Edmund Cornell, James H. Clark, Joseph B. Camble, T. M. Cunningham, James D. Carpenter, Andrew Denniston, William Eberle, John G. Folwell, William Fiery, Solomon Firster, Samuel Fisher, Joseph A. Ferguson, Levi Flowers, James Foster, Charles G. Fisher, Edward Googe, Samuel H. H. Gibson, Samuel Greenlee, Hugh A. Gamble, Absalom Grove, James S. Henderson, James W. Hildebrand, Ira Hoyt, Wilson Homer, William O. Hamilton, Albert B. Hubbard, Christian Hahn, David C. Hosack, Jacob P. Homer, John H. Homer, William Jack, Isaac R. Kelly, John Kimple, James W. Kerr, Richard H. Lymer, Marshall Long, William

W. Lundy, James S. Moore, Daniel Madden, J. B. Montgomery, W. M. Montgomery, Levi Moyer, John L. Morrison, Leander Millner, John B. Mitchell, George A. Moul, Norval W. Muse, A. P. McWilliams, James S. McKean, William T. McKean, John H. McDowell, James W. McClelland, William J. McKay, John W. McCord, J. M. McCutcheon, Samuel Olds, Joseph L. Parks, Daniel Palmer, Stephen J. Phinicie, Jacob R. Reker, Ephraim L. Rose, George Reznor, George M. Ray, Samuel C. Rhoat, James A. Ride, John B. Snyder, Jonathan R. Snyder, Samuel F. Stewart, Andrew Shields, William States, Charles E. Stamm, Robert Stewart, George H. States, Timothy Thomas, William R. Thompson, Adam Urey, Abraham Voorhies, H. J. Vandeventer, William A. White, Stephen A. Wood, George W. Worrell, James B. White, Henderson Wimer, Seth Worley.

One Hundred and Fortieth Regiment.—This regiment had but one company from Mercer County, viz., Company B. Its officers were: Capts. Thomas B. Rodgers and Jason T. Giebner, from Mercer; Capt. A. C. Grove, from New Lebanon; Capt. R. C. Craig, from Pine Grove (Grove City); Lieut. John Satterfield, from Hickory Township; Lieut. George Tanner, from Mercer. Capt. Grove and Lieut. Satterfield were wounded at Cold Harbor. The first fighting by the regiment occurred under Hancock, at Chancellorsville. It next engaged at Gettysburg, where its gallant colonel, R. B. Roberts, was killed; Capt. Rodgers was taken prisoner. He was promoted to major to date July 4, 1863. The regiment took an active part in the great campaign of 1864. Its muster-out occurred May 31, 1865.

Company B.—Captains: Thomas B. Rodgers, Jason T. Giebner, Abram C. Grove, Ranel C. Craig; first lieutenant, John Satterfield; second lieutenant, George Tanner.

Sergeants: John Fox, James C. Nolan, Charles W. Giebner, George Perrine, James L. Griffin, Samuel B. Rodgers, George W. Smail, John W. Johnson.

Corporals: James I. Smith, Alfred Ritner, Benjamin A. Paston, George Rose, Daniel B. Moyer, John Roberts, George D. Moore, Price Dilley, Isaac Davis, Henry Rafferty, Alexander Patton, William Patton, Robert G. Davidson, Robert B. Porter, Thomas G. Eagles, Samuel Holmes.

Musicians: David B. Sinclair, Charles Vath, Thomas J. Cozad.

Privates: D. W. Armstrong, William Blair, William Brannan, Hugh Bradberry, Wilson Bean, George M. Bennett, Nathaniel Breast, Joseph Brackle, William P. Buchanan, Samuel B. Bruner, John L. Baily, William Bowman, John Buckley, Aaron Bollinger, John L. Cochran, Melvin L. Cole, Wilson Calvert, Adam Clark, Ransom U. Custer, Adam C. Dilley, George, E. Dilley, Horace A. Dewey, James H. Dean, Daniel Deross, Lewis F. Egbert, Caleb N. Failes, John Fishcorn, Hartley Findley, William Griggs, Adam George, George W. Gardiner, George W. George, Charles Griggs, John E. Hunter, Robert H. Howe, Martin Henderson, Michael Haines, Oliver M. Hanna, Calvin Hummel, John A. Hunter, Samuel Huff, John Jones, Allen Kirby, Michael Kilbulley, John G. Lytle, Joseph Mook, George Mears, William H. Mumford, Cyrus Moreland, William Mears, H. C. Montgomery, James Mercer, John O. Marsh, Samuel McKinley, James McCoy, Michael D. McGeehan, James McKay, Ephraim Osborn, James O'Hara, James B. Porter, William M. Perrine, William J. Perry, Benjamin F. Powell, Thomas W. Petty, Norman J. Pettis, James M. Robb, Robert G. Smith, Hugh Shaw, William P. Sutherland, Charles Smoyer, Moses A. Spencer, W. W. Sherbondy, John Seiple, Justice Smith, Joseph Swager, William Shaw, Thomas Swager, John Shannon, Edward Scott, Madison Thompson, William H. Turner, Charles Townsend,

George Thompson, Crawford Thompson, Henry C. Urey, Jesse M. Vogan, George W. Vogan, Samuel J. Wier, Anson A. Williams, Lewis Wright, Thomas M. White, Daniel Walford, Henry A. Wittner, George Young, Jacob R. Zahniser, Matthias Zahniser.

One Hundred and Forty-second Regiment.—Of this regiment, Company A was from Mercer County, mainly from West Middlesex and vicinity; Capt. Horatio N. Warren and Frank M. Powell and Lieut. Martin A. Gilson were all from West Middlesex. The regiment, under command of Col. Robert P. Cummins, Lieut.-Col. Alfred B. McCalmont and Maj. John Bradley, rendezvoused at Camp Curtin in August, 1862. Its service was confined to work on Fort Stevens, Washington; in guarding Frederick, Md., and taking care of the wounded from South Mountain and Antietam; under Meade to share in the battles of Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, and subsequently at Gettysburg. At the latter place Col. Cummins was mortally wounded; Lieut. F. M. Powell was also wounded. Capt. Warren was promoted in succession to be major, lieutenant-colonel and colonel. In the last capacity he acted until the day of muster-out, May 29, 1865.

Company A.—Captains: Horatio N. Warren, Frank M. Powell; first lieutenant, Martin A. Gilson.

Sergeants: Cyrus B. Thompson, Thomas J. Wood, Alfred H. Goble, Alexander S. Love, John Harsh, John McConnell, William G. Drum, Morgan B. Shirk.

Corporals: Beriah Orr, John Gundy, Jr., John Hosack, William Healey, Lester Moore, Edwin F. Stiles, Joseph Jones, William Jeremiah.

Musicians: Robert E. Gundy, William J. Reed.

Privates: Thomas Brandon, Joseph S. Blair, William C. Brandon, George B. Barnes, William Beatty, Thomas Brown, David Campman, Cyrus Crossman, Henry Campman, John Corey, John Coyl, John W. Coleman, Samuel D. Campbell, H. H. Dougherty, John Davis, David Davis, George T. Dunmire, Thomas W. Davis, Lotwig Evans, Charles L. Ellis, Henry B. Edeburn, Henry Evans, John A. Ewart, Joseph A. Edgar, William Early, John C. Ginger, John H. Green, David Gregg, George H. Hardman, William B. Hall, George Hunt, Thomas Jones, John Jeremiah, William Koonce, John W. Lytle, William Leek, William L. Lightner, Lemuel Marsteller, James Morton, Abijah Morford, James K. P. Morris, Isaac McCullough, Alexander C. McNabb, Alexander McCoy, John S. Orr, William A. Orr, Freeman N. Piper, Allen C. Patton, John H. Preston, Henry W. Perry, Albert Rice, James H. Russell, William W. Smith, John R. Smith, John Smith, H. Warren Stinson, Linus M. Stewart, Noah M. Thompson, Alfred Tate, John M. Webster, William Williams, William T. Williams, James W. Webster, James A. Williamson, Job Williams.

One Hundred and Forty-fifth Regiment.—This regiment rendezvoused at Erie, under Col. Hiram L. Brown, Lieut. Col. D. B. McCreary and Maj. John W. Patton. Company G was recruited by its captain, William W. Wood, in and about Greenville. Its captains, following Wood, were Thomas F. McCreary and George F. C. Smart; its lieutenants were Joseph L. Linn, John W. Vincent, Robert C. McClure and Stephen A. Osborne. The regiment left Erie for Chambersburg September 11, 1862, and was present at Antietam, its first sanguinary engagement. After the battle it was detailed to bury the dead, which produced much sickness among the men. It engaged in the battle of Fredricksburg, December 13, where it lost heavily. Capt. Wood and Lieut. Vincent were mortally wounded. It took part subsequently at Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, losing

many men and capturing many prisoners. In the great campaign under Grant in 1864 it did its work manfully. In the operations about Petersburg many of its members were captured and sent south—the officers to Macon, and the men to Andersonville. The portion not captured remained with the army of the Potomac until the close of the war. They were mustered out June 5, 1865.

At the annual reunion of the survivors of the One Hundred and Forty-fifth, held at Corry, Penn., September 18, 1888, Capt. J. C. Hilton read a sketch of the regiment, from which we cull the following to illustrate its gallant record:

“I would like to call the attention of any who have read the *Century* magazine of May, 1888, to the part your regiment figured in the late war. We will take for our basis the killed and mortally wounded. I would not wish to take any honors from any regiment, but will only use in comparison the figures of our old neighbors, the Fifth New Hampshire of the Second corps. This was the best regiment in the whole army (according to Col. Fox’s report). Col. Cross, as he marched directly behind me into the battle of Gettysburg, spoke to me as follows: ‘Don’t forget to-day that you are fighting in your own State, and give them the best you have.’ In fifty minutes afterward he was killed, after having been wounded in eleven different engagements.

“This regiment lost during the war 295—yours lost 205. They lost eighteen officers, and you lost eighteen officers, killed and wounded. Their percentage was 17.9; yours 14.1, you having enrolled 1,456 men. There were 2,200,000 enlistments during the war, and the loss in killed was 5 per cent. The largest number lost by the Fifth New Hampshire in one battle was 69 at Cold Harbor. You lost at Fredricksburg, with only eight companies engaged, 91 men and 9 officers killed. The Fifth New Hampshire lost of disease, accidents, etc., 178; you lost 227. Total killed, wounded, and missing (which include 98 taken prisoners and starved to death), the Fifth New Hampshire lost 1,051; you lost 947.

“Now take from after the battle of Antietam in 1862, when your regiment joined the army of the Potomac, and we find the Fifth New Hampshire lost 230 and you lost 205, the best regiment losing but 25 men more than yours, and from Antietam you participated in all the engagements with the best corps in the army—the Second Corps—the corps that made the longest marches, did the most fighting and lost the most men; and why should it not be when it had Hancock, the superb, to lead it.

“These are statistics obtained from the rolls and histories at Washington, and not idle words. The largest number of officers killed in any one battle from one regiment was ‘in the Seventh New Hampshire at Fort Wagner.’ You come next with nine officers killed at Fredericksburgh (and only eight companies engaged). You are numbered among the forty-five regiments who lost over 200 men killed in the war.”

Company G.—Captains, William W. W. Wood, Thomas F. McCreary, George F. C. Smart; first lieutenant, Joseph L. Linn; second lieutenants, John W. Vincent, Robert C. McClure, Stephen A. Osborne.

Sergeants: George H. Nickerson, James Heckman, Clinton C. Hutcheson, Emanuel Kile, Amos A. Yeakel, William A. Keck, Andrew E. Slater, John C. Dickey, Robert B. Warnock, George W. Poole, James W. Boies.

Corporals: David W. Webster, Elias A. Jones, George L. Palm, Francis Menold, Isaiah McCartney, Thomas E. Clingan, Joseph M. Kitch, William Heckman, J. Q. A. McPherrin, John H. Leech, B. F. Zimmerman, Josiah C. Long, George W. Lee, William M. Davis, George Benson.

Privates: Andrew T. Axtell, James Aldenderfer, Daniel Belig, John

Bloodhart, Samuel Bumbarger, John Brown, L. Burkenstock, Justus Bockins, James Boyle, Meredith Batchelder, Abner Bradburg, Henry H. Bear, Samuel Bowman, C. F. Billig, Thomas B. Corner, Thomas Crawford, Henry Carringer, Henry Carriher, A. M. Crawford, John H. Clingan, David Cole, William C. Carpenter, W. H. H. Dumars, T. L. Dikeman, James M. Dunn, Robert Davidson, Charles Dugan, David Davis, Nathan W. Downey, John C. Dumars, George D. Emerick, William H. Eastwood, James Foulk, Cornelius Feathers, Joseph A. Feathers, Elias Foust, H. H. Felthousen, Henry Fox, Frederick K. Guthrie, John T. Guthrie, Albert Goodrich, William Griston, Aaron D. Hoffman, Edward Hoffman, Albert Henry, Michael Hawley, John Henninger, Seth A. Hays, Lewis F. Heller, Henry C. Hoobler, Leonidas H. Hill, H. J. Henninger, Charles Irish, Edward Johnson, Anthony Jackson, William Jones, Joseph A. Kashner, William N. Kemm, George O. Keck, Henry Kremis, Ephraim W. Keck, Reuben Lewis, Andrew S. Long, Jacob Loutzenheiser, Samuel Loutzenheiser, John Loutzenheiser, Sylvester J. Linn, David J. Logan, William Loudermilch, Robert Mills, William Morrison, Michael Martin, Thomas Miles, Michael Maier, Henry Miller, John L. Mohr, Newton Morford, James A. Mowry, James Mohr, William Mullings, William Morgan, W. H. McFatrigh, James A. McCleery, Patrick McCann, Cornelius McKain, William McFarland, Alexander McCracken, James McDougal, Joseph A. Nelson, Charles O'Geara, William H. Parker, Syrenus Pearsoll, John C. Robison, John H. Rutter, Reuben R. Reynolds, Jacob G. Rutter, Andrew T. Roberts, Keller Reynolds, Michael W. Ream, John Reynolds, John Reed, David Secondgost, Francis S. Sisley, John M. Schofield, C. L. Satterfield, H. C. Stephenson, George A. Stephenson, William Swartslander, Edward Sanborn, William Smith, Henry Smith, Elias Swartslander, David Sheppard, Simon Smith, John M. Stevenson, James K. Swisher, Benjamin Saul, Edward P. Sheppard, John Schultz, Quincy Stephenson, Daniel Trine, Nathan Trine, John M. Taylor, Samuel Vernon, Charles E. Vernon, William H. C. Walker, George Whitney, John Wagoner, Hiram Williams, James Weekly, William Weekly, Charles W. Willard, George W. Woodworth, Henry D. Young, Daniel Zimmerman, J. W. Zimmerman.

One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Regiment.—This regiment was raised for nine months. It was organized at Pittsburgh, October 28, 1862. It went to Washington and thence to Fortress Monroe. For a time it did picket duty at Yorktown and Gloucester Point. Much sickness characterized its career. In the early part of 1863 it was attached to the Eleventh Corps, and did valiant service. It was mustered out July 27, 1863. Companies A and D were from Mercer County, the former being commanded by Capt. John D. Hill, and the latter by Capt. Anthony Struble.

Company A.—Captain, John D. Hill; first lieutenant, William M. Cochran; second lieutenant, James R. Bean.

Sergeants: Dr. William C. E. Martin, Alexander B. Black, John Carmichael, Hugh Martin, John L. McCormack.

Corporals: Joshua F. Davis, James W. Cozad, Samuel M. Hawn, James Gill, James H. Hamilton, John J. Porter, Matthew J. Andrews, George W. Armstrong.

Musicians: Cyrus McDowell, James W. Nelson.

Privates: James Adams, James Aldenderfer, George W. Allen, Adam Boyer, George Buck, Samuel H. Blair, James Blair, William Bruce, Henry W. Billig, G. E. Burns, Uriah Burns, John E. Brown, Reuben Bortz, John Bacher, Frederick B. Barnard, Henry Baker, Henry Beil, Joseph Bond, Samuel Betts, Joseph B. Campbell, John Calvin, James Coulter, Milton L. Chatley, James L. Cook,

Charles Craven, Henry Cook, John Connor, Abram DeFrance, Clark Davidson, Jacob Ervay, Anthony Eshel, S. Frankenberger, Samuel Fultz, Leonard K. Ferree, Frank Follensbee, William J. Gill, Albert Gridley, John Hughes, John H. Henderson, Matthew J. Hoover, Paul Hoffmaster, James Hull, John Harper, Jacob Judy, James Jones, William Klingensmith, William H. Kemp, Warren Knoss, George Konzen, David Livingston, John Moore, Norman Moreford, Simon Millison, William P. McCracken, D. M. McClintock, William McClure, Matthew S. McDowell, James B. McCamant, Marcellus Noss, Charles Nims, Nathan D. Phelps, George Pfaff, Albert Reed, Henry Reagle, Robert Reed, Marcus C. Rogers, Henry Rihel, Porter Ritchey, John A. Recher, Robert Stewart, Mansfield Stanton, William Stanton, Thomas Struthers, William Smith, Joseph Snyder, Tracy Shepard, Oliver H. Simons, John S. Smith, Henry Taylor, John R. Wilson, Harrison Wingard, John C. White, Samuel Williams, William H. H. Zuver.

Company D.—Captain, Anthony Struble; first lieutenants, William Simons, Albert Alexander; second lieutenant, William Kile.

Sergeants: James T. Carmichael, Elijah W. Matox, Samuel H. Fry, Alva Coon, Hugh Mounts.

Corporals: John Jennings, William W. McCallen, Joseph M. Emery, James S. Marshall, Benjamin J. Lattimer, James Greenman, Jacob Young, Simeon Hamilton.

Musician: David M. L. Beard.

Privates: William Armor, Henry Beil, Daniel Bower, Simon Baker, Adam Bailey, Joseph H. Black, Henry Bigeler, John Donahoo, John Donaldson, John Duncan, William C. Emery, Daniel Fuller, Elias H. Francis, William Flowers, Valentine Gilbert, Phoenix Grandy, John Gloyd, John W. Herrings, Jacob Hasenplug, William Holt, Reuben Heckman, S. D. Hasenplug, James Hagen, Peter Higgins, James Hine, John Houston, Charles B. Hubbard, James C. Jewel, William Johnson, William K. Johnson, George Johnson, William Johnson, Peter Keefer, Sylvester H. Kinstel, John Kane, Remage Kessler, Daniel Kamerer, William Kelley, Remagy Kaslin, Samuel Landis, John Lennan, Richard Latts, John Long, Allison Lauderbach, Samuel Moyer, George Metzger, John Martin, Irvin Mulhollen, Miller Myers, John Murphy, James McKeever, Thomas L. McMahon, John McCarty, Charles J. McCormick, John P. McCrogan, Samuel Patterson, William Parker, John A. Pann, William J. Pann, George Ott, Henry Ott, George O'Brien, John Rhodes, Henry Raub, George Reherd, Hezekiah Reinert, Robert W. M. Reyner, Isaac Rose, John Rowe, James Sewel, Joseph L. Shade, Robert Steen, Lewis M. Simons, Samuel F. Smith, George Scott, Thomas W. Schultz, John Snyder, Abraham Shafer, William Sullivan, Uriah Thompson, Henderson Walker, Robert F. Woods, John B. Young, William Zahniser.

Two Hundred and Eleventh Regiment.—Company D, Capt. William A. Colton in command, was from Mercer County. The regiment was recruited for one year, and was organized at Pittsburgh in September, 1864. It went to Bermuda Hundred, and was assigned to the army of the James. It was transferred, November 27, 1864, to the army of the Potomac, and attached to the Third Division of the Ninth Corps, under command of Gen. Hartranft. Under command of Capt. Coulter it shared in the capture of Fort Steadman, March 25, 1865, with small loss. In the assault upon the enemy's lines April 2, 1865, it lost 135 men. It continued in service until after Lee's surrender, being mustered out June 2, 1865. Capt. Coulter was promoted for gallant conduct to the lieutenant-colonelcy May 10, 1865.

Company D.—Captains, William A. Coulter, Thomas C. Gibson; lieutenants, Albert Alexander, James F. Johnston.

Sergeants: William R. Moore, Henry R. Grace, Joseph Slemmens, Benjamin J. Lattimer, Thomas Alexander.

Corporals: John J. Moore, Daniel A. Snyder, Thomas C. Glenn, Joseph Bentley, Uriah S. Zahniser, William C. Black, Wilson Donaldson, James T. Baker, E. H. Armstrong.

Privates: Charles W. Allen, James Armour, Robert Armour, George W. Armstrong, James W. Armstrong, Fletcher Arnold, W. Edgar Ashley, James B. Balliet, James Barrett, James Bentley, William D. Boyd, J. E. Breckenridge, Henry L. Brown, Robert C. Clark, Lambert Coon, Milton Coon, John Casper, Robert H. Coulter, Augustus Craig, Robert Crout, John R. Cummings, John T. Cummings, Andrew Cowan, Jefferson Dunn, James M. Davidson, Thomas Dickey, William H. Dunn, D. Fenstermaker, Peter Fox, Leonard Fry, Andrew George, Jacob Glass, Andrew J. Groscost, Jasper Graham, Wesley Guist, Robert Hamill, M. D. Hartshorn, Samuel Hays, Samuel Hodge, Morgan Hofius, Joseph Hodge, Andrew J. Jacobs, William J. Jacobs, John Kahl, Michael Knapp, William Klingensmith, Harvey Larimer, Caleb Leonard, Reuben Lightner, John B. Maxwell, Henry A. Miller, John Mack, Robert P. McClelland, Wilson McDonald, John McEwen, Samuel McEwen, Adam H. McKean, Ira L. Neyman, John Parks, Dwight J. Powell, John R. Ross, Hugh Reid, Samuel R. Rodgers, George W. Rupert, William H. Swagger, William Siddall, Benjamin F. Sisley, Jacob H. Snyder, John Sprinker, Henry S. Stamm, Thomas Stewart, William Stewart, James P. Stevenson, Samuel P. Turner, Matt. Thompson, George W. Thompson, Daniel W. Wingard, Ezra S. Wait, George S. Westlake, James L. Weese, Robert Young, John Yagerlehner, D. R. P. Zahniser.

Miscellaneous Troops.—Many volunteers left Mercer County and enlisted elsewhere, and it is impossible to give the names of all these men. A number of men went from Greenville and vicinity to Erie, Penn., and enlisted under Capt. T. M. Austin, in Company K, Eighty-third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, for three years, from September, 1861. Their names, as furnished by W. H. Beil, cashier of the Greenville National Bank, are as follows: James McMahan, Isaac Keck, John Greenawalt, Henry Heckman, Thomas J. Power, Jr., E. W. Reed, Adam Urmson, Nelson R. Hays, Philip J. Harlow, Herman Miller and W. H. Beil. Most of these gentlemen returned and are still living. Capt. A. J. McKee and Lieuts. A. C. Douglass and Fleming Smith, of the same regiment, were also from this county, and served in the army of the Potomac. Privates Thomas and Hosea Morrison, David Pattison and William Ayres were in the same regiment.

In the fall of 1861 Judge Taylor, of Franklin County, secured from the vicinity of New Vernon the following men, who served in Company I, Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry, of which Taylor was captain: Captain, F. M. Ervay; lieutenant, John B. Hogue; sergeants, John Findley, H. A. Ross and Daniel Holloway; corporals, William Streight and M. B. Roberts; privates, David McCracken, Alexander James, G. W. Bromley, William McCutcheon, John Vorous.

Thomas B. Beil, of Sharon, served in Company K, Sixty-third Regiment; T. J. Gillespie, of Sharon, was in Company B, Fifty-fifth Pennsylvania Militia; Daniel Hasenplug, of Greenville, served in the Fifty-eighth and One Hundred and Ninety-ninth Regiments, successively; James B. McClimans, of Greenville, was in the Second Pennsylvania Cavalry, and Christian Keller, father of the late Frank Keller, of Greenville, served in Company K, Sixty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Several physicians of Mercer County served in the capacity of surgeon, among whom were Drs. Elisha Griswold, of Sharon, and F. H. Leet, of Green-

vile. The former was appointed surgeon of the One Hundred and Twelfth Regiment in November, 1861, and served until 1864, and afterward was promoted to other responsible positions in the medical service. Dr. Leet was appointed assistant surgeon of the Fifty-seventh Regiment in January, 1863, and served nine months. Dr. Anson T. Clark, now of Greenville, was appointed from Crawford County in May, 1863, assistant surgeon of the Twenty-third Regiment, and filled that position until the fall of 1864, when the regimental term of enlistment expired. Dr. J. P. Hosack, of Mercer, was a surgeon during the war, as was also Dr. John Barber, of Sharon.

The closing operations of the Union armies brought victories most signal. The last great battle had been fought and won, and every patriot participated in the inspiration of the triumphs of our arms over the hosts of rebellion. But an appalling sorrow suddenly overshadowed the land. The assassin's hand struck down the nation's ruler, and turned its joy into grief. In all the bitter sorrows of the previous four years none proved so startling as this, and every true heart was filled with consternation at the inhuman desperation of the act. The succeeding days in Mercer County were days of gloom and sadness, and the deep impression made by the assassination of Lincoln, so closely associated as it was with the Rebellion, can never be effaced from the hearts of the people.

If the foregoing sketches will serve to perpetuate the glorious part taken by the soldiers of Mercer County in the Rebellion, our object is attained. When the tocsin of war sounded they went forth in all their vigorous manhood to battle for national life, and on many a bloody field carried the dear old flag to victory. Many went down in the crash of battle; scores sickened and died from exposure and hardships on the tented field, or starvation in rebel prisons; others returned scarred and maimed for life, while many came out unscathed again to resume their places in civil affairs. The events of this war have passed into history. The youthful student is bewildered with the recital of its gigantic proportions, and the son listens with wonder to the tale of bloody strife as it falls from the lips of the surviving father who served in the struggle. The mother relates the anguish and long years of anxiety and suffering in those dark days. All are familiar through written records with the causes which produced the great Rebellion, its fierce continuance, its glorious termination, and the fruits left for the enjoyment of coming generations.

CHAPTER XVII.

HISTORICAL NOTES—LOCAL INDIAN TRIBES—SOME INDIAN REMINISCENCES—PRE-HISTORIC REMAINS—INDIAN MOUND AT GREENVILLE—THE OLD INDIAN FORT IN WEST SALEM TOWNSHIP—SLAVES IN MERCER COUNTY—NATURAL OCCURRENCES—WOLF KILLING AMONG THE PIONEERS—A VERITABLE SNAKE STORY—A RARE SURGICAL OPERATION—WHY LAWRENCE COUNTY WAS ERECTED—MERCER COUNTY'S PHRENOLOGY—DISTINGUISHED VISITORS—AN INCIDENT OF PRESIDENT TAYLOR'S VISIT TO SHEAKLEYVILLE—MEN OF MARK—FIRST PIANO IN MERCER COUNTY—MUSTER DAYS.

IN the gathering of material for a local history much valuable information cannot be classified under the ordinary heads. We shall therefore place such fragmentary matter in this chapter, and believe our readers will find much interest in the many historical items which it embraces. When Mercer County was first settled Indians were quite numerous, especially along the Shenango



J. W. Kernan & Co. N.Y.

Jones, Miss
Charles Horner



and its tributaries. They were, in the main, friendly, and lived at peace with the whites. They had a number of villages in the county. One of these, called "Centretown," was located near that village, in Worth Township. It was among the sugar trees where they raised their corn. Another was on the present site of Sandy Lake; it occupied the Knoll property, which formerly belonged to Dr. Vath. Another was at the Big Bend of the Shenango. It was occupied by some families of the Corn-planter tribe of the Senecas. Among their hunters were Flynn, Tioga, Kindoshawa, Harthegeg, Peter and Petty.

The venerable James Bentley, still living in Ohio, near Sharon, in his ninety-first year, relates the following concerning the fate of Flynn. Flynn had obtained some whisky near Mercer, and becoming beastly drunk killed his wife. Capt. Petty refused to punish him for the offense. Finally Hugh Carr, a white man, said that if he found Flynn he would punish him. Ultimately, at Keel Ridge, six miles east of Sharon, on the present Samuel Phillips farm, he overtook Flynn tying his moccasin upon his foot. True to his word, Carr drew up his rifle and shot Flynn through the head, killing him instantly. Mr. Bentley, then a boy (it was about 1804), asked Capt. Petty why he did not punish Flynn. The answer was: "Him drunk. Him never do so any more."

The Delawares lived at the junction of the Shenango and the Mahoning. Their chief was called Billy Bowlegs. Shenango was the Indian warrior who owned all the hunting lands from New Castle northward along the stream which bears his name. Pymatuning and Wannock were his subordinates, and gave their names to the two creeks, Pymatuning and Lackawannock. In the latter case, the little lake which is the source of the stream was prefixed, making it Lacka (Latin *Lacus*) wannock.

Concerning the fate of Harthegeg, the reader is referred to the sketch of Samuel Pew, found in another part of this volume. The Pews knew much concerning the Indians. Samuel related the following incident concerning Peter, one of their number. Peter was a favorite red man with the Pews. One day he came to the Pew cabin in Mercer just as Mrs. Pew had taken out of her Dutch oven a large corn pone that she had been baking. Peter proposed a trade. He wanted the pone, and would exchange a bear for it. Mrs. Pew thought he was cheating himself. She would give him the pone, but thought it would not be right to take the bear for it. Rising with all his Indian dignity, he said: "Me know what is right—the bear for the pone." There was no disputing the Indian without insulting him, and hence the bargain was closed. Mr. Pew went with Peter for the bear, which was found but a little distance up the hill, near the intersection of Otter and East Market Streets; there, indeed, was found a large and neatly dressed bruin. In addition to the pone, set down on the table for the use of Peter, was a slice of butter and a tin of milk. After eating and satisfying his hunger, Peter complimented the lady of the house by saying as he rose: "White woman such good cook." The Indians aided the whites in their house-raising. They appreciated very highly, on such occasions, the whisky and the good meals provided for the hands.

On one occasion the Indian known as John, belonging to the Centretown family, came to Mr. Pew to borrow some lead. Pew showed him that he was short, having only enough to make one or two bullets. "No lead, no venison; we must have it," said John. Then instructing Mr. Pew to have a big fire in the afternoon, he left. He came back at the appointed time with ore enough to produce ten pounds of lead, which was equally divided between himself and Pew. He went in the direction of Bald Hill, but it was never ascertained where

he obtained the ore. The query still remains: Does Mercer County produce native lead ore?

Prehistoric Remains.—It has always been believed that a mound which formerly stood between the two Shenangos, within the borough of Greenville, was a prehistoric earthwork. The elevation, which measured some seventy-five feet in diameter across the base and twenty feet in height, was graded down some three or four years ago by Mr. Packard. The round condition of the pebbles still remaining in the base, and the general structure of the valley about it, would seem to indicate to the geologist that the foundation of the mound, at least, was produced by the action of the water from the two streams forming an eddy, rather than by the dusky tribes, though the latter may have built an earthwork upon this foundation in ages long ago.

In the southwest part of West Salem Township, on the lands of Messrs. Pollock and Bidlick, are the remains of what is called the "Old Indian Fort." It is situated between two small rivulets flowing from the east, and entering Booth Run at right angles. These rivulets, flowing along parallel ravines or gulches, are more than a hundred feet beneath the top of the intervening ridge, and are about a fourth of a mile apart. The earthen embankments which constitute the supposed fort are parallel, and run at right angles with the gulches. These embankments, which are about twenty-five rods apart, were several feet high, and were thrown up from the outside and inside, respectively, commencing on the east. When the fort was constructed, by whom and for what purpose, are simply fruitful subjects for conjecture. On the eastern embankment is the stump of a tree which was cut down about twenty years ago. The stump measures twenty-seven inches in diameter. The tree had grown since the embankment was thrown up, and would indicate the lapse of several hundred years, thus throwing the construction back of the French and Indian War, beyond the times of even the French exploring expedition of Celoron. Its purpose seems to have been mainly defensive. It would seem that an attack was expected mainly from the west, and that the parallel trenches were double lines of defense, the eastern one being used in case the other was carried by assault. It may have been the work of an Indian tribe to defend itself against the assaults of a powerful enemy.

Slaves in Mercer County.—According to the census of 1830 there were six slaves within the limits of Mercer County, as follows: Males between 10 and 24 years, 2; males between 24 and 36 years, 1. Females under 10 years, 1; females between 10 and 24 years, 2; total, 6.

Natural Occurrences.—Some of the most interesting things in all history are preserved in a very ordinary way. Tombstones, ordinary friendship and news letters, diaries, memorandums, church registers, family records, newspapers, memories of old people, books of travel, family and personal biographies, monuments, legends—all these are instrumental in chronicling the events in the lapse of time. If people would be more careful to keep these records, history would be more reliable, and much litigation would be prevented or made more just, because actual knowledge would be substituted for promiscuous guessing.

The following miscellaneous facts may be of general interest:

1. Heavy Snows. The deepest snow of the past ninety years occurred in the winter of 1799. It began to fall on Friday evening, and continued to fall, without interruption, until the next Monday morning. It was from three to five feet deep. It was impossible for horses and cattle to reach their watering places. Deer and other wild animals died from starvation.

The second heavy snow was that of February 4, 1817, which was three

and one-half feet deep. The writer has been informed by J. Pearson, Esq., that his father drove a team from New Castle to Mercer at that time. He was unable to find the road, and hence followed direction instead. After the snow was gone he found, from the trees and other marks, that he had driven some rods from the road, over fences and logs.

The year 1856 was noted for its long continued snow. There were ninety days of uninterrupted sleighing. The winter was exceedingly cold, too.

2. Peculiar Winters. January 19, 1810, was said to have been the coldest day within the memory of the oldest inhabitant. The winter of 1824 was almost destitute of snow. The first sleighing of the season occurred on the 15th of February. January 1, 1864, is generally remembered as the "Cold New Year's Day of '64." The writer was at the headquarters of the Twenty-third Army Corps, at Strawberry Plains, East Tennessee. The corps commander, Maj. Gen. J. D. Cox, afterward governor of Ohio, and Secretary of the Interior under President Grant, says that the Union army in East Tennessee endured suffering equal to that of Washington's army at Valley Forge in 1777-78. The winter of 1875-76 was very warm. On January 1, 1876, the mercury stood at 68° in the sun, and men walked the streets in their shirt sleeves. The winter of 1871 had eighty days of continuous cold weather.

3. Miscellaneous Facts Concerning the Seasons. On May 18, 1833, there had been snow and freezing for three days, the ice being half an inch in thickness.

September 8, 1835, there was a hard frost, which killed the corn. Seed corn sold at \$2 per bushel in consequence.

June 2, 1845, a severe frost, which nearly ruined the wheat and corn.

1854 was known as the dry summer. Extensive fires raged in the forests, burning trees out of root. Weevil began to destroy wheat.

The year 1855 was noted as being very wet. Grain was harvested with difficulty, much of it being spoiled in the shock. The ensuing winter was cold, and supplied with deep snow.

June 5, 1859, was the day of the heavy frost which entirely destroyed wheat, rye and corn.

March 17, 1860, bees returned to their hives laden with honey. The next day the ground was covered with snow, and the weather was extremely cold.

4. Heavy Floods. The heavy floods in the Ohio River, which affected its tributaries, occurred in 1810 (the "Punkin Flood"), 1832, 1852, 1865 and 1884. The last one was the highest and most destructive.

5. Locust Years. Without referring to the swarm that came upon Pharaoh to induce him to let the Israelites depart from the land of Goshen, let it be noted that the first remarkable visitation of this insect, of which any record is had, occurred in 1795. They came up from the south in dark swarms, and remained about six weeks. Subsequent visits were made every seventeen years, viz., in 1812, 1829, 1846, 1863 and 1880. Because they happened to come in 1812, 1846 and 1863, during the wars with England, Mexico and the great Rebellion, they are supposed to have war-like proclivities.

Wolf-killing among the Pioneers.—The deadly enemy of the pioneer flocks was the wolf. A premium of \$8 was placed upon his head, to be paid out of the common funds. The presentation of the scalp, together with the certificate of the hunter, was sufficient evidence to the commissioners to issue a warrant upon the treasurer for the amount. This warrant enabled the pioneer to pay his taxes and other expenses. An examination of the records of the commissioners' office for 1807 reveals the number of wolves killed, the names of the hunters, and the amount paid for such service. The following is the record:

Jan. 13.	Andrew McClure.....	1
Jan. 27.	Hugh Means.....	1
Jan. 27.	Francis Irwin.....	1
Jan. 27.	Caleb Ball.....	1
Jan. 27.	John McConnell.....	1
Feb. 13.	Archibald Gordon.....	1
Feb. 13.	George Moore.....	1
Feb. 13.	Richard Moore.....	1
Feb. 13.	Joseph Buckmaster.....	1
Mch. 4.	John Gillespie.....	1
Mch. 10.	Peter Klingensmith.....	1
Mch. 10.	Isaac Randall.....	2
Mch. 13.	John Gordon.....	1
Apr. 15.	Hugh Means.....	1
May 8.	Nicholas Curry.....	3
Aug. 11.	William Clark.....	1
Sept. 1.	John McKee.....	1
Sept. 1.	Hugh Means.....	1
Sept. 14.	William Carroll, Jr.....	1
Sept. 16.	Hugh Means.....	1
Sept. 28.	William Clark.....	1
Oct. 3.	Hugh Hill.....	1
Oct. 17.	Christopher Kykendall.....	1
Nov. 9.	William Clark.....	1
Nov. 9.	Jabez Coulson.....	1
Nov. 24.	Daniel Waldron.....	1
Nov. 24.	Thomas Means.....	1
Dec. 15.	John Giebner.....	1
Total.	.....	31

A Veritable Snake Story.—The following story has come to us through a number of reliable sources. In no instance has it been diminished. We give it as recorded in Mr. Garvin's note-book: "John Johnson's wife went out early in the morning to get her cows. In a little while she found herself surrounded with rattlesnakes, and her retreat cut off. They appeared to be in very great numbers, and the woman sought safety by climbing a dogwood that stood near by. Her cries alarmed her husband, who, when he came, was so astounded with their numbers that he feared trying alone to relieve his wife. 'Polly, I can't relieve you alone, there are so many of them;' and running to his neighbor, Asa Arnold, for his assistance, he came back with new courage. With large hickory poles, or withes, these two cut their way through the snakes until the beleaguered woman was relieved. Both men sickened in their work of destroying the reptiles, and had to desist and rest for a time, and then go at it again. The yellow rattlesnakes were counted and piled, and numbered no less than 200, while there were many black and other snakes left on the ground uncounted. Some of the sets of rattles counted as many as twenty-five." This battle with the rattlesnakes occurred between 1800 and 1803, on the Asa Arnold farm, on the west side of "Yankee Ridge." The snakes seemed to crawl out of the rocks on the west side of the ridge by hundreds.

A Rare Surgical Operation.—Miar Cook, who lived on the Wilmington road, a few years later, was bit by a rattlesnake. His leg was very much swollen, and at length gangrene commenced. Dr. Slemmons, who was then located in Mercer, determined that to save his life the limb must be amputated, and the patient submitted to the operation. The doctor performed the cutting, but McCurdy, a carpenter, was called upon to do the sawing. Whether this was because the doctor was not the possessor of an amputating saw, or preferred to use the skill of a mechanic, is not known. Cook was seen to dance on his wooden leg as late as 1812.

Why Lawrence County Was Erected.—In 1849 was formed, from Beaver

and Mercer Counties, what is now known as Lawrence County. The agitation of the question of forming a new county began as early as 1820, and was continued with great persistence through the intervening years, and by all legitimate agencies, until it was finally consummated. The reasons urged by the advocates of the new county were as follows: 1. New Castle was a thriving place and favorably located to accommodate those living in its vicinity, either north or south. 2. The dividing line between Beaver and Mercer ran through the corporation. Legal process served in one county was easily thwarted by stepping into the adjoining county. 3. Many citizens were compelled to travel long distances to transact county business at either Mercer or Beaver. The new county project was supported by such men as L. L. McGuffin, William Dickson, William Moore, John L. Warnock, Joseph T. Boyd, James Dickson, Isaac Dickson, Thomas Falls, Joseph Kissick, John N. Ewer, Dr. Charles T. Whippoo, James Cubbison, and others. The bill for the division was introduced in March, 1849, and signed by Gov. William F. Johnston on the 5th of April following.

Mercer County's Phrenology.—An examination of the outline map of the county, published some years ago, reveals a peculiar phrenological configuration, as developed by the Shenango River. It is that of a human head, looking steadily and intently into Ohio. Commencing at the Big Bend, the river flows first westward, and then, returning upon itself, moves southward and eastward, until it passes, in succession, Clarksville, Sharpsville, Sharon, Wheatland and West Middlesex, going on to contribute its waters with those of the Neshannock and Mahoning to the Big Beaver and the Ohio. If we conceive the outline to be completed, Mercer would be found on the rear of the head, and Hickory Corners, or Hermitage, would be located at the ear. Under this arrangement Mercer would be found at philoprogenitiveness, Big Bend at firmness, Clarksville at veneration, Sharpsville at benevolence, Sharon being found above and between the eyes would be found at memory, Wheatland at the mouth, and West Middlesex at the Adam's apple. As to Greenville, Sheakleyville, New Lebanon, Sandy Lake, Stoneboro and Grove City, they would all appear as ornaments on the hat or high bonnet which surmounted this head. They need not regret their position, for the great question now is, whether the hat belongs to the head, or the head to the hat.

Distinguished Visitors.—Mercer County has had some distinguished visitors. It is thought that Washington, in executing his mission from Gov. Dinwiddie in 1753 to the French forts, passed through the northeastern corner of the county. Gen. Lafayette, in his second trip to the United States, in 1824, passed through Mercer, and occupied a room over night at the Hackney House. The year 1849 was noted for the appearance of two distinguished officials in Mercer County. The one was Zachary Taylor, President of the United States. He remained all night at the Hackney House. He was accompanied by Gov. Johnston, of Pennsylvania. From Mercer they went to Meadville and Erie, stopping for dinner at Sheakleyville, where he made a brief speech in response to an address of welcome by George Sheakley.

While at dinner his attention was drawn to the booming of a cannon, and on inquiring as to whom was paying him the honor, learned that it was not his Whig admirers, but Mrs. William Dunn, wife of the Democratic landlord of the opposition hotel, familiarly known as "Queen Ann." Gen. Taylor at once expressed a wish to call upon her. On reaching Dunn's hotel, called the "Spirit of '76," he asked for the hostess, and taking her hand thanked her for the patriotic courtesy shown the President. "Queen Ann," with true Democratic courage, at once said: "That salute was not given in honor of the President,

sir." "Then for whom was it given, madam?" asked the now astonished dignitary. "It was given in honor of *the bravest General of the Mexican War,*" replied "Queen Ann." President Taylor bowed gallantly and laughed heartily at the characteristic Democratic reply, and again warmly thanking her for the honor paid him, and the patriotism exhibited, bid her good-bye and soon after left the village.

The second person was James Buchanan, subsequently President of the United States. He remained over night in Mercer, whither he had come from Meadville, where he had been visiting his sister, Mrs. Dr. C. M. Yates, seriously ill at the time.

Men of Mark.—Mercer County has never furnished any Presidents. She has, however, supplied other positions with men and women of note, who have acted well their parts in their several spheres, and gained distinction. Two of her adopted sons subsequently held gubernatorial honors, John Bigler, in California, and William Bigler, in Pennsylvania, both being elected at the same time, in 1851.

In the ranks of divines it has turned out Rt. Rev. Thomas S. Becker, Catholic Bishop of Savannah, Ga.; George and D. X. Junkin; J. T. Smith, now of Baltimore; William Findley, lately deceased at New Castle, D. H. A. McLean, of Rochester, Penn., and many others of less brilliant attainments.

In the ranks of journalism it produced William S. Garvin, Adam Black Chambers, William F. Clark and John B. Butler, all of State reputation.

In the line of Congressional representatives it has marshalled Hons. John Banks, William Stewart, William S. Garvin, Michael C. Trout, John J. Pearson, Samuel Griffith, James Sheakley, S. H. Miller and Norman Hall.

In the ranks of brilliant attorneys it has had S. B. Foster, T. S. Cunningham, William M. Stephenson, William Stewart, Henry D. Foster, H. H. Foster, John Banks, John J. Pearson, Arcus McDermitt, John Trunkey, and others, all deceased.

For the bench it has furnished John Banks, John J. Pearson, John Trunkey, William Maxwell, Arcus McDermitt and S. S. Mehard, all of wide reputation.

James Bowman achieved a popularity both in America and Europe as a portrait painter.

In other fields of noble activity, her sons and daughters have not been wanting when weighed in the balance.

First Piano in Mercer County.—The first piano that was brought to this county is still in the possession of the family of Dr. James Magoffin, of Mercer, and is highly prized for the hallowed memories with which it is associated. It was brought from Dublin, Ireland, by Mrs. Magoffin, then Miss Grace E. Mitcheltree, who came to this country with the family of her father, Dr. William Mitcheltree, in the year 1825. It is of English manufacture, Astor & Co., London. Although smaller than the pianos of the present day, it is of exquisite workmanship. The frame work is of mahogany and satinwood. It was a great curiosity at that time, and many were the visitors to see and hear it.

Muster Days.—Every citizen above middle age remembers vividly the "muster days" of the olden times, when companies would collect at stated places once or twice a year, to go through the prescribed routine of training. The uniforms were as various as the individuals, and the arms presented the same mixed condition, consisting of muskets, wooden guns, broomsticks, cornstalks, canes, etc., *ad infinitum*. The occasions were made memorable by the number of fights had, the amount of whisky consumed and the "general good

time enjoyed." Old grudges were settled on the field of martial combat, and the various champions of the region round about had a fair opportunity to display their powers.

Rev. D. X. Junkin relates substantially the following: About 1821 there were several uniformed companies in the county, the "Mercer Light Infantry," Capt. Benjamin Junkin; the "Shenango Marksmen," Capt. William Sheriff; the "Wolf Creek Rangers," Capt. David Robinson; the "Salem Rangers," Capt. Samuel Williamson; a company from the vicinity of Harrisville (name unknown), and one from New Castle, Capt. Samuel Byers. These were organized into the One Hundred and Twenty-first Regiment Pennsylvania Militia. Capt. Samuel Williamson was elected colonel, Benjamin Junkin, lieutenant-colonel; M. O. Junkin, major, and Capt. Samuel Byers, adjutant. These companies were arranged so as to distribute the honors of position. The "Mercer Blues," or "Light Infantry," was the oldest company, and always occupied the head of the regiment.

Capt. Job Egbert, of Sandy Lake, was a soldier in the War of 1812, probably a member of the "Blues." He was at Erie, and in after years sported a swallow-tailed coat of blue, trimmed up with buff. The coat grew rusty with years, but on State occasions (reviews) he sported it. He had outgrown it, and it, when buttoned, had split over his hips. On one occasion (a review) Pitt Street, Mercer, near Hackney's Hotel, was crowded with the formidable array of militia companies marching to and fro, with shrieking fifes and rattling drums. Capt. Egbert, who commanded the Seventh Company, was marching down the street at its head, followed on foot by all the chivalry of Sandy Lake, armed with sticks and brooms, with here and there a rifle or shot-gun. The redoubtable captain had for his drummer a Guinea negro, named Adam; but in default of a fifer, Adam had puckered his voluminous lips, and was whistling the "White Cockade," and using his drum sticks with zealous skill—performing the double functions of fifer and drummer. Another company was marching up street, and the head of the columns, as they passed through the narrow avenues formed by the spectators, met and could not pass. "Left face," said Capt. Egbert. "Right face," said the chieftain of the other band. This order brought the head of each line in the same direction. "Right face," said Capt. Job. "Left face," said the other, causing a movement to the other side of both. By this time the military patience, even of Capt. Job, was exhausted, but not his military resources. Knowing that the men of his command were more familiar with the terms used in driving oxen than with military phrases, he cried out, with presence of mind worthy of so trying a crisis, waving his sword in the style of an ox-wattle, "COME, WHOA HERE," and they "*whoa*." With vociferous laughter they followed their intrepid leader and sallow whistling drummer down into the public square.



CHAPTER XVIII.

BOROUGH OF MERCER—THE TOWN LAID OUT—DERIVATION OF NAME—SKETCH OF DR. HUGH MERCER—STREETS AND ALLEYS—PUBLIC SQUARE—INCIDENTS THAT OCCURRED IN LAYING OUT THE TOWN—SALE OF LOTS—SIZE, SHAPE AND LOCATION—FIRST HOUSE ERECTED—HOTELS OF THE PAST AND PRESENT—EARLY SETTLERS AND BUSINESS INTERESTS—MANUFACTURES—INCORPORATION AND BOROUGH OFFICERS—FIRE DEPARTMENT—CHURCHES—SCHOOLS—PIONEER SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS—MERCER ACADEMY—PUBLIC SCHOOLS—SOLDIER ORPHAN SCHOOL—SECRET AND OTHER SOCIETIES—BANKING INSTITUTIONS—GAS AND WATER COMPANIES—CEMETERIES—POPULATION.

MERCER, the seat of government of the county, was laid out in August, 1803, by William McMillan, John Findley and William Mortimer, trustees appointed for that purpose, on a tract of 200 acres, donated by John Hoge, who was the owner of two warrant tracts of 400 acres each. The site for the county-town was selected by five commissioners, viz.: Isaac Weaver, Thomas Morton, John Hamilton, Pressly Carr Lane and James Brady. The deed executed by him to the trustees was dated May, 1804, and stipulated that 200 acres should be used for the purpose of a county seat.

The act of March 12, 1800, creating the county of Mercer, gave to it the name of a distinguished physician and officer of the Revolution. Both the town and county were named in honor of Dr. Hugh Mercer, concerning whom not as much is generally known as should be relative to a distinguished namesake. Hugh Mercer was born in Aberdeen, Scotland, in 1721. After being liberally educated he began the study of medicine. In the memorable battle of Culloden, between the forces of Charles Edward and the Duke of Cumberland, Dr. Mercer served as assistant surgeon. The Scotch army being defeated, and the Pretender compelled to flee, Dr. Mercer left his native country a refugee, and came to America. He located near Greencastle, Franklin Co., Penn., about the year 1750, and was the first practicing physician of the county. His location was a wild one, and not destined to prove a very lucrative field for medical practice by a stranger. The region was sparsely settled by whites, and open to constant incursions from the wily and treacherous red man of the forest. He remained, however, without injury or fear until the Indians, emboldened by Braddock's defeat, in 1755, made frequent and bloody forays into the Kittatinny or Cumberland valley. To protect themselves against these incursions, the settlers formed themselves into military companies, of one of which Dr. Mercer was made captain. His commission was dated March 6, 1756. His company, a part of the troops under command of Col. John Armstrong, did valiant service in the region of Mercersburg, Welsh Run and Fort McDowell, all within the limits of Franklin County. Finally, in the autumn of 1756, he and his company went with Col. Armstrong in the expedition against Kittanning, which Indian village they surprised and destroyed.

On this occasion he marched from Fort Shirley, in Huntingdon County, at which post he discharged the duties of surgeon to the garrison as well as those pertaining to his military station. At Kittanning he was severely wounded in the shoulder by a rifle bullet, and was carried from the field to a place of supposed safety. Being separated from his companions, he was sud-

denly surrounded by the savages. He saved himself from capture by crawling into a fallen and hollow tree. During the continuance of the fight, the Indians stood upon the tree in which he was concealed, not suspecting his presence. After the rout of the savages Mercer crept from his place of concealment, but found that his friends had also left the field. His situation was full of embarrassment and danger. Faint from the loss of blood, and suffering from a severe wound, he was alone in the wilderness, surrounded by blood-thirsty savages, more than a hundred miles from any settlement, and without the means of procuring subsistence. Under these trying circumstances, his intelligent courage did not forsake him. He determined to reach Fort Cumberland, which then stood on the present site of Cumberland, Md., a station on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. During his painful and tedious journey thither he lived on roots, berries and the body of a rattlesnake, which, with difficulty, in consequence of his wound, he succeeded in killing. After encountering many hardships and enduring almost inexpressible fatigue, he reached the fort, but not too soon, for his powers of endurance were about exhausted. He slowly recovered, and in the following year, 1757, was made commander of the garrison in the fort at Shippensburg, then considered a frontier post.

On the 4th of December, 1757, he was commissioned a major in the "forces of the Province of Pennsylvania," and "was posted west of the Susquehanna." He accompanied the expedition of Gen. John Forbes, the following year, against Fort Du Quesne. During this trip he first met Washington, then a brigadier-general of Virginia troops, and laid the foundation for the intimate and enduring friendship which existed between these noted men. After the evacuation and burning of Fort Du Quesne by the French and Indians, Mercer, with the increased rank of colonel, was left in command of the post. Under his direction the garrison of 409 men, embracing 200 of Washington's Virginia troops, partially rebuilt the works. At the close of the French and Indian war, and the consequent evacuation of the western forts by the French, Mercer temporarily retired from military life, and at the urgent solicitation of Washington transferred his residence from the wilds of the Cumberland valley to Fredericksburg, Va., where he resumed the practice of medicine.

When the Revolutionary War broke out he was commissioned as colonel in a Virginia regiment. Shortly after he was, on the recommendation of Washington, given the rank and position of brigadier-general. He accompanied his chief during the retreat through New Jersey, and "rendered him valuable aid at the battle of Trenton," when the Hessians were captured, December 26, 1776. At the battle of Princeton, January 3, 1777, he led the vanguard of the American army, and while exhibiting skill in the handling of his forces, his horse was shot under him, and he was compelled to continue the contest on foot. He was speedily surrounded by British soldiers, who ordered him to surrender. Disregarding the summons, he drew his sword and began an unequal contest with overpowering foes. He was finally beaten to the ground with muskets and brutally thrust through with bayonets. Having received seven wounds, five in his body and two in his head, he was left on the field supposed to be dead. He was carried to a neighboring house by a son of Col. John Armstrong, his old friend and neighbor. When Washington heard of the fate of his old friend and compatriot, he sent his nephew, Major Lewis, to watch over his final moments and minister to the wants of the dying hero. A few days having elapsed the spirit of Hugh Mercer took its flight to the eternal world. Thus died a brave and patriotic man, he after whom both the county and the town were named. The sixty thousand people now living within the limits of the county,

and enjoying the liberty which he made such heroic sacrifices to secure, should hold his name in grateful and loving remembrance. Would it be too much for them to erect, within the limits of the court-house square, in Mercer, a granite shaft to attest their devotion and gratitude to their patriotic benefactor?

The streets of Mercer running north and south, commencing on the east, were called Otter, Pittsburgh (usually called now Pitt), Erie and Shenango. The alleys in the same direction, East, Cherry, Strawberry, Turkey, Sassafras and West. The streets running east and west, commencing at the north, were Venango, Market, Butler and Powers. The alleys in the same direction, North, Quince, Gooseberry, Currant, Peach, Pear, Plum and South. Market, Butler, Pittsburgh and Erie were laid out ninety feet wide, while Shenango, Otter, Venango and Beaver were only seventy.

The public square, to be used for court-house, was laid out 460 feet long and 330 feet wide. Lots numbered 249 and 250 were reserved for the jail. They were subsequently used as the site of the Mercer Academy.

While the survey was in progress a turkey's nest, with the eggs yet unhatched, was found by Abraham Pew as an alley was being run. Whereupon the surveyor, Mr. Findley, said: "We'll call this Turkey Alley," hence the name now in use. The first stake driven in the survey was held by the late Samuel Pew, then but a mere lad. While this stake was being driven by Mr. Findley, he said to the boy: "Now, Sam, you hold up the stake, and if you live to be an old man, you can tell that you did so, and that I drove it down on this corner." This stake was driven down at the northeast corner of the public square, where the Whistler House stands. The square was first surveyed, and then the streets. The site of the new town was mainly a hazel prairie, with a few low trees scattered through it.

On the 5th of December, 1803, lots were sold at the house of James Braden (formerly occupied by John Pew, near the residence of Mrs. Theodore McDonald), on the following conditions, substantially: 1. The highest bidder to be the buyer. 2. No bid for less sum than 25 cents to be entertained. 3. Bids of persons under twenty-one years of age not to be received. 4. One-third of purchase money to be paid in advance; the other two-thirds to be paid within nine and eighteen months, respectively. 5. Failure to pay subsequent claims to forfeit money already paid. 6. Failure to meet first payment to result in the forfeiture of ten per cent of the sale value. 7. Deed to be given at the time of last payment. The primitive town plat of Mercer was nearly in the form of a square, and embraced the 200 acres donated by Mr. Hoge. In 1873 the borough limits were extended to include about 700 acres, assuming a rectangular form, averaging some 441 rods in length by 252 rods in width. The high hill on which the town was laid out was a desirable place for the weary settlers to locate. From it they could look off in all directions and see the vast scope of country which lay open to improvement by the sturdy pioneers coming in from the old counties. It, too, was infested with wild game in rich abundance, which the skillful aim of the Pews and the other pioneers succeeded in converting into palatable food. Deer and turkeys and bears and squirrels could be shot within a few hundred yards of the present site of the court-house.

The first house built in Mercer stood on the northwest corner of East Market and Otter Streets. It was erected by David Watson, and was a log structure, the timbers being hewed on four sides. Nathan Patterson, subsequently sheriff of the county, owned and occupied it for tavern purposes. No vestige of it remains to tell its interesting story. On its site now stands a small one-story frame structure, the property of Miss Belle Black.

HOTELS OF THE PAST AND PRESENT.

Near the spring now known as the Griffith Spring, north of the residence of Hon. Samuel Griffith, stood as early as 1798 a tavern known as the "Blue Ball." Its significant sign invited to the hospitable entertainment afforded by its proprietor, John Garvin, father of the Hon. William S. Garvin, many a weary traveler between Pittsburgh and Erie, between which places it was a well-kept half-way house. The second tavern erected in town stood back of the present Whistler House, and was known as the "Dobbins House." On the site of the present Magoffin Block, southeast corner of the public square, was erected the first brick house in the town. The structure was put up by Ebenezer Magoffin, the uncle of Drs. James and Beriah Magoffin, and was used, for a long time, as a dwelling, and for store and other public purposes. After the death of Mr. Magoffin it was converted into a hotel, the American House, and used for such purpose by Joseph Wood, Hugh Evans, Noah Shipler and possibly others. In process of time it was again used as a bakery and grocery, and so continued until the present block was erected.

On the site of the present John Magoffin residence, on South Pitt Street, stood in primitive days the Thompson House, Samuel Thompson being proprietor. In it were kept grocery and, probably, some dry goods stores. From its proprietor Samuel B. Foster, Esq., obtained the tallow candle by the aid of which he intended to read the President's message in 1831. It was kept likewise by Joseph Wood, Charles Bush, Hugh Evans, and when finally sold became the property of Dr. James Magoffin. A house was kept, at one time, on the southwest corner of the Diamond, by Peter Shipler, father of the present Peter Shipler, cabinet-maker.

At a very early day Hugh and Thomas Bingham built on the northwest corner of the diamond, on the site of the present Miller & Gordon block, a frame structure which was used for store-room and dwelling purposes. It stood next to the old log jail, the upper story of which was used for a court room. It is said that Judge Moore was holding court at the time the Bingham were roofing their structure. The pounding and other noise disturbed the court, whereupon Judge Moore ordered the tip-staff to go down and have the confusion stopped. The message was delivered, but to no avail. The judge, angered by the supposed slight of his judicial authority, then ordered the officer to arrest the daring workmen. When they saw the officer come to serve the summons, they quietly drew up the ladder by which he was to ascend, and thus a second time defeated the irate judge's purposes. This building was first kept as a hotel by Thomas Rogers, grandfather of the present John W. Nickum, of Mercer, by whom the structure was changed from a business room to a hotel. Subsequently it was conducted by Mr. Patterson, from New York; Charles Whistler, father of Capt. C. W. Whistler, James Stewart, Charles William Stewart, Noah Shipler, Hugh Evans and C. W. Whistler. It was a popular house in its day. It was finally supplanted by the old Opera House block, which the devouring flames swept away a year or two ago.

The Whistler House was erected in 1817, by Aaron Hackney, by whom it was run for many years, and subsequently by his widow; William Turner, of Sandy Lake, being her bartender. It was then and long afterward known as the Hackney House. In it Gen. Lafayette remained over night, when traveling through the United States in 1824. Additions have been made to it at various times, until it has attained its present dimensions, the main part being a three-story brick structure. James Stewart, Martin Reed, Thomas

DuLars, John Brownlee, Levi Jones, Mr. Whann, Daniel Nelson, C. W. Whistler, and doubtless many others whose names can not be recalled, have presided over its destinies, the last mentioned being the present proprietor.

The Northwestern Hotel was built about 1830, as a dwelling house, by Gen. John Forker. Subsequently John Brownlee became proprietor, and, building the west wing, converted it into a hotel. Changes were quite frequent, the structure having been occupied for inn purposes by Alex. McCartney, Elijah Satterfield, John McKinney, subsequently sheriff of the county; Noah Shipler, Charles Evans, Mrs. Mary Bradley, A. J. Wiese and Charles Livingston, the present proprietor.

What is now the St. Cloud Hotel was built as a private dwelling by John Crill, at an early day. It was changed into a hotel, and frequently known as the Yellow House. Every new proprietor gave it a name. It changed hands quite rapidly, being conducted in turn by John S. Thompson, James Miles, John Gumfory, Thomas Conley, Mr. Brown, from Greenville; the Wilson Sisters, Mr. Brown, of Sandy Lake, and numerous others. The proprietorship of the property is at present in dispute between Levi Jones and Hunter Pardoe.

Several other houses in town, the Moon House, erected in 1866 by A. B. Moon, its present proprietor; the Graham House, built by F. Graham, and the Armstrong House, being the private residence of the late Hon. W. S. Garvin, are comparatively recent in their uses for hotel purposes.

Just outside of the borough limits, to the right of the Meadville road, is a time-honored house of entertainment. It was built about 1830 by Robert Simcox, by whom it was called the Forest House, and run for a number of years. In its construction William Bigler, subsequently governor of Pennsylvania, was employed as a carpenter. Its gables had painted upon them by John K. Coxson, subsequently a local Methodist preacher, and an attorney, unique designs, which still attract the passer-by. On the west gable is the representation of a street lined with houses on either side, and marked at the nearer end by the forms of two frolicsome horses rearing upon their feet and congratulated by a huge American eagle. The east gable is characterized by the forms of two huge lions, with shaggy manes, and tails of prodigious length waving in graceful curves high above their gigantic bodies. The Forest House, also known as the Lion House, was famous as a resort for those who desired to partake liberally of intoxicating drinks and trip the light fantastic to enchanting music. Mrs. Simcox is said to have been a model landlady, kind, generous and self-sacrificing. Her husband was a natural trader, and dealt in Yankee clocks, cattle, horses and any other object of ready barter. After he relinquished control, the house changed hands rapidly, and finally fell into "*innocuous desuetude*," and is remembered now as a place of revelry during the days of militia muster.

EARLY SETTLERS AND BUSINESS INTERESTS.

Among the early settlers within the present limits of Mercer were two brothers, David and John Garvin, and James Braden, a strong member of the Seceder Church. These came as early as 1797; John Pew came from Washington County in 1798, and built his cabin near the present McDonald Spring, south of East Market street; David Watson, the builder of the first house in 1797 or '98. William Amberson came from Westmoreland County and built a cabin on the site of the barber shop, corner of East Market and Pitt Street, in 1802. About the same time or a little later came S. B. Foster, the first resident attorney of Mercer; Cunningham S. Semple, the first postmaster of Mercer,

and one of the first attorneys; Washington Porter, Jonathan Smith, William McMillan, James Galey, Jacob Mower and others.

Reference has already been made to the early inn-keepers. Jonathan Smith established a tannery as early as 1803, and James Galey one about a year later. In 1808 Bevan Pearson started the third. The first blacksmith shop was started in 1806 by Jacob Mower and his son Jacob. As early as 1810 there were two stores in the place, one kept by Andrew Patterson, and the other by Jacob and James Herrington. They built the large stone building now occupied by the family of Mrs. J. H. Robinson, on North Pitt Street. About the same year, Robert Stewart, father of Hon. William Stewart, deceased, opened a blacksmith shop.

In the ranks of the teachers of those early days mention should be made of Rev. Samuel Tait, Sallie and Kittie De Wolf, Mrs. Annie B. Garrett, St. John Galbreath, James O'Hara, Mrs. Clark.

Drs. Clark, Epaphroditus and James S. Cossitt, E. W. Glezen (druggist), James Magoffin, Beriah Magoffin and others, were early physicians, and prominent, too, in their day.

The first preaching was done in the court-house, which, for, a time, was the second story of the log jail. In pleasant weather the services were held in "Semple's Orchard," in and around the reservoir of the present water-works. In addition to these religious sanctuaries, the old court-house, the academy building and the oak forest surrounding "Tent Spring," south of the borough, afforded suitable places for the assemblies of those days.

MANUFACTURES.

Mercer has never been a manufacturing point. As early, however, as 1818, Judge Alexander Brown built a dam on McCollough's Run, and erected an oil mill. In the upper story he had carding machinery. Subsequently he removed the carding machine to the borough and ran it for a number of years.

About two years later, viz., 1820, Jacob Smith, Esq., built a dam on the same run, just above the point at which it is crossed by the Meadville road. He constructed, along the brow of the rising ground toward the southeast, a race which afforded power for a frame grist-mill containing two run of stone. Some twenty rods from the grist-mill he built a distillery, whose operation, however, was prevented for a time by the temperance agitation that was then beginning. Jacob Herrington operated it for a time. [See sketch of Western Press]. It and the old mill have both long since passed away, as likewise the mill race.

Isaac P. Rose was born in Mercer, Penn., January 17, 1812. His father, Isaac P. Rose, was proprietor of a small pottery works at Mercer, where he located in the closing years of the last century. About 1824 he removed with his family to New Castle, Penn., and there died.

In 1828 John Wright established, near Mercer, a manufactory of copperas. He had such facilities as were supposed to enable him to supply the demand north of the Ohio. Pittsburgh was his principal market. It proved unremunerative and he abandoned the enterprise.

In 1853 Hirst & Shipler erected in the the southwest part of town a grist-mill. It was afterward owned by Wilson & Burns. It was finally purchased by the Woolen Mill Company, who made requisite changes, and did an extensive business, employing twenty-five hands and sending their products to Chicago, Pittsburgh and other points. The property was burned in 1873.

In 1867 a large planing mill was put in operation by Zahniser & Bro. In 1873 the firm was changed to Zahniser & Bell, and in 1875 to the Mercer

Planing Mill Company. The plant was located on the south side of East Market Street, opposite the Graham House. They employed some ten or twelve hands, and did a business of about \$35,000 annually. Adversity finally overtook it, and the buildings now stand unoccupied.

In 1869 Alexander Thompson & Son began to operate the Mercer Foundry and Machine Shop. S. R. Thompson subsequently became proprietor, and still later, J. M. Sheriff, the present owner. The institution does a general foundry business.

About 1875 a small stove factory was commenced by M. T. Thompson & Co., near the line of the N. C. & F. R. R. It is still in operation, and doing an active business.

For a time Henry Beckwith leased from Hiram C. White a small tannery property, and ran it. Its days are numbered.

A factory for making bedsteads existed for a time on the east side of Ne-shannock Creek, but it has long ceased to do any work.

Thomas and John Gelvin, in February, 1870, started the Mercer Carriage Works. Two years later William Howell was admitted as a partner, and the business was conducted under the firm name of Howell, Gelvin & Co., for a period of about eighteen months. Finally Gelvin sold his interest to Howell, who, having conducted the business about a year, transferred it to Stranahan & Thompson. The firm employed some twelve or thirteen hands in the manufacture of carriages, buggies, sleighs, etc., and did a business of some \$15,000 to \$20,000 per year. The business is now conducted by John Gelvin with success.

Messrs. Sykes & Son are engaged in general building and repair business, giving their attention to wagons, plows, harrows, horse rakes, etc. The senior member has been engaged in his work in one place for more than half a century.

In 1869 Houck & Reznor ventured upon a new enterprise, that of a hub and spoke factory. After a time Reznor was succeeded by Weaver, and still later the firm changed to that of Wilson & Stranahan. In 1874 a fire destroyed the establishment, and it has never been rebuilt.

In the line of recent industries is the Mercer Flouring Mill, erected in 1882 by William Huston and W. R. Packard. It is now owned by William Huston, Packard having disposed of his interest to his partner. The mill has a capacity of 125 barrels per day, and, if it is operated continually, would grind about 28,000 bushels during a month. No enterprise of Mercer is of as much value to the city and surrounding country as this. Mr. Houston employs seven men regularly, and he and his son give it their personal attention, and deserve much credit for establishing a business that is of great pecuniary interest to the community. Other reference is made in a personal sketch of Mr. Houston.

The Mercer Wooden Ware Works were erected a short time after the Houston Flouring Mills, by Arthur Seaton. From him it passed into the hands of O. Berean, who sold to D. J. Courtney, the present owner. His cousin, T. A. Courtney, is the superintendent. It does an extensive business in the making of butter packages, firkins, pails, tubs, etc.

The Mercer Creamery was incorporated as a joint stock organization in the winter of 1887-88, and a brick building at once erected near the railroad station. It was opened for business on the 16th of April, 1888. Its products of butter the first six weeks of its existence were as follows: 389; 820; 1,149; 1,593; 2,252, and 3,000 pounds. Its management consists of the following: A. Newell, manager; J. Morrison, assistant manager, and W. Oyster, conductor of the practical work.

INCORPORATION AND BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Mercer was incorporated as a borough by Act of Assembly approved 28th of March, 1814. The first election was held at the court-house on the 2d of the ensuing May. The officers then elected and those elected in subsequent years are shown, so far as records could be found:

1814—Burgess, Joseph Smith; high constable, Samuel Thompson; clerk, John Stewart, James Clark (tie vote, each having fifteen); council, Henry Anderson, Jonathan Smith, Thomas Templeton, Samuel B. Foster and Robert Moore.

1815—Burgess, Cunningham S. Semple; high constable, James Davitt; clerk, Thomas Scott Cunningham; council, Bevan Pearson, Samuel B. Foster, Hugh Bingham, Robert Stewart and Nathan Patterson.

1816—Burgess, Bevan Pearson; high constable, James Davitt; clerk, Thomas S. Cunningham; council, John Wright, Aaron Hackney, John Findley, James Miller, and for the fifth member Robert Stewart, John Hamill and Samuel Scott each had eighteen votes.

1817—Burgess, Bevan Pearson; high constable, Thompson Clark; clerk, Thomas S. Cunningham; council, James Templeton, Aaron Hackney, Henry Anderson, James Miller and Hugh Bingham.

The first recorded ordinance was passed by the council of the borough of Mercer March 7, 1817, as follows: "Be it enacted and ordained by the burgess and inhabitants of the borough of Mercer, in council assembled, *That* if any persons residing in the borough shall neglect or refuse to perform the duties of any office to which he may be regularly appointed, under any of the ordinances of this borough, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of \$20."

1818—Burgess, Jonathan Smith; high constable, Adam Forker; clerk, Thomas S. Cunningham; council, Henry Anderson, Aaron Hackney, Samuel Thompson, Joseph Smith and James Miller.

1821—Burgess, James Clark; high constable, Joseph McDowell; clerk, Thomas S. Cunningham; council, James K. Caldwell, John Banks, Henry Anderson, Robert Stewart and Epaphroditus Cossitt.

1823—Burgess, Joseph Smith; high constable, James Black; clerk, Thomas S. Cunningham; council, Robert Stewart, James K. Caldwell, Adam Fisher, Herbert Ramsey and John Banks.

1824—Burgess, Joseph Smith; high constable, James T. Black; clerk, Thomas S. Cunningham; council, Henry Anderson, John Banks, Hugh Bingham, Bevan Pearson and Thomas Rodgers.

1825—Burgess, Joseph Smith; high constable, Hugh Hunter; clerk, Thomas S. Cunningham; council, Hugh Bingham, Henry Anderson, Thomas Rodgers, John Banks and Bevan Pearson.

1826—Burgess, Robert Stewart; high constable, Thomas Graham; clerk, Hugh Bingham; council, Henry Anderson, Samuel B. Foster, Bevan Pearson, Joseph Smith and Andrew Patterson.

1827—Burgess, Bevan Pearson; high constable, Hugh R. Hunter; clerk, David T. Porter; council, John Banks, Henry Anderson, James Thompson, Joel B. Curtis, Thomas Rodgers and James T. Black.

1828—Burgess, Joseph Smith; high constable, Samuel Clark; clerk, David T. Porter; council, Bevan Pearson, Michael Yeager, John Forker, Thomas Rodgers and James K. Caldwell.

1829—Burgess, Robert Stewart; high constable, William D. Bell; clerk, David T. Porter; council, Joseph Smith, Andrew Patterson, James K. Caldwell, Nesbit Ramsey and Bevan Pearson.

1830—Burgess, William S. Rankin; high constable, William D. Bell; clerk,

David T. Porter; council, Robert Patterson, Abraham Pew, William Marshall, John Bowman and Jacob Zahniser.

1831—Burgess, Bevan Pearson; high constable, William D. Bell; clerk, David T. Porter; council, Andrew Patterson, Henry Anderson, Oliver Stevins, James T. Black and John Forker.

1832—Burgess, Bevan Pearson; high constable, William D. Bell; clerk, David T. Porter; council, James T. Black, J. K. Caldwell, Andrew Patterson, James McKean and William S. Rankin.

1833—Burgess, Bevan Pearson; high constable, Thomas Richardson; clerk, David T. Porter; council, William S. Rankin, George Kline, James Thompson, Michael Yeager and James K. Caldwell.

1834—Burgess, Bevan Pearson; high constable, Thomas Richardson; clerk, David T. Porter; council, John Forker, Jacob Mourer, Jacob Zahniser, Joel B. Curtis and Joseph Smith.

1835—Burgess, Bevan Pearson; high constable, Jacob Forker; clerk, David T. Porter.

1836—Burgess, Bevan Pearson; high constable, Jacob Forker; clerk, David T. Porter; council, William S. Garvin, John Brownlee, James Thompson, Henry Hosack and John McGill.

1837—Burgess, Bevan Pearson; high constable, Jacob Forker; clerk, David T. Porter; council, James D. Moore, James Sheriff, William M. Smith, Jacob Zahniser and James Thompson.

1838—Burgess, Jacob Zahniser; high constable, Jacob Forker; clerk, David T. Porter; council, John Forker, David T. Porter, John Moon, William M. Stephenson and James K. Caldwell.

1849—Burgess, Joseph Sheriff; high constable, William B. Woods; clerk, J. R. Hunter; council, William S. Garvin, William M. Smith, Henry Forker, John Moore, Joseph Shipler.

1850—Burgess, J. P. Garrett; clerk, John D. McGill; high constable, John McKean; council, M. C. Trout, Peter Shipler, Samuel Henderson, D. S. Bassett, Joseph R. Hunter.

1851—Burgess, William Stewart; clerk, Samuel P. Pearson; high constable, Hiram Swift; council, Thompson Graham, Robert C. Rankin, Adam Forker.

1852—Burgess, George Bell; clerk, John D. McGill; high constable, John McKean; auditor, Lewis Weaver; council, William Maxwell, Robert Waugh, Joseph Sykes, Thompson Graham, Robert C. Rankin, Adam Forker.

1853—Burgess, Joseph Kerr; secretary of council, John D. McGill; high constable, Joseph D. Woods; auditor, A. J. McKean; council, L. Weaver, A. S. Burwell, J. C. Stewart, William Maxwell, Robert Waugh, Joseph Sykes.

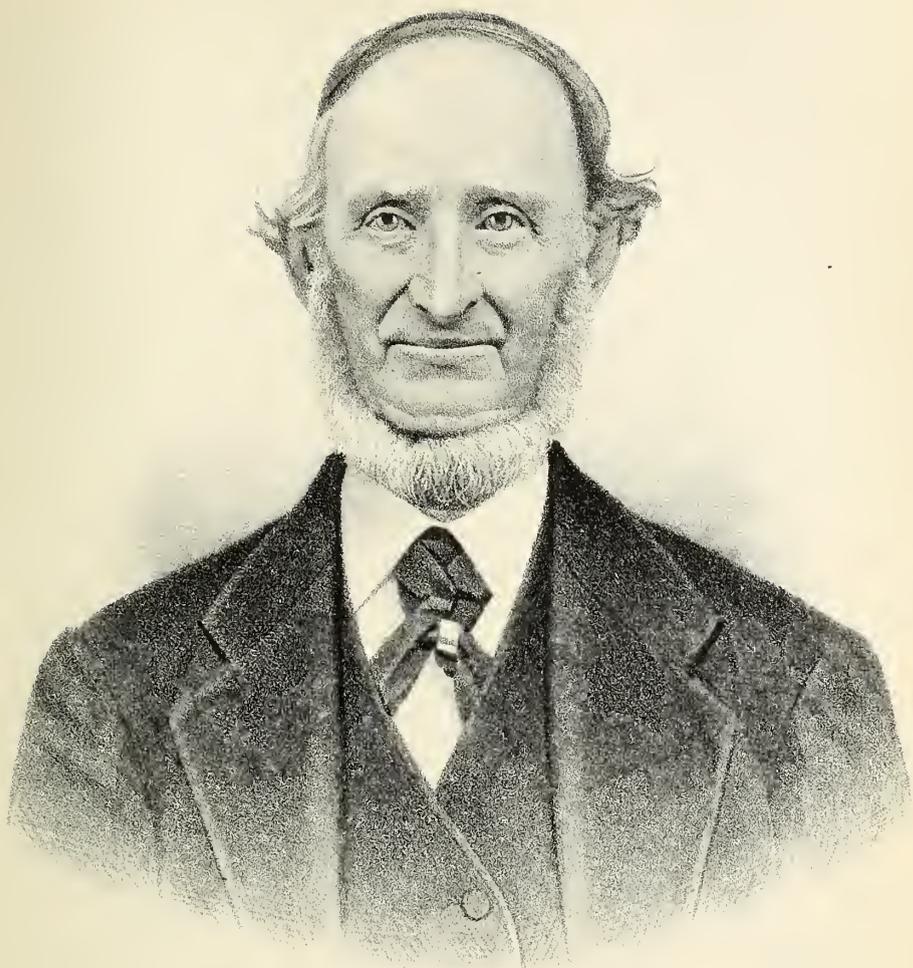
1854—Burgess, D. W. Findley; secretary of council, D. J. Mourer; high constable, Joseph D. Woods; auditor, William McKnight; council, Thompson Graham, Lyman Beach, A. H. Snyder.

1855—Burgess, Samuel R. Mason; high constable, William B. Woods; council, Hiram McLain, Thomas J. Nickum, John W. Rogers.

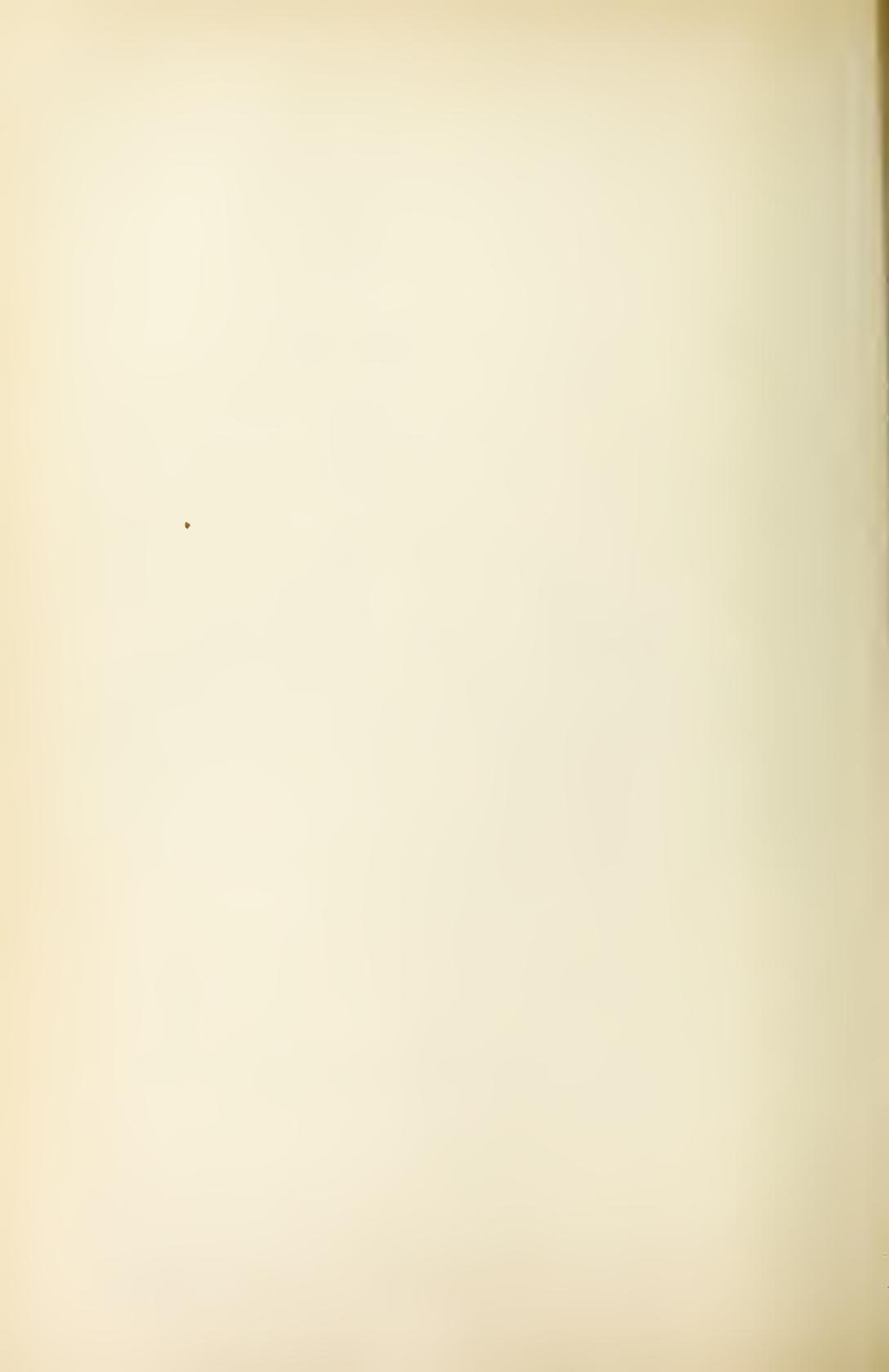
1856—Burgess, Robert Croskey; secretary of council, J. D. McGill; high constable, James Morton; council, Joseph Sykes, Samuel Giebner, William McElheny.

1857—Burgess, William Gregory; secretary of council, John Forker; high constable, William Forker; auditor, Thomas Pearson; council, I. G. Hirst, John Forker, William Dight

1858—Burgess, William Gregory; secretary of council, John Forker; high constable, Asa Cochran; council, John Bowman, William L. Fleming, William Smith.



Wm Anderson



1859—Burgess, A. S. Burwell; secretary of council, T. J. Nickum; high constable, R. M. Irwin; council, J. L. McLuillen, William M. Gibson, T. J. Nickum.

1860—Burgess, Joseph Shipler; secretary of council, Joseph Forker; high constable, John McKean; council, A. J. Greer, Hiram McLain, William W. Sheriff.

1861—Burgess, Joseph Shipler; secretary of council, Joseph Forker; high constable, John McKean; council, William W. Sheriff, Hiram McLain and A. J. Greer.

1862—Burgess, John Pew; secretary of council, Joseph Forker; council, Dr. James Magoffin, Robert Jack, Joseph Forker.

1863—Burgess, O. H. Gould; secretary of council, L. S. Nickum; high constable, William Cummings; council, Hiram McLain, Thomas Jones, William L. Flemming, L. S. Nickum, J. Y. Hirst.

1864—Burgess, Joseph Shipler; secretary of council, W. J. McKean; high constable, William Cummings; council, A. S. Burwell, William W. Sheriff, Thomas Sykes, R. M. J. Zahniser, W. J. McKean.

1865—Burgess, J. H. Robinson; secretary of council, W. J. McKean; high constable, Justus Stowe; council, William R. Montgomery, A. J. McKean, T. J. Irwin, R. M. J. Zahniser, W. J. McKean.

1866—Burgess, John C. Glenn; secretary of council, P. E. Shipler; council, A. S. Burwell, W. J. McKean, P. E. Shipler, William Jack, William Smith.

1867—Burgess, J. R. Williams; secretary of council, O. H. Gould; council, D. W. Findley, O. H. Gould, C. W. Kline, William Alexander, Joseph Sykes.

1868—Burgess, Alexander Newell; secretary of council, O. H. Gould; council, J. D. Crawford, O. H. Gould, Joseph Parks, J. Rankin, Alexander Thompson.

1869—Burgess, William Flemming; secretary of council, Joseph L. Parks; high constable, I. L. C. Miller; council, John R. Hanna, Joseph L. Parks, Alexander Newell, O. H. Gould.

1870—Burgess, William L. Flemming; secretary of council, A. J. McKean; council, Joseph Shipler, R. M. Irvin, Thomas Sykes, A. J. McKean.

1871—Burgess, William J. McKean; secretary of council, A. J. McKean; council, Hiram McLain, Joseph Shipler, A. J. McKean, Carlisle Alexander, Adam Laughlin.

1872—Burgess, William Flemming; secretary of council, R. Bellis; council, A. S. Burwell, V. Zahniser, Philip Leary, J. P. McKinley, R. Bellis.

1873—Burgess, John W. McCullough; secretary of council, Reuben Bellis; council, A. S. Burwell, W. H. Alexander, Oliver Alexander, Thomas McBurney, H. M. Clawson, Reuben Bellis.

1874—Burgess, S. H. Miller; clerk, R. Bellis; council, Thomas Sykes, W. H. Alexander, A. B. Clawson, R. Wright, J. S. McKean, R. Bellis.

1875—Burgess, S. H. Miller; clerk, R. Bellis; council, A. B. Moon, A. J. McKean, A. M. Clawson, W. H. Alexander, George T. Sykes, R. Bellis.

1876—Burgess, S. H. Miller; clerk, R. Bellis; council, A. M. Clawson, Jones Thompson, John Logan, F. F. Graham, R. Bellis.

1877—Burgess, S. F. Thompson; secretary of council, Joseph L. Parks; council, F. F. Graham, A. Mills, H. Frankel, R. A. Stewart, Joseph L. Parks, J. E. McClure.

1878—Burgess, S. F. Thompson; secretary of council, A. Newell; council, William Logan, A. Mills, F. A. Filson, F. F. Graham, A. Newell.

1879—Burgess, C. W. Whistler; secretary of council, J. J. Alexander; high constable, William Hawk; council, W. R. Packard, William Lary, P. E. Shipler, John B. Mowry, John Gelvin, William M. Gibson.

1880—Burgess, John C. Logan; secretary of council, J. J. Alexander; high constable, Frank Redman; council, W. R. Packard, J. B. White, R. K. Patterson, H. F. King, John M. Findley, A. Mills.

1881—Burgess, George Tanner; secretary of council, G. E. Patterson; high constable, E. Shaffer; council, George W. White, J. C. Glenn, Charles Clawson, A. Newell, J. W. Nickum and George T. Sykes.

1882—Burgess, John W. Nickum; secretary of council, W. W. Shilling; high constable, Elias Shaffer; council, D. L. Barton, A. P. Burwell, W. D. Keck, Charles Clawson, James D. Morrison and James S. Wallace.

1883—Burgess, John W. Nickum; secretary of council, W. P. Martin; high constable, Elias Shaffer; council, D. L. Barton, J. D. Morrison, R. K. Patterson, Andrew Logan, A. P. Burwell and Charles Clawson.

1884—Burgess, George T. Sykes; secretary of council, S. F. Smith; high constable, E. S. Edwards; council, A. M. Clawson, F. A. Filson, James S. Martin, George McBride, F. F. Graham and James Patterson.

1885—Burgess, James Woods; secretary of council, H. H. Zeigler; high constable, Elias Shaffer; council, James D. Morrison, C. M. Derickson, James Patterson, G. W. McBride, F. A. Filson and George W. White.

1886—Burgess, H. B. Bowser; secretary of council, H. H. Zeigler; high constable, D. M. Cook; council, John M. Magoffin, A. R. Young, James Patterson, F. A. Filson, J. D. Morrison and C. M. Derickson.

1887—Burgess, William Miller, Jr.; secretary of council, H. H. Zeigler; high constable, H. K. Maitland; council, F. A. Filson, H. B. Bowser, C. M. Derickson, J. D. Morrison, John M. Magoffin and A. R. Young.

1888—Burgess, Robert G. Madge; secretary of council, H. H. Zeigler; high constable, H. K. Maitland; council, George M. Williams, William Lary, J. D. Morrison, John M. Magoffin, H. B. Bowser and A. R. Young.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

One of the earliest fires in the place was the burning of the "Union Church," which stood north of East Market Street, on the site of the present Benjamin Ride residence. It occurred in 1824, and the consternation it produced led to the organization of a fire company for protecting the town in future against the ravages of the fire king. The first effort toward organizing this company was made June 28, 1824, when the following petition was presented to "the Burgess and Council of the Borough of Mercer." It voices the sentiment at the time, and indicates, too, who were the enterprising residents of Mercer sixty-five years ago: "The memorial of the undersigned inhabitants of said borough respectfully represents that your petitioners are seriously and alarmingly impressed with the destruction of the Union Meeting-house in this borough, on this morning, by lightning. Numerous instances have occurred of houses having taken fire which must inevitably have been burned to the ground, with probably the loss of valuable lives, but for the fortunate time when they were discovered to be on fire, and extraordinary and dangerous exertions of the citizens of said borough. Were it not for the torrent of rain that poured down at the most critical time of the late dreadful and destructive fire, your petitioners believe that all their efforts would not have been sufficient to stay the progress of that devouring element before probably a number of other buildings would have been enveloped in flames. Your petitioners have full confidence in the activity

and exertions of each other on such alarming occasions as the above mentioned fire, but it is known to your honorable body that this borough is almost entirely destitute of those means which are considered by all towns to be necessary in extinguishing fire under difficult circumstances. Your petitioners therefore request that said burgess and council will pass an ordinance laying a tax on each taxable inhabitant of said borough, according to the late county assessment, to be appropriated exclusively for the purchasing of a fire engine and what other implements may be thought necessary for the said purpose, for the use of said borough. Aaron Hackney, J. S. Cossitt, J. S. Black, John Forker, Samuel Thompson, William Stephenson, William McMillan, Jonathan Smith, James Caldwell, John Moore, William H. Forker, William Amberson, John McGill, Thomas Templeton, Adam Forker, James K. Caldwell, R. C. Johnson, Jacob Zahniser, Benjamin Hartley, J. Magoffin, Robert Stewart, Annanias Kittlinger, Washington Porter, John Bowman, Jr., William Cochran, Patrick McCloskey, Bevan Pearson, Andrew Patterson, T. S. Cunningham, David Crawford, John Findley, J. B. Curtis, A. Brown, John Simpson, Nathaniel Welsh, Archibald Boyd, Thomas Bole, Saul Scott, J. Davitt, Hugh Bingham, Jacob Herrington, Robert Patterson, Thomas Graham, Michael Yeager, James Thompson, John S. Pearson, Joseph Hunter, John Garvin, R. Hanna, E. Magoffin, John Hoge, Jr., H. R. Hunter, T. Rogers, Joseph Woods, Oliver Stephens, Joseph D. Lowry, N. Ramsey, A. Brown, Jr., Robert Bowman, Abraham Pew, William S. Rankin, L. O. V. Renz, George Wright, Henry Hosack, Hiram Hackney, Thomas Banks, James Clark, David Smith, John Bowman, James Williamson, Samuel B. Foster, Jonathan Allen, T. D. Brown, James McKean, William Amberson, James Gregory, Joseph Smith, Robert Boyd, Thomas Pearson, William Banks, Samuel Bowman, T. J. Anderson, David T. Porter, James Gillis, James Kilgore, William Marshall, Joseph Junkin, J. Carman, John C. Hanna, James Herrington, Thomas J. Porter, H. D. La. Cossitt, John Chambers, John Orr, John McAuly, Jacob Williamson, N. Patterson, James Graham, Henry Anderson, S. S. Shields, A. A. Sample.”

The ordinance petitioned for by the foregoing was passed on the 28th of April, 1825. The fire engine purchased is said to have been a superior piece of machinery, the best of the kind ever had in Mercer. It continued to be used with acceptance and efficiency until the old court-house was burned in 1866, when some persons under the influence of liquor crowded the machine into the basement of that building and caused it to be burned up. For about six years the city was without protection. In the spring of 1873 “The Alert Hook and Ladder Co.,” composed of the active young men of the town, was organized, with F. H. Braggins as captain. By the aid of a hand engine, which is yet in existence, this organization was enabled to do efficient service against the ravages of fire.

The Citizens' Hose Company was organized in March, 1887, its charter members consisting of George W. Bohn, Charles W. Bollinger, Mont Kile, Harry Logan, W. S. Hirst, D. W. Zahniser, John Moore, S. K. Cochran, A. H. Chew, A. E. Amberson, J. W. McKim, S. F. Bare, Charles T. Pew, C. R. Patterson, Mack Weimer, C. J. Gregory, H. G. Dean, J. H. McKean, W. J. Logan, G. G. Lafferty, C. W. Kline, A. E. Lindsey and John Patton. The first corps of officers was as follows: Foreman, J. H. McKean; first assistant foreman, S. K. Cochran; second assistant foreman, H. C. Dean; secretary, C. H. Forest; treasurer, S. K. Cochran. The present corps embraces: Foreman, J. H. McKean; first assistant foreman, G. W. Bohn; second assistant foreman, H. C. Dean; secretary, L. C. Bingham; treasurer, S. K. Cochran. The mem-

bership is forty. The company meets the first Monday of every month in rooms on the second floor of the Logan Block. The constitution and by-laws of the organization were adopted November 10, 1887.

S. H. Miller Hose Company.—The preliminary meeting for the formation of this company was held in the court-house February 3, 1887, at which time the organization was effected by the election of the following officers: H. H. Harrison, foreman and president; Charles E. Whistler, assistant foreman; C. K. Downs, vice-president; J. S. Sykes, secretary; George M. Gibson, treasurer; George P. Zahniser and John Mills, executive committee. In addition to the above, the following named were constituted members: George B. Stewart, John Armstrong, Edward Forker, Edward Fike, W. R. Miller, R. C. Kerr, Marshall Ayres, Coe Livingston, William Ride, Sherman Cousins, William Cozad, George Elliott, Harry McKnight, Charles Byers, Major Ormsby, William Good, S. B. Moon, A. W. Madge, John M. Barnett, John Orr, John Carter, Milton Hindman, George Nickum and Charles K. Dorons. A constitution, making the name of the organization the "S. H. Miller Hose Company," was adopted February 11, 1887. The property of the company consists of a cart and 450 feet of the best linen hose. There are at present twenty-two members. Meetings are held on the last Tuesday of each month, in the company's new quarters in the Miller & Gordon block. The last elected officers consisted of John Orr, president; A. W. Madge, vice-president; Harry McKnight, secretary; Ed. Forker, treasurer; Ralph Kerr, foreman; Coe Livingston, assistant foreman, and Samuel Albin and George M. Gibson, executive committee.

CHURCHES.

The First United Presbyterian Church is the successor of one of the very oldest societies in the county, and was organized in the early part of 1801, being known as the Cool Spring Church. Its first house of worship, located about three miles from the present one, was built of round logs, chinked and daubed with mud, and was 18x20 feet in dimensions. Its windows were of greased paper, and the door opened at one end of the building into the aisle, which led up the center of the church between the pews of split logs, laid parallel to each other at right angles to the sides of the structure, to the pulpit, which, like its primitive fellows, consisted of a huge stump, delicately festooned with a rich growth of green moss. The "meetin' house" of the regular Presbyterian Church, known by the same name, of which Rev. Samuel Tait was pastor, was located about a half mile away, and between the two churches there was a narrow foot-path, the only means of communication. The first regular pastor of the Cool Spring Seceder flock was Rev. Thomas McClintock, who began his labors May 8, 1803. Among its early members were Mr. McClintock (no relative of the pastor) and family, Mr. McDonald and family, Mr. Bradley and family, Mr. Garvin and family and Mr. Braden and wife. Rev. McClintock continued until July 2, 1805, when his pastoral relations were terminated. An amusing incident is related of him, which shows how strong was his desire for the right to prevail. At one of his services two dogs, which had by stealth made their way into the church, became engaged in a fight, the noise of which so disturbed the pastor that he was compelled to cease preaching. As two of his congregation seized the unruly curs and began applying a liberal chastisement, preparatory to ejecting them from the church, he looked calmly on, with an appearance of impartial interest, and at length, in a slow, devout tone, similar to that which characterized his preaching, addressed the two conservators of the congregation's peace, exclaiming: "Give the yellow dog the

most, for he began it." It was during his pastorate that the name Cool Spring was exchanged for that of Mercer, and the old log church deserted. Services were first held, after the removal, in the open air at a spring situated near the old tannery, and known as the tent spring. Meetings were held here in the summer of 1805, and upon the approach of winter a tent was erected, which served as part shelter from the cold and snow. In this manner services were maintained until 1807, when the erection of the old court-house furnished better quarters. Private houses were, of course, utilized in the extreme winter, and it is related that the old tavern, which stood upon the present site of the post-office, was also occasionally occupied by the devout congregation. The second pastor, Rev. John Walker, was installed July 11, 1811. The ordination services were held in open air under the shade of two large oak trees that marked the location of the tent spring, and were conducted by a Rev. Duncan. His pastorate lasted but three years, and came to a close August 14, 1814, his farewell sermon being preached on the same ground that beheld his installation. Near the spring was a large pool of water, on the bank of which had been placed a huge log. Two of the brethren seated themselves upon this rustic pew, and while preparing to drink deeply of the fountain of wisdom that was expected to fall from the preacher's eloquent lips, as he bade his flock a final farewell, became somewhat drowsy. The sermon had been protracted to an unusual length, when the good brother sitting on the end of the log nearest the water, at last succumbed to the sedative influences, lost his balance, and in endeavoring to regain it, seized his companion and fell with him into the pool below. The water had a cooling effect, however, and the two quickly clambered out, and during the remainder of the sermon successfully resisted the wiles of Morpheus. Rev. Walker was followed, after an interval during which no regular services were held, by Rev. Isaac Beggs, who was installed September 19, 1827, the exercises on that occasion being held in the Rocky Spring Church. The new pastor was a man of rather irascible temper, and possessed a firm will. Upon one occasion the Presbyterians and Seceders, through mistake, appointed their respective services in the court-house at the same hour. Rev. Tait, the shepherd of the former flock, arrived first, and was about to ascend to the pulpit, when Beggs entered, strode hastily forward, pushed his clerical compeer to one side, and began the exercises himself, indulging for four hours in a disquisition upon the virtues of psalmody, to the delight and edification, doubtless, of his Calvinistic auditors, who were greatly in the majority. During his ministry, however, much progress was made, both spiritually and materially. In 1834 the old brick church, 40x60 feet in dimensions, situated on a lot just behind the present dwelling of Hon. S. Griffith, was erected and occupied. This was the first regular house of worship the Mercer congregation had ever enjoyed, the Cool Spring log house having been occupied but a year or two.

Rev. Beggs' pastorate terminated in 1836. He was succeeded by Rev. D. H. A. McLean, D. D., who was installed in 1841, and released in 1845. His successor, Rev. G. C. Vincent, D. D., began his ministry in December, 1847, having been called the previous August, and continued until December 28, 1852. For four years following a vacancy occurred, which was filled by the advent of Rev. D. W. French, who was installed October 21, 1856, the services being conducted in the present church, which had been erected in the previous summer, at a cost of \$10,000. Preparatory to its completion the court-house had been occupied, in which Rev. French had begun his labors in March, 1856. This ministry was the longest the church has yet known. It continued with gradually increasing success until March 16, 1875, when it

was terminated by death. Rev. J. M. French, a brother of the preceding, then began a pastorate that ended in 1880. In 1881 Rev. J. S. McKee was installed, and released in 1884. Rev. H. W. Crabbe, the last regular pastor, began his labors in 1885, and closed them in 1887.

A list of the ruling elders of the congregation, as complete as possible, follows: James Braden, John Hamill, John Kerr, John Galey, Samuel White, Hugh White, Livingston Carmen, Thomas L. Cummings, Joseph Black, Henry Humphreys, William Cummings, George Grey, William Wallace, David Barr, Adam Sheriff, John Sheriff, A. T. Black, William Hamilton, J. R. Hanna, James Duff, David Wallace, James Humphreys, William H. McCormick, John Blair, Hugh Jordan, Andrew Robinson, William Vincent, Andrew Stranahan and A. F. Moore.

Second United Presbyterian Church.—The date of the origin of this congregation is shrouded in mystery. It has been variously estimated from 1802 to 1820. The first evidence of the existence of such a society is found in the minutes of the Associate Reformed Presbytery: "On April 10, 1805, a petition came from Mercertown for the dispensation of Gospel ordinances. May 15, 1805, Mercertown put in the statistical table for synod as a vacancy. Mr. Kerr was appointed to preach in Mercertown the third Sabbath of November, 1805. August 26, 1806, Rev. Mungo Dick was called to the united charge of Mercertown, Neshannock and Sandy Lake." From this it will be seen that an organization certainly existed prior to 1806. The "Mr. Kerr" referred to was Rev. Joseph Kerr. The first ruling elders of whom any record is made were John Findley and Joseph Junkin. The first regularly installed pastor was Rev. James Galloway, a young man of the age of twenty-five, who began his labors in 1810, which were closed May 10, 1818, by death. During the early years of his ministry no house of worship was had, and services alternated between the groves, the private residences of Messrs. Findley, Junkin and others, and the old court-house. In the latter, it is related that Rev. Tait secured the pre-emption of the court-room, and the flock that followed the leadership of Rev. Galloway was thus forced to resort to the grand jury room, and when simultaneous services were held, as was often the case, a competition of voices occurred between the two pastors, from which Rev. Tait came out victor, his opponent having a slight frame and weak lungs. The inconveniences of this sort of worship impelled the congregation to begin the erection of a suitable church building. A lot, now owned by Mr. Benjamin Ride, was purchased, and a structure, built of plain boards, was placed in construction. This was not completed, however, until after Rev. Galloway's death. In 1820 Rev. James L. Dinwiddie was called to the pastorate. The two years preceding his coming had been times of sore distress, though, to the little flock, and his arrival found them burdened with debt and depressed in spirit. To add to their troubles, just as they had begun to feel relieved, and to regain their lost cheerfulness, a disastrous storm occurred, on the 24th of June, 1824, during which their new structure was struck by lightning and wholly destroyed by the resulting conflagration, which threatened the ruin not only of their church, but of their private dwellings as well. But through the untiring efforts of their pastor and a few devout members better times soon came, the lot on which the present church stands was purchased, and the erection of a second church begun. Rev. Dinwiddie's relations with the congregation were terminated in 1834, at which time he left, to accept the charge of a leading congregation in Pittsburgh. For a period of four years provisional services were held, which were presided over by various supply and itinerant ministers. The arrival of Rev. Andrew Bower, the third pastor, in 1838, put

an end to these, however, and regular services were resumed under his ministry. He remained only until 1842, after which, for about five years, supplies were again resorted to. During this time the heavy debt which had been hanging over the congregation since the building of the new church was gradually reduced, until, in 1847, the organization felt itself able to secure another regular pastor. Accordingly, Rev. W. T. McAdam was called, for half his time, at an annual compensation of \$250, and, upon his arrival, stated services were resumed. This pastorate continued with flattering success until 1853, when, after an interval of a few months, Rev. Robert McWatty succeeded to the charge of the Mercer flock. His pastorate, which has been by far the longest and most prosperous one the church has ever known, continued until 1882. During it almost phenomenal progress was made; the present elegant structure, much the largest in town, was erected and furnished at a cost approximating \$20,000; over 1,000 members, including children, were received into active communication and fellowship, and the church placed upon a firm and lasting basis, the security of which had never been known before. In 1883 Rev. J. A. Grier began a ministry of three years, which resulted in much advancement to the church. Since the close of Rev. Grier's services the church has had no regular pastor.

The First Presbyterian Church was organized in 1804, with twenty members. The first elders chosen consisted of Joseph Smith, Judge Alexander Browne and Adam Forker. For two years the congregation was supplied with occasional services by Rev. Samuel Tait, then in charge of the churches of Cool Spring and Salem. In 1806, however, Rev. Tait was called for one-half his time, the remainder being devoted to Cool Spring. For seven years this arrangement continued, but in 1813 the members of the Cool Spring Church consented to worship at Mercer, and the pastor was thus enabled to give one-half his time again to Salem. In 1826 the Presbytery released Mr. Tait from his connection with the Salem Church, and from that time until his death, which occurred 2d June, 1841, he labored exclusively for the upbuilding of the congregation of which we write. His efforts were in a great measure successful. The earnestness and direct inevitable logic which characterized his presentation of the truth won many souls.

Following Mr. Tait in the pastorate came Rev. Joseph T. Smith, a son of one of the first elders. He was ordained and installed 20th April, 1842, and continued to serve with much success for seven years, at the expiration of which time he resigned and removed to Baltimore, where he was chosen pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church. Dr. Smith was moderator of the General Centennial Assembly of the Presbyterian Church that met at Philadelphia, Penn., 1888.

There was then a vacancy for two years. It was terminated by the coming of Rev. Robert S. Morton, who was installed 10th September, 1851. He remained but one year, and was succeeded by Rev. Robert F. Sample, in October, 1853, who remained until May 7, 1856. The fifth pastor, Rev. John Ross Findley, was installed 29th April, 1857. His pastorate was the longest in the history of the church, and was marked by the most exciting incidents. During the stormy period of the Rebellion, and afterward, during reconstruction, party feeling ran so high as to thrust itself even into church relations. The partisans on both sides clamored loudly against their opponents, and much turmoil and bitterness resulted. It was chiefly from this cause that the Second Presbyterian Church of Mercer was formed by a number who withdrew from the parent organization. Notwithstanding the seemingly troublous experiences which the latter underwent, Mr. Findley's pastorate was charac-

terized by much progress and success. It is a curious fact that the most prosperous periods in the history of congregations are those immediately following what appear to be the most discouraging and disheartening trials.

Rev. Reuben H. Van Pelt, the successor of Rev. Findley, who resigned in 1874, and removed to Rock Island, Ill., was called 29th June, 1874, and concluded his labors in 1876. He in turn gave way to Rev. J. Frank Stonecipher, whose pastorate extended from January 29, 1878, until April, 1882. The present pastor, Rev. J. V. Stockton, began his services October, 1882, and was installed on 14th of December, of the same year. He has met with merited appreciation.

A word may now be said of the houses of worship in which the congregation has assembled. The first regular meeting-place was a room over the old jail, which stood on the present site of the law office of Johnson Pearson, Esq. Occasional services were also held in the court-room of the old court-house. A brick house was then erected and occupied, but, being considered unsafe, was abandoned after a short time. The present building was built in 1829. It has been repaired several times, and now presents the appearance of a new structure. A beautiful parsonage has recently been completed by the congregation.

Following is a list of the elders of the church since 1836: Samuel Bowman, 1836-56; Jacob Zahniser, 1840-52; John Young, 18--37; Robert Stewart, 18--37; Elias Alexander, 18--37 and 1849-63; G. Edward Laschell, 1840-49; John Bowman, 1836-62; Joseph Flemming, 1840-63; Samuel Giebner, 1840-87; Andrew M. Barber, 1849-61; Thomas P. Grubb, 1859-85; Samuel R. Mason, 1859-65; John D. Nickum, 1859-72; Adam Boston, 1859-86; John McKim, 1863-67; William L. Flemming, 1863-81. The present officers are—elders, Alexander McCullough, John B. Mowry, W. J. Calvin, Dr. W. B. Isenberg; treasurer, J. J. Alexander; secretary, John W. Bell; trustees, C. M. Derickson, H. H. Zeigler, John T. Crill, James B. Grubb and J. J. Alexander.

Second Presbyterian Church.—This congregation, a colony from the First Presbyterian Church, withdrew from the fold of the parent flock on the 20th day of October, 1863, the cause of the schism being the peculiar views which the pastor of the latter church, Rev. John R. Findley, held concerning the war, which was then waging. The organization of the seceders was effected in the Congregational Church, there being forty-seven members who united themselves into the new congregation. These were: Elias Alexander, Joseph Fleming, Henry W. Ahrend, Nancy Ahrend, Eva Baskin, Jane Bell, Rachael B. Bell, D. W. Findley, Mary J. Findley, Samuel Fleming, Joseph Forker, Laura C. Filson, Sarah F. Filson, D. H. Fleming, Mrs. M. C. Fleming, John J. Graham, Mrs. Mary E. Hirst, Mrs. Huett, Mary W. Hirst, William McMillan, R. M. Irwin, Rachael Irwin, Robert F. Irwin, H. Irwin, Susannah Kieth, Mrs. H. Lees, Charles Lees, Jane Lees, Charlotta Lees, John Lees, R. L. Maxwell, Sophia D. Maxwell, Hannah G. Morrison, Amanda M. Magcffin, Andrew Patterson, M. M. Patterson, Nancy Templeton, Mary Templeton, Mrs. A. D. Waugh, R. M. J. Zahniser and Lizzie M. Zahniser. The first election of elders resulted in the choice of Elias Alexander and Joseph Fleming, who were accordingly installed. The church was without a regular pastor until March 28, 1864, when a call was extended to Rev. W. M. Robinson, who accepted and began his pastorate in the following April, his installation taking place June 14, at which service Rev. A. C. Junkin delivered the accustomed sermon, Rev. J. W. McCune the charge to the pastor and Rev. W. P. Moore the charge to the people. For a year thereafter services were held in the Congregational Church, and also in

the old court-house. Efforts were, however, being constantly made toward the erection of a suitable house of worship, a building committee, consisting of Hon. D. W. Findley, William B. Tate, R. M. J. Zahniser, R. M. Irwin and William Miller, having been appointed in February, 1865, and liberal contributions having been made by Mrs. Amanda Magoffin, Hon. William Stewart, Andrew Patterson and others. The fruit of these labors was realized in the completion of the present spacious structure, which was dedicated on the first Sunday in January, 1867, the sermon on that occasion being delivered by Rev. W. P. Moore, the resident ministers of the town participating in the service. The church cost originally \$11,000, and since its erection has undergone several expensive repairs. The ministry of Rev. Robinson terminated in May, 1872. His successor, Rev. B. M. Kerr, was installed September 6, 1872, and continued until August, 1877. For a period of five years no regular pastor was employed, the services being conducted by supplies. In September, 1882, Rev. D. R. Kerr began his pastorate, and was installed October 13. He remained in charge until March, 1887, and in October of the same year the present pastor, Rev. W. E. Slemmons, began his labors, his installation taking place December 13. The church is at present in good condition, and has a membership of 285. Connected with it is a Sunday-school enrolling 170 pupils, of which the superintendent is James A. Stranahan. The session of the church has comprised since the beginning Elias Alexander, Joseph Fleming, R. M. J. Zahniser, Joseph Junkin, John Miller, D. M. Wood, I. N. Donaldson, S. G. Pew, S. F. Smith, C. S. Burwell and G. T. Sykes.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—This congregation dates its organization from the year 1820, when, according to Gregg's History of "Methodism within the Bounds of the Erie Conference," "Rev. Alfred Brunson, ordained a deacon in Cincinnati, Ohio, July, 1819, was employed part of the following year by Elder Swayze on the Erie Circuit, when he succeeded in forming a class in Mercer, consisting of William Stephenson and wife, Joseph McDowell and wife, Robert Boyd and wife, Sarah Stokely, Elizabeth Stokely, Polly Stokely and Esther Stokely. Benjamin Hartley, Mrs. John Banks and John Keck were likewise among the early members. Persecution ran high in Mercer at that time, and it was with much difficulty that a place was obtained in which to hold meetings. Churches, court-house and school houses were all refused. The society was organized in a small log house a few rods from the place where the church now stands." The first house of worship was a frame structure—originally about thirty feet square. To it additions were made until its length reached some sixty feet. It was only one story in height, and had a gallery which was used for a class room. It stood on the site of the present parsonage, and cost in the neighborhood of \$500. The seats were plain wooden affairs, and were never contaminated with any such substance as paint. Rustic as they were, and a sample is yet to be seen in the present house, they served the purpose of those early days when Methodism boasted of its simplicity. The illumination was secured by means of six lard lamps. This house, erected about 1830, was sold by piecemeal to various persons, by whom it was removed from its sacred place. It had been struck by lightning once and the pulpit end of the structure badly shattered. The lot on which it stood was donated by Mrs. Judge John Banks, now of Reading, Penn. The second edifice, a two-story brick structure, 45x75, the lower story containing four class rooms and a lecture room, the upper being a main audience room, was erected in 1853 at a cost of \$7,000, and dedicated in September, 1855, by Rev. Alfred Cookman, of Pittsburgh, assisted by Rev. F. S. DeHass, D. D., who delivered the historical discourse. The erection occurred during the

pastorates of the Reverends James R. Lock, Dillon Prosser, D. Smith and Thomas Guy, the first commencing and the last three completing the work. The contractor was John Boyd, of Mercer, the brick work being done by John McKean, Esq., John Henderson and James B. White, the last subsequently becoming an attorney at the bar. The bell was donated by Hon. S. Griffith and wife. The first intention was to repair the old house. This was then modified to erect a frame structure, but wiser counsels prevailed, resulting in the construction of a substantial brick chapel. Three additional lots were bought of Mrs. Banks, giving the church an entire block of land. The first parsonage was a frame structure, and is still standing as a dwelling on East Market street, the property of Mrs. John McKinney. It was sold, and the funds were used in the erection of the brick church. The second parsonage was built during the war by William Maskrey at a cost of about \$4,500, and is a very commodious and comfortable home. In 1871 the church edifice was refitted by the removal of the gallery to give room for the pipe organ now in use. The instrument was bought of Hook & Hastings, of Boston, at a cost of \$2,000, and is said to have been the first pipe organ introduced into Mercer County. At the same time the old style windows gave place to the present stained glass ones. The following is a list of the pastors from its origin until the present time: Samuel Adams, 1822; H. Knapp, 1823; C. Thorne and Job Wilson, 1824; A. Brunson and E. Stevenson, 1825; H. Kinsley and J. Leech, 1826; J. P. Kent and S. Ayers, 1827; T. Carr and R. Armstrong, 1828; T. Carr and I. Winans, 1829; J. Summerville and L. D. Prosser, 1830; J. Hitchcock and W. Butt, 1831; C. Jones and T. Thompson, 1832; R. Clapp, 1833-34; J. S. Barris, 1835; G. W. Clarke, 1836; J. Robinson, 1837; J. E. Chapin, 1838; H. N. Sterns, 1839; R. Parker, 1840; M. H. Bettes and J. P. Benn, 1841; J. Leslie and E. B. Lane, 1842; I. Merson and J. Marvin, 1843; I. Merson and J. L. Holmes, 1844; W. F. Wilson, 1845-46; E. Jones, 1847-48; W. F. Day, 1849; G. B. Hawkins, 1850; J. R. Locke, 1851-52; Dillon Prosser, 1853; D. Smith, 1854; T. Guy, 1855; R. A. Caruthers, 1856; A. D. Morton, 1857-58; E. S. Gilette, 1859-60; J. Greer, 1861-62; G. W. Chesbro, 1863-64; O. G. McIntire, 1865-66; W. F. Wilson, 1867-68; L. W. Day, 1869-71; E. J. L. Baker, 1872; F. H. Beck, 1873-75; N. H. Holmes, 1876-78; W. P. Bignell, 1879-80; C. M. Morse, 1881-83; O. L. Mead, 1884-86; E. K. Creed, 1887, present incumbent. The congregation has a membership of 318, and a Sunday-school of 175. Both are in a flourishing condition.

Grace Episcopal Church.—Episcopal preaching has occurred in Mercer for a period of probably sixty-five years, the date of its first services being involved in obscurity. In 1827 an organization was established, and Samuel Holstein, a prominent member of the Mercer bar, was chosen as a delegate to the convention which elected Bishop Onderdonk as assistant to the venerable Bishop White, chaplain of the Continental Congress. This organization, it seems, did not pursue an aggressive policy. Services were held only at intervals until 1839, when Rev. Dr. Michael, an Englishman, located in Mercer, and conducted services in the court-house for a number of months. For a period of about thirty years following this date only occasional services were held at the mission. In the list of officiating clergymen were Bishop Onderdonk, Rev. Ayres, of Franklin, Dr. Edward Y. Buchanan, Revs. James and Hosmer, of Meadville, Dr. Thomas Crompton, subsequently of Pittsburgh, and Dr. William White, of Butler. The last named gentleman visited the mission for a number of years. In 1868 the late Bishop Kerfoot made an effort to revive the church by establishing monthly services, and securing preaching from

clergymen in different parts of the diocese. In 1872 Rev. William Bollard assumed charge, remaining nearly two years. His first service was held in Mercer, May 26, 1872, in the Congregational Church, which was occupied until January, 1873. In 1875 Rev. H. G. Wood, of Sharon, began work, conducting services at first in private houses. His pastorate continued until August, 1882, when he was succeeded by Rev. D. F. Hutchinson, of the diocese of Ontario, Canada. The latter gentleman located in Greenville, and supervised both the Greenville and the Mercer congregations. In October, 1872, a committee decided to purchase the "old Pearson property" for \$3,000, but the stringency of money matters in the near future deterred the congregation from making the venture. Recourse was had a second time to the Congregational house for several years preceding 1884. During the pastorate of Mr. Hutchinson, new life was given to the previously discouraged flock. Miss Bay Magoffin donated a lot to the congregation, money was raised for the erection of a neat little chapel of the early English style, 24x51, with a chancel 8x12, and on March 25, 1884, the edifice was consecrated by Bishop Cortland Whitehead, of the diocese of Pittsburgh. The structure cost about \$2,000.

Mr. Hutchinson was succeeded by Rev. Alonzo Diller, who remained about six months. He in turn was followed by Rev. George Rogers, of Paducah, Ky., who also remained about six months. The present rector is Rev. John London, of Butler, who conducts services every two weeks. The present membership is about thirty-five.

The New School Presbyterians were organized about 1837 by Rev. Philo C. Pettibone, from members who left the First Presbyterian Church. Its membership increased rapidly until it reached 200, but gradually diminished until it became extinct. Mr. Pettibone was the only pastor, remaining about two years. After his departure "supplies" were insufficient to keep this member of the numerous branches of Presbyterianism in existence.

The English Evangelical Lutheran Church was organized about 1840 or 1842, and included among its members Jacob Eberle and wife, David Achre and wife, Elias Achre and wife, the Nunemakers, Henry Ahrend and others. The house of worship was a frame one-story structure, which cost about \$1,000. It was erected on the corner of Otter and Butler Streets, directly north of the present Methodist parsonage. The house was sold about 1854 to Albert Pew, now of Sharon, and has since been occupied by various persons as a private dwelling. The congregation disbanded about the time of the sale, a portion of the membership going to a Lutheran congregation worshipping on the Blacktown road. It, too, has been disbanded, many of the communicants finding a home in the Second Presbyterian Church of Mercer.

The Congregational Church of Mercer was organized on March 27, 1847, with a membership of nine persons, who had separated from the New School Presbyterians. This congregation worshipped in the court-house until April 18, 1852, at which time its own house was dedicated. The organization was effected by Rev. D. R. Barker, who was its first pastor. His death occurred in 1875. He was succeeded by Revs. J. M. Caldwell, Charles P. Mallory, D. L. Greer, W. C. Sexton, S. Manning and others. The congregation was finally disbanded and its house of worship was sold to the Reformed Presbyterians, whose sketch is found in this chapter.

The Free Presbyterian Church, formed from the fragments of the New School, was organized on June 15, 1850, with nine members, and continued a doubtful existence until 1866, when it ceased as a member of the church militant. Rev. George Gordon was the first pastor. He was assisted by his

brother, Rev. Joseph Gordon, who was editor of the *Free Presbyterian*, described in the chapter on the Press. Revs. J. C. Bigham and J. W. Torrence also served as pastors.

The *Springfield Reformed Presbyterian Church* was organized about five miles northeast of Mercer, on the Crabtown road, nearly fifty years ago. It has had comparatively few preachers in the half-century of its existence, the following pastors having served: Rev. James Blackwood, Rev. J. J. McClurkin (twenty-two years), Rev. J. R. Wylie, from 1877 to 1888. Between the pastorates of Mr. McClurkin and Wylie there was a vacancy for a period of four years. The labors of the former began in 1851. Rev. Blackwood's labors were less than thirteen years. In November, 1886, a portion of the old Springfield Reformed Presbyterian Church came to Mercer and purchased the old Congregational house of worship. Rev. J. R. Wylie, who was the pastor of the Springfield congregation from 1877 to 1888, became the minister of the branch that located in Mercer, and worked hard to have the entire congregation transferred to the town. His labors ceased with the congregation May 1, 1888, he having been called to the pastorate of a church in New Galilee, Beaver County.

SCHOOLS.

The first school-house in the borough of Mercer was a brick structure, which stood near the intersection of the two alleys east of the present St. Cloud Hotel, and not far from the site afterward occupied by the Mercer Academy. It was a one-story brick, about twenty feet square. In it was a ten-plate stove, on which refractory pupils were compelled to sit as a punishment. Its seats were ordinary benches, destitute of backs. In front of these benches stood desks for writing purposes. Into the wall were driven wooden pegs on which to suspend bonnets and hats. The first teacher was St. John Galbreath. He punished Mrs. Margaret H. (Foster) Rogers, at present one of the oldest residents of Mercer, by compelling her to sit on the stove. Mr. Galbreath was succeeded by two excellent ladies from New England, sisters. They were Kittie and Sallie DeWolf. They were good, both in their instruction and government. After the academy was erected these Yankee sisters were employed as instructors. They probably preceded Prof. Kelley in the good work of laying a foundation for educational work in the town.

Mrs. Anna B. Garrett* came from Philadelphia at an early day, probably about 1816, and opened a sort of an industrial school in her own house, which was a two-story log structure that stood on the site of the house now occupied by Mrs. Judge D. W. Findley, of Mercer. The lower part of the house was occupied by the family, and the upper story was used for school purposes. Mrs. Garrett taught sewing, embroidery, etc., in connection with the ordinary subjects of an English education. She was an excellent reader herself, and was successful in making good readers of her pupils. She was a worthy, intelligent woman, and a superior instructor. Dr. David Junkin paid her a merited compliment when he pronounced her the "Hannah Moore of America."

Mrs. Garrett had school at the time of the severe snow-storm of February 4, 1817. Of the many pupils of Mercer and vicinity who were members of her classes, but two are known to be living at this date (May, 1888), viz.: Mrs. Margaret H. Rogers, of Mercer, and Mrs. Mary (Brown) Norton, of Sharon. The former was snow-bound by the severe storm referred to, and had to be carried to her home on the back of her older brother. For six

*She was a younger sister of Bevan Pearson, whose sketch is found in this work.

weeks she was unable to return to school, the deep snow continuing with such pertinacity. Mrs. Garret died in Mercer, and sleeps in the old Presbyterian graveyard.

Another early school was kept in the dwelling house of Thompson Clark, a brother-in-law of S. B. Foster, and the father of William F. Clark, whose history is given in the chapter on the Press. The house in question was a two-story log building, and stood on the site of Dr. Hoon's office, on the south side of East Market Street. After Mr. Clark died his wife, Susan, and daughter, Jane, started a school, and continued it for several years. Some of the older residents of Mercer still recall their attendance at the Clark school with great pleasure.

Mercer Academy.—One of the useful and cherished institutions of Mercer, and one which did much to stamp its youth with proper conceptions and laudable ambitions for life's great duties, was the old Mercer Academy. Around its name cluster some of the most precious memories. Though the material structure is entirely gone, there being, as in the case of that grand structure of the Jewish people—the Temple, not "one stone upon another," the fabric of character and intellectual training which it wove in the days of long ago still remains, an imperishable heritage. Many a youth looks back to his alma mater with all the pride that ever characterized the loyal sons of the ancient and highly endowed institutions of more highly favored times and localities. Mercer Academy still lives in the labors of her children. This institution was established by virtue of an act of the Assembly passed on the 30th of March, 1811. The act stipulated that the annual income should not exceed \$2,000; that poor children should be taught gratis, and that the name should be "Mercer Academy." An appropriation of \$2,000 was granted by the State for its erection. The records seem to have been lost or destroyed, and hence but an imperfect sketch can be presented. The first account of actual work is shown in a report of the following trustees, viz.: Rev. Samuel Tait, Joseph Junkin, Frederick Menner, John Hamill, Hugh Bingham, Robert Patterson, Dr. Epaphroditus Cossitt and T. S. Cunningham, made March 10, 1820, and covering the period from the 30th of March, 1811, to the 31st of December, 1819. It was published at the time in the *Western Press*.

Debtor: To State appropriation, \$2,000; to interest on same to December 31, 1819, \$1,016; to donations from former trustees, \$65; total, \$3,081.

Credit: By investment in N. W. bank, Meadville, \$1,000; by amount paid Thomas Templeton for building Academy, \$1,500; by balance on hand, \$581; total, \$3,081.

This report reveals the cost of the structure, and the name of the contractor, one of Mercer's honored citizens. At the same time Rev. Tait, Hugh Bingham and Mr. Cunningham advertised for a person "capable of teaching reading, writing, arithmetic, the mathematics and geography." Who responded to this call is not known. The academy proper did not open until some time afterward. The first principal was Prof. John Kelley. He was a good mathematician, but no linguist. He must have commenced as early as 1824 or 1825, and continued until about 1830, when he was succeeded by Prof. D. B. Cook, who was assisted by his wife, Mrs. Mary Ann Cook. In an advertisement found in the *Press* of the 28th of July, 1832, Mr. Cook gives some idea of the rates of tuition, and line of studies pursued. The following is the *tuition per quarter*: Reading, \$1.50; writing and arithmetic, \$2.00; algebra, surveying, navigation, rhetoric, mensuration and book-keeping, \$3.00; Latin and French, \$4.00. Mr. Cook was succeeded in 1834 by William M. Stephenson and a Mr. Matthews, the former in charge of the English and the

latter of the classical department. John Keek was president of the board that employed them. In December, 1835, Mr. Stephenson alone was in charge of the institution. After a vacancy of about a year, Rev. D. H. A. McLean, then a student in the theological seminary, at Canonsburg, was secured, his work beginning in May, 1837. During the winter months the academy was idle, he spending his time at the seminary, but returning in May, 1838, to resume his work. Mr. McLean was succeeded by Rev. Mitchell and an associate, who seemed to be unable to work together harmoniously, and finally separated. The board likewise was divided. After they had been in charge a short time McLean taught a third short term in the summer of 1839. He leaving, they secured the services of John W. Duff, a recent graduate from Jefferson College. After Duff the principalship devolved upon Rev. D. R. Harper, D. D., then a student in theology. Rev. G. C. Vincent, D. D., now located at Latrobe, Westmoreland County, became his successor. He was pastor of what became the First U. P. Church, of Mercer, and remained in charge of the academy for several years. The following named gentlemen were also connected with the academy as principals or instructors: Hon. Samuel Griffith, J. L. Rogers, William A. Mehard, G. W. Zahniser, Hiram Leffingwell, J. T. Smith, J. R. Wilson, William Butler, John Armstrong, William Dickson, Miss Marsh, Miss Greenfield, Mr. McCune and William Scott.

The site of the building was Lots Nos. 249 and 250, lying north of East Market Street, between Otter Street and the diamond. On the 17th of March, 1849, a meeting was called at the court-house to take steps to erect a new building. Hugh Bingham was chairman and William F. Clark, Sr., secretary. Messrs. Stephenson, Garvin and Patterson were appointed a committee to prepare an address to the public on the necessity of such a step being taken. The address was read at a subsequent meeting. It urged the erection of a new building, in very decided terms; the scheme met with opposition, and was finally abandoned. The old structure was from time to time repaired. Finally, by act of the Assembly approved 13th of May, 1856, the Mercer school district was formed with the view of establishing a union school. Joseph Kerr, Samuel Giebner and William M. Stephenson were appointed commissioners to sell the academy property. The sale was made, Levi Jones being the purchaser, July 8, 1857. By him it was sold July 19, 1864, to John W. Parks. On the 15th of April, 1865, it was repurchased by Jones, by whom it was deeded on the 13th of January, 1868, to Mrs. Clarissa E. Jones, in consideration of \$2,000. The building was burned down in January, 1879; but in the language of an American statesman, "the soil still remains."

Time would fail to give a full list of the men who, at various times, acted as trustees of the academy. It would embrace the names of such men as Rev. Samuel Tait, Frederick Menner, Joseph Junkin, John Hamill, Hugh Bingham, Robert Patterson, Dr. E. Cossitt, T. S. Cunningham, Andrew Patterson, Jonathan Smith, John Keek, Samuel Holstein, J. L. Dinwiddie, James Thompson, William M. Stephenson, Joseph T. Smith, William T. McAdam, B. F. Baskin, Samuel Giebner, William Stewart, D. W. Findley, A. H. Snyder, Samuel Woods, John Forker, John Carnes, Henry Forker, John McGill, James Sheriff, Andrew Harsha, etc.

In like manner the list of students who have attended the old academy would be a formidable one, embracing a large portion of the prominent families of the town of Mercer and other parts of the county. It would not detract from the honor of having once been a student within its walls to be reminded that it had afforded educational facilities to Dr. George Junkin, Rev.

D. X. Junkin, Judge J. J. Pearson, Hon. John A. Bingham, and others of State or national reputation. The old Mercer Academy is gone, but the young people of to-day are afforded excellent educational facilities in the public schools of the town and country. If they shall improve their facilities as carefully as their ancestors did at the "academy," the State will not be destitute of true men and women.

The present *Public Schools* date their origin properly from the sale of the old Mercer Academy, as related in the previous portion of this sketch. The money thus accruing, the commissioners thus appointed were permitted to augment by borrowing a sum not exceeding \$5,000 for the erection of a suitable school building, the one now used. The board of directors of the school district were required to support a school at least ten months in the year, for the education of all youth from five to twenty-one, "in the branches of a complete English and classical education; but all students pursuing classical studies may be required to pay the prices usual for such branches in academies or private schools; also for those branches denominated ornamental, such as painting and drawing and instrumental music;" and it was further declared that "foreign modern languages may also be taught in said school, but to be considered extra, and to be paid for by the persons receiving instruction in them." The projectors of the common schools of Mercer were liberal in their plans for securing more than the mere English elements. The principal building was erected in 1867, at a cost of some \$15,000. It is a brick structure, three stories in height, and situated so as to command the town and surrounding country. A second structure, a two-story brick with two rooms, was erected in 1875, at a cost of about \$4,700. The following have served as principals of the schools: David Rambo, A. J. Warner, Charles Beemis, J. G. White, David Blakeley, Robert Murry, John Albin, Robert McFeeter, Rev. G. Kerr, H. R. Stewart, James C. Graham, Miss Callie G. Forrest and George H. Lamb.

Soldiers' Orphan School.—This benevolent and valuable school was established on the 1st of January, 1868, by J. G. White and George Reznor, on a tract of land owned by the former. The site and some of the buildings had been previously used for a water-cure. The location is a favorable one, being in the valley which lies between the hill on which Mercer is situated and Bald Hill lying to the northeast. The grounds, embracing seventy acres, are abundantly supplied with living water, that gushes from the base of Bald Hill. In addition, McCollough's Run, fed by springs, flows near by, affording a copious supply of the liquid element for all practical purposes. In the distribution of labor Mr. White became the superintendent of the educational department, and Mr. Reznor the general business manager. Mr. Reznor, however, retired from this position at the expiration of a year, but Mr. White continued as proprietor and principal until the first of March, 1874, when the proprietorship was transferred to Messrs. G. W. Wright, R. R. Wright, John I. Gordon and S. F. Thompson, its present owners. When the institution opened the attendance was necessarily small, and limited to a younger class of pupils. It is said that of the first hundred admitted nearly all were between the ages of four and eight years, a few even falling under the lesser number. This was in consequence of the theory first held, that pupils of about the same age should be sent to the same school. In a few years, however, this theory was discovered to be a false one, and children of the same family, whatever their ages, were sent to the same school. Mr. J. G. White, now a leading attorney at the Mercer bar, was, as has been already stated, the first principal. His duties in other directions required, however, that he should be relieved from such labors.

He selected Rev. William T. Dickson, a man of intellectual power and experience. He occupied the position but a few months when ill health compelled him to resign. He was succeeded by Miss Sarah Pew, a Mercer lady, who, during the two years of her incumbency, gave efficiency to that department of the school. She in turn was succeeded by Prof. William Bogle and G. W. Mays.

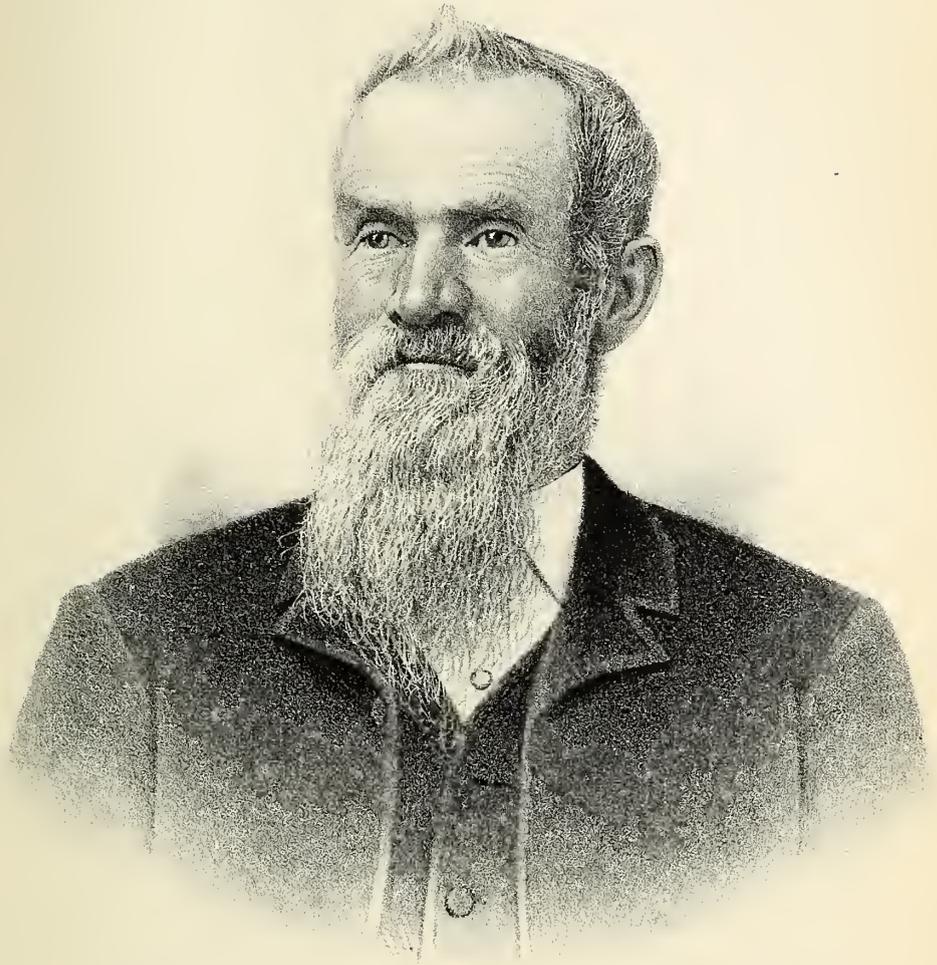
The first matron selected for the responsible place of governing these little ones was Mrs. Jane Findley, of Erie, widow of a distinguished minister. She faithfully performed the duties belonging to her position until 1870, when failing health compelled her to resign. Her memory is lovingly cherished by those who knew her in any capacity.

The second matron was Mrs. William F. Dickson, wife of Rev. William F. Dickson, who acted as the second principal. On account of his removal by reason of ill health, her stay was of short duration. Her successor was Mrs. Mary C. Galbraith, who held her position with success and general acceptance for a period of over four years. During her administration order, system and harmony prevailed. At the termination of Mrs. Galbraith's term of service Miss Jennie Martin, formerly connected with the Dayton Soldiers' Orphan School, was chosen. She had had quite a varied experience in similar work, and was, besides, the daughter of a soldier, who was a victim of the horrors of Andersonville. The wisdom shown in her selection was vindicated in the fact that she still occupies the position with honor and acknowledged success.

SECRET AND OTHER SOCIETIES.

On the 3d day of June, 1822, a warrant was issued by the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, for the organization of Mercer Lodge No. 182, A. Y. M. The officers named in the charter were: Epaphroditus Cossitt, W. M.; Jacob Herrington, S. W.; William Budd, J. W. The charter members present at the first meeting, which was held on July 4, 1822, were: Epaphroditus Cossitt, Jacob Herrington, William Budd, William Haywood, James Mitchelsok, Samuel Hawthorn, Benjamin Hartley, William Jones, Andrew Titus and Thomas H. Trump. The meetings were held in the second story of the stone building now owned and occupied by Mrs. J. H. Robinson, on North Pitt Street. The sessions were interesting, and the order grew until 1827, when, owing to the strong anti-Masonic excitement, resulting from the abduction and melancholy fate of Morgan, it was compelled to yield to popular clamor, and passed gently into a state of non-existence. The last return of the lodge was dated 1827, but its warrant was not vacated until the 6th of February, 1837. A state of inactivity was indulged until the 27th of November, 1850, when Hebron Lodge No. 251 was constituted by Samuel McKinley, D. D. G. M., on a warrant from the Grand Lodge. The charter members consisted of Branton H. Henderson, now of Sharon, John Hoge, John McGill, Dawson Wadsworth and Ashel Tyler. In the warrant John Hoge was designated W. M.; J. P. Garrett, S. W., and John McGill, J. W. On the register was written in lead pencil, "J. P. Garrett not a member," from which it is inferred that he changed his mind as to becoming a member after he signed the application for a warrant. Difficulties of an internal character finally interfered with the prosperity of Hebron Lodge, and its meetings became less largely and enthusiastically attended. Finally, on the 5th of September, 1877, its warrant was vacated.

In June, 1888, as the result of some agitation, a new charter was secured for Hebron Lodge No. 575, by the following warrant members: T. K. Adams, W. M.; S. B. Griffith, S. W.; C. M. Derickson, J. W.; A. B. Filson, Secy.;



Richard Smith

W. D. Keck, Treas.; C. W. Whistler, John M. Findley, J. H. Chandler, D. R. Vaughn, John Carter, J. T. Moore and S. H. Miller. The lodge was accordingly constituted.

Mercer Lodge No. 323, I. O. O. F., was instituted July 31, 1848, with Samuel Henderson, N. G.; Joseph R. Hunter, V. G.; Robert C. Rankin, Sec.; Charles Curtis, Asst. Sec.; and Dawson Wadsworth, Treas. The first meetings of the order were held in the old academy building. From there the lodge removed to the stone house at present used as a dwelling by Mrs. J. H. Robinson, in the upper story of which was a room which had been used many years before by the original Masonic order of Mercer. This was now repaired and occupied for a time. Becoming dissatisfied with these quarters, the lodge, in connection with the Sons of Temperance, built a hall on what is now a vacant lot, near the First Presbyterian Church. This being rendered untenable, the Burwell Block was occupied for a time, after which the present quarters, located in the third story of the Thompson and Miller Block, were secured. The most prosperous period of the lodge was during and immediately following the war. Its membership at this time numbered as high as 158. During a period of intense political excitement, a disaffection was created among the more influential members, which resulted very disastrously to the lodge, and from which it has never recovered. The falling off in membership at this time, and from the cause which produced it, had such a tendency to weaken the interest in the order which had so long been maintained, that at one time but ten members constituted the organization, and it was only through the utmost efforts on the part of these few that the charter, which is one of the oldest in Mercer County, was retained. During several years past the lodge has been attended with alternate success and failure, in its efforts to rebuild its membership, until at last the young men of the town have become interested, and the prospect of its progress is more favorable than for many years. The present membership is thirty, nearly all young men. There was at one time an encampment in Mercer, known as Shenandoah Encampment No. 25. Its meetings covered a period of nearly twenty years, but it has been defunct for about ten years.

Mercer Lodge No. 87, A. O. U. W., was organized March 3, 1875, by E. Harvey, D. D. G. M. W., with the following charter members: A. Hildebrand, H. A. Gamble, G. H. Smith, F. H. Braggins, J. S. McKean, C. A. White, A. Newell, J. E. McClure, D. A. Eberly, John H. McKean, J. Borland, S. S. Robinson, J. D. Moore, A. C. Ray, A. McKean, H. R. Stewart, J. W. Mehard, B. A. Ride, George King and R. McAdoo. The first officers installed comprised John Borland, P. M. W.; B. R. Welch, M. W.; R. McAdoo, F.; G. H. Smith, O.; J. S. McKean, R.; J. D. Moore, Fin.; J. E. McClure, Rec.; H. R. Stewart, G.; George King, Watchman; and F. H. Braggins, A. Newell and B. A. Ride, Trustees. The lodge is in a prosperous condition. It has at present thirty-three members, who meet every Tuesday evening in Masonic Hall.

W. C. T. U.—The local Union was organized in June, 1875, with the following members: Mrs. Rev. McWatty, Mrs. Rev. Kerr, Mrs. Rev. Small, Mrs. Ellen H. Mowrey, Mrs. Hannah Stevenson, Mrs. Rachael Crawford, Mrs. Catherine Bell, Mrs. Nancy Pew, Mrs. Amanda Donaldson, Mrs. Mary Stewart, Mrs. Susanna Moore, Mrs. G. Powell, Mrs. Susan Taylor, Mrs. Sarah Findley, Mrs. Nancy Logan, Mrs. E. E. Robinson, Miss Sarah Thompson, Miss Tillie Hays, and Miss Lizzie Forrest. The first officers were: Pres., Mrs. Margaret H. Rodgers; Rec. Sec., Miss Sarah Pew. Weekly meetings were held and public prayer-meetings in the court-house yard during summer time. The officers since the beginning have been: Presidents—Mrs. Rev. B. M. Kerr,

Mrs. A. J. Kerr, Mrs. S. H. Braden and Mrs. H. E. Bigham; Rec. Secys.—Miss Sarah Pew and Mrs. Whitney; Cor. Secys.—Mrs. Mamie Burwell and Miss Sarah Pew; Treas.—Mrs. Belle Foster. Lectures and temperance addresses have been given under the auspices of the local Union every year since its organization, and all possible efforts have been made to suppress the consumption and sale of intoxicating liquors. The result has been, and this result is due alone to the Women's Christian Temperance Union and its co-operators, that there are now no open bars in Mercer, and the sentiment is so strong against the traffic, that it is improbable that any will be soon re-opened. This success has not been achieved without severe struggles; and nothing short of almost invincible courage enabled the members of the local Union to persevere in the face of so many hardships. At present monthly meetings are held, the place of holding these alternating among the various churches.

Mercer Post No 169, G. A. R., Department of Pennsylvania, was chartered May 14, 1880, with the following named members: John I. Gordon, S. F. Thompson, A. B. Filson, S. H. Miller, R. G. Madge, Johnson Rigby, H. R. Stewart, J. S. McKean, Silas Hunter, James Patterson, G. W. Riddle, Robert Stranahan, William Kile, J. L. Cook, H. A. Gamble, J. K. Rayen, A. G. Urey, J. S. Henderson, William Eastlick, H. H. Conway, Charles M. Derrickson, Robert Stewart, James Murphy, John Forker, P. E. Shipler, Charles Livingston, Charles Clawson, Patrick Blake, D. L. Burton and J. B. Nickum. The first officers of the post were: John I. Gordon, commander; William Kyle, senior vice-commander; H. A. Gamble, junior vice-commander; A. B. Filson, quartermaster; Robert Stranahan, surgeon; H. R. Stewart, chaplain; R. G. Madge, adjutant; J. S. McKean, officer of day, and James L. Cook, officer of guard. The following have been post commanders of the post: John I. Gordon, William Kile, H. A. Gambel, Robert Stranahan, J. S. McKean, D. L. Barton, M. C. Zahniser and Charles Clawson. The post is at present in good condition, having a surplus in the treasury of over \$200, and a membership in good standing of seventy-seven. Since its organization there have been but three deaths, those of John Forker, J. S. Penroid and Jason Comstock. Meetings are held in Masonic Hall, on the north side of the public square.

Mercer Lodge No. 3157, K. of H., was organized April 8, 1885, with the following named charter members: J. F. Hindman, F. M. Temple, R. G. Madge, A. Levino, J. W. Nickum, H. D. French, L. M. Ormsby, M. Diferfer, J. S. McKean, John H. McKean, James Orr, William M. Miller, L. C. Robinson, S. Redmond, George E. Patterson, S. P. Johnston, P. C. Emery, Ira C. Zahniser, A. B. Thompson, T. A. Black and J. T. Myers. The first officers chosen, were: George E. Patterson, D.; L. M. Ormsby, P. D.; R. G. Madge, V. D.; A. B. Thompson, A. D.; James McKean, G., and J. F. Hindman, C. Meetings are held in the Masonic Hall every alternate Thursday evening.

Keystone Circle No. 10, P. H. C., was organized February 28, 1887, with a long list of charter members, among whom were: T. J. Nickum, J. M. Albin, John Hughes, A. C. Ray, J. A. Myers, William Kilner, G. M. Williams, Charles Barnes, and Miss M. M. Wilson. The first officers elected comprised: President, J. M. Albin; vice-president, John Hughes; guardian, A. C. Ray; accountant, J. A. Myers; treasurer, William Kilner, and secretary, G. M. Williamson. There are twenty-nine members. Meetings are held on the first and third Monday evenings of each month in the Masonic Hall.

Solid Comfort Fishing Club was organized in 1878, with James A. Stranahan, S. B. Griffith, Herman Frankel, John Robinson, S. H. Miller, H. B. Bowser,

R. R. Wright, M. B. McKinley, J. M. Ewing, R. A. Stewart, M. P. Martin, E. L. Garvin, George Pearson, W. C. Alexander, H. H. Zeigler, John I. Gordon, J. R. W. Baker, W. D. Keck, C. M. Derickson and Hon. S. S. Mehard, as original members. A charter was granted in 1884, upon which appears the object of the organization: "The protection and propagation of game and game fish, the enforcement of all laws against the unlawful killing of the same, the advancement of fellowship, unanimity and a higher standard of action among sportsmen, and the provision of recreation and pleasure for its members." At the time of the issue of the charter the officers were: Samuel B. Griffith, president; B. J. Haywood, vice-president; William Miller, Jr., secretary; A. B. Filson, treasurer, and James A. Stranahan, Charles Clawson and N. C. Packard, executive committee. The members not originally belonging were, in 1884, A. B. Filson, Henry Hall, Thomas Farmer, William Kile, Charles Clawson, A. H. McElrath, R. J. Zahniser, B. J. Haywood, J. McMichael, N. C. Packard and C. Q. Carver. The first encampment, held in 1878, occurred at Sugar Lake, in Crawford County; in 1879, at Burke Lake, Mich.; in 1880, at Muskoka Lake, near Beaumaris, Ontario; in 1881, again at Burke Lake; and in 1883 buildings and grounds were purchased at Muskoka Lake, on what is known as Point Comfort, Tondern Island, since which time annual summer encampments, lasting one month, have been held at the club's grounds. The property of the club, consisting of canoes, guns, dishes, tenting and other equipments, is valued at \$1,000. The occasion of the annual encampment, usually held in July, is looked forward to with great interest by the members of the club, as it is always one of surpassing enjoyment. The membership is quite large, extending over several adjoining counties. The last officers elected comprised, president, Herman Frankel; vice-president, Thomas Tanner; secretary, Q. A. Gordon; treasurer, Charles Clawson; executive committee, Johnson Zahniser, Charles Clawson and F. P. James.

BANKING INSTITUTIONS.

First National Bank.—The predecessor of the present bank was a private banking and brokerage concern operating under the firm name of Stevenson, Van Horn & Hanna, which was organized about the outbreak of the Rebellion. The present institution was chartered in May, 1864, and began business with a capital stock of \$60,000, which was doubled in May, 1875. The first corps of officers comprised A. G. Egbert, president, and John R. Hanna, cashier. By the resignation of Mr. Egbert, which occurred January 13, 1869, Hon. Samuel Griffith became president. He was succeeded by William Logan. Mr. Hanna was succeeded by O. L. Munger, and he by W. C. Alexander; he, in turn, by C. S. Burwell, who left Mercer in April, 1888. Mr. W. Miller became his successor, and is the present incumbent. The present officers consist of William Logan, president; William Miller, cashier; C. P. McKean, teller, and A. J. McKean, Thomas R. Sheriff, John B. Mowry, B. A. Williams, S. H. Miller and R. R. Wright, directors. A very fair business is transacted by this institution. It has recently removed into handsome quarters in the Miller & Gordon Block, where it enjoys unsurpassed facilities for conducting a general banking business.

Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank was chartered May 11, 1875, with a capital stock of \$80,000, and began operations in June of the same year. The first officers were: President, B. Magoffin; vice-president, C. M. Stewart; cashier, L. Hefling. Dr. R. V. Bellis acted as president for several years, and was succeeded by Mr. Magoffin, the present incumbent. Mr. Hefling was succeeded by John Robinson as cashier. The present officers comprise B.

Magoffin, president; Levi Morrison, vice-president; John Robinson, cashier; Henry Robinson, assistant cashier; and C. M. Stewart, P. J. Pierce, John I. Gordon, S. F. Thompson, John M. Magoffin, S. C. Koonce and John Hutcheson, directors. The bank enjoys an extensive patronage, and occupies commodious and accessible quarters on the north side of the diamond.

Building and Loan Association.—The advantages which an organization with a purpose of assisting by loans in the erection of houses and in the purchasing of real estate led to the formation of the Mercer Building and Loan Association, which was incorporated December 18, 1873, with the following named gentlemen as charter members: Hon. S. H. Miller, A. J. Greer, William Bell, A. B. Filson, O. L. Munger, John G. Kline, A. J. McKean, E. L. Garvin, J. E. McClure, W. C. Alexander, W. J. McKean, Thomas R. Sheriff, P. J. Pierce and James A. Stranahan. The association continued in existence with varying fortunes until July, 1883, when a dissolution was agreed upon, and the effects of the enterprise were closed out. The officers at time of dissolution were S. F. Thompson, president; R. R. Wright, secretary and treasurer, and A. P. Burwell, James Denniston and Dr. C. M. Stewart, directors.

GAS AND WATER COMPANIES.

Mercer Heat, Light and Power Company was chartered November 19, 1883, for the purpose of supplying the borough with natural gas, or rather to develop a sentiment favorable to the use of the new fuel. The capital stock was fixed at \$2,000, divided into forty shares of the par value of \$50 each. The directors of the company were William Paden, H. H. Lininger, Robert Orr, Herman Frankel and R. A. Stewart. Nothing further was done by the company than to secure a charter.

Mercer Gas Company was chartered December 28, 1883, with a capital stock of \$5,000, divided into 100 shares of the par value of \$50 each. The first directors of this company were William Logan, B. Magoffin, P. J. Pierce, A. J. McKean, George Pearson, R. R. Wright and Levi Morrison. Although a charter was secured nothing further was accomplished.

Mercer Gas Light and Fuel Company.—The result of previous agitations relative to the introduction of natural gas into Mercer was the organization of this company, which was chartered October 6, 1886, with a capital stock of \$12,500, divided into 250 shares of the par value of \$50 each. The original shareholders were John I. Gordon, S. H. Miller, John Robinson, B. Magoffin, C. W. Mackey, John M. Dickey, William Miller, Jr., Montrose M. Magoffin, Peter J. Pierce, H. H. Zeigler, G. W. Wright, J. F. Hindman, A. Newell, G. K. Smith, W. R. Montgomery, A. H. McElrath, C. S. Burwell, J. W. Nickum, C. E. McWatty, R. S. Madge, Herman Frankel, R. R. Wright, A. J. McKean, R. A. Stewart, Henry Robinson, S. F. Thompson, J. M. Douds, Mrs. M. Magoffin, Grace A. Jackson and Jennie M. Jackson. The first board of directors comprised John I. Gordon, president; S. H. Miller, S. F. Thompson, A. J. McKean, Herman Frankel and B. Magoffin. The gas, with which the town is thoroughly supplied through a net-work of pipes, was originally obtained from the Columbia Gas Company, but that organization being merged into the Standard Company, the latter furnishes the Mercer supply. The fuel is used quite extensively in the borough, one or more stoves being supplied with it in nearly every house.

The Mercer Water Company was incorporated September 7, 1886, with a capital stock of \$24,000, divided into 240 shares of the par value of \$100 each. The first directors consisted of S. H. Miller, president; John I. Gordon, C. W. Whistler, R. R. Wright, A. J. McKean and B. Magoffin. The water with

which this company supplies the town is obtained from the Neshannock Creek, whence it is forced by a steam pump into a large reservoir tank, holding, when full, 1,500 barrels, situated on the brow of the hill on which the city is built, from which, by a system of pipes and mains, the supply is distributed to patrons. There are 222 consumers in the borough, necessitating 14,500 feet of main piping. The present officers of the company are S. H. Miller, president; John Robinson, secretary and treasurer.

Cemeteries.—Mercer has two burial places. One of these is the burial ground north and west of the First Presbyterian Church. It was established at a very early period, and served to be the last resting-place of many of the old and prominent citizens of Mercer and the vicinity. Of late years it has been much neglected, weeds and briars growing luxuriantly, and, in many cases, rendering it almost impossible to reach the monuments and tablets erected over graves.

The other is the Citizens' Cemetery, which was established by act of the General Assembly, approved April 14, 1852. It embraces about four acres in the south part of the borough, and was incorporated by Lewis Weaver, Henry Forker, R. L. Maxwell, William Maxwell, R. T. Clark, J. R. Hunter, Joseph Gordon, Samuel Griffith, R. Hanna, J. Sykes, W. McMillan, J. McBirney, John Sloss, B. Lindsay, W. S. Rankin, B. H. Henderson, John S. Pearson, William M. Gibson, E. F. Pearson, William Stewart, J. Pew, George Kline, W. Gregory, Joseph Sheriff, T. Graham, R. Shipler, J. Phipps, J. Pearson, J. Hosack, A. Stewart, Joseph Shipler, Joseph Forker, E. W. Carter, W. M. Stephenson, J. L. McQuillan, Thomas J. Mowry, Joseph Thompson, John Moore, A. E. Eberhart, T. J. Hirst, J. Baskin, John Forker, George Bell, Adam Forker and J. D. McGill. By charter the affairs of the organization are to be directed by a president and six managers, to whom is entrusted the management of the institution. The grounds are neatly laid out, and shaded, and contain some neat and handsome monuments.

Population.—The growth of Mercer has never been rapid, its lack of railroad and shipping facilities, until quite a recent date, confining its population to a slow but steady natural increase. In 1850 it contained 1,004 inhabitants; 1860, 1,249; 1870, 1,235, and 1880, 2,344. It has now an estimated population of about 3,000.

CHAPTER XIX.

BOROUGH OF SHARON—LOCATION—PIONEERS—FIRST MILL—THE TOWN LAID OUT—EARLY BUSINESS INTERESTS—FIRST PHYSICIANS—FIRST JUSTICE OF THE PEACE—MANUFACTURES—ADDITIONS MADE TO THE TOWN—INCORPORATION AND BOROUGH OFFICERS—SCHOOLS—THEIR PROGRESS AND GOVERNMENT—OLD BAPTIST ACADEMY—HALL INSTITUTE—CHURCHES—SECRET AND OTHER SOCIETIES—FIRE DEPARTMENT AND FIRES—BANKING INSTITUTIONS—GAS AND WATER COMPANIES—CEMETERIES—GROWTH AND POPULATION.

ON the boundary line between the second and third States of the Union, in point of size, safely nestled between gently sloping hills, along whose bases flows the historic Shenango, lies the metropolis of Mercer County—Sharon. Its early settlers came during the second administration of President Washington, and began to open up homes for themselves and their families. One of the first of these was Benjamin Bentley, who came

from Washington County, Penn., in April, 1795, and took up a tract of 400 acres, embracing what is known as the Quinby farm, on the east side of the Shenango River, in the southern part of Sharon. According to James Bentley, a son still living one and a half miles west of Sharon, in his ninety-first year, Mr. Bentley brought his family from Washington County in May, 1796, in a canoe, down the Ohio and up Big Beaver and Shenango Rivers, to the place where, on his "tomahawk claim," he had erected his rude cabin the previous year, to hold possession. His family, at the time, consisted of his wife and these children: Robert, Adamson, George, Benjamin, Elizabeth and Hannah. After reaching his new home, were born James, Martin, Sheshbazar, Mary and Aholiab. James and Aholiab are still living. James was the first white child born in this portion of the Shenango Valley, that important event in his history having occurred on the 23d of May, 1798.

Benjamin Bentley built a grist and saw-mill on his place in 1802. It was the first of the kind on the Shenango within the limits of Hickory Township. The Indians, who were then numerous in this region, came to Mr. Bentley to get their meal. On one occasion they traded a dog that was half wolf for three bushels of meal. After the meal was consumed they returned to get their dog. Bentley was inclined to grant their request, lest they would destroy the mill. The Bentley boys, however, would not permit the dog to go. When the Indians were asked why they wanted the animal, they said, with true Indian duplicity, "To trade for more meal." In 1808 Mr. Bentley sold his farm to Samuel Quinby, and removed across the line into Ohio, locating in Brookfield Township, about half a mile north of where his son, James, now lives. He continued to live there until the time of his death, in September, 1818, in his sixty-third year. His wife, Mary (Baldwin) Bentley, died many years afterward, aged eighty-six years. Both are buried in Oakwood Cemetery.

In the spring of 1796 William Budd came from Washington County, Penn., and took up a tract west of the Shenango, opposite that of Bentley. He erected a log cabin, and for quite a year or two indulged in keeping "bachelor's hall." The year following (1798) he joined his interests in ties of wedlock with Drusilla Hulse, of Washington County, Penn., whom he brought to share with him the hardships and privations of pioneer life on the Shenango. From this union sprang five sons and two daughters: Joseph, William, Edward Schofield, Henry Hoagland, Daniel Upson, Elizabeth and Sichy. These children lived to be prominent residents of the community, where many of their descendants are still to be found.

William Budd laid out and platted Sharon in the year 1815, on the west side of the river. During his life-time he erected four different dwellings on his land. He died May 23, 1849, aged seventy six years. His first wife died June 10, 1815, and he was again married in 1821, and survived his second wife.

His parents, William and Sichy Budd, brothers Daniel and John, and sisters Patience, Nancy, Sallie, Elizabeth and Mary, came from Washington County, Penn., soon after, and located on the land entered by William. The parents died on the homestead at an early day, and Daniel was the only one of their children, except William, who remained in Sharon. Daniel married Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel Quinby. He laid out a portion of the town east of the river, and died October 7, 1841. His widow survived him till February 22, 1880, and his two living children, Mrs. Sarah Malin and Lafayette, reside in Sharon.

Charles and Frances Reno came from Allegheny County, and located on a farm on the east side of the Shenango, in the year 1798. The greater por-

tion of East Sharon is built on this farm. They had twelve children, seven sons and five daughters, all of whom lived to have families of their own. Three of the daughters, Mrs. Julia A. Trotter, Mrs. Jane Byers and Mrs. Amanda Christy, and two sons, C. L. P. Reno and W. N. Reno, are still living. Charles Reno died November 4, 1840, and Frances, his wife, May 16, 1820. A grandson of Charles Reno, that is, a son of Lewis T. Reno, became prominent in military affairs. Reference is had to Maj.-Gen. Jesse Lee Reno, who was born near Wheeling, W. Va., in 1825; was appointed a cadet from Franklin, Penn., to West Point in 1842, graduated with honor in 1846; joined Scott's army in Mexico, where he did valiant service; was made brigadier-general of volunteers in 1861, and did efficient service with Burnside in North Carolina, and McClellan in the Peninsula campaign in 1862; served with Pope in the second battle of Bull Run, and was finally killed in the battle of South Mountain, September 14, 1862.

In 1802-03 Isaac Patterson, a native of Adams County, Penn., secured quite a body of land lying north of State Street and west of the Shenango. It was part of an extensive tract taken up by Samuel Stokely. In 1814 or 1815 Patterson removed across the line into Ohio. Elias Jones bought 100 acres from Patterson at this time, lying along State Street from the Shenango to the State line, and extending north to the lands of Daniel Hull, who owned 200 acres. Jones farmed this land, first clearing off the timber with which it was covered. He erected a distillery near the site of the present Catholic Church soon after he came to the locality. After it decayed he tore it down. Jones had the first distillery, the first dry goods and grocery store, and kept the first hotel or inn in the place. He was also the first postmaster. The log building used for tavern, store and post-office stood near the site of Dr. Salem Heilman's dwelling, corner of Main and State Streets. His daughter, Mrs. Jane Dillinger, an octogenarian, is still living in Sharon.

Samuel Quinby, a farmer and miller, became the successor in 1808 of Benjamin Bentley, owning all the land now occupied by the Stewart Iron Works, upon which the grist and saw-mill stood. He sold the property to Conrad G. Carver, who ran the mill for many years. He reared ten children: Sarah (Reeves), Rebecca (Reno), Nancy (De Forest), Elizabeth (Budd), Julia (Porter), Terressa (Carver), Ephraim, Charles, Parks and Samuel. Mr. Quinby served in the Revolution, and was buried with military honors September 10, 1842, the anniversary of Perry's victory.

Col. Henry Hoagland with his wife, Catherine, and five children, John, Samuel, Richard, Mary and Matilda, settled on the west side of the Shenango, about a mile above the town, in 1798. He came from Washington County. He was an active member of the Baptist Church, and was instrumental in establishing that denomination in Sharon. He participated in the War of 1812, assisting at Erie in lifting the brig "Niagara" over the bar in 1813. His descendants became prominent citizens in the development of the county, and many of them reside in the vicinity of Sharon.

Daniel, Bashara and John Hull were among the early settlers near Sharon. Daniel's land lay west of the Shenango, and north of what is now State Street. His brothers located close to him, and all came as early as 1798 or 1799. Daniel and John died on their respective homesteads, while Bashara removed to Iowa.

Capt. John Elliott came shortly before the Hulls, and settled in the same neighborhood. His daughter, Patience, married John Hull. Capt. Elliott was a veteran of the Revolution.

At a later date than the foregoing came Abraham De Forest, a captain in

the Revolutionary War. He lived south of Sharon, and subsequently removed to Ohio. Emanuel Hoover lived near De Forest. South of De Forest lived Benjamin Haywood, Sr., on the farm now owned by John J. Spearman. He committed suicide. George McCleery, father of Joseph McCleery, still a resident of Sharon, owned 400 acres north of State Street, on the hill. His tract lay east of the residence of Thomas J. Porter. Opposite the McCleery farm lay the farm of Samuel Stambaugh, some 350 acres.

In April, 1825, Thomas J. Porter removed from Mercer to Sharon, where he became prominent in the development of the place. He is still a resident of Sharon, and is in his eighty-eighth year. He erected the third tavern in the place, the second having been kept by Daniel Budd in his farm house on the east side of the Shenango. Porter's building was a two-story frame, about 20x60, and stood on the site of the present Carver House. It was built in 1831. It contained a store-room and a post-office, both under the management of Mr. Porter. He sold it to Henry Barnhart, who continued to run the store and tavern for a time. The building was finally burned down and replaced by the Carver House.

As already stated, Elias Jones kept the first grocery and dry goods store, the first hotel, and was the first distiller and postmaster. Soon afterward Dr. Ephraim Quinby and Lewis Reno conducted a store in a log house which stood on the triangle now occupied by the residence of B. H. Henderson and the railroads, south of State Street.

The first physicians who practiced in Sharon were Drs. Elijah Flower and John Mitcheltree. Flower lived in Brookfield, and Mitcheltree on a farm about three miles south of town. The latter was the brother-in-law of Dr. J. M. Irvine, who subsequently became one of the prominent business men of Sharon, and whose sketch will be found in the Medical Chapter.

The first resident physician is admitted to have been Dr. Robert McCormick. He came from Carlisle, Cumberland County, about 1839. He was well read and skillful, and a Christian gentleman. "Some physicians," he used to say, "pride themselves on raising their patients from the borders of the grave, but my effort is to keep my patients from getting down there." He removed to Illinois, where he died some years ago. Afterward came Drs. Martin, Reynolds, Christy and Wolf. They all preceded Dr. Irvine, who appeared in the forties. Dr. W. N. Reno practiced from 1841 to 1850. He is now engaged in the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church, being a member of the Erie Conference.

The first justice of the peace was William Budd, Jr., whose history has been detailed. He was still holding the position in 1825, when Mr. Porter located in the place and filled the office about thirty years.

MANUFACTURES.

Sharon has been noted as a manufacturing point. Its importance has been the outgrowth of the enterprise exhibited in that direction. As an account of the iron and steel industries will be found in the chapter devoted to the Iron, Steel and Coal Industries of the county, the reader is referred to that chapter for information on these important interests.

The mill previously mentioned in this chapter as being purchased from Benjamin Bentley by Samuel Quinby was operated by the latter for many years, and subsequently by his son-in-law, Conrad G. Carver, until its water power was destroyed by the construction of the canal.

The next grist-mill was built in 1822 by Giles Clark, on the west bank of the river, opposite the site of the Sharon Iron Works. A few years afterward

he put in fulling and carding machinery. These mills were operated by Giles and Lemuel Clark, and subsequently by Conrad G. Carver, a well-remembered citizen of Sharon, and were finally abandoned.

In 1840-41 Giles Clark erected the old Sharon flouring mill, on the canal near the site of Kline's planing mills, obtaining his power from the canal. Samuel and John P. Wright succeeded him, and J. C. Thompson obtained an interest upon the death of John P. Wright, in October, 1860. It was at a later date purchased and operated by Benjamin & Sons, who sold it to George W. Johnson, of New Castle. Upon the abandonment of the canal steam power was introduced, and the mill was kept in active operation until its destruction by fire, Mr. Johnson being then proprietor.

The large ruins of the old furniture factory near the Kimberly mills remain as an evidence that the manufacture of furniture was once carried on in Sharon on quite an extensive scale. This business had its inception in February, 1845, when the firm of Willson, Logan & Partridge commenced the manufacture of all kinds of furniture. Several changes in the firm occurred through the passing years, though James M. Willson has always remained in the business. The firm of Willson & Robinson erected and operated the factory spoken of many years. Several years ago the local manufacture of furniture became unprofitable, and the factory was then closed and the business abandoned.

The Empire planing mills of Wallis & Carley is the largest institution of the kind in Mercer County. This firm is the lineal successor of Faas, Kanengeiser & Co., contractors and builders, established many years ago, of which they were members, and which the present firm succeeded early in 1876. They purchased the old Carver & Trout planing mills in March, 1876, which were burned the following October. Wallis & Carley, with characteristic enterprise, at once rebuilt them, and have ever since continued to successfully carry on the leading planing mills and lumber yard in this portion of the valley. The firm are very extensive contractors and builders, and give steady employment to a large force of men. The members of the firm are William L. Wallis and John Carley, whose names are the synonym of business push and enterprise.

The Sharon planing mill is also one of the manufacturing institutions of Sharon. It was established by Harry Kline, its present proprietor, and is doing quite a fair business. Mr. Kline carries on a lumber yard in connection with his mill.

Sharon can also boast of two first-class flouring mills, the older of the two being owned and operated by Samuel F. Stambaugh. It is a frame structure, and equipped with the most improved machinery of the gradual reduction process. Mr. Stambaugh ranks among the oldest and best known citizens of Sharon.

The City Roller Mill was built by its present proprietor, Thomas Moses, and is a large brick building of solid and substantial appearance. It, too, is furnished with a first-class roller process. Both these mills turn out a fine grade of flour, and are doing a good business.

Many other smaller manufacturers in different lines might be mentioned, but those given embrace the principal ones outside of the iron and steel industries.

ADDITIONS.

The town has had a rapid growth by the accession of territory in various directions. The records show as follows: Benjamin Reno's, June 12, 1854; Strawbridge's, August 15, 1868; Reuben Williamson's, July 24, 1869; Hull's

first addition, May 16, 1870; C. G. Carver's, October 18, 1873; Dr. J. M. Irvine's, October 20, 1873. Several other additions have also been made.

INCORPORATION AND BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Sharon was regularly incorporated as a borough October 6, 1841. The first election was held the fourth Monday in November, 1841, resulting in the choice of M. C. Trout as burgess, and A. W. Porter, John Phillips, John Patterson, W. C. Malin and C. G. Carver as councilmen. At a meeting of the council, held March 19, 1842, the following officers were appointed: Street commissioner, Joseph Budd; assessor, J. M. Irvine; clerk, L. W. Mears; treasurer, Benjamin Reno.

The records of the borough are incomplete. So far as they could be reached, the borough officers are given:

1842—Burgess, John Patterson; council, William Budd, Isaac Patterson, Adam M. White, Robert McFarland, William McMillen; constable, J. F. Satterfield; assessor, John Patterson; school directors, M. L. Murdock, C. G. Carver.

1844—Burgess, Frederick Heiliger; council, Henry Hubler, Charles E. Moore, C. B. Keefer, William Mounts, Benjamin Stewart; constable, Solomon Dillinger.

The voters at the election held in the borough on April 2, 1844, were: Joseph Budd, M. L. Mordock, Isaac H. Davis, Benjamin Keefer, Solomon Dillinger, Jacob Cozad D. C. Terrill, Henry Wadsworth, John Mounts, Benjamin Stewart, William McMillen, Jones Blackstone, John Phillips, Thomas Bowden, Andrew Reeves, Norton Wheeler, William M. Reno, John H. McCleery, Isaac Patterson, David W. Totman, Thomas Barrett, Charles Moore, William Budd, Edward St. Lawrence, Robert McFarland, Erastus Rice, P. L. Williams, David Clark, Daniel Sager, Henry Boyd, L. W. Mears, Elias Zigler, James Kennedy, Daniel W. Totman, E. C. Sweetland, Frederick Heiliger.

1845—Burgess, M. L. Mordock; council, T. J. Porter, Joseph Budd, Edward Graham, John Phillips, John Mounts.

1846—Burgess, Edward Graham; council, David Clark, Philip Rees, Norton Wheeler, A. M. Reeves, L. W. Mears.

1847—Burgess, Isaac Patterson; council, David T. Porter, Benjamin Reno, Robert McFarland, B. F. Flower, Charles Curtis.

1848—Burgess, Charles Curtis; council, John Creen, E. C. Sweetland, William Logan, Milton Hull, Daniel Upson Budd.

1861—Burgess, Robert McFarland; council, John Creen, James Thompson, Archibald Titus, Morris Alexander, J. M. Irvine.

1862—Burgess, Abner Applegate; council, Alfred N. Curtis, John M. Ward, William Morganthal, C. C. Conover, C. Bowden.

1863—Burgess, Abner Applegate; council, Robert McFarland, T. J. Porter, William Henlan, John Phillips, C. N. Prindle.

1864—Burgess, Abner Applegate; council, C. M. Rice, Thomas Taylor, John Phillips, H. J. Evans, Edward McGilvray.

1865—Burgess, P. W. Keller; council, William Morganthal, John M. Mordock, Samuel Watson, Henry Crosthwaite, J. R. McCleery.

1866—Burgess, Thomas Bowden; council, Joseph King, George Tribby, N. L. Williams, C. Bowden, James Westerman.

1867—Burgess, William Henlan; council, P. L. Williams, John Phillips, John Ashton, Samuel F. Stambaugh, J. R. McCleery.

1868—Burgess, William Henlan; council, John Gumfory, William Morganthal, Jacob Messersmith, P. L. Williams, E. A. Wheeler.

1869—Burgess, J. A. Irvine; council, John Fisher, H. B. Chandler, J. J. Wilson, J. W. Hyde, James Westerman.

1870—Burgess, J. J. Wilson; council, D. C. Strawbridge, Richard E. Bell, J. W. Hyde, William Wilkes, Simon Perkins.

1871—Burgess, J. J. Wilson; council, W. O. Leslie, T. J. Gillespie, Terrence Sweeney, Jacob Grim, J. R. Potter.

1872—Burgess, A. G. Whitcraft; council, George Westerman, F. M. Hull, J. C. Marshall, Joseph Higgs, John Stewart, Fred Hoelzle.

1873—Burgess, W. C. Bell; council, Robert F. Wolfkill, Robert S. May, H. B. Linn, Jacob Faas, S. Runser, George W. Thompson.

1874—Burgess, I. K. Whitcraft; council, S. Runser, R. F. Wolfkill, Robert S. May, H. B. Linn, Jacob Faas, W. C. McClain.

1875—Burgess, J. K. Whitcraft; council, J. L. Weaver, H. B. Linn, Joseph Barber, C. Bowden, S. Runser, and Robert F. Wolfkill, secretary.

1876—Burgess, E. G. Mixsell; council, John Ambler, Joseph Higgs, F. M. Hull, P. McManus, James Burnett, and Robert F. Wolfkill, secretary.

1877—Burgess, T. J. Gillespie; council, Joseph Forker, C. McCleery, J. W. Higgs, John Wilson, S. C. Yoder, John Ambler, and C. W. Ray, secretary.

1878—Burgess, T. J. Gillespie; council, Joseph Forker, S. C. Yoder, T. B. Taylor, W. M. McCormick, Edward Wilson, Henry Smith, and C. W. Ray, secretary.

1879—Burgess, Robert McFarland; council, John Ashton, H. J. Evans, John P. Walsh, Edward Wilson, Samuel F. Stambaugh, A. E. Graham, and secretary, A. E. Graham, who resigned December 18, and S. C. Simonton, Jr., was chosen his successor.

1880—Burgess, John Ashton; council, Thomas B. Beil, C. E. Bundel, Jacob Dresch, B. Love, Jacob Messersmith, John H. Fisher, and S. C. Simonton, Jr., secretary.

1881—Burgess, Robert McFarland; council, John P. Walsh, Samuel Lester, John Deveraux, John Phillips, A. S. Service, Frank Davis, and S. C. Simonton, secretary.

1882—Burgess, Joseph H. Chandler; council, W. O. Leslie, Fred. Hoelzle, John Phillips, Richard James, John I. Davis, Joseph Tyler, and Thomas B. Beil, secretary.

1883—Burgess, J. H. Chandler; council, John I. Davis, James Tyler, John Phillips, John Ashton, Edward Wilson, P. L. Williams, and Thomas B. Beil, secretary.

1884—Burgess, J. H. Chandler; council, John Ashton, W. H. Mallory, W. L. Wallis, William C. McClain, C. L. Robinson, John I. Davis, and Thomas B. Beil, secretary.

1885—Burgess, W. M. McCormick; council, William C. McClain, W. G. Morgan, John H. Fisher, W. H. Mallory, John Ashton, W. L. Wallis, and Thomas B. Beil, secretary.

1886—Burgess, W. M. McCormick; council, John Ashton, W. L. Wallis, John H. Fisher, W. G. Morgan, J. W. Higgs (resigned), J. L. Ray (appointed), A. Alderman, and Thomas B. Beil, secretary.

1887—Burgess, Harry Orchard; council, W. G. Morgan, A. Alderman, Harry Taylor, Uriah Spencer, J. H. Fisher, J. L. Ray, and Thomas B. Beil, secretary.

1888—Burgess, Harry Orchard; council, Uriah Spencer, A. Alderman, Harry Taylor, J. H. Fisher, J. L. Ray, Samuel Davis, and Thomas B. Beil, secretary.

SCHOOLS.

Mr. James Bentley maintains that a log school-house was built about 1800, some three-fourths of a mile east of Sharon. In it taught Thomas Rigdon. In 1803 Daniel Hull, Henry Hoagland and others built a log house on the Hoagland place. David Hayes, a Revolutionary soldier, was the first teacher. The first school edifice in town was built of logs, and stood near the present Baptist Academy building, known as Hall Institute. Mr. Bentley claims to have attended school in it in 1803. Some years afterward a round log structure, about 18x25, one story high, was erected on the site of the present Exchange Hotel. It was rustic in its make-up, the fire-place occupying one end of the building. The chimney was made of sticks and mud. It had a puncheon floor; desks about the wall, facing outward, and small glass-light windows. Amos Ulp, living near Sharon, and born there August 24, 1813, remembers to have attended school in this rustic building in 1820. James Schofield, from near Warren, was one of the first teachers, and a good one, too. Joseph Budd, son of William Budd, was one of the early teachers. A law which obtained on Christmas holidays at that early date was: "If the teacher reaches the school building before his pupils do, he holds possession without being compelled to treat them. Otherwise not." The third building was a frame, which stood in the rear of the present Methodist Episcopal Church. It was built prior to 1840, and stood until a few years ago. About 1850 two frame buildings were erected, one on Ohio Street, near the South Ward house of to-day, the other corner of Silver and Erie Streets, north of the old Christian brick church. These three frame houses, one story each, had a teacher for each one.

About 1859 a brick two-story union house was built near the E. & P. depot. It accommodated the town. When the E. & P. Railroad was built, in 1862-63, it was bought for a round-house. In 1864-65 the Central building, with eleven rooms, was erected. The Legislature authorized the issuing of bonds for \$8,000 to erect the structure. The house cost more than twice that amount, everything being then at war prices. It was dedicated November 7, 1865, Prof. J. A. Cooper, of the Edinboro Normal School, delivering the address on "Mistakes in Education." The South Ward house was erected in 1876-77, to accommodate the people in that part of the town. The East Ward structure was built about two years later, and the West Ward structure about 1885.

The union school system under a principal began after the Central building was completed. The first principal was S. P. Dame, a son-in-law of Dr. J. M. Irvine. He is a graduate of Bowdoin College, Maine, and subsequently took a course of study at Edinboro Normal School. He is at present engaged in business in Pittsburgh. The first term opened in the new building November 20, 1865. The attendance the first day was 353 pupils; the second, 370. His associates the first year were Misses S. Plant, A. L. DePue, M. G. McGowan (still in the schools), M. W. Daggett, C. A. Hamilton, L. Spearman, S. E. Whiting and E. Carr.

The principals of the schools have been as follows: S. P. Dame, four years; F. S. Abbott, one year; C. W. Townsend, four years; G. W. Kratz, four years; J. W. Canon, three years; J. W. Canon, superintendent, six years. On the 29th of July, 1882, State Superintendent E. E. Higbee authorized a commission to be given J. W. Canon as borough superintendent. It releases him from examination and supervision by the county superintendent.

The present enrollment in the public schools of Sharon embraces 1,200 names, with an average attendance of 1,100. If we add to this the 300

pupils attending St. Michael's parochial schools, we find that 1,400 children are being educated in the schools of Sharon.

Commencing with 1875 the officers of the school board have been as follows:

1875—President, Joseph McCleery; secretary, D. R. Shiras; treasurer, John M. Mordock.

1876—President, Joseph McCleery; secretary, D. R. Shiras; treasurer, John M. Mordock.

1877—Charles Grim; secretary, L. Buchholz; treasurer, John M. Mordock.

1878—President, Charles Grim; secretary, L. Buchholz; treasurer, James E. McCarter.

1879—President, Dr. H. M. Bishop; secretary, L. Buchholz; treasurer, Alex. McDowell.

1880—President, Dr. H. M. Bishop; secretary, S. C. Yoder; treasurer, Alex. McDowell.

1881—President, Dr. H. M. Bishop; secretary, L. Buchholz; treasurer, Alex. McDowell.

1882-1883—President, Dr. H. M. Bishop; secretary, L. Buchholz; treasurer, Alex. McDowell.

1884—President, Dr. H. M. Bishop; secretary, Dr. J. H. Reed; treasurer, C. W. Ray.

1885—President, Dr. H. M. Bishop; secretary, D. R. Shiras; treasurer, C. W. Ray.

1886-1888—President, Thomas Tanner; secretary, D. R. Shiras; treasurer, C. W. Ray.

Old Baptist Academy.—At an early day in the forties an academy was established in Sharon. It continued a number of years, but was never very prosperous. It stood near the site of the present Hall Institute. Rev. T. W. Greer, William Storrs and C. G. Carver were leading spirits in its establishment. The building was sold at sheriff's sale in 1854, Mr. Carver buying the structure and using the brick in erecting his own residence.

Hall Institute.—In 1887 Rev. H. C. Hall, pastor of the Baptist Church, began agitating the establishing of an institute in Sharon. The project was kept before the people until a corporation was formed in the spring of 1888, and steps were undertaken to convert the old Baptist Church edifice into a school building. This idea was abandoned, and in the spring of 1888 a contract was let to John Cook for the erection of a new frame structure. The contractor purchased the old building, and utilized a part of its material in the construction of the new one. It is located close to the Baptist Church, upon a commanding eminence, overlooking the town, and embraces all the modern conveniences. The entire cost of the building was about \$8,000.

Hall Institute was incorporated as a Christian (but not sectarian) school of higher grade, May 21, 1888. The management of the school is committed to a board of twenty-five trustees, chosen by the contributors toward the erection of the institute, at an annual meeting held each year in June. The charter confers upon the institution power to institute courses of study, elect a faculty of instruction, and empowers them to confer degrees and honors upon such students as faithfully pursue the prescribed courses of study and pass satisfactory examinations therein. It is proposed to form a school, second to none of its grade, where the young people of Sharon and the surrounding country shall be given opportunities for securing that broad and careful culture which is requisite to the highest success and greatest usefulness in life. The people

most interested have thus far shown a commendable spirit in the liberal assistance rendered and encouragement given. It only requires a continuance of the same in order that the highest ideals of its projectors may be fully realized.

The institute opened its first term September 18, 1888, with the following faculty in charge: Rev. H. C. Hall, A. M., president, and professor of psychology and ethics; Rev. Henry Madtes, A. M., principal, and professor of languages and sciences; J. B. Scott, principal of normal department, embracing higher mathematics and English branches; F. T. Aeschman, Ph. B., professor of chemistry and physics; Alice Luse, instructor in history and composition; Cora McDaniel, principal of musical department; E. Griswold, M. D., lecturer on physiology and microscopy; Mrs. A. M. Hope, principal of art department; J. B. Scott, principal of business department; Rev. Henry Madtes, secretary of faculty and librarian; Mrs. M. E. Hilton, matron.

CHURCHES.

The Baptist Church of Sharon is one of the pioneer churches of the Shemango Valley. Its origin may be traced to the efforts of Rev. David Philips, of Peter's Creek, who came to this community in 1802, and finding in the sparsely settled country a few Baptists, concluded to preach to them, and finally organized a church. On the 29th of April, 1804, the organization formally occurred, Rev. Philips being aided in his work by S. David and B. Smith, Jr. Nineteen members were enrolled, embracing thirteen who had been identified with the church elsewhere, and six who had recently been baptized. The following are their names: John and James Morford and their wives, Henry and Catherine Hoagland, Isaiah and Sarah Jones, Charles and Fanny Reno, Thomas and Charles Rigdon, Christopher North, John Gravat, Adamson Bentley, Mary Bentley, Drusilla Budd, Elizabeth and Susannah Bentley. Of these John Morford and Henry Hoagland were chosen deacons. The 29th of April was an important day to this congregation, and to the surrounding country for many miles. It was made memorable by the fact that on every anniversary occasion special services were held, commencing on Friday and continuing until the following Monday. These convocations were modern Pentecosts, that attracted saint and sinner from far and near. They were religiously what a full grown agricultural fair is to the people of the county to-day, a general turnout of the people of all ages, sexes and conditions.

A pastor was at length needed. Negotiations were made to secure the services of Rev. Thomas Jones, a resident of New Jersey, from which some of the members came. Money having been raised to defray his traveling expenses hither, an ox team was started after him, Adamson Bentley being given the post of honor of commanding the expedition. The journey, a distance of some 400 miles, was at length made, and the preacher and his family were successfully landed at their rustic western home, which was a log cabin on the farm now owned by Robert Luse. This occurred in 1805.

For a time services were held in houses, barns and groves. At length, in 1807, the necessity of a regular place of worship was felt. William Budd donated a lot large enough for the church and grave-yard. A log meeting-house, 20x30, was erected upon it, the site being nearly the same as that occupied by the old frame meeting-house recently removed. Its equipment was simple, as were the habits and customs of the people of those days. It served well, however, the wants of those early Christians. It was the first and only house of worship in what was subsequently called Sharon. The same year (1807) a branch of the Sharon Church was organized in West Salem Township,

Rev. Jones preaching for it likewise. The relationship between these two congregations continued uninterrupted until 1826. In 1811 Mr. Jones resigned his pastorate and went to Wooster, Ohio, where he died.

The second pastor was Rev. Joshua Woodworth, who remained through the trying period of the second war with Great Britain, his labors ceasing in 1816. Following his work is a series of uncertain pastorates, the dates being lost. The workmen were Samuel McMillen, Sidney Rigdon and G. W. McCleery. Sidney Rigdon subsequently became an apostle of Mormonism, and, in 1846-47, after the death of Joe Smith and the ensuing advancement of Brigham Young to the presidency of the Mormon Church, enlisted the co-operation of a number of men and women in an effort to establish a Mormon colony near Greencastle, Franklin Co., Penn. After the expenditure of many thousands of dollars and some two years of time, the enterprise proved abortive. Mr. McCleery, the father of Joseph McCleery, at present a resident of Sharon, joined the members who seceded in 1828, and became known subsequently as a Disciple. The records show the membership of the church to be as follows: In 1820, 52; in 1823, 69, and in 1825, 75. In 1825 Rev. Henry Frasure was called to the pastorate, and remained until 1829. During his term a new trial came upon the Baptists. Many of its members became converts to the doctrines of Campbell. This ferment culminated in the going out of a sufficient number to organize a congregation in the latter part of June, 1828, the particulars of which are found in the sketch of the Christian Church of Sharon. The church property, however, was kept by the Baptists, they having retained a majority of the voting members. After Mr. Frasure's efforts Revs. Woodworth, of Ohio, and Stoughton, of Muddy Creek, paid the congregation visits. In 1834 Rev. Jacob Morris was employed as pastor, and continued in that capacity until 1837. He was followed, in the latter year, by Rev. David Thomas, who continued one year. In June, 1840, Dr. John Winter began his pastoral work. The church entered upon a new era. Dividing his time between Sharon and Warren, Ohio, he infused new life into the struggling membership. Forty-five were baptized, and former members were reclaimed, and the first Sunday-school was established. On the 31st of March, 1843, the congregation was regularly incorporated as "The Regular Baptist Church of the Borough of Sharon." Its first board of trustees included Edward S. Budd, Elam Bentley, John Hazen, Conrad G. Carver and Thomas Clark.

The old log meeting-house being too small, it was decided to erect a frame one. The result was the old structure, till recently standing on the hill, 40x50. While it was in process of erection the congregation worshiped in the house of the Protestant Methodists. This privilege was cut short, however, by the fact that the practice of the Baptists on the subject of baptism and close communion gave offense to the owners of the church, who closed their doors upon them. In 1844 Dr. Winter resigned, and devoted his whole time to Warren. Rev. W. B. Barris was pastor from 1844 to 1847. He was succeeded by Rev. Thomas W. Greer in October, 1847, who continued until June, 1851, when he resigned. During his pastorate a Ladies Missionary Society, the first of its kind, was organized. During the same time an academy was established, and a two-story brick building was erected. Its history is given under the head of Schools. In 1849 William Budd, who had given the site of the church, and liberal contributions for the church and the bell, was called away. His memory has always been revered by the congregation. Changes now were quite frequent. Rev. William Storrs was pastor, under trying difficulties, during 1851-52. A vacancy occurred until May, 1853, when

Rev. S. H. Ruple became pastor, and continued until 1855. During his stay the church divided, one portion conducting a Sunday-school in a rented room, and church services in their own houses, while the congregation proper worshipped in the church. In 1856 Rev. A. G. Kirk, the next pastor, drew up an agreement and secured a partial reconciliation between the two factions, thirty-six returning to their allegiance. Rev. M. C. Hendron preached from September, 1856, to September, 1857. Rev. J. Moses was a supply until February, 1859, when Rev. John Parker began his labors, which continued until 1863. During this period the membership increased from eighty-four to 122. The intense feeling resulting from the War of the Rebellion divided the congregation. Rev. Dinsmore ministered to one faction in the church, and Revs. Winter and Parker to another in a rented church. Reorganization followed with the close of the war, and Dr. Winter again became pastor in March, 1866. He began to collect funds for refitting the church, and secured \$1,066, with which the house renewed its primitive attractiveness, and was dedicated a second time at the June meeting, 1866. He resigned in March, 1867. At the close of his pastorate the membership was eighty-seven. Rev. J. V. Stratton was pastor from April, 1867, to April, 1869. Rev. David Williams was pastor the succeeding year. He was followed by Rev. Jesse Williams, who continued from April, 1870, to the day of his death, in the ensuing August. Rev. J. T. Griffith was here a few months; Rev. C. H. Harvey from April, 1871, to 1873; Rev. A. Wilson for about two years; Rev. J. B. Solomon from October, 1875, to 1879. During his period the dead were removed from the old grave-yard to Oakwood Cemetery. In April, 1880, Rev. E. Wells began his work, and remained two years.

On the 2nd of July, 1882, the present pastor, Rev. H. C. Hall, began his pastoral labors, and was regularly ordained the 3d of August following. At the beginning of his pastorate a site was selected and steps were taken to erect a new church edifice. The building committee was Rev. H. C. Hall, J. Hunter, Malin Ewing and Robert Luse. In April, 1883, J. L. Weaver took the contract for erecting the new brick edifice, at a cost of \$11,600. Completed and furnished the expense amounted to about \$15,000. The structure was dedicated June 28, 1884, Rev. H. I. King, of Cleveland, preaching the morning and Rev. J. W. Gordon, of Buffalo, the evening discourse. The sum of \$2,700 was raised to liquidate the indebtedness on the house. In 1886 a neat parsonage, just west of the church, was erected at a cost of about \$2,000.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—The origin of this congregation is veiled in some obscurity, and can be reached only inferentially. It is known that the whole Shenango Valley was, from 1800 to 1816, embraced in the Shenango Circuit, and that preaching was done in the pioneer settlements by the itinerant preachers of those days. Among these preachers were the following presiding elders of the district: P. B. Davis, Joseph Shane, Asa Shinn, George Askins, Joseph Hall, R. R. Roberts, James Reed, James Watts, Thomas Church, James Charles, Jacob McDowell, Eli Towne, Abel Robinson, William Knox, Jacob Gurwell, John Elliott, J. Summerville and R. C. Hatton. It is not at all improbable that some of these pioneer preachers were in this region at the opening of the century, and proclaimed their doctrine to the people. Isaac Patterson, one of the organizers of the church, came to this region from the eastern part of the State in 1802 or 1803, and was an early convert to Methodism. In an address made in the church on the present site, in 1855, he announced that he was converted on those grounds among the hazel bushes fifty years ago. From this statement it is inferred that Meth-



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

John Ashton

odism had some advocates in the vicinity of Sharon as early as 1805 or 1806. The venerable James Bentley informed the writer that the earliest opening in the dense forest of hazel bushes, which covered the present borough of Sharon, was on the site of the Methodist Church. It was a small Indian bean patch, about 30x40, the cultivating being done by the dusky savages with sharpened sticks. As a mere boy he joined with them in their crude agricultural employment. As early as 1820 meetings were held in a log school-house which stood on the site of the present Exchange Hotel. Afterward they were conducted in Reno's barn. The first class was organized, it is said, in 1810, though individual members had lived here prior to that date, but had membership elsewhere. Among the original members of the congregation were Isaac Patterson and his wife Margaret, Hezekiah Reader, James Reader and his wife Nancy, Matthias Mounts, John Dunlap and his wife Elizabeth, James Patterson, Joseph McDowell and his wife Esther, William Moore, Septimus Dunlap and his wife Esther, William Ulp, Sarah Newcomb and others. At a later date the membership embraced such people as Margaret Patterson, Samuel Clark and his wife Susan (*nee* Patterson), David Clark, William Budd and wife, Jones Blackstone and wife, David Strawbridge and wife, Abram De Forest, William Clark and Mary Clark, who subsequently married Rev. William Bear.

The first church structure was erected on State Street, above the present Baptist house, in 1831. Isaac Patterson and Matthew Mounts were trustees. It was a frame building, and is now used by George Burnett as a livery stable on Dock Street, in the rear of the American House. The next was likewise a frame structure, about 36x50, erected in 1842. It stood on the site of the present building. In 1866 it was repaired and enlarged at a cost of \$3,300, a basement being put under it for Sunday-school purposes. It was burned down on New Year's eve, 1877, during the pastorate of Rev. O. L. Mead. The present comfortable and commodious frame structure was erected in 1878 at a cost of some \$14,000. A parsonage was bought in 1880 for \$2,200, and repaired at an expense of about \$400. In 1887 the building of the Lake Shore Railroad branch in front of the church occurred, resulting in a damage of \$3,000 to the property. This sum was invested by the trustees in several lots, together with the accompanying buildings, near the Central school building. The rents afford quite a handsome dividend on the investment. Some day the church hopes to build upon the newly acquired site.

The names of the early preachers have not been secured. It is claimed that Rev. J. J. Steadman was the first regular preacher. Sharon has belonged to several districts. From 1836 to 1840, and again from 1847 to 1852, it belonged to Meadville; from 1840 to 1843, from 1852 to 1856, and from 1860 to 1862, to Warren; from 1843 to 1847, to Franklin; from 1856 to 1860, and from 1862 to the present time, to New Castle. The following is its list of pastors from the day of certainty in its records, 1836: Revs. William Carroll, H. S. Hitchcock, 1836; C. Brown, 1837; Ahab Keller, John Crum, 1838-39; J. Vanhorn, J. E. Bassett, 1840; B. O. Plimpton, R. J. Sibbey, 1841; Thomas Ingraham, Thomas Stubbs, 1842; Joseph Uncles, 1843; J. R. Lock, H. Winans, 1844; John McLean, J. W. Klock, J. W. Ingraham, 1845; J. McLean, H. Luse, 1846; Bryan S. Hill, William Bear, 1847-48; D. H. Jack, S. Hubbard, 1849; J. H. Vance, D. H. Jack, 1850; Josiah Flower, M. Wood, 1851; D. C. Wright, 1852; William C. Henderson, 1853; C. W. Reeves, 1854; E. A. Johnson, 1855; N. G. Luke, 1856; J. Uncles, 1857; R. M. Bear, 1858; W. D. Archibald, 1859-60; T. P. Warner, 1861; P. P. Pinney, 1862-63; A. Hall, 1864; J. O'Neal, 1865-66; J. S. Albertson, 1867-68; W. H. Mossman,

1869-70; J. R. Lyon, 1871; L. W. Day, 1872-73; D. Latshaw, 1874-75; O. L. Mead, 1876-77; J. W. Blaisdell, 1878-79; D. Latshaw, 1880; W. P. Bignell, 1881-83; J. A. Kummer, 1884-86; R. S. Borland, 1887, present incumbent. The membership is 534, and the church is in a flourishing condition.

Disciples or Christian Church.—This organization in Sharon owes its origin to the visit of Adamson Bentley and Walter Scott, in the spring of 1828. These gentlemen were advocates of the doctrines then being promulgated by Alexander Campbell, and came to Sharon by invitation of the Baptists of the village, for whom they held a series of meetings. Thirteen candidates were baptized, but a difficulty arising as to the manner of their reception into the church they, with twenty from the Baptist organization, thirty-three members all told, formed themselves into a new organization on the last Monday of June, 1828.

Of these charter members the following names have been recovered by Joseph McCleery, to whom we are indebted for the collection of most of the facts herein contained. The following is the list: Bashara Hull and wife Rhoda, Obadiah Hull and wife Mary Ann, Anna Hoagland (still living), John McCleery and wife Margaret, George McCleery, George Bentley and wife, Mary Bentley, Sr., Samuel Hull and wife Drusilla, Hugh McCleery and wife Margaret, James McCleery and wife Polly, Robert McCleery and wife Eleanor, Elizabeth Morford, Harriet Morford, Lucretia Hull, Thomas Chew, John Briggs, Temperance Bentley wife of James Bentley, Rebecca Laird, Benjamin Reno and wife, James Morford and wife, Mary Briggs, Catherine Higby, Betsey Truesdale.

Within three years from the date of the organization the following, with others whose names cannot be recalled, were added: Jesse Hoagland and wife Elizabeth, Joseph Hoagland and wife Anna, Richard Hoagland, John McCleery and wife Sarah, Samuel McCleery, John Dunlap, Daniel Upson Budd, Martin Dunham and wife Polly, Hannah Morford, Phoebe Morford, Almira Hull, Lemual Clark and wife, Sarah DeWolf, Rachel Hover, Leah Hover, Mary McCleery, Sr.

The first preaching was done in the barn of Daniel Budd, who prepared the building specially for such use. This building answered the purpose well enough for summer and autumn services. It was answered because the feeling engendered by the organization of a new congregation prevented their using the Baptist house. The second regular place of worship was the cabinet-shop of Jesse Hoagland, which was so occupied for several years. When he sold it preaching was done in private houses and school buildings until 1840. At that time a frame structure, about 30x40, was erected outside of the town limits, near the present furnace of Spearman, Collord & Co. It was occupied until 1852, when, owing to its ineligibility as a place of worship, it was sold to the furnace for a store-house. In 1852 a brick edifice, 40x54, was erected on Rail Road Street at a cost of about \$2,000. It was dedicated in December of that year, Elder Isaac Errett, then of Warren, Ohio, but now editor of the *Christian Standard*, of Cincinnati, delivering the address. In October, 1881, the congregation purchased its present house on the corner of Vine and Pitt Streets for \$3,500. It was erected in 1874 by the Second Presbyterian Church, and dedicated by them February 14, 1875, the entire expense being \$10,500. It was re-dedicated by the Christian Church, Prof. Burke A. Hinsdale, of Cleveland, Ohio, delivering the address.

This congregation has had quite an array of preaching talent. At the organization were present Walter Scott, Adamson Bentley and Thomas Camp-

bell. As an assistant in this preliminary work was George McCleery, father of Joseph McCleery, who is still a resident of Sharon, and an active worker in the congregation which his father assisted in establishing. George McCleery was for many years after the organization of the congregation its cherished pastor and spiritual adviser. Following George McCleery came, in regular succession, John T. Smith, John T. Phillips, Harvey Brockett, Calvin Smith, Thomas Munnell, C. C. Foot and Edwin Wakefield. These men, employed usually about a year each, nurtured the congregation from the time the pastoral labors of George McCleery ceased to the year 1857, when the records begin to be more definite and authentic. Matthias Christy, H. D. Carlton and Dr. Goodrich were then employed a portion of their time for a year or so each. Their labors preserved the flock up to 1862. From this date to 1870 meetings were suspended on account of the agitations of the war, sickness, removals, apathy, etc. From July to October, 1870, John T. Phillips preached every two weeks. In October of that year William Baxter, of New Lisbon, Ohio, reorganized the congregation with seventy-two members. Its sustenance from the close of this meeting until April, 1871, was obtained from supplies received from various quarters. In April, 1871, Orange Higgins was employed, and remained as pastor four years. He was succeeded by Peter Vogel, who continued one year. In September, 1876, T. B. Knowles was secured, and remained as pastor two years. For a year following the congregation again depended upon supplies, John T. Phillips and William Baxter being the chief reliance. In February, 1880, W. F. Parker was employed, and continued to labor one year. In April, 1881, E. A. Bosworth was secured. He staid three years. C. G. Brelas was in charge of the work from February, 1885, to September, 1886. Resort was again had to supplies until the summer of 1887. From that time to February, 1888, L. Osborn, of Youngstown, preached every two weeks. During the month of January, 1888, a protracted meeting was held by H. B. Sherman, of Lock Haven, Penn. A. A. McCorkle has been employed to take pastoral charge of the church, commencing February 1, 1888. There have been many irregular preachers at Sharon, preachers who have aided in protracted meetings and on special occasions. Among these may be mentioned Isaac Errett, William Hayden, A. S. Hayden, John Henry, Jonas Hartzell, B. A. Hinsdale, Dr. W. A. Belding, Wesley Lanphear, J. Harrison Jones and H. B. Sherman. The membership at present is about ninety.

Protestant Methodist Church.—About 1836 or 1837 a number of families of English descent came to Sharon. They were disposed to join a Protestant Methodist rather than a Methodist Episcopal congregation. The result was an organization of a church of that faith about the time just referred to. Among the original members of the congregation were Moses Troutman and wife, Benjamin Troutman and wife, John Urmson and wife, Fred Urmson and wife, and others whose names cannot be recalled. In the ranks of its primitive preachers were Revs. Inskip and Clark. The house of worship, the second one erected in the place, was a frame building of spacious dimensions, and was, for a time, owned jointly by the Protestant Methodists and the Presbyterians. The latter finally sold their interest to Judge David T. Porter. It is still standing, and is owned and used as a dwelling. The congregation was disorganized many years ago.

First Presbyterian Church.—This congregation was organized by a committee of the Presbytery of Beaver, consisting of Revs. Samuel A. McLain, B. C. Critchlow and Elder Marcus Best, on the 16th of August, 1844. The original membership included twenty-four persons, viz.: Andrew McBride,

Samuel McBride and wife, Benjamin Love and wife, Jane Haywood, John Dennison, Nancy Campbell, Mary Annie Love, Esther Stewart, Margaret Satterfield, Hannah Budd, Rachel McRay, Elizabeth Riggs, H. Jacobs and wife, Nancy Jane Rankin, James S. Moore and wife, John Rankin and wife, Susannah Bell, Sarah Gray and Adelaide Moore. The first eldership consisted of James S. Moore, H. Jacobs and John Rankin. The following persons have likewise served in that capacity: Alexander Porter, Smith Agnew, Samuel Shilling, John Phillips, David Agnew, N. McGowan, James M. Willson, James K. Bell, S. C. Yoder, Joseph King, John A. Robinson, John Paisley and C. M. Rice. The brick church edifice, standing on Main Street, north of State, was built in 1857, at a cost of about \$2,500. The original members came largely from the old Moorefield Church, and worshiped with the congregation in the old Protestant Methodist house, then known as "the barn." The congregation had a half interest in this house, which it finally sold to Judge David T. Porter. The following pastors have served the congregation: Revs. H. Webber, W. T. McAdam, Dr. Riggs, J. B. Dickey, W. S. Falconer, R. J. Graves, J. C. Truesdale, Perry S. Allen, James H. Snowden and W. G. Nevin, the present incumbent. The congregation has a membership of 250, and is one of the most substantial religious societies in the borough.

Sacred Heart Catholic Church.—During the building of the Pittsburgh & Erie Canal a large number of Catholics were employed on that public work, and missionary priests made periodical trips along the line of the canal to hold services and minister to the spiritual wants of the members of that faith. Sharon being one of the principal points on the route, was also one of the places where mass was occasionally celebrated. It was, however, some years after this period before the town possessed any Catholic settlers, though several German families of that faith located east of Sharon, around Hickory Corners, in the decade between 1845 and 1855, while other Catholic families, both Irish and German, settled in the vicinity of the blast furnaces erected in the Shenango Valley during the same decade. For a few years those settlers were compelled to attend services at the pioneer Catholic mission north of Mercer, then known as the "Irish Settlement," or go without the consolations of their religion. But prior to 1850 Rev. Andrew Skopez, who died in the fall of 1887, began his visits to the German settlement at Hickory Corners, and held services in the houses of the members, usually at Martin Scholl's. He was followed in succession by Revs. J. Reiser, J. J. Gallagher, Andrew Schweiger and Joseph Gobbels.

The first Catholic residents of Sharon were Henry and William Crossthwaite, natives of Ireland, who came to the village from the vicinity of Pittsburgh in 1851; Charles O'Hare and family, who arrived in Sharon in 1854; Gerhard Wengler, a native of Germany, who emigrated from that country to New Castle, Penn., in May, 1854, and in the following December took up his residence in Sharon, where he yet lives; Peter Froelig and John Muck, two Germans, who arrived in the borough about 1854-55, having come for the purpose of securing employment from the old Sharon Iron Company; Patrick Kane and his two sons, John and Patrick, who began working in the steel mill in 1856, having arrived but a short time previous; Terrence O'Hare, a brother of Charles, who, with his family, emigrated from Ireland to the Big Bend in 1851, and eight years later removed to Sharon, where he yet resides; John Thornton, a leading dry goods merchant of the borough, who, in November, 1848, arrived in Mercer County, having emigrated a few months before from Ireland, and began working in the Clay furnace, in Jefferson Township, removing to the vicinity of Sharon, where he now resides, in the fall of 1860;

Jacob Huether, a German, who located a short distance east of Sharon about 1858, and opened a shoe-shop, which he subsequently removed to the borough, and conducted it until his death in 1876; Nicholas Wiesen, a German, whose residence in Sharon dates back to the fall of 1860; Hon. Norman Hall, the present member of Congress from this district, who located near the borough in 1862; Edward M. McGillin, who arrived in Sharon from Philadelphia in 1863, and his brother William, accompanied by their mother and sister, one year later; and John Sullivan, Patrick Fettigan and wife, Bernard Brennan and Lawrence Clifford, the latter of whom, as also Mrs. Fettigan, yet resides in the town.

The first Catholic settlers in Sharon attended services at Mercer, and subsequently at Hickory Corners, and the priests who had charge of the latter mission held an occasional service in Sharon. Father Gobbels came more frequent than any of his predecessors, and is therefore best remembered. He celebrated mass at the houses of Peter Froelig, John Muck, Charles O'Hare, Bernard Brennan and other early Catholic families. In 1859 he was succeeded by Rev. F. J. Hartmann, now pastor of St. Rose Church at Hickory Corners. Father Hartmann had charge of the Sharon Mission until the coming of Rev. John J. O'Keeffe, the first resident pastor of Sharon. The latter held services in the houses of members until he erected the present pastoral residence south of the church, and a room in that building was then utilized. In 1864 the corner stone of Sacred Heart Church was laid with appropriate ceremonies, on a lot donated by Dr. J. M. Irvine, on the corner of State Street and Irvine Avenue, and as soon as the basement was ready for occupancy it was used for religious services until the main structure was completed. The building was afterward considerably enlarged, and is a substantial brick edifice with a seating capacity of about 800. The basement has been used for a school-room ever since the parochial schools were established. Both the residence and church were commenced and finished under Father O'Keeffe's pastorate, though a very large debt was hanging over the property when, in 1872, Rev. Kearn O'Branigan succeeded him as pastor. This debt has been paid off, and a fund commenced by the late Father O'Branigan toward securing a larger parochial school property in the near future.

The growth and progress of Sacred Heart congregation is a fair illustration of the parable of the mustard seed. Forty years ago there was not a single Catholic family in Sharon, and when the war broke out less than a dozen families comprised the full strength of that faith inside the borough limits. Within the last quarter of a century Sacred Heart Church has had a remarkable growth, and embraces a membership of about 200 families. It supports a flourishing parochial school, established by Father O'Keeffe, which is under the efficient charge of the Sisters of Mary. The usual branches taught in the public schools comprises the curriculum of the Sacred Heart school, but there is also imparted daily religious instruction in the fundamental doctrines of the Christian faith. The old Sacred Heart Cemetery was located on the east hill, but the growth of the borough necessitated its abandonment. The present grave-yard lies immediately northwest of Sharon, and is a very suitable resting-place for those who have "fallen asleep in the Lord." The ground was purchased by Father O'Keeffe, but paid for by the late pastor. While giving to Father O'Keeffe full credit for the work he accomplished during his pastorate, it is nevertheless true that to the earnest labors of Father O'Branigan is largely due the present prosperity of Sacred Heart Parish, and his death, which occurred August 7, 1888, was a severe loss to the congregation.

United Presbyterian Church.—The inception of the movement toward establishing an Associate Reformed Presbyterian congregation at Sharon was

brought about through a passing visit of Rev. M. M. Brown, now of New Wilmington, Penn., who at the next meeting of the Lawrence Presbytery recommended that a committee be sent to look over the field. This was accordingly done, and in June, 1858, Rev. William Findley, D. D., acting under the direction of that presbytery, organized a congregation in Sharon. The following comprised the first members: David T. Porter, Mrs. Ann Porter, John Titus, Mrs. Mary Titus, Miss Ann Eliza Titus, Miss Rosanna Titus, Mrs. Mordock, Mrs. Adams, Mrs. Duncan, Miss Mary McHenry, James Raney, Mrs. Mary Raney, Miss Margaret Raney, John Raney, Mrs. Tirza Love and Miss Mary McClelland. The building at present occupied was erected in 1865 at a cost of \$11,000. It is a brick, and is commodious and convenient for the purposes to which it is devoted. The pastors of the congregation have been Rev. B. K. Ormond, its first minister, who began preaching in Sharon in April, 1858, before the organization of the flock into a regular congregation, and who was installed regular pastor shortly afterward, at first dividing his time between the Sharon and Clarks-ville charges, and afterward serving the former church exclusively until December 31, 1880; and the present pastor, Rev. John A. Bailey, who entered upon his ministry in January, 1883. In the opening part of the year 1881 the congregation, through unfortunate occurrences, became disorganized. April 19, the same year, a reorganization was, however, effected through the instrumentality of Rev. Robert McWatty, D. D., acting under the direction of the United Presbyterian Presbytery of Mercer. The membership at that time was fifty; now it is 140. Following is a list of ruling elders: John Titus, David T. Porter, Robert Strain, William L. Thompson, William J. Hamilton, Robert Templeton, J. H. McElheny, M. D., J. E. McGeehan, E. M. Stapleton, Jesse Huff, G. A. Hawk, J. W. Paisley, M. K. Hamilton, A. G. McNabb, William A. Kelley and Thomas Ray.

St. Paul's German Reformed Church was organized about thirty-three years ago. The congregation was located two miles east of Sharon, and was presided over by Rev. L. I. Mayer. He remained with it about eight years, at the same time preaching for the "Jerusalem" congregation in Hickory Township, which he also organized. He was succeeded by Rev. J. H. Stepler, now of Lima, Ohio, who remained nearly nine years. In 1873 Rev. F. B. Hartzmetz, now of Archibald, Ohio, began his pastorate, which also continued nearly nine years. During his administration St. Paul's congregation bought a lot on Sharpville Street, in Sharon, and erected the present frame house in 1874, at a cost of about \$4,000, including the lot. In March, 1882, the late pastor, Rev. E. Gr \ddot{u} enstein, began his ministry here. In 1883 he concluded that a parsonage was needed. Obtaining the consent of his congregation he set to work, and in five weeks had \$700 secured for that purpose, and erected the house which adjoins the rear end of the church. The present membership is 165 confirmed, and 138 unconfirmed. Jerusalem congregation, at Hickory, was joined with Sharon until September, 1882, and was ministered to by the same preachers. Since that time it has been a separate charge.

St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church.—On the 10th of December, 1865, Rev. Thomas Corlett, rector of Grace Church, Kinsman, Ohio, conducted services in the Baptist Church. These are said to have been the first Episcopal services in the place. On the 11th of the ensuing February Rev. Dr. Killikelly held services. A few days later, viz., February 14, 1866, Bishop Hopkins, on a visit to the place, conducted services at the Presbyterian Church, assisted at the time by Rev. Corlett. It was during this visit that Bishop Hopkins baptized Elizabeth Kent, infant daughter of Reuben Williamson, it being the first administration of that rite by an Episcopalian in

Sharon. On the 17th of June following the first regular services were held in the old brick building belonging to the Christian Church, by Rev. William L. Haywood, missionary. On the 20th the parish was organized, the first vestry consisting of Alexander Adams, Reuben Williamson, H. Jaques, Curtis McFarland, E. M. Cotton and George Brooks. Messrs. McFarland and Cotton were appointed wardens, and Mr. Williamson, clerk. On the 23d of August, 1866, the congregation was regularly incorporated. Rev. Haywood held his position until February, 1869, when he resigned. The erection of a church edifice was discussed at once, but the matter was deferred owing to financial depression. In 1868-69 a small, plain frame structure was built at a cost of \$1,500. It still meets the demands of the congregation. The pastors succeeding Mr. Haywood were: Revs. H. E. Tschudy, John E. Doris, W. R. Mackay, J. B. Calhoun, H. G. Woods and the present pastor, Rev. George W. Williams.

The Welsh Congregational Church was organized April 2, 1854, by Rev. Thomas Evans, of Youngstown, Ohio, with some fifteen members, viz.: John L. Jones, Thomas Jones, William Rees, Ann Rees, Mary Jones, William Davis, Mary Phillips, Margaret Phillips and John Morris and wife. Revs. Thomas Evans, Thomas Davis, John Edwards and others have supplied the pulpit. The church edifice on Pennsylvania Avenue was erected in 1856. The membership is largely engaged in the iron works, and hence its condition fluctuates with that business.

Welsh Baptist Church.—This congregation was organized in 1869 with seven members: John Reynolds, Eliza Reynolds, James Reynolds, Hannah Reynolds, John Propert, Elizabeth Llewellyn, and one whose name could not be secured. Rev. David Propert was the first preacher. The house of worship was erected in July, 1870.

German Lutheran.—This congregation was organized November 1, 1872, by Rev. H. Schmidt, of Hubbard, Ohio, with twenty members. As early as 1853 preaching was done in the place by Rev. T. H. Hengist, of Brookfield, Ohio. The pulpit was occupied at various times by Revs. L. Krebs, N. Wolf, J. G. Beetz, T. H. Hengist and H. Schmidt. The last named has been pastor for fifteen or sixteen years, and still occupies the position. The congregation was without a place of worship of its own until the year 1888. On the 5th of February, of said year, its frame house of worship, costing about \$700, was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies. For a long time its services were held in the Christian Church.

SECRET AND OTHER SOCIETIES.

Sharon Lodge No. 347, I. O. O. F., was instituted on the 19th of February, 1849, its charter members consisting of Charles E. Curtis, Robert McFarland, John J. Spearman, James Hazelton, Milton Hull and Hugh Fox. Of this number only two representatives are still living, Mr. McFarland, retired from active business, and Mr. Spearman, president of the First National Bank of Sharon. In the distribution of official honors every member received a position except Hugh Fox. Curtis was N. G., McFarland was V. G., Spearman was Sec., Hazelton was Assist. Sec. and Hull was Treas. The inference is that Fox was reserved for committee work. The room in which this charitable order was born is still standing on Main Street, in the lower part of the city. It is a frame structure, erected in 1838 by Mr. E. C. Sweetland, and is now owned by Mr. William McClain. At the time it was used as a wagon-shop. It deserves to be specially remarked that its floor was neatly carpeted with saw-dust. In the same building, with similar equipments, Masonry had its origin

a year or two later. From the wagon-shop the lodge was removed to the brick academy, which stood near the site of the old Baptist Church edifice. The Masonic lodge was removed to the same building, and occupied the same room. In course of time the Odd Fellows bought out the right and title to the property possessed by the Masons, and, feeling disposed to change quarters, secured a hall in the Carver and Porter block, a little east of the present Sharon National Bank. After the lapse of years the lodge secured quarters in Hyde & Brown's Hall, part of the building now used by the Sharon Iron Company's store. This room was occupied until the order was able, by wise and judicious business management, to erect and occupy its own valuable and handsome structure on the corner of State and Vine Streets.

The site of the present building was bought in 1857, at a cost of \$175 in gold. Shortly after the purchase it was occupied by a little frame shanty, some twelve feet square, used for a jewelry store. Finally the lodge bought this property and made some necessary additions to it. About 1864 this perishable property began to be rented at \$700 per annum, which paid a handsome dividend on the investment. This money, together with funds accumulating from other sources, finally aggregated \$5,000. It was then proposed to erect a building in partnership with other interests, but the scheme was opposed by some members of the lodge, and the matter was deferred until 1880. At that time sufficient money had accumulated to undertake the enterprise without any entangling alliances with alien parties. The building was erected in 1880, at a cost of some \$12,000. To complete the payment \$2,000 was borrowed, all of which was repaid within a year, leaving the lodge entirely free from indebtedness of all kinds. The new hall was dedicated December 23, 1880. The entire property, including ground, building and equipment, is worth \$25,000. After reserving all of the third floor and a room on the second, the lodge realizes nearly \$1,000 a year from its rentals, and is thus accumulating a handsome fund for any needed improvements or paying investments as they arise.

Notwithstanding Calvin Lodge No. 777, New Virginia Lodge No. 841, Adoniram Lodge No. 739, West Middlesex Lodge No. 593 and White Oak Lodge No. 569 have all been drawn from Sharon Lodge, it still numbers 173 members, and shows all possible signs of inherent health and continued prosperity.

The faithful few who began their work on the saw-dust floor in the old wagon-shop, and with kindred spirits persevered through all the discouraging migrations of subsequent years, have much reason to rejoice at the success that has finally crowned their efforts.

Calvin Lodge No. 577, I. O. O. F., was organized June 8, 1865, by George Tribby, D. D. G. M., with the following named charter members: Fredrick Hoelzle, Louis Buchholz, Christian Boeshar, Jacob Hoelzle, Jacob Reiter, Jacob Hoffman, John Boeshar, Philip Müller, Christian Hoffman, Henry Krallman, John Ulrich, James L. Rich, Nicholas Fenzel, Jacob Sontag, Johannes Kolb and George Hassel. The membership of the lodge is eleven.

Sharon Lodge No. 250, F. & A. M., was organized under charter dated September 2, 1850. It was known and recognized as A. Y. M. until about 1872, when the present title was adopted. In the charter Dr. J. M. Irvine was designated as Worshipful Master, James Campbell as Senior Warden, and James McMullen as Junior Warden. The organization occurred in a wagon-shop in the lower end of town, now owned by William McClain. Some of the other members at the time were James Bentley, Marvin Hyde and J. F. Satterfield. From the wagon-shop the lodge removed, in a short time, to the

second story of the old Baptist Academy, which was fitted up by the Odd Fellows and Masons conjointly. After a time the Masons sold their rights to the Odd Fellows, and then removed to the third story of the old Carver & Porter block, the Odd Fellows securing the second story. The building, now standing near the Sharon National Bank, is the property of T. J. Porter. This hall was used without interruption until the erection of the present hall building in 1874, by the First National Bank and T. J. Porter. The present commodious and comfortable hall was fitted up in the third story of the building just referred to in 1874, and dedicated with the usual Masonic ceremonies in May, 1875. Including the furnishing, the expense involved amounted to about \$5,000. The hall is said to be one of the finest of its kind in Western Pennsylvania, not excepting even those in larger cities.

Dr. John M. Irvine was Worshipful Master from the organization to 1857. His successors, in order, were as follows: Dr. Elisha Griswold, 1857; John S. King, 1858; William McGilvray, 1859; Dr. John M. Irvine, 1860-62; William McGilvray, 1863; E. A. Wheeler, 1864-65; William Henlan, 1866; E. A. Wheeler, 1867; John M. Mordock, 1868-70; Alfred Williams, 1871; W. B. Marshall, 1872; R. E. Bell, 1873; A. S. Service, 1874; James G. McKnight, 1875; Thomas B. Taylor, 1876, A. S. Service, 1877; John Ambler, 1878; John Murchie, 1879; Harry Orchard, 1880; S. C. Yeder, 1881; James D. Caldwell, 1882; Michael Zahniser, 1883; George L. Williams, 1884; William M. McCormick, 1885; John C. Owsley, 1886-87; E. N. Ohl, 1888. The present membership is about 120.

Norman Chapter No. 244, R. A. M., was constituted May 12, 1873. The charter members were: Matthias H. Henderson, Edward P. Foster, Frank W. Morrison, Reuben Williamson, Richard E. Bell, Branton H. Henderson, James G. McKnight, James E. McCarter, Jesse Reeves, Joseph N. McClure, Thomas B. Taylor, William Leipheimer, Joseph A. Starkey. M. H. Henderson served as M. E. H. P. until 1876, and his successors have been Richard E. Bell, 1877; M. H. Henderson, 1878; Harry Orchard, 1879; John Ambler, 1880; John Murchie, 1881-82; George Tribby, 1883; John C. Owsley, 1884-85; Michael Zahniser, 1886, and Edwin N. Ohl, 1887-88. The present membership of the chapter is seventy-five. M. H. Henderson, the first High Priest of this chapter, was elected Most Excellent Grand High Priest of Pennsylvania in December, 1886, installed the 27th of that month, and is the present G. H. P. of Pennsylvania. The chapter meets in the Masonic hall.

Rebecca Commandery No. 50, K. T., was authorized by dispensation dated August 21, 1873, and was regularly constituted June 25, 1874. The charter members were: Reuben Williamson, B. H. Henderson, Joseph N. McClure, Matthias H. Henderson, James E. McCarter, Charles W. Whistler, Samuel C. Simonton, Samuel W. Smith and Thomas Marshall. The Eminent Commanders from and including the first have been the following: Reuben Williamson, 1873-75; J. N. McClure, 1876; Matthias H. Henderson, 1877-78; John Ambler, 1879; Ansley S. Service, 1880-81; Harry Orchard, 1882; John Murchie, 1883; George Tribby, 1884; Michael Zahniser, 1885; Ed. N. Ohl, 1886-87; George L. Williams, 1888. The commandery meets in the Masonic hall.

The Apollo Maennerchor was organized in 1869. Among its first members were G. W. Fischer, Frederick Hoelzle, Jacob Hoelzle, Carl Doerr, James L. Rich, John Rich, Paul Assion, Jacob Dresch and others. At its most prosperous period there were sixty members. Sessions are held monthly.

Sharon Lodge No. 13, A. O. U. W., was organized July 11, 1872, in a room on State Street, by J. M. McNair and W. S. Black, of New Castle, Penn. The charter members were: John A. Porter, J. L. Dunlap, William

C. Manning, A. J. Jewell, D. Starkey, James Clelland, Henry Harwood, William Henlan, John G. Gay, Charles Alquist, W. D. McMillen, Joseph McElhaney, Thomas McChesney, John Murchie. The first presiding officer was John A. Porter, and the first secretary was Charles Alquist. Meetings are held in the lodge's own hall over Henlan's butcher shop, on each Monday evening of the year. The membership numbers sixty-four.

Sharon Lodge No. 398, K. of P., was instituted June 16, 1873, with the following charter members: S. P. Ash, J. C. Owsley, S. C. Simonton, Jr., S. A. Rice, M. C. Williams, Ellis Morrison, R. F. Rodgers, S. W. Isenberg, A. Van Fossen, E. J. Pease, William Bert, W. C. Bryant, P. Desmond and D. P. Stewart. Meetings are held every Thursday evening in Thompson's Hall, on State Street. The membership is 177. The lodge has two insurance organizations connected with it, the Pennsylvania Relief Association and the Endowment Rank.

Court Rose of Sharon No. 5964, A. O. F. was instituted the 5th of September, 1874, by Joseph Stead, D. C. R., of Cleveland, Ohio, with the following named charter members: John Stephens, William Parry, E. Powell, George Powell, Samuel Westwood, Edward Tague, J. Smith, William Jones, Job Durban, James Gardner, H. Gardner, Joseph Chintery, J. Matthews, Benjamin Powell, James Rosser, Benjamin Jones, E. D. Evans, William Davis, Joseph Wheedle, Thomas Mould, D. C. Hughes, James Andrews. The presiding officers were Thomas Davis, C. R.; John Gething, S. C. R.; Jesse Martin, S. W.; William L. Morgan, Jr., W.; John Lloyd, J. B.; Thomas Lloyd, S. B., and Robert White and Charles Rowlands, secretaries. Meetings are held in the A. O. F. hall, on State Street, on alternate Saturdays. There are about 158 members in good standing at the present time, with a total membership of 170. The purpose of the order is "Unity, Benevolence and Concord."

Connected with the above order is a juvenile branch called the *Court Rose Bud No. 25*, organized about one year ago (1887) for a similar purpose, with a membership of about sixty.

Branch No. 6 Catholic Mutual Benefit Association was organized November 6, 1878, by M. I. O'Brien and P. McManus. The original members were M. I. O'Brien, P. McManus, John Kirk, Albert Mehler, Joseph Mehler, L. Daubach, Otto Herrmann, James Duffy, N. Bower, Andrew Lattau, Peter Doney and Michael McGovern. The object of the organization is to improve the moral, mental and social condition of its members, to educate them in integrity, sobriety and frugality, and to aid and assist members, or their families, in case of death with a beneficiary of \$2,000. The presidents have been M. I. O'Brien, P. McManns, John Kirk, Joseph R. Mehler, P. Morairty, H. F. Dougherty and M. I. O'Brien; the secretaries, Thomas Marshall, M. I. O'Brien, H. F. Dougherty, and the present official, Thomas Marshall. Meetings are held semi-monthly at the Amalgated Association hall. The membership is forty.

Sharon Council No. 25, R. T. of T., was organized in Hoelzle hall January 14, 1879, by C. L. Fisher, G. L., with the following as charter members: F. J. Dahringer, W. H. Robison, Joseph Dodds, L. B. Tupper, Charles Rosser, John M. Yahres, Sarah Smith, Mary R. Mendenhall, Ella Kratz, Kate Dahringer, H. D. Foat, John Kennedy, William Leipheimer, John Ambler, James Skinner, Alvin Heckman, Nancy McKnight, H. L. Robison, Margaret Kennedy, Martha McCune, Lydia Foat, Mary E. Dodds, W. H. Cover, D. Cartwright, Charles S. Foat, Cyrus Hann, John Fullerton, Hannah McEl-downey, Elizabeth Robison, Caroline Rice, Mary Ambler, Mary J. Skinner, Mrs. A. W. McKnight. The first officers elected were: S. C., J. G. Mc

Knight; V. C., C. M. Rice; P. C., J. A. Robison; Chap., Rev. J. K. Mendenhall; R. S., Prof. G. W. Kratz; F. S., Prof. G. W. Kratz; Treasurer, Mrs. E. V. Cover; H., C. Bowden; D. H., Mrs. L. W. Garner; Guard, Mrs. E. Robison; Sent., D. S. Foat, and Med. Ex., Dr. J. K. Mendenhall. The purpose of the council is to promote the cause of temperance, of total abstinence, by a beneficiary society on the mutual assessment plan. Meetings are held on the first and third Tuesdays of each month in the G. A. R. hall. The membership is sixty-eight.

Sharon Union No. 360, E. A. U., was instituted September 8, 1881, in the German Odd Fellows' hall, by D. S. P., G. W. Brown. The charter members were T. B. May, Chancellor; J. R. McNabb, Advocate; J. Ambler, President; F. Lawson, Vice-President; D. P. Stewart, Treasurer; W. L. Prindle, Secretary; F. B. Test, Accountant; T. B. Van Fossen, Warden; Mrs. J. Craft, Sentinel; John Craft, Watchman. The general purposes of the Union are for uniting fraternally all people of good health, character and morals, of both sexes; to assist one another, and to promote benevolence and charity by establishing a relief fund for the aid of fellow members who may become afflicted and needy, and also for the paying to the dependents of deceased members an insurance sum not exceeding \$3,000. Meetings are held on the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month in the G. A. R. hall. The present membership is ninety, just seventy in excess of the number at organization.

West Penn No. 546, E. A. U., was organized July 21, 1886, with over thirty charter members. The first officers were J. D. Test, Chancellor; W. W. Service, Advocate; W. H. Dickson, President; James F. Hanna, Vice-President; William Henlan, Treasurer; Amy M. Bussey, Secretary; C. L. Robison, Accountant; P. F. Davis, Warden; Mrs. J. H. Nikirk, Sentinel; J. E. Berry, Watchman; Mrs. M. D. Bussey, Chaplain; Mrs. S. M. Ulp, Auxiliary. The present membership is fifty-four, and the lodge meets the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month in the Forrester's hall.

Sharon Post No. 254, G. A. R., Department of Pennsylvania, was organized June 29, 1882, with the following named charter members: James C. Nolan, Samuel B. Clark, Jacob Miller, Elisha Griswold, James D. Caldwell, Alexander McDowell, Malin Ewing, John Stewart, William Jackson, William H. Robison, John M. Yahres, C. E. Bundel, Albert Robison, J. A. Robison, D. C. Robison, Alfred Robison, John C. Roberts, J. C. Maxhimer, Josiah Selah, Edward J. Foutz, D. P. Stewart, Cyrus Haun, William H. Dubes, George B. Miller, Henry Scott, L. S. Winnel, David E. Moses, Sylvester F. Barker, Samuel Mahanna, John Lockhart, Baldwin Chew, Albert McDowell, Joseph J. Hunter, T. D. McFarland, William W. Hanna, James M. Mitchell, Sebastian Steese, J. R. McNabb, Jeremiah Sullivan, L. N. Dodd, J. P. Neiler, Charles Sever, D. C. Stambaugh. Since then the following Post Commanders have served: James C. Nolan, one term; Malin Ewing, two terms; L. N. Dodd, one term; and S. F. Barker one term, and also re-elected in December, 1887. The Adjutants have been Malin Ewing, John Lockhart, S. F. Barker and Walter Moyer. The meetings of the post are held in the G. A. R. hall, which is rented by it; but the furniture of the room is the post's property. Since 1882 but two deaths have occurred. The membership is at present fifty-two.

Pymatuning Tribe No. 259, I. O. R. M., was organized March 28, 1884. Its charter members were J. G. Lewis, D. E. Thomas, John Deveraux, T. M. Griffiths, Joseph Prue, L. P. Lewis, William G. Morgan, R. James, Stephen Williams, Charles Haybes, J. Thomas, R. Gray, D. R. Jones, T. T. Burn, J. Breeze, M. Jenkins and others, to the number of 100. The first officers were

D. E. Thomas, S.; James Thomas, S. S.; W. G. Morgan, J. S., and J. Deveraux, C. of R. The present membership is 154. Meetings are held in the Forrester's hall. The tribe has over \$2,000 in cash investments and is in a flourishing condition.

Grant Assembly No. 6,748, K. of L., was organized April 26, 1886, in the hall in which it now assembles, A. A. of I. and S. W. hall, by Homer L. McGain, of Pittsburgh. Meetings are held every Monday evening. The membership is about 450. The condition of the order is good both financially and numerically.

Shenango Council No. 224, National Union, was instituted in Sharon, Penn., by Mr. C. S. Snyder, Senate Deputy, June 3, 1886, with sixty charter members. Have admitted eight and lost four since organization. None by death. Present membership sixty-four. First officers were: Ex-President, C. W. Ray; president, W. W. Service; vice-president, T. J. Gillespie; financial secretary, W. B. Hull; secretary, George A. Baird; treasurer, M. Zahniser; speaker, P. McDowell; chaplain, L. A. Burrell; sergeant-at-arms, W. H. Jackson; usher, C. W. Test; doorkeeper, W. A. Gebhardt. It meets in the G. A. R. hall the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month.

The Protected Home Circle.—This organization, now extending its branch circles into every part of the United States, owes its origin to Rev. H. C. Hall, P. D. Stratton, A. S. Service, Dr. Salem Heilman, J. V. Rose, W. H. Horton, Alex. McDowell, A. W. Williams and Michael Zahniser, who established it August 7, 1886. The above names include the original members of the supreme organization, of which there was a local circle organized in Sharon, called the Sharon Circle No. 1, P. H. C., which includes in its membership many of the prominent citizens and business men of the place. The object of the Protected Home Circle, as enunciated in the general constitution, "shall be to associate white people of both sexes, of good moral character, health and physical constitution, between the ages of fifteen and fifty-six years, in fraternal societies for mutual assistance of a moral, social, intellectual and pecuniary nature." It proposes to organize such people into fraternal societies, in each community, who shall hold regular meetings, as prescribed by its laws, for culture in social, literary and parliamentary discipline; for the promotion of pure morals among its members; making provision for clean and helpful society; caring for the sick, promoting the welfare of the living, and making adequate, safe provision for the pecuniary assistance of the dependents of members removed by death. The growth of this society, has been almost phenomenal. At the first annual meeting of the supreme circle, held August 9, 1887, it was found that an extension and a development had been made in one year that surpassed anything before known in the history of fraternal insurance societies. This growth, one both in numbers and quality, was made in the face of the fact that the Protected Home Circle occupied the ground where other societies were strongly entrenched, and, in some cases, opposed to the advent of the new comer. The first Supreme President was Rev. H. C. Hall, and the Secretary, P. D. Stratton. The present officers of the Supreme Circle, which meets annually in its regular office in Duffy's Block, Sharon, Penn., are: S. P., H. C. Hall; S. V. P., J. V. Rose; S. S., P. D. Stratton; S. A., W. S. Palmer; S. T., Alex. McDowell; S. M. D., Salem Heilman; S. S., A. W. Williams. Board of directors: H. C. Hall, J. V. Rose, P. D. Stratton, Salem Heilman, A. S. Service, Alex. McDowell, M. Zahniser, W. S. Palmer and A. W. Williams. The condition of the society is flourishing. Over 2,200 certificates have been already issued, and there are ten local circles in Mercer County. In the State there are about

900 members, each paying a membership fee of \$5, to which is added an average annual expense of \$3, and the monthly assessment ranging according to age.

Sharon Circle No. 1, P. H. C., was organized August 17, 1886, with nearly thirty charter members. Its first officers were: President, M. Zahner; Past President, J. R. Hewitt; Vice-President, A. S. Service; Secretary, John L. Morrison; Guardian, W. E. Van Orsdel; Accountant, H. W. Horton; Treasurer, James V. Rose; Porter, Mrs. E. Cope; Watchman, D. Cartwright; Guide, Samuel Potter; Companion, Mrs. R. Potter. The circle has grown rapidly, and has now nearly 300 members.

Algonquin Lodge No. 1206, K. & L. of H., was instituted November 22, 1886, by L. B. Lockwood, the Grand Protector of Pennsylvania, in Hoelzle Hall, with the following named charter members: J. H. Gilmore, Henry Ohl, Mrs. DeEtta Ohl, J. E. Lightner, C. J. Bussey, S. A. McKay, Mrs. S. A. McKay, Charles M. Couch, Dr. Charles W. Hoyt, Mrs. Emeline Hoyt, Dr. J. H. Reed, Mrs. Kate L. Reed, D. R. Shiras, Mrs. Lydia E. Shiras, John Hannah, Mrs. Lulu Hannah, Prof. J. W. Canon, Mrs. M. E. Canon, Mrs. Mary J. Ray, Mrs. R. J. Southard, Miss Millie F. Rose, Mrs. John Fullerton, Mrs. L. A. Burrell, J. W. Vandeventer, Mrs. J. W. Vandeventer. The first officers comprised: P. P., Mrs. De Etta Ohl; P., Charles M. Couch; V. P., J. H. Gilmore; Secretary, J. W. Vandeventer; F. S., S. A. McKay; Treasurer, C. J. Bussey; Chaplain, J. W. Canon; Guide, Mrs. John Fullerton; Guardian, Mrs. R. J. Southard, and Sentinel, Henry Ohl. Meetings are held on the first and third Mondays of each month in Hoelzle Hall. The membership of the lodge is twenty-three.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Sharon owes its origin to a "league" organized March 17, 1874, in the U. P. Church, when 120 ladies met and effected a temporary organization. On the following day Mrs. Mary H. Wolfkill was chosen president; Miss Della Hammond and Mrs. G. W. Porter, vice-presidents; Mrs. S. C. Yoder, recording secretary; Mrs. Clara E. Clark, corresponding secretary, and Mrs. James M. Willson, treasurer. Committees were appointed to secure names to the pledge, and visit places where intoxicating liquors were sold. Meetings were held daily, and the temperance crusade worked up to a white heat. The saloons were invaded, the proprietors reasoned with, and prayers offered, and so persistent was the work prosecuted that the people of the town became divided into factions, and much bitter feeling was engendered. Beside those previously mentioned, the following ladies served on the committees engaged in the crusade: Mrs. Alfred Williams, Mrs. John Gay, Mrs. A. P. Hamilton, Mrs. M. Kennedy, Mrs. J. J. Hunter, Mrs. B. K. Ormond, Mrs. J. McKnight, Miss Jennie Strawbridge, Mrs. M. Christy, Mrs. Kate Moore, Mrs. Joseph McCleery, Miss Jennie Dunn, Mrs. Dr. McArthur, Mrs. J. T. Wilson, Mrs. H. Brown, Mrs. E. Elliott, Mrs. E. Hyde, Mrs. J. P. Reed, Mrs. J. Hyde, Mrs. J. Wright, Mrs. Corpe, Mrs. Stewart, Mrs. George Williams, Mrs. Dickey, Mrs. Lockhart and others. The following ministers took a leading part in the movement: Revs. L. W. Day, B. K. Ormond, Orange Higgins, A. S. Willson, Latshaw, Truesdale and Vogel; also Messrs. J. M. Irvine, E. A. Wheeler, J. P. Reed, Joseph McCleery, P. L. Williams, Alfred Williams, John Titus, W. C. Bell, S. C. Yoder, J. B. King, Isaac De Forest and many others. A large number of dealers were prosecuted and fined for illegal liquor-selling, and hundreds of dollars were thus secured and turned over to the Sharon school fund. The crusade of 1874 is still vividly remembered as one of the leading national temperance movements of the century. The local union is still vigorously push-

ing the cause of temperance, and bitterly fighting against the sale of intoxicants.

Sharon Y. W. C. T. U. was organized September 12, 1886, in the Methodist Episcopal Church, by Henrietta Moore, with the following members: Sadie Stambaugh, Met Stambaugh, Etta Stambaugh, Millie Boyer and Mattie Harper. Millie Boyer was first president, and Sadie Stambaugh, secretary. The order numbers some sixty members at present, and is in good condition.

FIRE DEPARTMENT AND FIRES.

Sharon has an efficient fire department, of which its citizens feel justly proud. The history embraces some interesting items. On the 8th of March, 1856, the town council decided to "procure and furnish six ladders, six fire hooks and poles, for use of said borough in case of fire; two of said ladders to be fifteen feet, two twenty, and two twenty-five feet long, and to be made in a good and substantial manner." This equipment was the means of protection until June 16, 1873, when the present department was regularly organized as follows: President, W. I. Mordock; vice-president, W. O. Leslie; secretary, J. L. Morrison; treasurer, Thomas S. Alexander; ex-commissioners, E. T. Higgs and George F. Shaeffer; foreman, T. K. Perkins; first assistant foreman, James F. Golden; second assistant foreman, C. E. Bundel; engineer, S. M. Blystone; assistant engineer, J. E. Beebe; fireman, H. K. Neiler; suction men, J. J. Hunter, E. N. Ohl, Isaac Wise and W. W. Davidson; axe men, William Roberts, James P. McKnight, George F. Shaeffer and James Burnett; pipe men, Phil. Leonard, E. T. Higgs, W. D. McMillen, James H. Ash, Perry Byard and Vulk Brooks; hose directors, John Marshall, Alvin Bronson, James Wright and Daniel Williams; reel No. 1, Thomas S. Alexander, William Bide-man, John H. Fisher, Joseph Higgs, G. B. Johnson, W. I. Mordock, John L. Morrison, Thomas J. Montgomery, W. J. Watson and Ben. R. Williams; reel No. 2, C. A. Ashton, James A. Boyd, W. V. Byard, M. B. Hofius, George S. Kirk, W. O. Leslie, R. G. Morrison, J. C. Offutt, J. C. Owsley and J. W. Scott.

Robert S. May was appointed by the council as chief in 1873, and filled the position about three years, when he was succeeded by Thomas K. Perkins, who held the office about two years. May was again appointed, and continued until 1881, when the present efficient chief, C. E. Bundel, succeeded him, and has since filled the position in a very creditable manner. The organization since 1873 has been as follows:

1874—President, John L. Morrison; vice-president, George S. Kirk; secretary, C. E. Bundel; treasurer, Thomas S. Alexander.

1875—President George S. Kirk; vice-president, William M. Jackson; secretary, C. McTaggart; treasurer, W. O. Leslie.

1876—President, J. C. Owsley; vice-president, Mark Cohen; secretary, C. McTaggart; treasurer, J. J. Hunter.

1877—President, J. C. Owsley; vice-president, Mark Cohen; secretary, C. McTaggart; treasurer, J. F. Golden.

1878—President, William M. Williams; vice-president, Thomas D. McFarland; secretary, C. E. Bundel; treasurer, J. F. Golden.

1879-80—President, Thomas D. McFarland; vice-president, J. J. Hunter; secretary, C. E. Bundel; treasurer, J. F. Golden.

1881—President, Harry Orchard; vice-president, John W. Mason; secretary, C. E. Bundel; treasurer, J. F. Golden.

1882-83—President, John W. Mason; vice-president, W. S. McGowan; secretary, H. B. Robison; treasurer, J. W. Fisher,

1884—President, John W. Mason; vice-president, Robert Leipheimer; secretary, H. B. Robison; treasurer, B. F. Budd.

1885—President, John W. Mason; vice-president, Robert Leipheimer; secretary, C. E. Gibson; treasurer, B. F. Budd.

1886—President, S. H. Sisson; vice-president, Fred. McClain; secretary, John W. Mason; treasurer, B. F. Budd.

1887—President, S. H. Sisson; vice-president, James N. McClain; secretary, Charles A. Hazen; treasurer, C. E. Bundel.

1888—President, Robert Leipheimer; vice-president, H. B. Robison; secretary, Charles A. Hazen; treasurer, C. E. Bundel.

The first meetings of the company were held in a barn on Bridge Street. The present city building, which serves as headquarters for the department, stands on Chestnut Street. It was erected in the autumn of 1873, being occupied in November. The lot and building cost about \$10,000. In February, 1874, the Shenango Hook and Ladder Company was organized. It was composed of substantial business men of the place, from whom the romance of pulling a heavy truck with a forty-five foot ladder soon departed. It passed through many changes and reorganizations, and ceased as an organization in 1887. After the decease of the Shenango Hook and Ladder Company, the Sharon Engine and Hose Company was reorganized, May 3, 1887, as the Sharon Fire Department. It now consists of three officers and twenty-seven men. The first equipment was a third class (size) Silsby engine, two hand hose reels, and one two-horse carriage and the hook and ladder truck. At present, under the water-works regime, the steamer is held as a reserve. Instead of the hand reels a two-horse hose wagon has been added.

The first fire after the organization was at New Castle June 21, 1873. The company was present and won laurels. The first fire in Sharon was a small frame building on the corner of State and Dock Streets, October 3, 1873. The most extensive fire occurred on Thursday, October 5, 1876, a planing-mill owned by Wallis & Carley, on Dock Street, being burned. Some eight buildings were consumed, at a loss of \$30,000. On the 25th of July, 1878, Frederick Hoelzle's Block was consumed, the fire starting in Bowden's carriage shop on Vine Street. Some fourteen buildings were consumed, with a loss of more than \$30,000. It was the Chicago fire of the place.

BANKING INSTITUTIONS.

The pioneer bank of Sharon was established by C. B. Wick, S. Q. Porter and William Coleman, early in 1865, under the firm name of Wick, Porter & Co. The following November Simon Perkins purchased the interest of Mr. Coleman and a part of Mr. Wick's, Mr. Porter buying the remainder, the name of the firm then becoming Porter & Perkins. This bank carried on a large business, and had very extensive deposits, as it was then the only banking institution in Sharon. It continued business until early in 1870, when Porter & Perkins sold out to the First National Bank, both taking stock in the latter at the same time.

McDowell's Bank is the successor of the second banking institution of Sharon, established by D. C. Strawbridge May 1, 1868. In March, 1870, James Bleakley, Son & Co. bought the Strawbridge Bank, and began a general banking and exchange business, with a financial basis of \$100,000. Mr. Bleakley withdrew from the bank in 1873, and his son-in-law, Alex. McDowell, the previous "Co." of the firm, took full charge, and has since conducted its operations. It has a capital of \$100,000, and is doing its full share of the banking and brokerage business of Sharon. Its quarters are in

the substantial brick block owned by the I. O. O. F., on the corner of State and Vine Streets, and its financial standing is recognized as substantial as the block it occupies.

The First National Bank of Sharon was organized on the 31st of August, 1868, and began business operations on the 1st of November same year, with a capital stock of \$100,000, which has since been increased to \$125,000. The first officers of the bank were: President, George Prather; vice-president, James Westerman, and cashier, J. T. Wilson. In the autumn of 1871 Mr. Prather died, and his place was filled by the election of J. J. Spearman, the present president. The bank occupies an excellent building on State Street, erected in 1875, and owned by itself, a model of convenience and comfort, containing banking office, cashier's office and directors' room. The vault is one of the most complete in Western Pennsylvania, outside of Pittsburgh, being fire and burglar proof, and fitted up with the latest time and combination locks. The present officers of the bank are: President, J. J. Spearman; vice-president, B. H. Henderson; cashier, A. S. Service; assistant cashier, W. F. Porter; teller, Benjamin Spearman. The institution has a surplus and undivided profits of \$100,000, while the line of deposits averages \$500,000.

The Sharon Savings Bank was chartered September 14, 1869, with a capital stock of \$50,000, and began business in the following May, under the supervision of: President, John M. Mordock; cashier, J. E. McCarter; book-keeper, A. E. Graham. It did a good business till August, 1878, when it failed because of a large amount of bad paper it had taken. It, however, finally paid up the larger part of its indebtedness to depositors and others, the stockholders being the principal losers.

Sharon National Bank.—In 1870 Mr. M. Zahniser and L. Hefling, Esq., organized the "Sharon Banking Company," with a capital of \$200,000. Under this name a general banking business was carried on until May, 1875, when a reorganization was effected, under the present title of "Sharon National Bank." During the good times preceding the change deposits in the old institution amounted upon several occasions to upward of \$700,000. The first officers of the bank were: President, Joseph Forker; vice-president, James Westerman; cashier, M. Zahniser; assistant cashier, T. K. Perkins. Mr. Westerman became president in 1878, and held the office till his death, July 20, 1884. He was succeeded by Joseph Forker, who still fills the position. M. H. Henderson is vice-president, and John Forker, assistant cashier and book-keeper. The building occupied by the reorganized bank since 1875 is near the E. & P. Railroad, on State Street. In it the bank has enjoyed fair prosperity, and is yet conducting an increasing business. The capital stock is at present \$125,000. Mr. Zahniser has been cashier of the bank since its inception.

The Sharon Building and Loan Association was incorporated December 17, 1872, by J. G. Elliott, A. W. Phillips, Alex. McDowell, C. E. Bundel, George F. Shaeffer, R. W. Morrison, William Henlan, John L. Morrison, Thomas S. Alexander, I. K. Whitcraft, A. B. Llewelyn and Robert Boyce. The purpose of the association, as expressed in its constitution, was that of accumulating a fund by the contributions of members, and to loan the same to them to enable them to purchase real estate, erect buildings or engage in any legitimate business. This association lasted seven years, its affairs being wound up early in 1880. During its existence it fully accomplished its object, and was a great assistance to its members. On May 21, 1887, a similar association was chartered by Alex. McDowell, A. W. Williams, John L. Morrison, C. W. Ray, R. Hanlon, C. M. Rice, George Tribby and Thomas B. Beil, with



Wm. Kerns del.

P. J. W. Henderson

a capital stock of \$500,000, divided into 2,500 shares of the par value of \$200 each, but nothing further was done, and the project has from all appearances been abandoned.

GAS AND WATER COMPANIES.

The Sharon Gaslight and Water Company, was chartered in 1863, and in the spring of 1871 began the erection of works on the corner of Silver and Railroad Streets. The plant was built and mains laid under the supervision of D. R. Shiras, and in September, 1871, the town was lighted for the first time with gas. The first corps of officers were C. G. Carver, president; D. R. Shiras, secretary and general manager; S. P. Dame, treasurer. Mr. Dame was succeeded in a short time by M. Zahniser. The present officers consist of Simon Perkins, president, and J. L. Carver, secretary and manager. The company's plant embraces five miles and a half of mains, and it furnishes the borough with fifty-one street lamps.

The Columbia Gaslight and Fuel Company, organized at Franklin in 1886, opened a main to Sharon in May, 1887, and supplies the town with natural gas at a distance of fifty-four miles. The supply comes from the Speechly District. About sixteen miles of pipe are laid in town. D. R. Shiras manages the Sharon plant. This fuel has proven a great boon to the people of Sharon, as well as to its manufacturing interests, and few would care to return to the use of wood and coal.

The Sharon Water-works were incorporated November 20, 1883, with a capital stock of \$20,000, divided into 200 shares of the par value of \$100 each. The first board of directors consisted of John C. Owsley, J. S. Fruit, Ellis Morrison, Charles S. Wallace and W. D. Wallace. The present officers are: President, Samuel R. Bullock; vice-president, John C. Owsley; directors, William S. Mercer, Alex. McDowell and Ellis Morrison; secretary, Ellis Morrison; treasurer, E. Waltman; superintendent, E. J. Robinson. The borough is supplied from a reservoir elevated 319 feet, located northwest of Sharon, in Ohio, into which water is forced from the Shenango River. There are eighty fire plugs and ten miles of mains inside the corporation.

CEMETERIES.

In 1807 William Budd donated to the Baptist Church a lot for church and grave-yard, the latter, however, to be for the general use of the community at large. This ground was the first one used in Sharon, and extended up the hill west from the Catholic Church. At a later day Mr. Budd gave an adjoining lot to the Methodists, and the two lots were thrown into one cemetery for the use of the town. This was used as a burying-ground until Oakwood was opened, when Dr. J. M. Irvine got a bill passed by the Legislature prohibiting interment within the borough limits. In 1876 the dead were removed to Oakwood, and the old site is now principally occupied by dwelling-houses.

Oakwood Cemetery Association was chartered April 11, 1866, by Dr. J. M. Irvine, T. J. Porter, C. Q. Carver, E. A. Wheeler, James Westerman, Samuel Kimberly, Thomas Bowden and E. J. Fish. The first officers chosen were: President, T. J. Porter; secretary and treasurer, Dr. J. M. Irvine. The grounds include thirty-two acres, which were purchased of James McCleery, in 1867, at \$100 per acre. The surveying and platting was done by P. Butz, of New Castle, Penn. The superintendent, John Randall, was instrumental in ornamenting the grounds. This city of the dead lies northeast of the borough, and reflects much credit upon the enterprise of its originators, as well as upon the affectionate regard exhibited by the people of Sharon toward their deceased friends.

GROWTH AND POPULATION.

The growth of Sharon throughout its earliest history was, indeed, very slow, and at the close of its first half century had embraced only 900 inhabitants. In 1840 we find a scattered village of about 400 people, and on this population it was incorporated the following year. In 1850 the town had only 541 inhabitants, an increase of but 141 in ten years. The next decade it almost doubled, having in 1860 a population of 900. During the war a boom struck the town, and the census of 1870 gives Sharon 4,221 inhabitants. It has kept on growing ever since. In 1880 it had 5,684, while its present estimated population, based on the school enumeration, is about 7,000. The growth of Sharon is of course principally due to her large manufacturing interests, and to the enterprise and public spirit of her citizens.

CHAPTER XX.

BOROUGH OF GREENVILLE—LOCATION AND ORIGINAL LAND CLAIMS—WEST GREENVILLE LAID OUT, AND ORIGIN OF NAME—SHANK'S FORD—THE TOWN RE-SURVEYED AND LOTS SOLD—PIONEERS—KECK'S ADDITION TO WEST GREENVILLE—FIRST LOT OWNERS IN THAT ADDITION—EARLY BUSINESS INTERESTS—WEST GREENVILLE IN 1833—RESIDENTS OF THAT PERIOD—ADDITIONS TO THE TOWN—INCORPORATION AND BOROUGH OFFICIALS—SCHOOLS—FIRST SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS—GREENVILLE ACADEMY—UNION SCHOOLS—THIEL COLLEGE—CHURCHES—CEMETERIES—SECRET AND OTHER SOCIETIES—MANUFACTURES—BANKS—BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION, AND BOARD OF TRADE—GAS AND WATER COMPANIES—LOCAL INSURANCE COMPANIES—FIRE DEPARTMENT AND MOST DESTRUCTIVE FIRES—BRIDGES—RAILROADS—NAME CHANGED TO GREENVILLE—EFFORT TO OBTAIN THE COUNTY SEAT—GROWTH AND APPEARANCE.

THIS borough, the most beautiful one in the county, is gracefully and pleasantly situated at the confluence of the Little Shenango and Shenango Rivers, on "warrants lands" represented in the early times as belonging to William Hall on the west side and J. Stenger on the east. To know how the settlement of Greenville was brought about, it may be well to be informed that the Fifth Donation District, embracing 100 tracts of 400 acres each, for which no soldiers' warrants were issued, the roll of soldiers being exhausted before the land on the west end was taken up, lay in this region. Judge Wilson, of Philadelphia, obtained from the State, warrants bearing fictitious names, at a mere nominal price, being bound to have each tract settled within five years or forfeit his claim. Wilson failed, and John Nicholson became the purchaser at sheriff's sale. Probst, Lodge & Walker, agents for Nicholson, proceeded to bargain with settlers and have their boundaries defined. Wilson, during his ownership, engaged to give half of each tract to the settler, but the agents of Nicholson were willing to allow only 100 acres. The result was a great deal of litigation before the question was settled, with varying fortunes on each side.

Probst, Lodge & Walker, about 1798 or 1799, laid out, on a tract of fifty acres which they obtained from Jacob Loutzenhiser, in exchange for 100 acres up the Little Shenango, the village of West Greenville, Walker doing the surveying. It was so called because of two circumstances. 1. The west bank of the Shenango was covered with hemlocks, whose green foliage suggested the idea of a *green villa*. 2. Its location on the west side suggested the prefix.

Tobias Shank bought the first one of these lots, and at once erected a log tavern near the west end of the bridge, thus becoming the first innkeeper of the place. His house stood on the northwest corner of Main and First Streets, the site now occupied by the two-story frame house dwelt in by Art. Weir. He also kept a canoe for the convenience of foot travelers, aiming, it seems, to cater to the wants of the public. A little below was a ford at which horsemen and wagons could cross. The place was familiarly called "Shank's Ford" for several years.

Greenville is thus the oldest town in the county, its origin dating back to the close of the last century. Other lots than the one sold to Shank were disposed of, but none seem to have been built upon; nor was this first town plat recorded. At least no record has been made to guide posterity. The entire property, after passing through the hands of Jacob Loutzenhiser, Sr., and John Walker, fell into possession of William Scott, who had it resurveyed, retaining the old name. This occurred in 1815, and Scott sold off the lots quite rapidly, and furnished good titles to purchasers.

PIONEERS.

The first settlements in this vicinity were commenced in the autumn of 1796 by a hardy band of land prospectors from Westmoreland County, Penn., comprising the Klingensmiths, Kecks, Loutzenhisers and Christys. They selected sites for future homes, upon which they settled permanently in the spring of 1797. Daniel Klingensmith, Sr., located on the site of the rolling mills. His sons, Peter and John, also took up lands in what is now West Salem Township. Peter, Abraham, Jacob, Joseph and Daniel Keck settled in the same vicinity, their locations extending down the Shenango for several miles. Joseph and Abraham were sons-in-law of Daniel Klingensmith, Sr.

Jacob Loutzenhiser settled first on the site of Orangeville, where he built a grist-mill in 1798. He, too, was a son-in-law of Daniel Klingensmith, and with the latter purchased a large tract of land where Greenville now stands. He sold his property on the Ohio line to Adam Haun in 1802, and settled near his father-in-law. In 1798 he sold 100 acres northeast of Greenville to John Williamson, who built thereon a saw and grist-mill. This came back into the possession of Loutzenhiser in January, 1806, who retained it up to his death in 1821. In 1815 Loutzenhiser constructed a dam across the Shenango and erected a log grist-mill on the site of the Mathers mill. This he owned and operated up to his death, when it was sold by his executors to Joseph Keck, who ran it for many years. Loutzenhiser's son, Jacob, was afterward sheriff of Mercer County.

Col. Andrew Christy settled two miles east of Greenville, in what is now Hempfield Township. He was quite a prominent man in the early development of the county, and served as lieutenant-colonel in the War of 1812, his regiment being composed principally of Mercer County pioneers. He was elected sheriff in 1827, and served one term. His father, John, a native of Ireland, and brothers John and Samuel, also two sisters, accompanied him from Westmoreland County in the spring of 1797. They settled on what is known as the Callen farm, south of Greenville. John Christy, Sr., is said to have been the first justice of the peace in the county. His son John afterward filled the same office for many years. Col. Christy went to Erie several times to prevent the capture of that place by the British. He subsequently held the position of brigade inspector. His son James W. is a resident of Greenville.

John Williamson came the following year (1798), and bought 100 acres of

land from Jacob Loutzenhiser, lying on the Little Shenango, northeast of Greenville. He came from near Carlisle, Cumberland County. On this tract Williamson and James King, the latter a mill-wright, erected a saw-mill with a grist-mill attachment the next year. Two years later (1800), their families having meanwhile arrived, these two men built the first grist-mill on the Little Shenango. At the time of Williamson's arrival his family consisted of wife and five children: Anne, James, Agnes, Susan and Eliza. Two more were finally born in Mercer County, John and Melinda. Of these, the former is still living at Jamestown. Mr. Williamson is said to have been a man who could not do too much for a neighbor that needed assistance, and was much respected. The mill erected by Williamson, together with the one at Orangeville, Bentley's at Sharon, and Peter Wilson's on Yellow Creek, in Jackson Township, were the pioneers of their kind in the county. Williamson died July 21, 1840, aged eighty-one years.

Another family, quite numerous at the time, was that of the Beans. They located on the east side of the river, in what is now Hempfield Township, about 1798. The names were: Robert, James, Thomas, Hugh, William, Alexander and Andrew. These were all brothers. They had one sister, married to Robert Bole, one of the first board of county commissioners. Of this number Thomas became a tavern-keeper, beginning in the house which Tobias Shank kept. Near it he subsequently erected a much superior structure, which is still standing. He was somewhat of a military character, and attained the position of colonel and brigade inspector, a position much sought in those days. Robert, a half brother of Thomas, went out in the War of 1812 an enlisted soldier, but returned with a lieutenant's commission in the regular army, as a reward for meritorious service in the battle of Lundy's Lane. He subsequently became postmaster and justice of the peace at Greenville.

Hugh Brown, a native of County Down, Ireland, and a weaver by trade, came from Fayette County via Beaver, along an Indian path, in 1799, to New Castle, then just laid out; and thence continued his journey up the Shenango to his settlement in the forks of the two Shenangos, a mile above town. At the time of his settlement he had four children: John W., Mary K., James W. and Jane. His grandson, J. C. Brown, is at present editor of the *Advance-Argus*.

John Ferguson, William McClimans, Robert McKean, the McCulloughs, Hugh Donaldson, James Stinson, Robert Bole, Alexander Dumars, William McMillen and James Dumars all settled east of the Shenango, in the vicinity of Greenville, in 1798, 1799 and 1800. Besides the Klingensmiths and Kecks, the nearest settlers to Greenville, on the west side of the river, were Joseph Loutzenhiser, Sr. (father of Jacob) and sons, John and Peter, who came in 1800; Joseph and William McClurg, Richard Tunison and James Nelson, all of whom settled along the west bank of the Shenango before the commencement of the present century.

William Scott, concerning whom some mention has already been made, came from Fayette County, in 1799 or 1800, and settled in the east part of what is now West Salem. He afterward became possessor of the fifty acres laid out by Probst, Lodge & Walker, and some of the lands surrounding. He was the first justice of the peace in Greenville, where he continued to reside until his death, April 9, 1849.

Maj. John Sims, a brother-in-law of Col. Andrew Christy, was the first tanner in the northwest part of the county. He lived in what is now Hempfield Township, not far from Greenville, where he opened a tannery in 1803.

Nathan Patterson, an uncle of the sheriff of the same name brought the

first store into this quarter of the county, about the year 1806. The store was a small one, but the assortment was judicious and was a great convenience to the neighbors. It stood about one mile east of Greenville.

Arthur G. Long was the next merchant that located in the vicinity, afterward going to New Castle. He was the father of the Hon. Alex. D. Long, who represented the Cincinnati district in Congress during the dark days of the Rebellion, and whose speech, defending the constitutional right of secession, in the midst of the war, created such a profound sensation.

KECK'S ADDITION TO WEST GREENVILLE.

On the 24th of February, 1826, Joseph Keck placed on record his addition to West Greenville, on lands lying east of the Shenango River, which he had purchased of Jacob Loutzenhiser's executors. The names of the streets in this addition, running east and west, commencing on the north, are: Eagle, Shenango, Mill (now called Main) and Clinton. The alleys in the same direction are Cherry, Talisman, Swamp and Clinton. The streets commencing on the west and running north and south are Race (now Water) and Mercer. The alleys in the same direction are Race (now Race Street) and Canal (now called Canal Street); while the streets east of Mercer are not named on the plat.

The first sale of lots occurred in the spring of 1826, and as far as the names could be deciphered from the original time-eaten plat, now in the possession of L. L. Keck, Esq., the principal lots sold at that time, with their purchasers, are as follows:

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Thomas Bole. | 56. Andrew White. |
| 2. J. Stevenson. | 57. J. McClimans. |
| 3. John Nelson. | 58. S. Walker. |
| 4. G. W. Coleman. | 59. Jacob Loutzenhiser. |
| 5. J. McLaughlin. | 60. J. W. Brown. |
| 6. Peter Williams. | 61. J. McWilliams. |
| 7. C. Riley. | 62. William Keck. |
| 8. J. Keck. | 63-64. E. Jones. |
| 9. J. P. Keck. | 83. John Nelson. |
| 10. Joseph Morford. | 84. William Keck. |
| 11. Samuel Speir. | 85. J. and J. P. Keck. |
| 12. J. Rusher. | 86. J. Keck. |
| 13. John Keck. | 87. Thomas Dumars. |
| 14. P. Jones. | 88. J. McClimans. |
| 15. G. Calvin. | 89. John Calvin. |
| 16. J. Potter. | 91. Robert G. Mossman. |
| 17. } | 92. A. Chestnut. |
| 18. } Diamond. | 94-95. D. White. |
| 19. } | 96. J. Woods. |
| 20. John Donnell. | 97. Thomas Bole. |
| 33. S. Rice. | 98-99. John Nelson. |
| 49. C. Love. | 100. Daniel Keck. |
| 50. Silas Coulson. | 101. John Nelson. |
| 51. O. W. Brown. | 102. William Pollock. |
| 52. J. Mattox. | 103. S. Clyde. |
| 53. D. Jones. | 104. G. Calvin. |
| 54. G. Keck. | 105. Daniel Keck. |
| 55. J. W. Brown. | 106-107-108. D. Williams. |

- | | | | |
|----------|---------------------|--------------|----------------------------|
| 109. | Patrick McLaughlin. | 127-129. | E. Jones. |
| 110. | Daniel Keck. | 134-135-136. | Donated to Methodist |
| 111. | E. Jones. | | Episcopal Church by Joseph |
| 112. | William Keck. | | Keck. |
| 114-115. | E. Jones. | | |

EARLY BUSINESS INTERESTS.

The first mills were the saw and grist-mills, erected by John Williamson at the close of the last century, an account of which has already been given, and the one built by Jacob Loutzenhiser on the site of Mathers mill in 1815.

George and Samuel Lodge established the first tannery; Robert G. Mossman the first cabinet factory, and Paul Everhart the first pottery, all being on the west side, though Mossman afterward established quite a large factory on the east side of the river.

The first hotel man, as previously mentioned in this chapter, was Tobias Shank.

The first distillery in this vicinity, and probably the first in the county, was built in 1801 by Joseph Keck on the site of Shenango, who was therefore the pioneer distiller.

The first justice of the peace in this locality was John Christy, and the second was William Scott, the latter being the first in Greenville.

In 1824 J. & A. P. Waugh opened a general store on the west side, and the latter located in the village. He conducted the business alone until 1828, when his brother joined him, bringing his family at the same time. They were for many years the principal merchants of the town. James was the father of Judge William Waugh, late president of the First National Bank, who came here with his father, and is yet a resident of Greenville.

The first post-office was established January 9, 1828, with A. P. Waugh as postmaster.*

The earliest physicians will be remembered, Drs. Hardscrabble, Lane, Obadiah Hall, H. D. La. Cossitt, Samuel Wylie, Beriah Magoffin and R. E. Breiner.

The first newspaper man was Richard Hill, concerning whom information is given in the Press chapter. In it also will be found the sketch of all Greenville papers. Mrs. Simeon Betts, a daughter of Mr. Hill, is living northeast of the borough.

The first canal boat from Greenville was built by Robert G. Mossman, and was called the "Milnor Roberts," in honor of the chief engineer of the canal. The builder was the father of Rev. W. H. Mossman, of West Middlesex, and of Dr. B. E. Mossman, of Greenville. On the night of her first trip there was a jollification in Greenville, and the town was filled with enthusiasm over the completion of this, then, great public improvement.

The first canal boat of coal was taken through to Erie in December, 1844, and was under the charge of Capt. Gregory, of Mercer.

In 1850 James R. Wick began a brokerage business; but the first regular banking firm was established in 1856, by William Achre, A. L. Wick and George A. Bittenbanner.

The first burgess was James R. Wick, and the first clerk of the council was John Keck.

WEST GREENVILLE IN 1833.

In the spring of 1888 the late W. P. Hanna, of Greenville, prepared an out-

* See complete list of postmasters in Chapter V.

line map representing West Greenville in 1833, the time of his first appearance in the village. This map has been carefully scrutinized by old residents of the borough, and is pronounced very accurate, showing who lived in the place at the time, what occupations they followed, and what buildings were in existence. It is a remarkable production from memory. From it we are permitted to make some extracts. These residents and buildings are divided into two groups, viz., West Side and East Side.

WEST SIDE.

- No. 1. William Porter, cooper, Diamond Street, near Main.
- No. 2. Artillery house, containing cannon, public square.
- No. 3. William Gillespie's log house, southwest corner of Wood and Main Streets.
- No. 4. Olive Hewitt's residence, northwest corner of Wood Street and Virgin Alley.
- No. 5. Public school-house, southeast corner of Wood Street and Virgin Alley.
- No. 6. Paul Everhart's log house, Wood Street, near school-house.
- No. 7. Paul Everhart's residence, pottery and kiln, Clarksville road.
- No. 8. Robert G. Mossman's log residence, South Third Street.
- No. 9. Rev. John Gamble, teacher, log residence, south side of Main Street, near Wood.
- No. 10-11. Dr. H. D. La. Cossitt's residence and office, southwest corner of Third and Main Streets.
- No. 12. Abraham Stoner, surveyor, residence north side of Main, opposite Rev. Gamble's.
- No. 13. Martin Johnston, shoemaker, brick residence northwest corner of Main and Third Streets.
- No. 14. William Anderson, chair-maker, northwest corner of Third Street and Second Alley.
- No. 15. Reed Porter, plasterer, residence north end of Diamond Street.
- No. 16. William Anderson, constable, residence northeast corner of Third Street and Second Alley.
- No. 17. Mrs. McCrum, north side of Main, near Third Street.
- No. 18. Robert Hanna, chair-maker, southeast corner of Main and Third Streets.
- No. 19. Timothy Dumars, cabinet-maker, south side of Main, east of Hanna's.
- No. 20. William Scott's store, southwest corner of Main and High Streets.
- No. 21. Seceder Church, northwest corner of Main and High Streets, Rev. Daniel McLean, pastor.
- No. 22. Isaac Coler's residence, High Street, north of Main.
- No. 23. James Walker's blacksmith shop, High Street, north of Main.
- No. 24. James Walker's residence, southwest corner of High Street and Second Alley.
- No. 25. William and Samuel McCrum's hotel, brick, northeast corner of Main and High Streets.
- No. 27. John Moyer, tailor, southwest corner of Main Street and Second Street Alley.
- No. 28. Thomas Bole, carpenter and teacher, log house, High Street, near Virgin Alley.
- No. 29. Samuel Webster, teacher, High Street, south of Virgin Alley.

No. 30. Arthur G. Long, pioneer merchant, log house, corner of Third Street and Clarksville road.

No. 31. Robert G. Mossman's tan-yard, southeast corner of Third Street and Virgin Alley.

No. 32. Jane Nelson's residence, South Second Street.

No. 33. John Martin, carpenter, southwest corner of Second Street and Virgin Alley.

No. 34. Samuel Melvin, carpenter, northwest corner of Second Street and Virgin Alley.

No. 35. William Cowan, carpenter, Second Street, north of Melvin's.

No. 36. Mrs. Catharine Shannon's hotel, southeast corner of Main Street and Second Street Alley.

No. 37. James R. Wick's residence and store, northwest corner of Main and Second Streets.

No. 38. Solomon Clyde's residence, Second Street, north of Main.

No. 39. William and Samuel McCrum's still-house, between Second Street and Second Street Alley, north of Second Alley.

No. 40. J. & A. P. Waugh's brick residence, northeast corner of Main and Second Streets.

No. 41. J. & A. P. Waugh's store, northwest corner of Main and Front Street Alley.

No. 42. Josiah McPherrin's hat shop, Second Street, south of Main.

No. 43. Harvey Walker's blacksmith shop, southeast corner of Main and Front Street Alley.

No. 44. Harvey Walker's brick residence, southwest corner of Main and Front Streets.

No. 45. John P. McDowell's residence, Front Street, south of Main.

No. 46. Adam Miller, miller in Campbell's mill, log house, Front Street, south of Main, near the river.

No. 47. John Service, saddler, southeast corner of Front and Main Streets.

No. 49. Thomas N. Bean's hotel, northeast corner of Main Street and Front Street Alley.

No. 50. Shank House, then the residence of Jacob Loutzenhiser, now of West Salem, hewed log building, in which Robert Bean kept the post-office, northwest corner of Main and Front Streets.

No. 51. Used as a school-house, Thomas Bole teacher, northwest corner of Front Street and Second Alley.

No. 52. Richard Hill's residence and printing office, southwest corner of Front Street and Second Alley.

No. 53. William Scott's farm residence, west of High Street and north of town limits.

No. 56. Jacob Hommer's farm house, Clarksville road.

No. 57. McClure Cowan, carpenter, Front Street, between Main Street and Second Alley.

No. 58. Charles Ninemeyer, gunsmith, High Street, north of Second Alley.

No. 59. Robert Bean, postmaster, northwest corner of Main and Front Streets.

No. 60. George Moore, tailor, South Front Street, near the river.

No. 61. Dr. Samuel Wylie's residence, northeast corner of Main and Second Street Alley.

EAST SIDE.

- No. 1. Samuel Wortman, carpenter, south side of Main Street, between the mill race and the river.
- No. 2. Conrad Bittenbanner, Exchange Hotel, southwest corner of Main and Water Streets.
- No. 3. Andrew Campbell's flouring mill, northwest corner of Main and Water Streets.
- No. 4. Joseph Keck's log house, Water Street, south of Main.
- No. 5. Andrew Campbell's brick residence, north side of Main Street, east of Water.
- No. 6. William Pollock's residence, south side of Main Street.
- No. 7. Bryan McNally's tailor shop and residence, log house, near southwest corner of Main and Race Streets.
- No. 8. John Keck's frame residence, north side of Main, between Water and Race Streets.
- No. 9. Samuel Goodwin, merchant, northeast corner of Main and Race Streets.
- No. 10. Isaac R. Bearce's blacksmith shop, southeast corner of Main and Race Streets.
- No. 11. John Nelson, butcher, residence south side of Main Street.
- No. 12. John McMillan, cabinet-maker, residence south side of Main Street.
- No. 13. Charles Love, chair-maker, southeast corner of Race and Shemango Streets.
- No. 14. William Wood, cabinet-maker, north side of Main Street.
- No. 15. Presbyterian Church, Rev. James Alexander, pastor, north side of Shenango Street.
- No. 16. Ormsby's wool-carding factory, Talisman Alley.
- No. 17. Ormsby's residence, north side of Main Street, south of factory.
- No. 18. John Nelson's slaughter-house, near the corner of Canal and Clinton Streets.
- No. 19. Isaac R. Bearce's residence, south side of Clinton near Canal Street.
- No. 20. Methodist Episcopal log church, south side of Clinton, between Canal and Mercer Streets.
- No. 21. Charles Townsend, shoemaker, south side of Main, between Canal and Mercer Streets.
- No. 22. Simon Snyder, carpenter, near northwest corner of Main and Mercer Streets.
- No. 23. Mrs. L. Holland's hewed log house, north side of Main Street.
- No. 24. William G. Fell, carpenter, north side of East Main Street.
- No. 25. James Scott, teacher, south side of East Main Street.
- No. 26. Lambert Haun, carpenter, north side of East Main Street.
- No. 27. John Loutzenhisser, residence northwest corner of Main Street and Meadville road.
- No. 28. School-house, near northeast corner of Main Street and Meadville road.
- No. 29. Mrs. Betsy Keck, residence south of Main Street on Meadville road.
- No. 31. David Gaiser, carpenter, residence south of Main Street on Meadville road.
- No. 32. John Scott's farm house, south of Main Street on Meadville road.
- No. 33. Robert Mann's farm house, south of Main Street on Meadville road.

No. 34. Robert Mann's brick kiln, South Mercer Street.

No. 35. Solomon Klingensmith's residence, called "Solomon's Temple," Clinton Street, east of Penn.

No. 36. David Loutzenhiser's grist-mill, Meadville road, north of the Little Shenango.

No. 37. David Loutzenhiser's farm house, north of grist-mill.

No. 38. Owen N. Rice's wool-carding factory and grist-mill, north bank of Little Shenango.

No. 39. David Loutzenhiser's oil mill, Meadville road, south bank of Little Shenango.

No. 40. "Indian Mound," in the forks of the two Shenangos, about twenty feet high and seventy-five in diameter.

No. 41. Isaac R. Bearce's Island, south of Main Street, between the mill race and the Shenango.

No. 42. Rev. Boggs, Millerite preacher, residence south side of Main Street.

Many of these lots were sold by Mr Keck at public auction, the first sale occurring in the spring of 1826. Joseph Loutzenhiser bought one opposite the Mathers mill for \$50.

Additions to the borough have been made at different times by Robert Bean, on the west, and by Joseph Keck, Power & Sankey, John A. Waugh, R. M. Waugh, Wick & Goodwin, J. R. Wick, Robert McMasters, R. G. Mossman, J. B. Plumer and J. W. & J. C. Brown, on the east.

INCORPORATION AND BOROUGH OFFICIALS.

Greenville was incorporated into a borough May 29, 1837, in compliance with a petition signed by sixty-eight citizens of the village, and presented to the court in December, 1836. The town had then, according to the petition, 495 inhabitants. The first election was held at the house of Col. Bean, on the third Monday of June, 1837. The following is the list of officials controlling the destiny of Greenville for the past fifty-one years. It is taken from the records, and is complete except for the year 1844, which is missing from the minute book, where strong evidence exists to prove that if there was a council no minutes were kept of its meetings.

1837—Burgess, James R. Wick; council, Moses Varney, Andrew Campbell, William J. Woods, McClure Cowan, Josiah McPherrin; treasurer, Samuel Goodwin; clerk, John Keck.

1838—Burgess, John Keck; council, Harvey Walker, John Nelson, John M. Graham, Paul Everhart, William G. Fell; treasurer, Samuel Goodwin; clerk, George A. Bittenbanner.

1839—Burgess, Robert McMaster; council, McClure Cowan, Adam Seiple, John Keck, Josiah McPherrin, John Service; treasurer, Samuel Goodwin; clerk, George A. Bittenbanner.

1840—Burgess, William McCrum; council, John Service, Adam Seiple, I. R. Bearce, Isaac Hildebrand, R. G. Mossman; clerk, J. M. Waugh; Waugh's salary was fixed at \$5 per annum, payable quarterly.

1841—Burgess, Samuel Goodwin; council, Samuel Wortman, Samuel Reznor, Samuel Melvin, Gardner Bond, Samuel Wilson; clerk, W. C. Lawson.

1842—Burgess, Samuel Wortman; council, Harvey Walker, David Loutzenhiser, William G. Fell, Samuel Reznor; clerk, W. C. Lawson.

1843—Burgess, Adam Seiple; council, William G. Fell, Gardner Bond, Paul Everhart, Thomas McDonald, John M. Graham; clerk, George W. Hunstable.

1845—Burgess, McClure Cowan; council, David Loutzenhiser, Joseph Woodworth, Jonathan Long, A. A. Heath, John Moore; clerk, J. K. Hamblin.

1846—Burgess, Samuel Goodwin; council, Josiah McPherrin, John A. Waugh, Samuel Melvin, William Achre, Matthias McDowell; clerk, J. K. Hamblin.

1847—Burgess, David Garber; council, Thomas Bole, T. A. Packard, F. H. Judd, R. Root, William Cowan; clerk, J. K. Hamblin.

1848—Burgess, James R. Wick; council, A. P. Waugh, William L. Christy, John Moyer, Hugh Livingston, Charles Townsend; clerk, J. K. Hamblin.

1849—Burgess, S. P. Johnston; council, Gardner Bond, R. Gardner, R. Root, R. S. Huling, A. Law; clerk, J. K. Hamblin.

1850—Burgess, Josiah McPherrin; council, Matthias McDowell, Thomas Callen, F. H. Judd, William Cowan, John McMillen; clerk, A. D. Gillespie.

1851—Burgess, William Achre; council, Robert Dickey, A. D. Gillespie, Adam Huber, John Eckels, William Sutton; clerk, A. D. Gillespie.

1852—Burgess, Joseph B. Campbell; council, A. P. Waugh, S. M. Davis, D. B. Packard, R. Root, A. J. Christy; clerk, D. B. Packard.

1853—Burgess, John M. Graham; council, A. P. Waugh, S. P. Johnston, Matthias McDowell, A. D. Gillespie, Samuel Melvin; clerk, A. D. Gillespie.

1854—Burgess, A. D. Gillespie; council, William Keck, Charles Stahr, C. Townsend, Ichabod Goodwin, John Brackin; clerk, A. D. Gillespie.

1855—Burgess, R. Root; council, J. K. Hamblin, R. S. Huling, John Eckels, Henry Austin, James Ellinger; clerk, W. W. W. Wood.

1856—Burgess, A. D. Gillespie; council, S. P. Johnston, James Carson, James Law, A. M. Campbell, Charles Hoge; clerk, Charles Hoge.

1857—Burgess, William Achre; council, Robert Dickey, Sr.; J. K. Hamblin, William McDowell, Samuel Melvin, John Brackin; clerk, W. W. W. Wood.

1858—Burgess, Robert Dickey, Sr.; council, Samuel Melvin, S. M. Hanna, John Keck, A. J. McDowell, Samuel M. Davis; clerk, W. W. W. Wood.

1859—Burgess, Henry Austin; council, John Keck, Samuel Melvin, A. J. McDowell, James Mills, D. B. Packard; clerk, D. B. Packard.

1860—Burgess, John Eckels; council, R. S. Huling, A. L. Wick, James Mills, Samuel Melvin, John Keck, D. B. Packard; clerk, D. B. Packard.

1861—Burgess, S. P. Johnston; council, Charles McMichael, George W. Carskadden, R. S. Huling, A. L. Wick, D. B. Packard, James Mills; clerk, D. B. Packard.

1862—Burgess, Samuel Goodwin; council, Joseph Vickers, D. B. Packard, George W. Carskadden, R. S. Huling, Charles McMichael, A. L. Wick; clerk, D. B. Packard.

1863—Burgess, James Ellinger; council, H. N. Shrom, S. C. Dickey, D. B. Packard, Joseph Vickers, Charles McMichael, George W. Carskadden; clerk, D. B. Packard.

1864—Burgess, Charles Hoge; council, Joseph Partridge, W. C. E. Martin, H. N. Shrom, S. C. Dickey, D. B. Packard, Joseph Vickers; clerk, D. B. Packard.

1865—Burgess, A. L. Wick; council, Ichabod Goodwin, D. C. Moyer, W. C. E. Martin, Joseph Partridge, H. N. Shrom, S. C. Dickey; clerk, S. C. Dickey.

1866—Burgess, Marvin Loomis; council, W. P. Leech, J. K. Hamblin, Joseph Partridge, D. C. Moyer, W. C. E. Martin, Ichabod Goodwin; clerk, J. K. Hamblin.

1867—Burgess, D. B. Packard; council, John Ramsey, Joseph Vickers, W. P. Leech, D. C. Moyer, J. K. Hamblin, Ichabod Goodwin; clerk, J. K. Hamblin.

1868—Burgess, Henry Austin; council, G. D. Kughler, Robert Clark, W. P. Leech, John Ramsey, Joseph Vickers, J. K. Hamblin; clerk, J. K. Hamblin.

1869—Burgess, A. D. Gillespie; council, S. P. Johnston, W. R. Fessler, A. G. Boies, G. D. Kughler, John Ramsey, Joseph Vickers; clerk, A. G. Boies.

1870—Burgess, W. P. Leech; council, J. R. Bean, D. B. Packard, S. P. Johnston, W. R. Fessler, A. G. Boies, G. D. Kughler; clerk, J. R. Bean.

1871—Burgess, James Mills; council, H. C. Hendrickson, D. C. Moyer, W. R. Fessler, A. G. Boies, D. B. Packard, J. R. Bean; clerk, J. R. Bean.

1872—Burgess, A. D. Gillespie; council, C. Seigfried, D. C. Moyer, James Sheakley, J. R. Bean, H. C. Hendrickson, D. B. Packard; secretary, A. G. Boies.

1873—Burgess, A. D. Gillespie; council, B. Henlein, L. B. Speir, D. C. Moyer, C. Seigfried, H. C. Hendrickson, James Sheakley; secretary, Eugene Gillespie.

1874—Burgess, A. D. Gillespie; council, John J. Hutcheson, Frank Bennett, D. C. Moyer, C. Seigfried, B. Henlein, L. B. Speir; secretary, Eugene Gillespie.

1875—Burgess, A. D. Gillespie; council, S. P. Johnston, W. A. Vaughn, L. B. Speir, B. Henlein, J. J. Hutcheson, Frank Bennett; secretary, A. F. Henlein.

1876—Burgess, John Ramsey; council, D. C. Moyer, S. C. Dickey; George O. Keck, W. A. Vaughn, Frank Bennett, J. J. Hutcheson; secretary, A. F. Henlein.

1877—Burgess, W. P. Leech; council, Amos Loutzenhiser, William Paden, George O. Keck, S. C. Dickey, W. A. Vaughn, D. C. Moyer; secretary, A. F. Henlein.

1878—Burgess, Allen Turner; council, Uriah Homer, Charles R. Wray, Joseph Vickers, William Paden, Amos Loutzenhiser, S. C. Dickey; secretary, A. F. Henlein.

1879—Burgess, A. D. Gillespie; council, John Neel, James H. Taylor, William Paden, Charles R. Wray, Uriah Homer, Amos Loutzenhiser; secretary, A. F. Henlein.

1880—Burgess, John Keck; council, F. Herrick, Jacob Loutzenhiser, Uriah Homer, Charles R. Wray, John Neel; secretary, A. F. Henlein.

1881—Burgess, John Keck; council, R. S. Johnston, W. A. Vaughn, Jeremiah Benninghoff, John Neel, Jacob Loutzenhiser, F. Herrick; secretary, A. F. Henlein.

1882—Burgess, William Achre; council, Thomas M. Reznor, I. D. Stinson, F. Herrick, W. A. Vaughn, R. S. Johnston, Jeremiah Benninghoff; secretary, A. F. Henlein.

1883—Burgess, Plimpton Leech; council, C. R. Beatty, S. C. Dickey, W. A. Vaughn, Thomas M. Reznor, R. S. Johnston, Jeremiah Benninghoff (resigned in May and J. G. McKnight appointed); secretary, E. S. Templeton.

1884—Burgess, A. D. Gillespie; council, H. K. Reiss, James A. Heilman, E. H. Hawks, C. R. Beatty, S. C. Dickey, Thomas M. Reznor; secretary, E. S. Templeton.

1885—Burgess, John Neel; council, James Loutzenhiser, William T.

Sample, S. C. Dickey, Thomas M. Reznor, C. R. Beatty, E. H. Hawks; secretary, E. S. Templeton.

1886—Burgess, John Neel; council, Jacob Snyder, S. R. Keelen, H. K. Reiss, William T. Sample, James Loutzenhiser, James A. Heilman; secretary, E. S. Templeton.

1887—Burgess, Joseph Benninghoff; council, H. N. Shrom, William Paden, James Loutzenhiser, Jacob Snyder, W. T. Sample, S. R. Keelen; secretary, E. S. Templeton.

1888—Burgess, S. C. Dickey; council, E. T. Beatty, Edwin Ash, H. N. Shrom, Jacob Snyder, William Paden, S. R. Keelen; secretary, E. S. Templeton.

SCHOOLS.

In 1802 a small log school-house was built on the farm of John Speir, about one mile west of Greenville, in which Mr. Speir opened a school. The venerable Jacob Loutzenhiser, ninety-two years old, now lives on the place. This is believed to have been the first school-house erected and opened in this part of the county. William Scott taught in it about 1826. The history of the schools of Greenville proper is traceable to the efforts of James Rodgers, who taught a small grammar school in 1824. Dr. H. D. La. Cossitt and William Scott contributed toward the building of a small frame school building, which answered for school purposes for several years. Samuel Webster, of New Hampshire, came in 1825, and became a prominent teacher in Greenville, continuing in that capacity for a number of years. Rev. John Gamble, concerning whom something is said in the sketch of Jamestown borough, was an early teacher in the place. He left a strong impression upon the people. Among his pupils were two sons-in-law of the eloquent Mercer attorney, Samuel B. Foster, viz.: William M. Stephenson and Samuel Griffith, both prominent educators and attorneys. They were both teachers in Greenville in the early days. The former, as will be seen by reference to the sketch of Mercer, was principal of the Mercer Academy, and the principal agent in founding the Mercer public school system. The latter, still living, has been both an educator and an attorney. Besides, he represented his district in Congress. Hon. John A. Bingham, late Minister to Japan, likewise taught at Greenville.

Greenville Academy, established largely through the agency of James R. Wick, became for a time a popular institution, and served its purpose in fostering an educational spirit in the community. The school was incorporated July 1, 1848. It erected a two-story frame structure of two rooms, which stood on Shenango Street. It was converted into two dwelling houses, now the property of William McDowell, of Greenville, and Harlan Book, of Butler County, Penn.

Before the erection of the present Union school building, on east Main Street, the schools of Greenville consisted of two rooms on the east side and two on the west side, presided over by four lady teachers. Early in 1865 the fine Union school building on east Main Street was commenced, and pushed toward completion through that and the following year; but it was not until 1867-68 that it was entirely finished, its total cost being about \$25,000. It is a brick structure, 60x74, three stories in height, and contains eleven rooms. In 1878 the west side building was erected, likewise made of brick, containing eight rooms, at a cost of some \$10,000. It is pleasantly located, and is used at present as the High-school building.

The Union school system was established in Greenville in 1867, by the selection of Prof. E. C. McClintock as principal, July 20 of that year. He reorganized the schools, and served until March, 1868. His successors, with

dates of appointment, are as follows: Profs. C. C. Donnell, March, 1868; J. W. Walker, 1870; D. McKee, 1872; Thomas B. Roth, 1875; Jerome Leech, 1876; F. M. Bullock, 1880, and John E. Morris, the present incumbent, 1887.

The officers of the school board since 1865 have been as follows:

1865—Samuel Goodwin, president; T. M. Reznor, secretary; A. L. Wick, treasurer.

1866-67 and 1868—William Achre, president; T. M. Reznor, secretary; A. L. Wick, treasurer.

1869-70—Philip Clover, president; T. M. Reznor, secretary; A. L. Wick, treasurer.

1871—William Achre, president; T. M. Reznor, secretary; A. L. Wick, treasurer.

1872—William Achre, president; J. A. Leech, secretary; A. L. Wick, treasurer.

1873—T. M. Reznor, president; J. A. Leech, secretary; A. L. Wick, treasurer.

1874—J. C. Brown, president; J. A. Leech, secretary; W. H. Beil, treasurer.

1875-76-77-78—J. C. Brown, president; D. McKee, secretary; W. H. Beil, treasurer.

1879—J. C. Brown, president; D. Hum, secretary; W. H. Beil, treasurer.

1880-81—J. T. Blair, president; D. Hum, secretary; W. H. Beil, treasurer.

1882—E. S. Templeton, president; D. Hum, secretary; W. H. Beil, treasurer.

1883—H. M. Hamblin, president; D. Hum, secretary; W. H. Beil, treasurer.

1884—J. E. Brockway, president; D. Hum, secretary; W. H. Beil, treasurer.

1885-86—A. F. Henlein, president; D. Hum, secretary; W. H. Beil, treasurer.

1887—Rev. C. S. Tinker, president; Anson T. Clark, secretary; W. H. Beil, treasurer.

1888—J. C. Brown, president; Anson T. Clark, secretary; W. H. Beil, treasurer.

The general progress of the Greenville schools during the past thirty years has been highly satisfactory, and it is very doubtful if any other town of its size in Pennsylvania furnishes superior facilities to its youth for a thorough common school education. The present enrollment is about 950, and the average attendance 100 less.

Thiel College owes its existence remotely to a bequest for benevolent purposes made in 1865 by Mr. A. L. Thiel, of Pittsburgh, Penn. The sum, \$5,500, was placed in the hands of Rev. W. A. Passavant, to be used for some benevolent purpose connected with the cause of Christianity. It was accepted, and the following year was invested in some lands and buildings which had been devoted to a water cure at Phillipsburg, Beaver Co., Penn. An institution of learning, known as "Thiel Hall," was in operation at Phillipsburg for several years under the direction of Revs. E. T. Giese, H. E. Jacobs, W. Kopps and others. In October, 1869, Mr. Thiel offered to the Pittsburgh Synod of the Lutheran Church, held at Greensburg, Westmoreland County, the entire property known as "Thiel Hall" on two very liberal conditions, which were intended to secure for the denomination an institution of learning

of a high order. The gift was accepted, and accordingly put under church control.

In the early part of 1870 the people of Greenville made to the board of trustees a very flattering offer as an inducement to have the enlarged institution located in their midst. The proposition included the gift of seven acres of land as a site, and a bonus of \$20,000. The offer was accepted, and the institution was transferred from Phillipsburg to Greenville, the opening exercises at the latter place occurring in the academy building on the 1st of September, 1871. Mr. Thiel, prior to his death, which occurred on February 16, 1870, had made some additional bequests to the institution. The college grounds were afterward increased by seven acres, donated by Dr. D. B. Packard; one acre by Samuel Ridgeway, and the balance by purchase from Mr. Ridgeway.

The first of the college buildings, known as "Greenville Hall," out of compliment to the liberality of the citizens of Greenville, was erected in 1872-74. The corner-stone of the structure was laid August 15, 1872, with suitable ceremonies, appropriate addresses being made by A. D. Gillespie, Esq., Hon. James Sheakley, Rev. G. A. Wenzel, Hon. M. C. Trout and Hon. Samuel Griffith. The regular address was made by Rev. W. A. Passavant, of Pittsburgh, who gave the history of the institution. The structure, made of brick, three stories in height, 53x76, and containing thirty-three rooms, was erected by T. E. Heilman, of Greenville, for \$22,649.79, of which amount the citizens of Greenville paid \$14,307. The architects were Griese & Weile, of Cleveland, Ohio. The building committee consisted of Revs. H. W. Roth and J. B. Fox, and Dr. G. D. Kughler, A. D. Gillespie and Dr. D. B. Packard. The dedicatory services were held on June 25, 1874, addresses being delivered by Rev. J. G. Pfuhl and Prof. H. E. Jacobs. The services were under the direction of Prof. H. W. Roth, Prof. H. E. Jacobs and Rev. W. A. Passavant. Until the completion of "Greenville Hall," in June, 1874, the old academy building, and afterward three rooms in the union school building, were used.

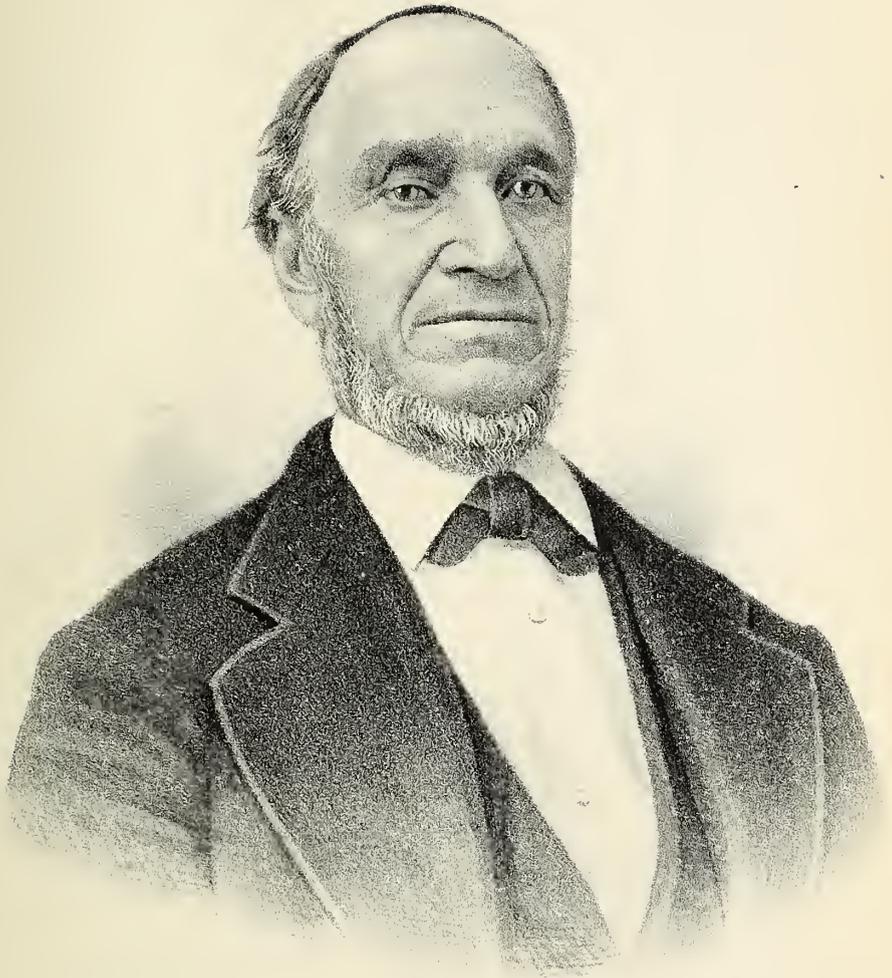
Memorial Hall was commenced in 1885, the laying of the corner-stone taking place on June 25, of that year, Rev. J. A. Kunkleman, D. D., performing the ceremony. It was completed and dedicated with appropriate ceremonies November 10, 1886. It is a substantial three-story brick structure, and was erected at a total cost of about \$8,000. This building contains the chapel and the recitation and society halls, and is quite a convenient addition to the original college building.

Thiel College has a good equipment and a fine library, and affords the regular college course. The usual attendance is over 100 students. Rev. H. W. Roth, at first connected with the institution in the capacity of an instructor, was chosen president in August, 1875, and filled that position with commendable credit until the close of 1887, when he resigned, and removed to Chicago, Ill. The board has recently chosen Rev. William A. Beates as his successor. The other members of the faculty are Rev. David McKee, professor of mathematics; Rev. Josiah R. Titsel, professor of Greek, and Rev. Herman Gilbert, professor emeritus of German. Prof. McKee has been connected with the college since its inception, Prof. Gilbert since 1872, and Prof. Titsel since June, 1874. The following instructors are also connected with the college: Rev. H. K. Shanor, A. M., principal of the academic department; S. H. Miller, A. M., instructor in natural sciences; Rev. William Rehrig, instructor in the German language, and Miss Julia Ackerman, musical instructor. The duties of the Latin chair are distributed among the members of the faculty. Thiel College is a great advantage to Mercer County, but more especially to Greenville, as it furnishes her ambitious youth an opportunity of obtaining a

first-class collegiate course without leaving home. Its most enterprising citizens fully appreciate this blessing, and while proud of its past history, are also sanguine of the future prosperity of this local home of learning.

CHURCHES.

United Presbyterian Church.—The origin of this congregation, the oldest in the town, dates back to the first of the present century. In the year 1800 the Chartiers Presbytery, under whose charge were placed all congregations and vacancies west of the Alleghenies, was formed by a division of the Associate Synod of North America. In the year following it began its work of caring for the scattered flocks of its faith by sending Rev. Daniel McLean into the Shenango Valley to minister unto them. In this work he visited Mercer and Crawford Counties, and succeeded in effecting an organization of the Presbyterian and Associate families that were settled to some numbers in a region of country lying near the Shenango River, on Sandy Creek, known as the "Big Vacancy." The union of the two beliefs was brought about by the followers of the former, who were in the majority, agreeing that the first suitable candidate for pastor, be he of either denomination, should be chosen. This choice fell upon Rev. McLean, who began his labors on the 1st of January, 1802, and who was paid therefor the annual sum of £135 of Pennsylvania currency. Of the members of this congregation, the following were afterward added to the Greenville Church: David Beatty, Hugh Brown, Francis Mossman and Robert Bean. These members organized themselves into a separate congregation sometime in 1802, and, three years later, by petition to the Presbytery, received one-half of Rev. McLean's time, the remainder being devoted to the Shenango flock. His first preaching in what is now Greenville was held in a private house, known familiarly as Shank's Tavern, located on the west bank of the Shenango, on Main Street. It is said a tent was afterward put up, and occupied until the first regular building, a log hut, situated on the present site of the old United Presbyterian Cemetery, was erected. The latter was followed by a more commodious frame, which stood on the site of the present church, on ground donated by William Scott. It was, however, so poorly constructed and devoid of beauty that it was torn down in 1844. Rev. McLean severed his connection with the Greenville congregation in May, 1840, after having ministered to their spiritual wants for thirty-eight years. His labors had been richly successful, for at his departure he left a flourishing flock of 179 members. He was succeeded by his son, Rev. D. H. A. McLean, who, in May, 1841, received and accepted a call from the congregations of Greenville and Mercer. Four years later the presbytery relieved him of the Mercer charge, and he thereafter devoted his time entirely to Greenville, holding occasional services in some of the outlying villages. His relations terminated in 1852, having built up the church membership to 235. During his pastorate, also, the old frame church gave place to a new brick, erected in 1844, at a cost of \$3,000. Rev. W. C. Jackson, the third pastor of the congregation, was installed in February, 1854, and remained in charge until June, 1861. Nothing of special incident occurred during the time of his stay beyond the union of the Associate and Associate Reformed Churches of the United States, which was effected at Pittsburgh May 26, 1858, and the excitement and consequent fervor of religious endeavor growing out of the anti-slavery agitation, in which Rev. Jackson was not silent. The fourth regular minister was Rev. James H. Tedford, who remained a little over three years. He was released in the fall of 1865, the membership having decreased during his stay to 140 by the formation of new congregations in neighboring villages. On the 1st of July, 1866, the congre-



Wm. L. Linn

gation was placed in charge of Rev. J. R. Brittain, who was installed by Rev. Joseph H. Pressly, D. D., in the following September. His ministry, which lasted until February 26, 1888, was the culmination of the church's growth and development. During it the present building, a convenient brick, was erected, at a cost of \$18,000, and dedicated in April, 1868. During it the membership has been increased to 300, the Sunday-school has grown to enroll a membership equal to that of the church, and prosperity has marked the progress of the congregation. Rev. J. C. Scouller succeeded to the pastorate in September, 1888.

Following is the roll of session as far as it could be obtained: David McKnight, David White, Alexander Hunter, James McConnell, James Calvin, Samuel Latta, J. W. Brown, David Brackin, William Melvin, Hugh Nelson, Thompson Wier, Adam Thompson, William Dickey, Robert Dickey, McClure Cowan, James W. Linn, Alexander P. Waugh, Robert Calvin, John Donaldson, John S. White, James Say, Benjamin Wiley, John Davidson, J. M. Bean, James C. Brown, J. G. McFate, M. J. McElhaney, Andrew Davis, John M. Linn and Abner Bean. The present elders are Robert Dickey, Sr., Benjamin Wiley, James Say, J. M. Bean, James C. Brown, J. G. McFate, John Davidson, M. J. McElhaney, Andrew Davis, John M. Linn and Abner Bean. The board of trustees are A. R. Davis, S. R. Cochran, John Phillips, J. M. Linn and Abner Bean. Connected with the church is a prosperous Sunday-school of about 300 pupils, under the superintendency of Hon. James C. Brown, whose grandfather, Hugh Brown, was one of the organizers of the Seceder Church.

The Presbyterian Church was organized in 1825, with a membership of thirty-one. Robert Mann and Samuel Webster were elected ruling elders. For a few years it was connected with the old Salem Church, on the Mercer road, the two forming a pastoral charge. From the existing records of the church it appears that the following named members were the pioneers of this organization: Robert Mann, Mary Mann, Samuel Webster, Susannah Webster, Polly Christy, Annie Robinson, Polly Robinson, Martha Lyon, Margaret Williamson, Eliza Latimer, Lydia Cossitt, Elizabeth Haver, Catherine Haver, Jane Heastings, Adam Wier, Mary Ann Wier, Mary Woods, Rebecca Woods, William Woods, Polly Potter, Susannah Potter, Elizabeth Bean, Lettie Bean, William Stinson, Martha Stinson, Jane Brown, Rachael Porter, Rebecca Alexander, John McLaughlin, Lavina McLaughlin and Hannah Robinson. The first services of the new congregation were held in private houses, then in a log structure, which was erected in 1830, and used by the Methodists of the community. In 1833 a brick building somewhat smaller than the present one, was erected on the present site, and served for over sixteen years, when it became unsafe, and was torn down, after which the present edifice was begun. The latter has been remodeled once (in 1870), and has also undergone several repairs. Following is a list of the pastors of the congregation since its inception: Revs. James Alexander, 1828-34; James G. Wilson, 1836-42; Henry Webber, 1843-44; L. W. Williams (supply), 1845-47; James H. Callen, 1848-52; David Grier, 1854-59; A. C. Junkin, 1862-67; J. E. Wright, 1869-74; B. C. Critchlow, 1875-81; O. V. Stewart, 1881-87, and the present pastor, Rev. C. B. Wakefield, installed in 1887. Several other ministers filled the pulpit as supplies during the periods when there was no regular pastor. The following persons filled the office of ruling elder since the organization of the church: Robert Mann, 1825-53; Samuel Webster, 1825-32; George Lodge, 1831-54; James Waugh, 1837-46; John B. Plumer, 1837-54; Robert Bean, 1837-46; William Sutton, 1849-53; G. E.

Lashell, 1849-61; John Wiley, 1855-74; G. A. Bittenbanner, 1855-88; B. F. Baskin, 1855-59; Samuel Wilson, 1843-44; Joseph Pearce, 1843-59; Thomas M. Reznor, 1860-88; Henry Moore, 1860-63; John W. Stinson, 1864-66; William Fruit, 1865-66; Jacob Miller, 1865-74; S. M. Ross, 1868-75; Chambers Templeton, 1871-88; John Love, 1871-88; James Williamson, 1876-88; M. Dawson Moore, 1876-82; John A. Beatty, January, 1876-July, 1876; J. E. Brockway, 1885-88, and W. T. Alan, 1885-88. The present elders are: George A. Bittenbanner (not acting), Thomas M. Reznor, Chambers Templeton, John Love, James Williamson, J. E. Brockway and W. T. Alan. It is estimated that 1,100 names have been enrolled on the list of membership since the organization. The present membership is 325. A flourishing Sunday-school is connected with the church, with about 265 pupils and teachers. J. E. Brockway is superintendent, and E. S. Templeton and A. T. Alan, assistants.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—The first class of this denomination in Greenville was organized in 1828, in a frame building on the west side, where the "red front" now stands. There were just seven members in this class: John Nelson, Lilly Nelson, Jane Nelson, John Keck, Mary Ann Keck, Father Fisher and Catherine Nelson, who afterward married John McMillen. The class was supplied by numerous itinerants from the Mercer and Salem Circuits until 1837, when Rev. J. R. Locke was appointed by the Erie Conference to take charge of Greenville, and served through 1837-38. From 1839 to 1841 Greenville and Clarksville were united as one charge, and served successively by Revs. Keller, Crum, Vanhorn, Bassett, Plimpton and Sibley. In 1842-43 Rev. Thomas Stubbs was pastor of the Greenville flock, which appears as a separate charge; but in 1844 it seems to have been again united with Clarksville, with Revs. J. R. Lock and H. Winans as preachers. In 1845 they were succeeded by Revs. J. McLean and J. W. Klock; 1846, Revs. McLean and H. Luce; 1847-48, Revs. B. S. Hill and W. M. Bear. In 1849 the Greenville charge was once more permitted to stand alone, with Rev. G. L. Little as pastor. From that time forward the congregation has remained independent of any other, and has been under the ministry of the following pastors, in the order named: Rev. J. R. Locke, 1850; Rev. A. Hall, 1851; Rev. E. Jones, 1852; Rev. J. D. Norton, 1853-54; Rev. G. W. Chesbro, 1855; Rev. John Graham, 1856-57; Rev. J. H. Tagg, 1858-59; Rev. J. Whiteley, 1860; Rev. D. M. Rodgers, 1861; Rev. A. J. Merchant, 1862-64; Rev. W. P. Bignell, 1865-67; Rev. John O'Neal, 1868-70; Rev. J. Lytle, 1871; Rev. O. G. McIntire, 1872-74; Rev. J. C. Schofield, 1875-77; Rev. F. H. Beck, 1878; Rev. R. M. Warren, 1879-81; Rev. J. N. Fradenburg, 1882; Rev. John Peate, 1883; Rev. J. W. Blaisdell, 1884-87; and the present pastor, Rev. H. E. Johnson, who began his ministry in the latter half of 1887.

In 1830 the society removed from their temporary place of worship on the west side to a log church, 35x45, which they built on the site of the present structure. Worship was conducted in this building until 1840, when a frame edifice, yet standing, was placed in its stead. This latter building was used until 1863, when it was enlarged and repaired, in which improved condition it served as a place of worship until February 9, 1885, when the new structure was dedicated by Rev. I. C. Pershing, of Pittsburgh, Penn. Ground was broken for this building March 25, 1884, and the corner-stone laid May 30, following. It is a substantial brick, and cost \$22,500. A fine pipe organ has recently been put in, and many other improvements made since the main structure was completed. The present membership of the congregation is over 600, and connected therewith is the largest Sunday-school in Mercer

County, with an enrollment of about 500 pupils and teachers. G. B. Chase is superintendent, and Philip Clover, assistant superintendent. The school has a library of 432 volumes. This congregation is in a highly prosperous condition, and under the vigorous pastorship of Dr. Johnson has had a very rapid growth.

The Congregational Church was organized in 1840. On the 5th of October, 1841, a meeting was held "in the school-house near Mr. Townsend's, and, after prayer by Rev. William Bliss, voted and chose George W. Hunstable clerk *pro tem*. After due deliberation, on account of their former clerk having left this section of country, and not being able to find any records of the church, the members were reorganized." So reads the old minute book of a congregation that was once vigorous with active Christian endeavor. The dust of years has almost blotted its quill-traced characters. Of the original congregation organized by Rev. Barras the following is a list, comprising those who afterward joined the organized body: Timothy Dumars, William Dumars, Isaac R. Bearce, Owen N. Rice, John Keck and John Babbit. The first deacons were G. W. Hunstable and Timothy Dumars. The first regular pastor was Rev. J. J. Bliss, who continued until July 1, 1843. In the early records mention is made of a meeting held in the Presbyterian Church January 20, 1842, at which time a building committee, consisting of William Waugh, G. W. Hunstable, James Kendall, Owen N. Rice and A. A. Heath, was appointed to take measures toward the erection of a house of worship. No report is recorded, but notice is made of regular church meetings having been held in the public school-house, in the Presbyterian and in the Methodist Episcopal Churches. But the committee, it seems, was not idle, as it is chronicled in the minute book that "on the 16th of February, 1843, the new frame church on Clinton Street (now used by the Protestant Episcopal congregation) was dedicated by Rev. Keep, of Hartford, Ohio. James M. Power was one of the principal contributors toward its erection. The records are now quite fragmentary. In April, 1843, the congregation was removed from connection with the Ashtabula Association, and attached to the Western Pennsylvania Association. On the 8th of July, the same year, Rev. L. B. Beach was chosen pastor of the congregation, but was evidently unsatisfactory, as he remained no longer than October 7, 1843. He was succeeded by Rev. D. C. Sterry, who continued in charge one year. An intermission then occurred for nearly three years, during which none but occasional services, usually presided over by Rev. Penfield, were held. On May 23 Rev. L. L. Radcliffe was placed in charge, and was succeeded by Rev. D. B. Barker, who began his ministry September 30, 1848. For thirteen years thereafter no minutes were kept. The last record of the Greenville Congregational Church states that a "meeting was held May 21, 1863, at the house of J. K. Hamblin, at which time it was determined to dispose of the property of the congregation," which was done May 30, 1863, to Rev. H. F. Hartman, who purchased the building in behalf of the Reformed Church.

St. Michael's Catholic Church.—This congregation had its inception in 1838, when a missionary priest, sent out by the bishop of Philadelphia, made a tour of Northwestern Pennsylvania, and, among other places, celebrated mass at the house of Bryan McNally, in Greenville. Mr. McNally was a native of Ireland, and for a time served in the British army, but immigrated to the United States, located in Meadville, Penn., where he was married, and in March, 1830, removed to Greenville, where he took up his residence near the southwest corner of Main and Race Streets. He was a tailor by trade, and was the pioneer of that occupation in the village. In 1837 he erected the

frame residence on Race Street in which he died, and where two of his children yet reside. It was in this structure that the first Catholic service in this portion of the county was held. Besides Mr. McNally there were present at this service John and Ferdinand Schmidt, Martin Lindeman, John O'Hara, John McCoy and John G. Hoffman, all of whom had previously settled in the county. Of these the Schmidt brothers were of German parentage, and were attracted to Greenville by employment offered on the canal; Mr. Hoffman, also a native of Germany, immigrated in 1837, and came to this place to do blacksmith work for the canal constructors, while O'Hara and McCoy were Irishmen, the latter being a contractor upon the canal. The Catholic families scattered over the northeastern portion of the State afterward received occasional visits from missionaries sent out by the bishop to minister to their spiritual wants. In the summer of 1842 Rev. Hugh Gallagher, of Loretta, Cambria Co., Penn., followed the path of the canal on one of these visits, and celebrated mass in Mr. McNally's home. Besides some of those previously mentioned there were present at this service Mark and Bridget Doyle, Patrick and Ann Doyle, and James Doyle, all of whom lived in Trumbull County, Ohio, but afterward settled in West Salem Township, Mercer County; Richard, John and Patrick Marly, of Greene Township; John Savage and Mrs. Schoonmaker, all of whom were natives of Ireland except the last one mentioned. Father Gallagher, who died in California a few years ago, returned to Greenville at intervals for over a year, and was succeeded by Rev. John Reed, of Pittsburgh, who ministered to the little flock for a number of years following. The services conducted by both were frequently held in the houses of Ferdinand Schmidt and Mrs. Schoonmaker. During the ministrations of Father Reed several families were added to the congregation, among the number being Michael Mitchell, a native of Ireland, and family, Michael and Matthias Schumacher and wives, Bernard George and father, Nicholas Rommelfangen and family, Leonard Sauers, Christopher Frum and Theodore Kirk, all except the first being of German origin.

The necessity of a church now became apparent. Upon Father Reed devolved the task of selecting the site. He encountered considerable opposition from property owners, who were averse to selling land for the purpose of locating a Catholic structure, but he overcame this by a clever stratagem. Two parishioners, John and Ferdinand Schmidt, who were then laboring in the blast furnaces, purchased the desired land for the ostensible purpose of erecting private residences thereon, and when it was secured they promptly turned it over to the congregation. The building, a part of the present edifice, was erected in 1848. The committee that superintended its erection consisted of John McCoy, John Savage, John O'Hara, Ferdinand Schmidt and Matthias and Michael Schumacher, the last mentioned subsequently giving place to John Schmidt. In the same year the structure was sufficiently enclosed to hold services therein, and in the following year was dedicated by Father Reed as "St. Michael's Church." Following Rev. Reed in the ministry came Revs. M. J. Mitchell, August, 1850-51; T. A. Smith, October, 1851-53; C. M. Sheehan, March, 1854, to May, 1854; Peter M. Garvey, May, 1854, to August, 1854; Arthur McConnell (the first resident priest), September, 1854, to September, 1856; J. Reiser, September, 1856, to December, 1856; J. J. Gallagher, July, 1857, to March, 1858; Andrew Schweiger, March, 1858-59; Joseph Gobbels, 1859-61; F. J. Hartman, 1861-64; John J. O'Keefe, 1864 to February, 1866; Kiearn O'Branigan, March, 1866, to September, 1868; Thomas Tracy, October, 1868, to July, 1876, and the present pastor, Bernard Donohue, who began his labors in July, 1876. The lots on which the

pastor's residence stands were purchased by Father O'Branigan, and a story-and-a-half frame building built thereon. The ground north of the church had been in use for burial purposes since 1848, and during Father O'Branigan's pastorate the present cemetery, in rear of the church, was secured from Eugene Rooney, Esq. The latter had purchased the land from the mother superior of a Cleveland, Ohio, convent, to which institution it had been willed by William C. Daly, of the Mercer congregation. The addition to the church, including the belfry and bell, was made during Father Tracy's pastorate, the choir gallery having been also built at that time. Under the present pastor many additions and improvements have been made to the church property, and the congregation has enjoyed both spiritual and material prosperity. The cemetery has been enlarged, the membership has grown until it now numbers over 500 souls, and a flourishing Sunday-school of 100 pupils has been maintained.

First Baptist Church.—In the winter of 1847–48 Rev. Jeremiah Hazen, of Sheakleyville, began preaching in the old academy building in Greenville to a few adherents of the Baptist faith residing in Greenville and immediate vicinity, among whom were Ransallear Heath and wife, George Hubbard, wife and mother, Mrs. Turner, Miss Porter and the Leet family. During the summer of 1848 Rev. Hazen took preliminary steps toward the erection of a house of worship, and succeeded so far as to secure a subscription of several hundred dollars and considerable building material. The building committee were Rev. Hazen, George Hubbard and Ransallear Heath, who let the contract for the erection of the frame work to a Mr. Dumars. Before the erection of the frame Mr. Heath returned to Sheakleyville, and the work was abandoned. No further effort was made toward erecting the building till the winter of 1851, when, at the urgent solicitation of contributors, Rev. Nimrod Burwell, of West Salem Township, took an active interest in the project, organized a conference in Greenville, and invited Rev. Hazen to return. That gentleman consented, and in the summer of 1852 work on the structure was resumed, and the frame put up. The following autumn Mr. Hazen found it necessary to confine his efforts to the Sheakleyville charge, and suggested to the conference the desirability of their obtaining Elder Burwell's services. The conference, acting on this advice, extended a call to Mr. Burwell, which he accepted. In December, 1852, Rev. Burwell took up his residence in Greenville, and began the prosecution of his labors. In the three years that he had charge of this church Mr. Burwell completed the building, except plastering the interior, and by vigorous and judicious management he paid for the work as it progressed, leaving no debt for his successor to pay, but considerable material to finish the interior. During the erection of the church, outside of the members of the conference, the following persons assisted Mr. Burwell by contributing labor and material: Col. Andrew Christy, David Loutzenhiser, John Speir, Dr. D. B. Packard, Samuel Goodwin and others. In November, 1855, Mr. Burwell resigned the pastorate, and for some time there was no resident minister till the coming of Rev. Demas L. Clouse in 1857.

The church was reorganized June 24, 1857. The first members of the new society were: Joseph Partridge, Bethany Partridge, Friend Cook, Emeline Cook, F. H. Leet (M. D.), Mary Leet, Susannah Leet, Elizabeth Pyatt, Miranda Hardy, Catherine Tunison, A. R. Heath, Marilla Heath, Robert Everett, Mary Ann Everett, William Emery, Lyda Emery, Samuel Godshall, Sidney Godshall, Mary Ann Godshall, Esther Ann Godshall. The first officers were: Trustees, Joseph Partridge, Friend Cook and Robert Everett; treasurer, Joseph Partridge; church clerk, Sidney Godshall; deacons, Friend Cook and

William Emery. The dedication of the church edifice occurred February 17, 1858, the program consisting, so the records say, of the following exercises: Elder H. Steedman preached the sermon; Elder Godshall read the Scriptures, and Elders M. C. Hendrew and Jacob Morris offered prayer. The building is a neat frame structure, and, with the lot on which it stands, cost over \$3,000. On January 12, 1878, a schism occurred which threatened, for a time, the integrity of the church. A portion of the congregation withdrew, crossed the Shenango, and organized the Tabernacle Baptist Church. This society was kept up until July 9, 1881, when it decided to abandon the idea of maintaining a separate organization, and returned to the parent church in a body. Following is a complete list of its pastors, with time of service: Revs. Demas L. Clouse, January, 1858, to March, 1863; Winham Kidder, December, 1863, to November, 1865; R. L. Fuller, April, 1866, to December, 1866; J. M. Perry, May, 1867, to December, 1870; John Owens, November, 1871, to March, 1873; J. T. Griffith, June, 1876, to September, 1877; W. W. Wilgus, September, 1878, to May, 1879; E. F. Crane, January, 1880, to August, 1880, and C. S. Tinker, the present pastor, who began his labors in October, 1880. The total number of members who have joined since the church's reorganization is 465; present membership, 233. Connected with the church is a Sunday-school, of which the pastor is superintendent, with an enrollment of 225 pupils and teachers.

Zion Reformed Church was organized January 27, 1861. The organization was perfected through the efforts of Rev. Henry F. Hartman, who continued with the new congregation until the winter of 1864-65, by the election of Daniel Saul, Sr., as elder, and Aaron Saul and John Kern as deacons. The first building used by the newly organized flock is still standing, a frame one, now owned and occupied by the Episcopalians. It was originally a Congregational church, but was purchased by the Reformed congregation in May, 1863, and repaired, and used until February, 1886. The first members of the church were John Kern, John Kyle, Mrs. Kyle, Mr. Enterline, Mrs. Enterline, William Saul, Miss Sallie Saul, John H. Beachler, Miss Mary Snyder, Henry Snyder, Mrs. George Snyder, Marietta Ash, Julia Loch, William Miller, Josiah Garber, Mariah Hottel, Stephen Hecker, Mrs. Hecker, Miss Hecker, Mrs. Elizabeth Hartman, Rose Miller, Aaron Saul, Daniel Saul, Mrs. Beachler, J. W. Snyder, George Snyder, Edwin Ash, Jeremiah Loch, Elizabeth Gaiser, Susanna Miller, Catherine Garber, Mrs. Everett. At the close of 1864 nearly all of these had removed or fallen from membership. In the spring of 1865 the classis of St. Paul's detached the Greenville congregation from the Shenango charge, and established it as a separate mission. Since that period the succession of pastors has been: Revs. C. R. Dieffenbacher, April, 1865, to April, 1878; F. B. Hahn, June, 1878, to September, 1884, and the present pastor, S. H. Eisenberg, who took charge December 1, 1884. January 1, 1885, the contract for a new building was let, and February 14, 1886, the present imposing edifice of brick was first occupied by the Sunday-school classes. The building was completed and consecrated with imposing ceremonies September 4, 1887. The property of the congregation is valued at \$20,000. As an instance of the church's growth, it might be mentioned that on the 1st of April, 1865, there were sixteen communicant members; on the 1st of December, 1884, there were 198 members in good standing, while the present membership numbers over 300. There has always been a Sunday-school connected with the congregation, which April 1, 1865, numbered five pupils. It now enrolls about 200. Its superintendent is Rev. Eisenberg, and the assistant is Charles T. Meacham.

Church of the Holy Trinity.—This congregation, although dating its history as an organization no further back than 1865, had really one anterior to that period. For a number of years previous, as a settlement of Germans gradually clustered about Greenville and spread out into the surrounding country, there came to the believers of Lutheran faith a longing for collective worship. In 1826 Rev. Michael Kuchler, one of the pioneer Lutheran ministers of Shenango Valley, began holding regular services in Mercer County, though for several years prior to that date he had been engaged in giving religious instruction. From that time until the permanent organization of the Greenville congregation, he conducted worship in various portions of the valley with untiring zeal. His preaching was always done in the German language. The first step toward the establishment of a permanent congregation was taken by Rev. William F. Ullery, a traveling missionary of the Pittsburgh synod, who made a visit to Greenville in October, 1863, for the purpose of reporting the spiritual condition of the members of the Lutheran faith in the village to the general synod. On his recommendation a mission was established in 1864. The first service occurred on Christmas day, and was held in the old academy building. Exercises were maintained at intervals during the following winter; and on the 14th of March, 1865, a meeting was held to take measures for the erection of a church. The mission had been composed of Germans alone. Accordingly, on the 15th of April, 1865, the English Lutherans of the vicinity met and formed themselves into a regular organization. A union was shortly afterward effected upon condition that occasional services should be held in the German language. On the 25th of April, 1865, a building committee, comprising Chas. Bortz, George Voltz and Rev. M. Kuchler, was appointed to secure funds for erecting the new house of worship, and Dr. G. D. Kughler was chosen treasurer of the building fund, and Rev. W. F. Ullery, collector. Meantime, the old academy building served the congregation as a place of worship until May, when the Baptist Church was secured and occupied during the succeeding winter. On the 23d of September, 1865, the corner-stone of the present commodious brick structure was laid with imposing ceremonies, English and German sermons being preached by Revs. G. A. Wentzel and W. A. Passavant. The church, however, was not ready for occupancy until January, 1867, and was not dedicated until October 13, same year, when the edifice was consecrated by Rev. S. Laird of Pittsburgh, Penn. The first elders of the congregation were Conrad Bittenbanner and Joseph Weber, while the first deacons were Daniel Phillips and Charles Bortz. Rev. Ullery remained with the church until 1875. He was succeeded by Rev. H. W. Roth, who served till the coming of Rev. J. Fishburn, February 23, 1879. The latter was released March 25, 1883. Rev. H. W. Roth served as provisional pastor until September, 1883, when the present minister, Rev. Dr. J. A. Kunkleman, was installed by Rev. E. Belfour, D. D. Connected with the congregation is a Sunday-school enrolling 160 pupils, of which Prof. S. H. Miller is superintendent, and T. E. Heilman, assistant. The congregation embraces a membership of over 200 communicants, and as a whole is in a flourishing condition.

St. Clements Protestant Episcopal Church was organized by Bishop John B. Kerfoot, of Pittsburgh, Penn., in November, 1866. He was assisted by the Rev. M. Bilbsby, who held occasional services for the new congregation. The first regular minister was Rev. Henry Fitch, at one time residing in New Haven, Conn., who removed to Meadville, Penn., and was placed in charge of the congregations of Townville and Greenville. During his ministry worship was held in Packard's Hall, but during the pastorate of his successor,

Rev. Samuel B. Moore, in 1866 and 1867, one of the rooms of the new public school building was fitted up and used. Subsequent to Rev. Moore's departure a lapse of several years occurred, during which no services were held. The next pastor in charge was Rev. D. F. Hutchinson, of Canada, who conducted services in Bond's Hall, on Canal street, in the room now occupied by the *Shenango Valley News*. By him the name of the church was changed to "St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church," an alteration which was never legalized, however. Succeeding him came Rev. Alonzo Diller, who remained but a few months, and the Rev. Rogers, who continued for a few Sundays only. Under these two services were held in the old Reformed Church building on Clinton Street, which had been secured by the congregation in February, 1883. Since that time only occasional services have been held, by Rev. Charles A. Bragdon, of Pittsburgh, Penn. The first vestry of the church was composed of John R. Packard, James R. Burchfield, George G. Stage, S. L. Hendrickson, Dr. D. B. Packard and W. R. Fessler.

CEMETERIES.

The pioneer burial ground of the borough was the old grave-yard, on the west side, attached to the Seceder Church, and familiarly known as the U. P. Cemetery. This old ground contains the dust of many of the prominent early settlers of Mercer County, and was started before the organization of the Seceder Church, in 1802, whose first place of worship, a log building, stood upon a part of these grounds. Here lie the remains of the following: John Richardson, died March 18, 1805, in his fifty-third year, and wife Nancy, who died in 1848 in her ninety-sixth year; John Moreland, died in 1823, aged eighty-four, and wife Letitia, in 1838, aged ninety-six; Mrs. Jane Dumars, died March 7, 1811, aged thirty-nine, and Alex. Dumars, May 25, 1854, aged eighty-four; John Ferguson, Sr., died in 1842, in his eighty-eighth year, and wife Jane, in 1853, aged seventy-nine; David White, died in 1848, in his seventy-ninth year, and wife Margaret, in 1853, aged seventy-seven; Hugh Brown, died November 25, 1845, aged eighty-three, and wife Sarah, June 15, 1838, aged sixty-eight; Adam Thompson, died in 1849, aged seventy-four, and wife Elizabeth, in 1872, in her eighty-third year; William McClimans, died in 1825, aged sixty-one, and wife Mary, in 1854, aged eighty-four; William Scott, died April 9, 1849; Hugh McGill, a Revolutionary soldier, died in 1850, aged ninety-seven; William Moreland, died in 1850, aged seventy-five, and wife Jane, in 1857, aged seventy-eight; James Campbell, died in 1850, aged ninety-seven, and wife Margaret, in 1851, aged ninety-one; Isaac Moreland, died in 1851, in his eightieth year, and wife Lillias in 1845, aged eighty; John Stephenson, died in 1851, aged seventy-three; Adam Hill, died in 1852, aged sixty-eight; Squire John Ferguson, died in 1857, in his seventy-first year, and wife Rachel, the same year, aged sixty-five; Thomas Bole, died in 1858, in his seventy-eighth year, and wife Margaret, in 1859, aged seventy-two; William McClurg, died in 1858 in his eighty-second year, and wife Margaret, in 1849, aged sixty-three; Joseph McClurg, died in 1864, aged 90, and wife Mary in 1852, aged seventy-four; John Snodgrass, died in 1863 in his seventy-first year, and wife Ann, in 1874, aged sixty-six; Samuel Long, died in 1863 in his eighty-fourth year, and wife Catherine, in 1846, aged sixty-two; Joseph Long, died in 1863, aged eighty-six, and wife Mary in 1868, in her eighty-first year; Andrew Chestnut, died in 1867, aged ninety, and wife Mary, in 1854, in her fifty-seventh year; also Thomas Listen, John and Mary Latta, and many others over whose graves no stones remain to furnish even the brief record of their names. In looking over this list one is forcibly struck by the

ripe old age attained by most of these pioneer fathers and mothers, and cannot but conclude that their simple, industrious lives, and their pure surroundings, were conducive to longevity.

The Presbyterians and Methodists of the village had separate burial grounds. The former opened a grave-yard about the time their church was organized (1825) north of the present building, and extending to the Little Shenango. The Methodist ground was where the present church stands, and was established about one year after the society was organized, perhaps as early as 1830. Both of these grounds were used until Shenango Valley Cemetery was opened, when they were gradually abandoned, and the dead finally removed to the new cemetery.

In 1848 the Catholics opened a cemetery near their church, erected that year. Before that time they had taken their dead to the "Mercer Settlement," but since 1848 the Catholics of this portion of the county have used St. Michael's Cemetery. Considerable land has been added to the original purchase by Fathers O'Branigan and Donohoe, and St. Michael's is indeed a very suitable resting place for those who have "fallen asleep in the Lord."

The Shenango Valley Cemetery, of Greenville, is the most beautiful home of the dead in Mercer County. Its inception is attributed largely to the enterprise and liberality of two of Greenville's prominent citizens, James R. Wick, deceased, and William Achre, now a resident of California. The incorporation occurred July 22, 1864, under the name of the "Shenango Valley Cemetery Association." The incorporators were James R. Wick, Samuel P. Johnston, John Keck, James C. Brown, William Achre, Jacob Loutzenhiser, William Waugh, W. P. Leech, Charles Hoge, Samuel Goodwin and Dr. D. B. Packard. The first corps of officers consisted of Samuel P. Johnston, president; George A. Bittenbanner, secretary, and John Keck, treasurer. James A. Leech, late of New Lebanon, surveyed and platted the grounds, which were bought at a cost of some \$2,000 of Samuel Goodwin and Robert Dicky. The tract embraces about twenty-two acres of undulating land, pleasantly situated so as to command a good view of the surrounding country. It is finely laid out and scrupulously kept. Much of the success of the association in beautifying its grounds and putting the business upon a sound financial basis is attributable to Marvin Loomis, who held for a long time the position of superintendent of grounds, and also to the present efficient superintendent, H. N. Shrom.

SECRET AND OTHER SOCIETIES.

Alhambra Lodge No. 293, I. O. O. F., was instituted January 31, 1848, at which time the following officers were installed: Charles R. Bell, N. G.; William Buck, V. G.; John T. Ray, Sec.; David Garber, Asst. Sec.; T. P. Boyd, Treas. The early records of the lodge have been lost, and no list of its charter members is known to be in existence. The present membership of the lodge is 104. It meets every Thursday evening in the I. O. O. F. hall, in Bortz Block, on Main Street. The lodge is in a prosperous condition, having, in addition to paying sick and funeral benefits and other expenses, furnished a hall at an expense of \$1,500. It has also a permanent investment of over \$3,000.

Eureka Lodge No. 290, F. & A. M., the second oldest and, perhaps, the most influential secret order in the city, was organized on the afternoon of the 12th of September, 1854, in the upper room of the building now owned by John R. Packard. The first officers were Dr. John T. Ray, W. M.; B. F. Baskin, S. W.; J. Ross Mills, J. W., and James Mills, Treas. In addition to

the above there were among the charter members R. E. Breiner, David Garber and R. P. Crawford. In the evening of the day of institution another meeting was held, and Isaac R. Bearce, Henry Austin and A. McLean White were admitted and passed all degrees by dispensation. Of the charter members all are dead except Mr. White, who resides in Meadville. The lodge has had a varied history. Its first meetings were held in the Packard building, but shortly afterward were removed to Henlein's Block, which was entirely destroyed by fire on the 28th of August, 1874, together with all the records and papers of the lodge. Then the Odd Fellows' Hall was used, after which meetings were held in Goodwin's Block, and, lastly, in the present richly finished and furnished quarters in Masonic Hall, corner of Main and Mercer Streets, on the first and third Mondays of each month.

Mound Chapter No. 212, R. A. M., was instituted November 28, 1866. Its charter members were Henry Austin, James R. Burchfield, Beriah E. Mossman, George D. Kughler, H. N. Shrom, Thomas B. Hoover, Henry M. Hamblin, H. C. Hendrickson and J. R. Hubbard. Its first officers comprised Henry Austin, M. E. H. P.; H. C. Hendrickson, K.; B. E. Mossman, Scribe; H. N. Shrom, Treas., and H. M. Hamblin, Sec. Its membership is fifty-nine. Meetings are held in the Masonic Hall, corner of Main and Mercer Streets, on the fourth Monday of each month.

Greenville Lodge No. 64, A. O. U. W., was instituted November 25, 1873, with the following named charter members: W. J. Cummings, A. J. Zahniser, R. Emerick, I. Leech, W. C. Ferguson, J. L. Smoyer, J. J. Donahue, J. Welk, M. Hamill, J. T. Evans, W. H. Dunn, John Bloodhart, Jr., J. S. Chapman, F. Hammor, B. E. Mossman, W. G. Taylor, W. T. Sample, T. McClimans, John E. Sankey, George R. Scott, W. H. Clift, W. C. Flemming, A. Pifley. The present membership is ninety-six. Only four deaths have occurred in its ranks since organization, three of which were original members, and the fourth a member who had joined by card. Averaging the annual membership for fifteen years at fifty, would make \$11,000, the total amount paid in. Meetings are held every Tuesday evening in Masonic Block, corner of Main and Mercer Streets.

Excelsior Legion No. 11, Select Knights, A. O. U. W., was organized January 2, 1884, with the following as charter members: William McMillen, H. V. Powell, H. Book, W. H. Clift, A. Hildebrand, J. B. Richards, John Bloodhart, Jr., W. C. Ferguson, A. D. Walker, W. H. Miller and W. H. Miles. The present membership is thirty. Meetings are held on the first and third Monday evenings of each month in the A. O. U. W. Hall, Masonic Block, corner of Main and Mercer Streets.

Apollo Lodge No. 966, K. of H., was instituted March 20, 1878, by S. A. Hughes and Mr. McCarnes, with the following named charter members: A. E. Achre, J. T. Blair, Alexander Bright, George H. Brown, C. Davidson, J. W. Fruit, Aaron Fell, S. L. Hendrickson, W. P. Leech, L. D. Leech, R. J. McDonald, F. H. Oliphant, Jr., J. S. Price, W. J. Lohr, D. P. Packard, W. J. Sutton, John H. Waugh, N. Beck, J. R. Artherholt, W. Beatty, E. T. Beatty, J. F. Carmichael, W. W. Davis, W. H. Findley, W. B. Henry, H. C. Hooper, James Loutzenhiser, William McMillen, B. E. Mossman, John B. Osgood, I. D. Stinson, J. N. Whiteman, William Paden, R. Turan, H. E. Camp, H. N. Shrom, J. P. Beatty. Its first officers were J. N. Whiteman, Dictator; William McMillen, V. D.; J. S. Price, A. D.; William Paden, Chaplain; D. P. Packard, Guide; E. T. Beatty, Treasurer; W. J. Lohr, F. R.; John B. Osgood, R.; J. P. Beatty, Guardian; Robert J. McDonald, Sentinel; J. T. Blair, Alexander Bright and A. E. Achre, Board of Trustees. The lodge meets every

second and fourth Friday of each month in Apollo Hall. It has a membership of forty-two.

Blair Council No. 21, R. T. of T., was instituted December 27, 1878, with the following charter members: E. C. Thompson, Daniel Whiteman, L. B. Speir, Robert J. McDonald, John E. Hull, David Crowell, George H. Hotham, J. T. Carmichael, J. T. Blair, W. C. E. Martin, Charles R. Wray, G. W. Carskadden, Mrs. M. E. Peate, Mrs. M. J. Hull, Mrs. Hannah Thompson. The first officers were Charles R. Wray, S. C.; R. J. McDonald, V. C.; E. C. Thompson, P. C.; G. W. Carskadden, Sec.; L. B. Speir, Treas.; Daniel Whiteman, Chap.; David Crowell, Herald; Mrs. Hannah Thompson, Guard; George H. Hotham, Sent.; W. C. E. Martin, Med. Ex.; Trustees, J. T. Blair, W. C. E. Martin and, J. T. Carmichael. The present membership of the council in good standing is sixty-five. Since the institution of the order only eight have died, their families receiving over \$14,000 in benefits. Meetings are held on the second and fourth Tuesday of each month in Alhambra Hall, Main Street.

Branch No. 7, Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, was instituted in December, 1878, by C. B. Freedman, of Titusville, Penn., who was induced to come by Michael Hamill, a member of the first branch instituted in the State. The first officers were M. Hamill, Pres.; P. Jones, Treas.; P. M. Ryan, Rec. Sec.; James Kerr, Fin. Sec.; M. O'Day, Jr., First V. P.; John O'Brien, Second V. P.; Thomas Aheran, Chancellor; M. O'Day, Sr., Guard, and M. Hawkins, Marshal. The branch now contains over thirty members. The insurance is \$2,000. Meetings are held on the first and third Thursday of each month in Johnston's Block.

Equitable Aid Union, No. 356, was instituted the 20th of August, 1881, with the following named charter members: D. P. Packard, William A. Taft, Mrs. J. H. McCafferty, Henry Austin, Edward McMannus, Burton Adsit, John Likens, Dr. G. D. Kughler, J. T. Blair, D. H. Ford, Mrs. William Beatty, I. W. Jones, Mrs. D. P. Packard, Mrs. L. A. Carmichael, John E. Sankey, J. E. Millhouse, J. R. Bean, J. P. Dickey, J. W. Koonce, Mrs. J. W. Koonce, I. D. Stinson, Mrs. William A. Taft, William McMillen, John Beatty, William Beatty, Mrs. John Beatty, Mrs. William McMillen, Dr. B. E. Mossman, Charles R. Wray, William McDowell, Mrs. William McDowell, Mrs. B. E. Mossman, T. P. Garber, N. R. Beck, Mrs. N. R. Beck, Albert Fiske, Mrs. Albert Fiske, L. B. Speir, Mrs. L. B. Speir, Peter Durst, G. G. Stage, C. R. Beatty, Mrs. C. R. Beatty, Mrs. G. G. Stage, H. N. Shrom, Mrs. H. N. Shrom, Abbie Gangaware, Charles L. Dilley, J. T. Harney, Joseph Partridge, Mrs. Joseph Partridge, Jacob Burghart, Adam Miller, Mrs. N. Block, Ella C. Beatty, W. H. H. Dumars, Mrs. W. H. H. Dumars, T. H. Linnell, Mrs. T. H. Linnell, F. W. Looser, Mrs. William McDowell, A. R. Davis, W. W. Sankey, Mrs. W. W. Sankey, Mrs. I. D. Stinson, J. H. McCafferty, Mrs. L. D. Brown, Peter Saal, I. D. Keck, Mrs. Priscilla F. Peck, Frank Keck, A. Hildebrand, Mrs. A. Hildebrand, Mrs. Dr. G. D. Kughler, Mrs. Charles Wray, Mrs. John Likens, Mrs. D. H. Ford, Stanley W. Brown, Mrs. Stanley W. Brown, B. A. Higley, Mrs. B. A. Higley, James L. McCray, Mrs. James L. McCray, Jack McCray, A. T. Kreps, Mrs. A. T. Kreps, Mrs. Florilla Kreps, H. V. Powell, Mrs. H. V. Powell. The first officers were: D. P. Packard, Chancellor; I. D. Stinson, Advocate; William A. Taft, President; Mrs. William A. Taft, Vice-President; Mrs. J. H. McCafferty, Auxiliary; William McMillen, Secretary; Henry Austin, Treasurer and John Beatty, Acct. The first meetings of the union were held in the Knights of Honor hall. After a time the I. O. O. F. hall

was occupied. The meetings are now held in the A. O. W. W. hall in the Masonic Block, corner of Main and Mercer Streets. The present membership is forty-two, and only four deaths have occurred since the organization of the society.

Shenango Council No. 670, Royal Arcanum, was instituted April 11, 1882, with the following charter members: T. P. Garber, C. A. McNally, B. F. Nunemaker, L. D. Bumpus, S. A. Crill, F. W. Brown, F. R. Maish, C. W. Pettit, Dr. B. E. Mossman, William Taft, G. W. Miller, Samuel Marks, E. T. Beatty, Nathan Block, Nicholas R. Beck, R. S. Henderson, J. H. Phillips, S. H. Ross, Penrose Miller, A. A. Reichards. The present membership of the council is thirty. It meets in the Knights of Honor Hall in Merchants' Block, corner of Main and Mercer Streets, on the second and fourth Monday evenings of each month.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union was organized on the 18th of December, 1883, with Mrs. Charles R. Wray, president; Miss Mary Dumars, secretary, and Mrs. Mercy Finley, treasurer. The work of the new organization, imperfect and crude at first, has been systematized until at the last county convention of the unions, the Greenville union was credited with having accomplished one-third of the total evangelistic and temperance work of the county. A room has been recently rented over Wagner & Kamerer's store, and in this a library, containing standard temperance and miscellaneous periodical literature, is already placed. It is intended to make this a leading feature of the work hereafter. The present membership is 140.

Sergt. J. C. Dickey Post, No. 433, Department of Pennsylvania, G. A. R., was organized April 23, 1884. It was named in honor of Sergt. J. C. Dickey, who was born in Pittsburgh, Penn., January 2, 1839. His parents were Robert and Matilda Dickey, the former still a resident of Greenville. Several years prior to entering the service he attended Wilmington College, but the breaking out of the Rebellion brought him to the field, and on August 29, 1862, he enlisted in Company G, One Hundred and Forty-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers. While on duty he participated in the battles of Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Culpeper Court House, Mine Run, Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court House, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Deep Bottom (two engagements), Weldon R. R., besides numerous skirmishes. In the encounter at Weldon R. R., August 22, 1864, he was captured by the enemy and confined in Salsbury prison, where he died February 2, 1865, from starvation and exposure. The charter members of the post were: E. C. Thompson, Plimpton Leech, W. H. H. Dumars, Isaac Keck, D. D. Kreps, W. A. Keck, J. E. Brown, Curtis Arnold, John Love, G. O. Keck, W. A. Kreps, John Bacher, A. L. Koser, H. Reagle, John W. Woods, J. T. Loutzenhiser, E. F. Bennett, J. E. Brockway, J. C. Campbell, J. H. Morford, W. F. Harpst, A. T. Clark, M. D., S. H. Larmer, W. F. Braden, U. Forrest, O. A. Carlin, W. C. E. Martin, D. H. Weikel, J. R. Bean, J. B. McClimans, Abraham Sahn, D. H. Ford, Henry Roadhouse, W. H. Beil, Valentine Beaver, Harmon Miller, E. Hawks, James R. Snyder, H. H. Boies, A. Hildebrand, S. C. Dickey, William W. Washburn, Theodore Betts, J. G. Nunemaker, William Amon. The first officers were: W. H. Beil, P. C.; J. C. Campbell, S. V. C.; E. C. Thompson, J. V. C.; W. A. Kreps, O. D.; E. F. Bennett, O. G.; J. E. Brockway, Chap.; A. L. Koser, Q. M.; Dr. W. C. E. Martin, Surg.; O. A. Carlin, Adjt.; J. R. Bean, Sergt. Maj.; H. H. Boies, Q. M. Sergt.; Trustees, A. T. Clark, W. A. Keck and A. Hildebrand. The first meetings of the post were held in the A. O. U. W. Hall, but subsequently, in the I. O. O. F. Hall. A room was then secured in the Merchants Block, corner

of Main and Mercer Streets, and a G. A. R. hall fitted up, in which the meetings were held till recently, when they sold out and rented a furnished hall in the Masonic Block.

Custer Lodge No. 469, K. of P., was organized September 24, 1884, with the following named charter members: G. W. Rector, Jerry Haskins, W. A. Kremm, W. J. Christman, J. M. Saul, H. J. Bishop, J. T. Harvey, H. V. Powell, H. Rudkin, E. Beil, C. E. Greenawalt, S. Gravatt, George Aldenderfer, August Deifenderfer, L. F. Deifenderfer, Marcus Deifenderfer, J. B. McClimans, G. F. Shaeffer, J. A. Donaldson, F. H. Gaiser, A. T. Clark, C. Rice, J. B. Heilman, William Miller, C. J. Strachen, J. B. Kyle, Augustus Sieger, W. A. Clift, M. G. Van Wagner, M. B. France, M. G. Fritz, R. C. McClure, Andrew Blair, W. A. Steckel, B. F. Huber, C. V. Huber, E. Bellows, William McKinley, Joseph McGrath, Louis Grim, J. A. Heilman, V. Beaver, A. Huber, W. S. Steel. The first officers of the lodge were: A. Huber, P. C.; C. J. Strachen, C. C.; G. W. Rector, V. C.; M. Deifenderfer, Prel.; A. Blair, K. of R. and S.; B. F. Huber, M. of E.; R. C. McClure, M. of F.; J. Haskins, M. of A.; H. J. Bishop, I. G.; V. Beaver, O. G. The first meetings were held in the Haurigauri Hall, but are now held in the Opera Block, corner of Race and Main Streets. The membership of the lodge is at present seventy-five.

General Vincent Camp No. 179, S. of V., U. S. A., was organized March 17, 1887. Its charter members were: F. H. Keller, J. W. Leonard, A. W. Woodward, W. F. Heilman, G. R. Reagle, T. C. Roberts, A. P. McClure, F. D. Brown, C. F. Kidd, R. F. Campbell, John J. Kreps, A. G. Beaver, J. A. Boord, A. M. Woodward, J. C. Kemp, R. W. Brown, Miles Reagle, W. D. Christy, Frank Wright, A. W. Roberts, Charles Ort, Till Reiss, W. J. Rodgers. The following were chosen officers at the first election: F. H. Keller, captain; J. W. Leonard, first lieutenant; T. C. Roberts, second lieutenant; J. A. Bond, chaplain; R. W. Brown, first sergeant; John J. Kreps, quartermaster sergeant; J. C. Kemp, sergeant of the guard; C. F. Kidd, color sergeant; Frank Wright, chief musician; R. F. Campbell, corporal of the guard; A. P. McClure, camp guard; W. F. Heilman, ticket guard; camp council, J. A. Boord, Till Reiss and A. W. Woodward. Meetings are held on the first and third Friday evenings of each month in the S. of V. Hall, Commercial Block, corner of Main and Mercer Streets.

Greenville Circle No. 18, P. H. C., was organized August 14, 1887, with the following officers: James Heilman, past president; Rev. R. H. Eisenberg, president; James Madge, vice-president; Henry Garrett, guardian; Rev. George Brown, chaplain; C. Van Tine, recorder; Mrs. N. M. Dumars, accountant; John H. Martin, treasurer; F. M. McCoy, guide; Miss Nelson, commander; Mrs. James Madge, porter. The membership is ninety-four. Meetings are held on the second and fourth Monday of each month in the A. O. U. W. Hall.

Midnight Ruling No. 36, F. M. C., was instituted in 1887. The charter members are: George Aldenderfer, J. R. Baxter, J. A. Clark, George Draves, M. H. Fetzer, W. A. Kremm, J. B. McClimans, B. E. Mossman, I. D. Morse, Ed. McMannus, J. B. Richards, D. A. Smith, Lyman B. Speir, W. A. Washburn, J. H. Baker, F. M. Bullock, John P. Derr, W. S. Davis, T. P. Garber, J. D. Madge, C. L. Meacham, G. W. Miller, Thomas McMillen, M. L. Osterhout, J. M. Roland, R. E. Thorn, J. O. Wasser, M. L. Hengist.

MANUFACTURES.

The first mill erected in the vicinity of Greenville, the saw and grist-mills

of John Williamson, constructed in 1799 and 1800, was a log structure. In 1825 a frame 30x40 feet in dimensions was built in its place. This stood until 1840, when it was torn down by the digging of the canal. Grists were brought from fifteen to twenty miles on wagons and sleds, a dozen families often joining and sending their grain by some neighbor. It is related that the business of the mill was so brisk that farmers were frequently compelled to wait two whole days for their turn. The price charged was one bushel for every ten ground. The original mill of Williamson remained in his possession until January 7, 1806, when it was purchased by Jacob Loutzenhiser, by whom its business was directed until his death in 1821. The sons of the latter, especially David, continued its operation until the building of the canal necessitated its removal. In 1851 they rebuilt near the site of the demolished structure, and continued the milling business until 1864, when they were bought out by Stinson & Reznor. The latter firm met with the misfortune of having their building destroyed by a fire that occurred in 1867. Immediately afterward the present structure, known as the "Old White Mill," was built and fitted out with five run of stone, and with machinery capable of producing 100 barrels of flour daily. On the death of Mr. Stinson in 1867, and the admission of William Achre, the firm became Stinson, Reznor & Co. Since 1884 the mill has been idle, its dam having been broken down, and the newer process of manufacturing flour having rendered its machinery obsolete.

The City Flouring Mills, owned and operated by Mathers Bros., stand on the site of the original log grist-mill erected in 1815 by Jacob Loutzenhiser. The latter conducted it till his death, in 1821, when his executors disposed of the property, together with the tract of land upon which the main business portion of Greenville stands, to Joseph Keck. The mill was kept in active operation by Mr. Keck till 1828 or 1829 when he failed in business, and the property was sold at sheriff's sale, and bid in by Jacob Loutzenhiser, Jr. In the fall of 1829 it was purchased by Andrew Campbell, who replaced the old log mill by a frame structure in 1832 or 1833. He ran the new mill some four or five years, when he got into difficulty with the canal authorities about the water-power, and sold out to Ezekiel Sankey. After about one year's experience the latter disposed of it to Matthias McDowell and F. R. Sill. This firm operated it till 1841, when the late James Mathers obtained an interest, but did not remain long in the business. It afterward passed through numerous changes, Messrs. Irvin, James C. Brown and James Mathers, George A. Bittenbanner and Achre & Co., all having been connected with it. In 1870 it again came into possession of Mr. Mathers, who controlled the business up to his death, in February, 1888, since which event his sons James F. and Mead P. have carried it on. The frame mill was burned down in August, 1880, and in the fall of the same year the present brick building was erected. It was furnished with the old grinding process, but in 1882 the Odell roller process was put in. In 1885 the building was enlarged and remodeled, and the capacity of the mill largely increased, its daily output being now 150 barrels of first-class flour.

The Pacific Flouring Mills, familiarly known as the "Evans Mill," were erected by Samuel Goodwin in 1865. Mr. Goodwin was a native of Maine, and came to Greenville in 1831. In 1843 he purchased the machinery and land belonging to John Christy and Owen N. Rice, who had dammed the Little Shenango about 1832, and erected on the north bank a carding, fulling and grist-mill shortly afterward. His son-in-law, Clark Evans, succeeded Mr. Goodwin in operating the mill, and after the death of Mr. Evans it was carried on by his widow till January, 1888, when she sold it to Davis & Wiley, who now conduct it.

Robert G. Mossman was one of the earliest manufacturers of the town. Prior to 1820 he established a chair and cabinet factory on the west side, which he carried on several years. He was also engaged for a time in operating a tan-yard. In 1834-35 he erected a grist-mill and furniture factory at the east end of the bridge, on the north side of Main Street, and constructed a dam across the Shenango just above the bridge. It was known as the "little grist-mill," to distinguish it from the larger one then operated by Andrew Campbell. William Laird purchased an interest in the business in 1835. They soon after established a woolen mill on the opposite side of the street, and, taking John M. Graham into partnership, placed him in charge of that factory. In 1836 Mr. Mossman was elected sheriff of Mercer County, and soon afterward sold out to Mr. Laird, who added thereto a saw-mill. In 1838 Laird disposed of the property, and it was operated as a furniture factory until the business ran out as unprofitable. The building was afterward used for various purposes, and finally burned, which fate also overtook the woolen factory on the opposite side of the street.

Vaughn's Carriage Works.—The establishment of W. A. Vaughn & Son, the oldest carriage works in the city, was opened by the senior member of the firm, W. A. Vaughn, in June, 1847, across the street from its present site. The business, as may be supposed, was small at starting, and the buildings cheap and simple. In the spring of 1850 he put up a shop where he now carries on business. The present works were erected in 1873, and consist of a brick warehouse, two stories in height, 60x28 feet; a blacksmith shop, two stories, 65x32 feet; a painting and finishing shop, two stories, 60x32 feet, and a wood-working department, two stories, 24x18 feet. The specialties of the firm are carriages, track-sulkies, road-wagons, track-wagons and break-carts, while a general repairing business is also carried on. The productions of this company, notably the Vaughn road-wagon, are used in various parts of the United States, thus giving the firm an ample market. The firm at present consists of W. A. Vaughn and his son, J. W. Vaughn.

Excelsior Carriage Works.—The first proprietor of the works from which the present establishment sprang was William McDowell, who opened in a small way a wheel-wright's business in 1844. He afterward took in Mr. Cook, and McDowell & Cook were succeeded in 1873 by the firm of Cook & Ford, who conducted a general carriage manufacturing and repairing business up to October, 1884. Mr. Ford then ran it alone until January, 1886, when the present firm, consisting of D. H. Ford and R. E. Thorn, took charge as Ford & Thorn. A two-story frame building, 60x120 feet, conveniently divided into suitable apartments, is now occupied. A large local trade is supplied with the products of the Excelsior Works, and the "Milburn wagon," for which the firm are agents.

West Side Carriage Works.—This establishment, owned by John Smoyer and Charles Frey, was first opened by a gentleman named Charles Stahr, in 1862. In 1864 his business was bought out by Moyer & Smoyer, under which name the works were run until 1880, at which time the title of the firm became Smoyer & Son. The present firm of Smoyer & Frey was formed in 1884. The products of the concern are wagons and carriages of all grades, sleighs and sulkies.

Pearce Woolen Mills.—The company that operates these mills, the Pearce Woolen Mill Co., Limited, was organized in Harmony, Penn., in 1865. The mills were conducted in that city until February, 1885, when the superior advantages offered by Greenville secured their removal to the latter place. Their products are flannels, yarns and blankets of all grades, and in the manufacture

of them twenty-five workmen are employed. The motive power is supplied by an 80 horse-power boiler and a 50 horse-power engine. The building is a brick, 50x120 feet, and three stories high, erected in 1885. The secretary, treasurer and general manager of the company is Mr. John Pearce.

Greenville Planing Mill.—This establishment was opened in 1865 by McPherrin & Son, who were succeeded by the present owners, J. A. & J. B. Heilman, in May, 1879. T. E. Heilman also had an interest, which he sold to his partners in 1880. The premises now comprise an acre of ground, upon which are located the mill, the dry-kiln, the warehouse and the office. In the mill is found the latest improved machinery, which is operated by a 40 horse-power engine. The products of the firm are doors, sash, mouldings, blinds, brackets and general planed lumber, which receive a ready sale in local markets.

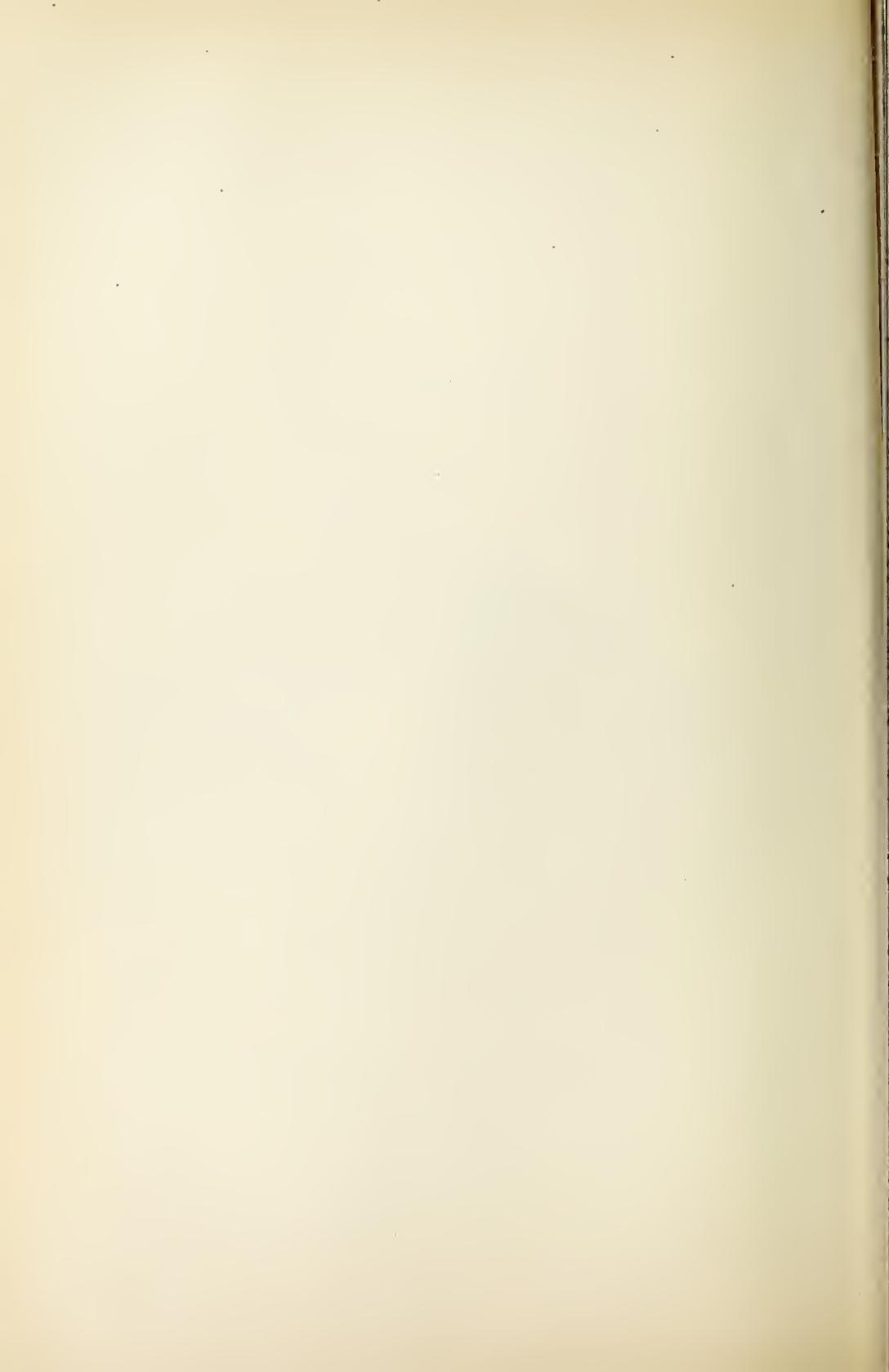
Hamblin, Sons & Co., manufacturers of automatic balance slide valve steam engines, circular saw-mills, head blocks, saws, brass goods, pipe and fittings, are the successors of a business enterprise that was established in March, 1838, by J. K. Hamblin and Gardner Bond, in a small frame building directly opposite the present site. It is claimed for the firm of Hamblin & Bond that they were the first foundry operators in Greenville, and one of the first in Mercer County. Their products were mainly plows and lock castings for the Erie Canal, which was then in course of construction. In 1850 the name of the firm was changed to Bond, Heath & Co., and three years later to Hamblin & Heath, under which title the enterprise was continued with varying success until 1866, when the works were destroyed by fire, with a total loss of all machinery and products. Shortly afterward, however, the business was resumed by J. K. Hamblin, who built and occupied the present quarters. March 15, 1870, by the association of Hon. Jacob F. Kreps, of Westmoreland County, Penn., and Samuel Hamblin, a member of the present firm, the title of the business became Hamblin, Kreps & Co. On the 28th of August, 1871, a reorganization took place, and the present firm, consisting of J. K. Hamblin, Samuel Hamblin, H. M. Hamblin and A. T. Kreps was formed. Since then the business of the foundry has been considerably increased, and the market now extends into several States, as far south as South Carolina, and west through Ohio. Connected with the enterprise is a general jobbing department, in which all sorts of castings are made and miscellaneous repairing done.

Hodge Manufacturing Company.—The nucleus around which the present establishment bearing this name gathered was a small shop 11x17 feet in dimensions, opened in 1876-77 by Mr. E. W. Hodge, a native of England. He began a small brass foundry, which became the Hodge Brass and Iron Foundry and Machine Shops; the business increasing, a company was formed in April, 1883, with a capital stock of \$10,000, divided into 100 shares of the par value of \$100 each, and composed of W. R. Field, president; P. E. McCray, secretary, and E. W. Hodge, treasurer and general manager. The works consist of a machine shop 25x40 feet, a blacksmith and engine room 20x40 feet, and a foundry 40x60 feet, in which is placed the best improved machinery, the motive power of which is furnished by a 100 horse-power boiler and a 25 horse-power engine. The products of the company, which find a ready sale in a market embracing the entire State, are railroad, rolling-mill, coal bank and saw-mill castings, sash weights, sled soles, school and farm bells and heating stoves, in addition to which repairing work is also done.

Tanneries were at one time paying institutions in Greenville, though none are now in existence. Early in the twenties George and Samuel Lodge



James McKees



started a tan-yard on South Third Street, west side, which they carried on several years. It was then purchased by Robert G. Mossman, and after a few years' operation turned over to James W. Christy and Joseph Walker, who took charge of it. About 1844 R. S. Huling got possession, and conducted a very successful business for many years. During the most prosperous times he turned out 1,000 hides annually.

In 1866 Hubbard & Co. started a steam tannery on the west side, near the dam, but it did not prove successful under their management. William Achre and John Allison purchased the property in 1867, and afterward leased it to John A. Dufer. It was finally burned down, and never rebuilt.

Marshall Bond ran a third tannery for some time on the east side, but it, too, was finally abandoned as an unprofitable enterprise.*

BANKS.

The first banking institution in Greenville was opened about the year 1850, by James R. Wick, who conducted a private brokerage business. In 1856 he was succeeded in this by Achre, Wick & Co., the first firm to begin a regular banking business in the county. Its members were William Achre, A. L. Wick and George A. Bittenbanner. The business was located in the second story of a building situated on the spot where the First National Bank now stands. In the year 1859 the present building of the Greenville National Bank was erected by this firm, and used by them until April, 1875, when William H. Beil and George O. Keck were admitted. William Achre purchased the interests of Mr. Bittenbanner and Mr. Wick, and the institution was chartered under the name of the "Greenville National Bank." The capital stock of the old bank had been \$25,000, which was amply sufficient at the time, although a large and profitable business was carried on; but under the new name this was increased to \$110,000. The first officers were William Achre, president; William H. Beil, cashier, and George O. Keck, assistant cashier. The bank at present is in good condition, having a capital stock of \$90,000, a surplus of \$8,000 and deposits amounting to upward of \$80,000. Its business, while local, is good, and the institution is credited with the confidence of its patrons. The present officers are A. F. Henlein, president; William H. Beil, cashier, and Harry Watson, assistant cashier.

The First National Bank was chartered in 1864, under the corporate name of the First National Bank of West Greenville, and began operations with a capital stock of \$60,000. One year later this was increased to \$100,000, and five years thereafter to the present amount, \$125,000. The prefix "West" was dropped at the same time the name of the borough was changed. The building in which the bank first commenced business was a brick structure on Main Street, the dwelling of its first president, Samuel P. Johnston. Subsequently the room occupied by Brittain & Johnston was secured, and the business of the bank was conducted therein until 1876, when the building was destroyed by fire, and the present quarters, costing \$14,000, erected. The present officers of the institution are: President, Marvin Loomis, elected in 1888 to succeed Hon. William Waugh, who served from 1875; vice president, Robert S. Johnston; cashier, Calvin R. Beatty. The general history of the bank's operations has been one of gradual enlargement and growth. There have been no serious reverses, and the condition of the establishment to-day is best evidenced by the fact that it has a reserve fund of \$35,000, and that its deposits amount to over \$150,000. Under the name of First National Bank of Greenville it was re-chartered in 1884 for a period of twenty years.

*For iron interests see Chapter VI.

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION, AND BOARD OF TRADE.

The Greenville Building and Loan Association was incorporated October 13, 1873, with a capital stock of \$400,000, and with a purpose, as expressed in the charter, "for the accumulation of a fund by the saving of its members, to assist them individually to purchase real estate, erect houses, satisfy mortgages, or invest in such other manner as shall be most advantageous." The members of the new association were C. R. Beatty, D. C. Moyer, E. F. Bennett, Thomas C. Gibson, W. P. Leech, J. J. Hutcheson, F. Herrick, William Achre, David Hum, A. Burnett, L. L. Keck, William Waugh, H. K. Reiss, W. L. Fleming, W. A. Vaughn and William Paden. The first officers of the association were: J. J. Hutcheson, president; T. C. Gibson, vice-president; C. R. Beatty, treasurer; W. L. Fleming, secretary; directors: A. Burnett, William Achre, William Paden, D. C. Moyer, L. L. Keck, William Waugh, W. A. Vaughn, F. Herrick and David Hum. Mr. Hum became secretary in 1874, and filled that office until the association wound up its business in July, 1882.

The Board of Trade was incorporated May 31, 1887, with a purpose, as expressed in the charter, of "assisting in building up the business of the borough of Greenville in all legitimate ways, by leasing lands, drilling for gas, oil and other minerals, assisting those who may desire to locate in said borough, inviting manufacturers to locate their works in or near it," and, in general, watching over the city's commercial interests. The capital stock of the board was \$4,050, divided into 162 shares of the par value of \$25 each. The managers elected for the first year were: A. F. Henlein, president; R. S. Johnston, secretary and treasurer; G. G. Stage, William Paden, T. C. Gibson, James F. Mathers and E. P. Gillespie.

GAS AND WATER COMPANIES.

The Greenville Gas Company was organized in 1877, and works were built in the same year. Among the originators of the enterprise were: J. H. Miller, Frederick Girebell, Judge William Maxwell, A. L. Wick, William Achre, C. R. Beatty and others. The capital stock was \$25,000. Eleven retorts were secured, and the company now has a capacity of 20,000 feet per day. Over five miles of pipe are laid, supplying nearly 300 consumers, and fifty-nine lamps furnish light to the borough. The product is coal gas, which, by the introduction of an exhauster and condenser into the establishment, has been greatly improved in quality. The present officers of the company are: C. R. Wray, president; E. S. Templeton, secretary; H. N. Shrom, treasurer and general manager; directors: C. R. Wray, M. H. Hamlin, A. F. Henlein, Marvin Loomis, John R. Packard, H. C. Hooper and E. S. Templeton.

The Greenville Natural Gas Co. was incorporated the 6th of November, 1886, with a capital stock of \$50,000, divided into 1,000 shares of the par value of \$50 each. The shareholders were Peter L. Kimberly, Mary L. Packard, Edwin S. Templeton, W. P. Leech, G. B. Chase, Robert S. Henderson, John R. Packard, James W. Vaughn, Tillotson Bros., Carl Buck and John J. Hutcheson. The directors were John R. Packard, James W. Vaughn, Robert S. Henderson, Peter L. Kimberly and J. J. Hutcheson. The purpose of the company was to rent a gas privilege from the Columbia Gas Co., and thereby supply the borough with natural gas. In execution of this project the city was underlaid with pipes, and arrangements perfected for the introduction of the new fuel into Greenville homes. When the time came for the Columbia Company to fulfill its part of the contract, it was found that that company would not fulfill its contract. It was afterward absorbed by the Standard Company, which also refused to assume the obligation. Suit was

brought by the Greenville Company, and this has recently been settled, but natural gas has not been obtained for the borough.

The *Greenville Water Co.* was incorporated the 17th of November, 1883, with a capital stock of \$84,000, divided into 1,680 shares of \$50 each. The stockholders were James Sheakley, J. T. Blair, A. J. Haws, A. R. Davis, Forbes Holton, Chambers Templeton and D. H. Wallace. The first directors were: J. T. Blair, A. J. Haws, Forbes Holton, James Sheakley and Chambers Templeton. The purpose of the company is to supply the borough with water. The reservoir is conveniently located about a mile east of the city, and will hold about 8,000,000 gallons of water. The water is secured from springs, and the company has four and one-half miles of mains inside the town limits and thirty-three fire plugs. S. R. Cochran is superintendent, and Thomas Stone, assistant.

LOCAL INSURANCE COMPANIES.

The Pymatuning Mutual Fire Insurance Co. was chartered February 27, 1860, with the following charter members: Nathan Morford, Jesse Fell, David Kamerer, S. M. Loveland, S. Wortman, Peter Reichard, Joseph Hause, John Adams, Charles Bortz, Peter Rickert, Jr., Daniel Bortz, Andrew Busch, W. H. Clark, Aaron Blank, F. J. Bean, Jacob Klingensmith, Abraham Ludwig, Cephias Comstock, Peter Pauly, John Durst, Robert McKean and H. George. The first president was Peter Rickert, Jr., A. Ludwig, treasurer, and David Kamerer, secretary. The latter held the secretaryship until January 21, 1887, when he was succeeded by his son, D. L. Kamerer. This company carries over \$3,500,000 of insurance.

The Keystone Mutual Storm Insurance Company was chartered August 6, 1888, by D. L. Kamerer, J. A. Kunkleman, D. D., C. J. Achre, John P. Derr, S. H. North, James C. Brown, John Perkins, P. H. Doyle, Samuel Busch and Reuben Baker. The officers are: John Perkins, president; D. L. Kamerer, secretary; John P. Derr, treasurer; John Perkins, D. L. Kamerer, S. H. North, P. H. Doyle and Samuel Busch, directors. It commenced business with 262 members, and an insurance of \$220,000.

FIRE DEPARTMENT AND MOST DESTRUCTIVE FIRES.

The first effort made by the borough toward organizing a fire department was in 1840, when a small engine was purchased and paid for by general subscription. An engine house was afterward built, and a few fire ladders added to the apparatus. This engine was used ten or twelve years, and finally sold in 1854. It was often manned by the leading citizens of the borough, and was no doubt a wonder to the youth of the town. Another hand engine was subsequently purchased in the fall of 1866, and up to 1880 the apparatus of the department consisted of this engine and general apparatus of hose, hooks, ladders, etc. The company, a volunteer one, numbered ninety members, who, upon the alarm of fire, would valiantly rush to the rescue of life and property, fighting the lurid element with what means they had, but, owing to the lack of hose and other apparatus, the results were very unsatisfactory. In 1880, however, the borough procured a new outfit, and the present department was accordingly organized. It, too, is a volunteer service, the chief being elected by the members of the company. The appliances of the new company consist of one Silsby steamer, 2,000 feet of improved hose and three hose carts. The fire plugs of the water works, thirty-three in number, furnish abundant water. The department is made up as follows: Chief, Plimpton Leech; first assistant chief, W. F. Braden; second assistant chief, D. F. Hum, Jr.; secretary, William A. Pearce; treasurer, J. L. Caldwell. The divisions consist of

three companies, each comprising thirty men, named, respectively, D. P. Packard Hose Co., No. 1, Citizens' Hose Co., No. 2, and T. C. Gibson Hose Co., No. 3.

Destructive Fires—On Tuesday night, January 21, 1871, commencing at 12 o'clock, occurred the heaviest fire Greenville had ever encountered to that time. It began in a three-story wooden structure, Laird's Block, on Main and Race Streets. It spread along the street consuming property to the value of \$44,000. The heavy losers were William Laird, \$5,000; R. & A. Manheimer, \$4,500; Harlan Book, \$5,500; Eli Wasser, \$300; S. P. Johnston, \$6,000; Kasper Reichard, \$1,500; Dr. David Edgar, \$2,500; E. Miller, \$100; William Keck, \$600; John B. Smith, \$300; Samuel West, \$150; Benjamin Henlein, \$6,000; S. W. Manheimer, \$4,000; Mrs. Gilkison, \$1,000; Dr. R. N. Hayes, \$100; Mound Chapter A. Y. M., \$800; Eureka Lodge A. Y. M., \$500; Seth Hull, \$2,500; A. D. Gillespie, \$100; J. E. Hull & Sons, \$2,000; E. Rooney, \$500; W. T. Phelan, \$400; E. Kyle, \$100.

The fire of 1873 was the Chicago conflagration of the town. It broke out on the night of January 15, in a building the first floor of which was occupied by T. J. Brundage, and the second by the Misses Durst. It is conjectured by some that an incendiary was the cause, but the question still hangs in doubt. The burned district embraced about 300x120 feet on the south side of Main Street, and the same extent north side of Main. Everything on Main, between Canal and Mercer, except Achre, Wick & Co's. banking house, Achre & Bright's wholesale grocery and the Merchants' Block, owned by William Achre, was consumed. The total loss was thirty-five buildings, including twenty-two stores and shops, six dwellings, one hotel, one office and five barns. In addition there were some six dwellings on the second floor of business rooms. The aggregate loss was \$83,000; insurance, \$50,000, leaving a net loss of \$33,000. The losses were distributed as follows: William Achre, wholesale grocery and Merchants' Block, \$3,500; J. E. Hamlin's drug store, occupied by M. C. Roberts, \$3,000; M. C. Roberts, drug stock, \$1,700; W. B. Pearson, photographer, \$1,700; B. Grim & Son, building and stock, \$2,500; Simon Donner, building, \$2,500; T. J. Brundage, stock, \$4,500; Misses Durst, \$800; J. & A. Stinson's building and stock, \$2,000; O. A. Carlin, express agent, \$700; J. H. Becker, building, \$2,000; George Becker, stock, \$1,000; Tillotson Bros., building and stock, \$6,000; Mrs. E. Connolly, building, \$2,000; Jonathan Hottle, St. Charles Hotel, \$2,500; Hugh Montgomery, furniture, \$2,000; Thomas Callen, building, \$2,000; A. L. Wick, building, \$1,000; Miss Breckenridge, building, \$2,000; John Ramsey, dwelling, \$100; Henry Grauel, shop, \$300; Vance Stewart, \$300; Breiner heirs, \$1,225; Aaron Saul, stock, \$208; J. C. Brown, assessor, \$100; Mrs. Hoge, furniture, \$800; William Weimer, building, \$1,500; J. E. Millhouse, building, \$2,132; Hamlin's estate, three buildings, \$5,000; John Keck, building, \$2,000; Philip Frederick, household goods, \$300; Dr. S. M. Ross, office, \$100; Henry Keck, goods, \$4,000; C. Seigfried, building, \$2,500; C. W. Rolls, stock, \$100; Dickey & Boies, shop, \$3,000; S. C. Dickey, dwelling, \$2,400; S. L. Hendrickson, house, \$600; J. E. Hull, \$3,000; Presbyterian Church, \$195; Mrs. E. Boies, house, \$1,000; William McMillen, barn, \$500; Dr. D. B. Packard, stable, \$300; Achre, Wick & Co., banking house, \$100. Besides there were other losses aggregating several thousand dollars.

Another destructive fire occurred on the 28th of August, 1874, consuming the Henlein Block, and entailing a loss of \$30,000. On the 2d of April, 1875, the devouring flames consumed Batteiger's brewery and the Exchange Hotel.

The last named structure was one of the time honored and popular institutions of the place. The fire fiend seemed to be unsatisfied until he had, on the 2d of March, 1876, swept away the Greenville Woolen Mills, owned by the Tiltson Brothers, C. R. Brown and W. J. McCray. The property was wholly destroyed. It likewise swept away the flouring-mill of James Mathers & Sons, N. C. Packard's hotel, and a dwelling belonging to William Keck's heirs.

BRIDGES.

The town is furnished with four iron bridges. The one over the Shenango, uniting East and West Greenville, was built in the fall of 1876 by the Massillon Bridge Company. It supplanted a lighter iron structure previously erected, which was found unable to bear the heavy travel, and was removed to the crossing over the Little Shenango, on the Jamestown road, near the cemetery. It is 108 feet long, with double roadways and sidewalks, and is one of the finest bridges in the county. The first bridge that spanned the Shenango at the same place was a plain country bridge, and was built early in the present century. In 1832 it was torn down, and a more substantial covered bridge commenced. Joseph Leech was the contractor, and Simon Snyder the carpenter, on the second bridge. It was one of the best wooden bridges in Mercer County, and did splendid service for thirty-two years. In 1864 it was supplanted by another wooden structure, built by Breckinridge & Co.; James C. Brown and the late James Mathers built the abutments. The old bridge was purchased and removed by Mr. Brown. Besides the iron bridge on the Jamestown road there is also one at the north end of Race Street, and another near Stinson's mill on the Meadville road, both spanning the Little Shenango.

RAILROADS.

Greenville has been for years one of the railroad centers of the county. Its main line is the Erie road, a first-class east and west trunk line. It was first a broad gauge and known as the Atlantic & Great Western. It was subsequently changed to the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio (Nypano), then to the New York, Lake Erie & Western, and finally to its present title.

The Erie & Pittsburgh, under the control of the Pennsylvania Company, is an efficient north and south line. The Pittsburgh, Shenango & Lake Erie, formerly the Shenango & Allegheny, is also a north and south line. Until recently Greenville was its northern terminus. Under the reorganization the road has been extended from Greenville to Amasa Crossing, a station on the Jamestown & Franklin branch of the Lake Shore Road. The first passenger train from the new station on Main Street was drawn out on Monday, July 24, 1888. The extension of the road adds much to its efficiency and greatly to the convenience and satisfaction of the people, reflecting great credit upon the officials concerned in the enterprise. It is the intention of the managers to extend the road to the lake in the near future.

NAME CHANGED TO GREENVILLE.

From the time the town was first laid out by Lodge, Probst & Walker up to November 22, 1865, it bore the name of West Greenville, and during this period of more than half a century no effort was made to do away with the useless prefix. The following communication from one of Greenville's prominent citizens tells when and how the change was finally effected:

LAKEWOOD, N. Y., September 5, 1888.

R. C. BROWN, ESQ.—*Dear Sir:* Yours of Saturday received. When I began business in West Greenville in 1834, having moved there from Ohio, I, in common with all the

citizens spoken to on the subject, were of the belief that another place in our State had the name of "Greenville P. O.," and hence the prefix to the name of our borough and post office remained unaltered. Having carried this burdensome prefix along in the large and growing business of our town, I began to investigate, and, if possible, adopt means to cut it off. This was in the fall of 1865. In consultation with William Keck, then postmaster, we discovered that "Greenville P. O." had never been adopted by any of the several cross-roads and hamlets of that name in Indiana, Clarion, Montgomery and other counties in Eastern Pennsylvania. I carried a petition among our citizens asking the department to change the name of the post-office from "West Greenville" to "Greenville." The petition met with a unanimous and hearty endorsement, and without any red tape or delay the change was made. The time tables of the railroad at once gladly adopted the change. Thus have we saved several barrels of ink and much nerve power in doing away with an exasperating and useless prefix, and only wonder now that we were so slow in consummating this really important event in our local history. Yours truly,
JOHN R. PACKARD.

The name of the borough was, on petition, soon afterward changed, by order of the court at Mercer, from "West Greenville" to "Greenville," to harmonize with the name of the post-office.

EFFORT TO OBTAIN THE COUNTY SEAT.

No other event in the local history of the town excited a deeper or more wide-spread interest than the determined effort made by its citizens to remove the county seat from Mercer to Greenville. In fact, it aroused the people in every part of the county for and against the measure. John R. Packard, Esq., of Greenville, has kindly furnished us with the following pithy account of this important event:

"During the autumn of 1865 a number of enterprising citizens of Greenville conceived the idea of making an effort to change the county seat from Mercer to their own town. Greenville was then, as now, a railroad center of considerable importance, while Mercer, at that time, was an inland borough, without railroad or even canal communications. The Erie & Pittsburgh Railroad, passing through Greenville, traverses the entire length of the county, north and south, through the prosperous valley of Shenango, teeming with manufactures representing large wealth and a preponderance of the commerce of the county. The old Atlantic & Great Western Railroad (now the Erie), had also been completed, and the northern and eastern portion of Mercer County was then, as now, traversed by the Jamestown & Franklin Railroad, a feeder to the Erie & Pittsburgh road at Jamestown, and running only two and one-quarter miles distant from Greenville.

"With these facilities it was believed that a larger number of the citizens of the county would be accommodated doing business at the county seat, thereby justifying the proposed removal. The location of Greenville, in one corner of the county, argued against the scheme, while on the other hand its friends contended that steam quite annihilated space, and were therefore earnest and determined in forcing the conflict. Enthusiastic meetings were held at Greenville and elsewhere in the interest of the proposed change, and a considerable sum of money pledged to carry on the fight. A vigorous petition to the Legislature was prepared by a committee, of which Hon. William Waugh was chairman, reciting the advantages to the public at large by having the county seat at Greenville. Printed copies were circulated and numerous signed throughout the towns and villages friendly to the enterprise, exciting alarm and organized resistance at Mercer. John R. Packard was sent to the capital at Harrisburgh, at the opening of the Legislature, to begin the preliminary skirmish on behalf of Greenville. He met there, by appointment, the late Hon. David Derrickson, of Meadville, then a property owner at Greenville,

who prepared a bill, asking the Legislature to authorize the citizens of Mercer County to vote on the proposed change of county seat.

“Discussions over the project filled the local press for several months. A new court-house was an imperative necessity, and this seemed an opportune time to secure another site, if ever. Mercer in due time waked up and began their defense with surprising emphasis. The late Hon. Arcus McDermitt and other residents of Mercer were dispatched to the capital determined to leave no stone unturned to defeat their rival. The senator from Lawrence County was appointed chairman of the committee on county seats, and after some weeks of deliberation and delay reported the bill adversely, followed swiftly by the destruction of the old court-house by fire, the smoke yet ascending from the ruins when the present fine structure was contracted for. The citizens of “the Athens of Western Pennsylvania” made an honorable defense, won the fight, and have the seat of justice permanently anchored there.

“F. H. Braggins, editor of the *Greenville Argus*, dramatized the incidents attending the conflagration, and the play, entitled “Burning of the Court House,” introducing leading characters of Mercer in their grotesque and dubious efforts to save the building, was given on the stage in Packard Hall with great *eclat*.”

GROWTH AND APPEARANCE.

According to the petition presented to the court in December, 1836, asking that the town be incorporated, Greenville had then a population of 495. It doubled its population in the next decade, the census of 1850 giving it 1,036 inhabitants. It only gained sixty-five in the next ten years, having 1,101 in 1860. In 1870 it had 1,848, and in 1880, 3007, while its present estimated population is between 4,000 and 5,000. Thus it will be seen that although its growth has never been rapid the increase in population has always been substantial.

The general appearance of the borough is very prepossessing. Its streets are wide, well built and finely shaded, and it can boast of many very handsome residences. The several destructive fires that swept over the town from 1871 to 1875 have proved a blessing to it, as the clean, solid and substantial appearance of Main Street fully attests. Few towns of its size have so many modern, well-built business blocks, and such substantial church and school buildings, and its citizens have just reason to be proud of their beautiful and prosperous little borough.

CHAPTER XXI.

BOROUGH OF SHARPSVILLE—LOCATION AND POPULATION—NAME—ORIGINAL SETTLERS—EARLY MILLS—GROWTH AND PROSPERITY—MANUFACTURES—RAILROADS—INCORPORATION AND BOROUGH OFFICERS—SCHOOLS—EARLY SCHOOLS—THEIR PROGRESS AND DEVELOPMENT—CHURCHES—SOCIETIES AND ASSOCIATIONS—RIVERSIDE CEMETERY—IRON BANKING COMPANY.

THIS substantial borough is pleasantly located on the Shenango River, on the boundary between Hickory and Pymatuning Townships. Picturesque in scenery, healthful in location, thrifty in the composition of its people, the place is recognized as one of the most enterprising in the valley. Many of its dwellings would well become a city of 50,000 people, and though the cen-

sus of 1880 gives the borough a population of 1,824, it has to-day about 3,000 inhabitants.

It was named in honor of James Sharp. Originally it was called Sharpsburg, but there being a village of the same name in Allegheny County, the more euphonious suffix *ville* supplanted the *burg*.

In 1798 Jonathan Dunham purchased from the commonwealth tract No. 857. He was married, in 1801, to Mary, daughter of Henry Clark, who the year previous had settled on the farm subsequently belonging to Gen. James Pierce. He had thirteen children, six sons and seven daughters, viz.: Justus, George, Clark, Azariah, Phineas and James, Margaret, Jane, Experience, Agnes, Mary Ann, Rachel and Mary. Mr. Dunham first located on what is now the Andrew Byerly place, building there a shanty of poles. He remained but a short time, when he concluded to go to the hill, where he erected a log house about twenty rods west of the residence of his son Phineas. He was a great hunter, and lived largely upon the game which was found in great abundance all about him, and which his trusty rifle was successful in bringing down at every shot.

A few years after his settlement Mr. Dunham found it necessary to erect a barn to secure his crops and animals. The structure was intended to be a double log barn. In order to put it up a "raising" was necessary, which taxed the sparsely settled neighborhood to its utmost capacity. Samuel Clark, the pioneer of Clarksville, prompted by the natural impulse that "a fellow feeling makes us wondrous kind," came to Dunham's relief. Hearing of his difficulty, he circulated among his own neighbors and secured the services of ten willing neighbors, who aided Mr. Clark to assist in raising the barn. They even went to the pains of carrying their own cooking utensils and provisions to the raising. Some of Mr. Dunham's early neighbors were Mr. Nelson, at Prichard's Corners, and Godfrey Carnes, an old Revolutionary soldier, who dwelt near the State line, distant two and one-half miles northwest. A little later, in 1832, Joseph Byerly, from Westmoreland County, settled at Prichard's Corners, where he lived until his death, in 1864. Mr. Dunham lived upon his farm until the day of his death, March 6, 1856. He held several township offices with acceptance, and was a worthy citizen in the new community.

The Dunham land was purchased by Thomas Means, who in turn sold to his son-in-law, James Sharp. The last named gentleman owned, all told, about 150 acres, lying on both sides of the river. On this land he laid out a few lots along the river and canal in the lower part of town, which became the nucleus of the future borough.

About 1820 he built a dam and log grist-mill, which he operated for several years. It was finally destroyed by floods in the river, which compelled him to make a new dam and a long race, and to erect a new grist-mill and a saw-mill where the iron bridge now stands. This occurred about 1836. Becoming financially involved, his dam, water power and mills were sold at sheriff's sale in 1847, when he left the place. Thomas A. Scott (afterward the railroad magnate), and Paul Hamilton, of Philadelphia, purchased the property, and operated it for a number of years. It was subsequently owned by Vance and Josiah Stewart, brothers; Morris & Guild, Lewis Lightner, Chambers Templeton and J. H. Miller. The last mentioned has remodeled the mill and put in a full roller process.

The substantial growth of the place dates from the advent of Gen. James Pierce, who became the presiding genius and inspiration of the community. This occurred about 1856. Antecedent to that time there were only a dozen

houses that grew up around the mills. The General employed his time and means and energies in building up the place in its various industries, making it one of the most active business centers in the entire valley. Operating extensive coal mines, building and managing furnaces, projecting and completing railroads, aiding struggling industries, he gave an impetus to the productive energies of the region which have continued unabated to the present time. His work soon attracted men of means and enterprise, who pushed forward the work so ably and auspiciously begun.

Sharpsville has maintained a conspicuous position as a manufacturing center, as will be made more manifest by knowing that its shipments of freight are larger than those of any inland town in the valley. These establishments are described more particularly in Chapter VI, to which reference is made.

Railroad communication is of the best kind. The Erie & Pittsburgh, the N. Y. P. & O. (Erie), the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, and the Baltimore & Ohio lines are all represented by branches through the place. The facilities for transportation are of the best possible kind, being greatly cheapened by the necessary competition between rival lines.

INCORPORATION AND BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Sharpsville was incorporated as a borough May 21, 1874. The first election thereafter was held June 9, 1874, resulting as follows:

1874—Burgess, J. J. Hofius; high constable, M. R. Zahniser; constable, T. O. Hazen; secretary and treasurer, C. E. Agnew; council, C. F. Eldredge, three years; G. C. Carnes, three years; S. W. Johnston, two years; Fred Patterson, two years; F. B. Pauley, one year; Dr. T. M. Brown, one year; judge of elections, J. M. Kimball; inspectors, L. D. Bumpus, Isaac Lynch; assessor, G. T. Robinson; auditors, J. T. Carmichael, W. S. Bebout and John P. Derr; school directors, Samuel Dunham, treasurer, three years; J. R. Lytle, secretary, three years; John D. Milliken, president, two years; M. A. Johnston, John W. Stanton, D. M. McMillen.

1875—Burgess, Isaac Lynch; constable, M. R. Zahniser; secretary and treasurer, C. E. Agnew; council, Henry Mertz, John W. Wick, C. F. Eldredge, G. C. Carnes, S. W. Johnston and Fred Patterson; school directors, John D. Milliken, president; J. R. Lytle, secretary; Samuel Dunham, treasurer; J. J. Pierce, Frank Allen and M. A. Johnston.

1876—Burgess, J. J. Pierce; secretary and treasurer, C. E. Agnew; council, James Milliken, Fred Patterson, Henry Mertz, C. F. Eldredge, G. C. Carnes and S. W. Johnston; school directors, J. J. Pierce, president; J. R. Lytle, secretary; Frank Pierce, treasurer; J. D. Hadley, P. J. Bartleson, Frank Allen and Samuel Dunham.

1877—Burgess, J. J. Pierce; secretary and treasurer, C. E. Agnew; council, E. W. Hawk, J. R. Willard, J. R. Milliken, L. A. Ormsby, G. D. Gibson and Isaac Lynch; school directors, J. J. Pierce, president; P. J. Bartleson, secretary; Frank Pierce, treasurer; Samuel Dunham, Frank Allen, J. D. Hadley and Dr. J. H. Twitmyer.

1878—Burgess, James R. Milliken; secretary and treasurer, C. E. Agnew; council, Ivans Rambo, Eli Hawk, F. B. Pauley, J. D. Hadley, Dr. J. H. Twitmyer and George D. Kelly; school directors, J. D. Hadley, president; P. J. Bartleson, secretary; C. E. Agnew, treasurer; C. F. Eldredge, James Mell, Samuel Dunham and Dr. J. H. Twitmyer.

1879—Burgess, Walter Pierce; secretary and treasurer, C. E. Agnew; council, S. A. Koonce, James C. Mell, A. C. Andrews, George D. Kelly, R. M. Seaton and M. A. Johnston; school directors, Dr. J. H. Twitmyer,

president; P. J. Bartleson, secretary; C. E. Agnew, treasurer; Jonas J. Pierce, James Mell, C. F. Eldredge and Samuel Dunham.

1880—Burgess, George D. Kelly; secretary and treasurer, J. L. Deeter; council, Dr. J. H. Twitmyer, R. M. Seaton, G. A. Miller, C. B. Allen, Seth Hofius and Pat Cahill; school directors, Dr. J. H. Twitmyer, president; P. J. Bartleson, secretary; C. E. Agnew, treasurer; Seth Hofius, Jonas J. Pierce, C. F. Eldredge and James Mell.

1881—Burgess, George D. Kelly; secretary and treasurer, J. L. Deeter; council, Dr. J. H. Twitmyer, Robert Russell, Seth Hofius, Pat Cahill, Benjamin Reichard and Thomas Eagan; school directors, Dr. J. H. Twitmyer, president; P. J. Bartleson, secretary; C. E. Agnew, treasurer; Jonas J. Pierce, Seth Hofius, J. M. McMurray and G. C. Carnes.

1882—Burgess, Dr. J. H. Twitmyer; secretary and treasurer, J. L. Deeter; council, George D. Kelly, James B. Pierce, W. A. Lynch, J. R. Gemmill, Benjamin Reichard and A. M. Smith; school directors, Dr. J. H. Twitmyer, president; P. J. Bartleson, secretary; C. E. Agnew, treasurer; Jonas J. Pierce, G. C. Carnes, J. N. McMurray and Seth Hofius.

1883—Burgess, B. D. Palmer; secretary and treasurer, T. O. Hazen; council, J. G. Maxwell, George Miller, J. J. Hofius, Lewis Raddick, A. Roberts and E. W. Hawk; school directors, Dr. J. H. Twitmyer, president; P. J. Bartleson, secretary; C. E. Agnew, treasurer; C. F. Eldredge, Jonas J. Pierce, G. C. Carnes and J. N. McMurray.

1884—Burgess, Ivans Rambo; secretary and treasurer, J. L. Deeter; council, Isaac Lynch, F. C. Ramig, A. D. Palmer, Andrew Clark, William Reichard and A. M. Smith; school directors, Dr. J. H. Twitmyer, president; P. J. Bartleson, secretary; C. E. Agnew, treasurer; Albert Roberts, G. C. Carnes, C. F. Eldredge and Jonas J. Pierce.

1885—Burgess, De Walt Wiles; secretary and treasurer, J. L. Deeter; council, A. M. Smith, Lewis Barlett, Isaac Lynch, F. C. Fannig, A. D. Palmer and Andrew Clark; school directors, Dr. J. H. Twitmyer, president; P. J. Bartleson, secretary; C. E. Agnew, treasurer; J. J. Pierce, G. D. Devitt, C. F. Eldredge and Albert Roberts.

1886—Burgess, James C. McDowell; secretary and treasurer, J. L. Deeter; council, Daniel Carbaugh, James Harris, A. M. Smith, Lewis Barlett, Isaac Lynch and F. C. Ramig; school directors, J. J. Pierce, president; P. J. Bartleson, secretary; C. E. Agnew, treasurer; J. D. Hadley, J. H. Perry, Dr. J. H. Twitmyer and George A. Miller.

1887—Burgess, J. C. McDonald; secretary and treasurer, J. L. Deeter; council, H. P. Hoover, Michael Minnehan, Daniel Carbaugh, James Davis, A. M. Smith and Lewis Barlett.

1888—Burgess, James Blaney; secretary and treasurer, J. L. Deeter; council, Frank Miller, Edward A. Rogan, H. P. Hoover, Michael Minnehan, Daniel Carbaugh and James Harons; school directors, Walter Pierce, James R. Gemmill, J. D. Hadley, J. H. Perry, Dr. J. H. Twitmyer, George A. Miller.

SCHOOLS.

It is claimed that the first school building in the vicinity of Sharpville was erected as early as 1820, on land belonging to Mr. Byerly. It was a log structure. At least ten years prior to that date school had been conducted by John Dunlap, an early settler, and noted Indian hunter, in a private dwelling belonging to a Mr. Hill, between Sharpville and Sharon.

The first building for school purposes within the present borough limits was erected in 1847, by Messrs. Vincent, Himrod & McClures, then engaged

in the furnace business. Its purpose at the time was to accommodate the attaches of the furnace. About 1870, Gen. Pierce bought the old building from the school district, to which it had been transferred by the proprietors, paying therefor \$1,000, and donating lots on which was erected the first school building. Some difficulty existed in 1874 in securing from Hickory Township the quota of money belonging to the Sharpsville District. At the suggestion of legal counsel, the board was directed to petition the court to appoint auditors to ascertain how much money, if any, belonging to Hickory Township funds properly and justly belonged to Sharpsville. This course resulted in securing the proper division, and obtaining what was equitably due. The land on which the Sharpsville school building is located was donated to the Hickory Township school board. The building, of four rooms, was erected by the township board. Frank Allen gave the board a donation, as did also Gen. Pierce, the latter supplying the bell. All these matters were taken into account in the adjudication.

In 1876 an addition to the building was made, at a cost of \$2,875, the contractor being Josiah McDowell. In 1883 a second addition was made by J. J. Hofius, at a cost of \$4,385. Heating apparatus was put in the same season by Kelley & Jones, of Pittsburgh, at an expense of \$1,814. The building now consists of nine school rooms, one recitation and one library room. It presents a commanding appearance. The first corps of teachers, 1874-75, embraced the following: James F. Burwell, of Linesville, at \$75 per month; his assistants, John P. Derr, Anna Groves, Florence Albin, Alma Kelly and Eva Stranahan. The report of L. T. McCartney, principal, for the month ending April 6, 1888, shows an aggregate enrollment of 454, with an average attendance of 399.

CHURCHES.

The Methodist Episcopal Church is the oldest religious society in Sharpsville. The first preaching by Methodist ministers in this region was on the farm of William Fruit, whose tenant, William Hays, was a follower of the Methodist faith. This occurred about the year 1835. The place of meeting was changed shortly afterward to the house of Andrew Byerly, where services were conducted for several years. A class had been formed soon after the first preaching was heard, and this was organized into a regular society in 1836, under the supervision of Andrew Rice, the first class-leader. Mr. Rice was succeeded by Andrew Byerly and Phineas Dunham. The class when first organized belonged to the Pittsburgh Conference. The next year, the Erie Conference being formed, the class was transferred to that.

The first preachers were Ensign B. Hill and R. Peck. The circuit was known as the "Salem Circuit," and belonged to the Meadville District. In 1837 the society became one of the constituents of the "Old Clarksville Circuit," among the other preaching places of which were then Greenville, Sharon, Clarksville, Orangeville, Charlestown, Big Bend and Keel Ridge. Sharpsville remained in this circuit from 1837 to 1869, when it became a separate charge, under the pastorate of Rev. L. Wick. The first church edifice was erected in 1858, under the pastorate of Rev. R. A. Caruthers. It was a frame structure 30x40 feet in dimensions, and stood on Mercer Avenue. During the pastorate of Rev. John Perry, 1874-75, it was remodeled and enlarged. For over ten years prior to the erection of this church building the society worshipped in a school-house belonging to the first furnace established in Sharpsville. The membership of the church is 201 at present. Their condition is good. Following is a list of pastors since the establishment of the Sharps-

ville congregation as a separate charge, with term of the service of each: Rev. L. Wick, 1869-70; Rev. J. E. Johnson, 1870-71; Rev. J. H. Merchant, 1871-73; Rev. John Perry, 1874-75; Rev. W. H. Mossman, 1876; Rev. F. Fair, 1877-78; Rev. C. W. Darrow, 1879-81; Rev. J. A. Ward, 1882-84; Rev. S. M. Clark, 1885-86, and Rev. A. O. Stone, the present pastor, who began his ministry in 1887.

The United Brethren Church was organized in September, 1866, by Rev. H. F. Day, its first pastor, who remained in charge two years. There were thirty members at the beginning, among the number being George Tait and wife, George Fry and wife, Andrew Byerly and wife, James Barnett and wife, Johnson Patton and wife. The organization was effected in the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which exercises of worship were conducted for over two years. During the seven years that followed, the store-house of the old Erie Canal was utilized as a house of worship, occasional services being also held in private houses. The present structure, erected in 1884 at a cost of \$1,500, the contract being taken by William Reichard, is a one-story frame, 28x42 feet in dimensions, and was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies June 2, 1885. In it the society has since worshiped. In addition to this there belongs to the organization a parsonage, purchased of Isaac Byerly in 1880, and since repaired, valued at \$300. The congregation is in good condition, having a membership of fifty earnest workers. The first class-leader was George Tait. Following Rev. Day in the ministry came Rev. Traver, who remained two years; Rev. John Smith, one year; Rev. Casteline, one year; Rev. William Excel, one year; Rev. O. D. Cone, two years, Rev. John Williams, one year; Rev. H. F. Day, again, one year; Rev. Rufus Smith, two years; Rev. D. D. Landaw, one year; Rev. O. J. Gage, three years; Revs. J. W. Clark, J. C. Andrews, H. Bedow, William Robinson and Z. Z. Dilley, each one year, and Rev. N. C. Foulk, the present pastor. The present class-leader and steward is A. J. Nickle; the trustees are James Mills, James Fisher, Philip Nickle, Harmon Jennings and A. J. Nickle.

The First Presbyterian Church of Sharpsville was organized on May 12, 1870, with twenty-eight members, by a committee of the Beaver Presbytery, consisting of William M. Taylor, J. M. Mealey and Elder James Wilson. The original members embraced Albert Lightner, Mrs. Susan Lightner, R. T. Hadley, Mrs. Louisa J. Hadley, Matthew Gemmill, Mrs. Margaret Gemmill, Mrs. Julia Kirkland, Mrs. Sarah Drumm, David Agnew, Mrs. Eliza C. Agnew, Miss Mary Agnew, David M. McMillan, Mrs. Nancy McMillan, Mrs. Martha Hobaugh, Thomas Carmichael, Mrs. Rebecca Carmichael, Mrs. Eliza Moore, William Fruit, Mrs. Sarah Fruit, Miss Callie Fruit, James E. McMillan, Mrs. Mary McMillan, Michael Keith, Mrs. Susannah Keith, Mrs. Melissa P. McMurray, John R. Forest, Mrs. Martha Forest and Miss Eva Keith. Services had occasionally been held at Sharpsville for a year or two previous to the organization of the congregation, Rev. Falconer, then pastor of the Sharon Church, doing the preaching. The early preaching of the congregation was done as a supply by the pastors of the churches at Sharon and Clarksville. The first regular pastors were Revs. A. B. Wilson and S. H. Wallace, both of whom served the congregation two years each. They were succeeded by the present pastor, Rev. S. L. Boston, who began his labors in 1887, and is working efficiently for the development of his people. The first eldership of the congregation consisted of David Agnew and David M. McMillan. Subsequently L. M. Ormsby, C. F. Eldredge and I. D. Hadley were chosen as additional ruling elders. The present neat and commodious frame house of worship was erected in 1882, at a cost of \$4,000. The con-

gregation enrolls at present some 115 members, and is in a fair condition. Its pastor is a young man, and believes firmly in earnest work, both on his own part and that of his people. The aggregate annual expenses are about \$1,900.

The First Baptist Church was organized on June 11, 1871, in a school-house opposite the old Methodist Church, where meetings were then held by Rev. J. T. Griffith. The members who were thus formed into a separate congregation were Robert Dunham, Isaac Lynch, James H. Garrison, Joseph Byerly, John J. Hofius, John A. Porterfield, A. G. Dunham, Sarah Lynch, Elizabeth Hofius, Augusta Lightner, Mary Hofius, Alice Garrison, George Hofius. At the time of organization Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Hazen, Sophia Byerly and Mary Lynch were added by baptism. In 1872 the church building was erected on lots donated by Gen. James Pierce, at a cost of \$3,000. The successive pastors of the congregation have been Revs. J. T. Griffith, April 30, 1871, to April 20, 1873; Jacob Morris, May 25, 1873, to November 1, 1874; W. P. Hile, June, 1875, to April, 1879; J. T. Bristow, May, 1879, to April, 1881; F. W. Cramer, September, 1881, to April, 1883; W. E. Feeman, June, 1883, to April, 1885, and Henry Madtes, who began his ministry June 28, 1885, and who yet serves.

St. Bartholomew Catholic Church was founded in 1872 by Rev. Thomas J. McManus, with a membership of sixty-five, nearly all of whom lived in Sharpsville and the immediate vicinity. Father McManus was a very zealous priest, and labored for a period of three years, when, through exposure in the discharge of his duties, he contracted a sickness which ended in death. Rev. William Coonan, of Wheatland, then took charge of Sharpsville, in connection with his own congregation, and he was succeeded by Rev. Bernard Lynch, also of Wheatland. It was next placed under the late Rev. K. O'Branigan, of Sharon, who assisted materially to reduce the debt during the few months he had control. Rev. Patrick Cosgrove, of Wheatland, succeeded Father O'Branigan, and labored faithfully to build up the spiritual and material interests of the congregation. In 1881 Rev. J. C. McEntee was appointed resident pastor of St. Bartholomew, and remained as such five years, during which time he did a great deal for his flock. He was succeeded by Rev. Thomas J. Clark, the present pastor, who began his labors October 1, 1885.

The first house of worship, a frame building of modest pretensions, was erected during the pastorate of Father McManus. This church, with its common board pews and temporary altar, was occupied until the beginning of Father Clark's pastorate. It was burned August 16, 1886, just after he had conceived the plan of frescoing and otherwise ornamenting it. An immediate attempt at rebuilding was begun, amid discouraging difficulties. The result of this was the erection of the present brick structure, 45x90 feet in dimensions, with a tower 120 feet in height, and nicely finished and furnished throughout the whole interior. Its seating capacity is 300, and it was fully tested at the dedication, which occurred August 12, 1887. The cost of the entire structure, with its furnishings, was \$7,000. The ground on which it stands was donated by John Milliken. In addition to this the congregation owns a parsonage, built during the pastorate of Father McManus, and enlarged during Father Clark's ministry. It now presents a pleasant and comfortable appearance. St. Bartholomew's is one of the flourishing Catholic congregations of the county, and now embraces about sixty-five families. A growing Sunday-school is connected with the church, in which the children of the parish are taught the divine precepts of Christian faith.

The First Universalist Church.—The first preachers of the doctrine of Uni-

versalism in Sharpsville were Rev. B. F. Hitchcock, of Conneautville, Penn., who preached two or three times in the winter of 1870-71, and Rev. C. L. Shipman, of Girard, Penn., who preached more or less regularly until 1875, without any particular organization, but mainly through the influence and by the efforts of Gen. James Pierce, who died in 1874. In January, 1875, a parish organization was formed in the old Pierce hall, with twenty-eight members, properly officered to carry on systematic work, and still ministered to by Rev. Shipman. These members were Nathan Morford, Mrs. Mary A. Morford, Mrs. Chloe Pierce, Mahlon Fell, Jonas J. Pierce, Walter Pierce, Frank Pierce, T. M. Ford, Mrs. Kate Pierce, Mrs. Julia A. Fell, Aaron Fell, Andrew Fell, Jesse Fell, H. Phelps, Seth Hofius, J. W. Fuller, Charles Wilson, A. C. Andrews, S. W. Johnston, A. Lamont, T. O. Hazen, Mrs. Emeline Fell, Mrs. Ursula J. Fuller, R. J. McDowell, J. L. Weaver, J. V. Lynch, Mrs. Susan Phelps, Mrs. Sarah Meacham. In February, 1876, a church organization was formed, with Rev. C. L. Shipman as pastor, and the following thirty members taken into fellowship: Jonas J. Pierce, T. O. Hazen, S. O. Morford, J. T. Oliphant, T. M. Ford, Mrs. Eva Hazen, Mrs. Mariah Lynch, Miss S. Meacham, Miss Fannie F. Ford, Mrs. Mary Wiles, Aaron Fell, S. W. Johnston, Mahlon Fell, Dewalt Wiles, Mrs. Chloe Pierce, Mrs. Ursula J. Fuller, Mrs. Emeline Fell, Miss Allie M. Fuller, Miss Emma Laux, Mrs. Mary A. Morford, A. C. Andrews, J. W. Fuller, R. J. McDowell, Nathan Morford, Mrs. Kate Pierce, Mrs. Sarah A. Johnston, Mrs. Sarah M. Oliphant, Miss Minnie Andrews, Mrs. Carrie Fuller, Mrs. Emeline J. Morford. The first church officers elected were Jonas J. Pierce, moderator; Nathan Morford and A. C. Andrews, deacons, and T. M. Ford, clerk and treasurer. In September, 1882, ground was broken and work commenced for a church building. The corner-stone was laid October 10, 1882, and the building completed and dedicated with appropriate ceremonies February 10, 1884. It fronts on Mercer Avenue, is constructed of pressed brick with stone trimmings and slate roof, forming a handsome structure, probably second to none in the county, and cost when completed \$16,000, the larger part of it being donated by Mrs. Chloe Pierce, widow of the late Gen. James Pierce. She also placed in the church a fine pipe organ, the only one in Sharpsville, as a memoir to her sister, Mrs. Abida H. Boles. In 1887-88 the sons of Mrs. Chloe Pierce built a beautiful and substantial parsonage, costing about \$4,000, and donated it to the church as a memorial to their mother, making the present church property one of the most complete and desirable in the county. The present official members are: Moderator, T. O. Hazen; trustees, J. J. Pierce, Aaron Fell and Frank Pierce; deacons, T. M. Ford, Dewalt Wiles and W. W. Kitch; T. M. Ford, clerk and treasurer, which office he has held since 1871. The following is a list of the successive pastors of the church, with date of their "calls": Rev. C. L. Shipman, 1876; Rev. Samuel Hough, 1877; Rev. C. L. Shipman, 1880; Rev. William A. Pratt, 1884; Rev. DeWitt Lamphear, 1885; Rev. W. S. Williams, 1887, and is the present pastor. The present church membership is forty-nine. A successful Sunday-school was organized in 1874, and is still in a flourishing condition.

Free Methodist Church.—This congregation was organized in 1885, by Rev. J. H. Bentley, although a farmer named Davis, from Prospect, Mercer County, was the first one to begin active agitation of the subject. The present structure was built in 1887, at a cost of \$1,200, and is a frame, neat and convenient. The church is weak in membership, numbering only twenty-two, but the outlook is promising. Following Rev. Bentley in the pastorate came the present pastor, Rev. W. B. Roupe.

The Reformed Church was organized in July, 1887, by Rev. Sumpe, with some sixteen members, among whom were Fred Castbohm, Lewis Castbohm, Henry Castbohm, John Coffler, Charles Molston, William Reichard, Benjamin Reichard, William Swartzbeck, Dr. J. H. Twitmyer and William Graber. Meetings are held in the United Brethren Church.

SOCIETIES AND ASSOCIATIONS.

Adoniram Lodge No. 739, I. O. O. F., was instituted November 10, 1870, in the second story of Bebout's drug store, on Mercer Avenue, by D. D. G. M. J. E. Millhouse, from Greenville. The charter members were H. Buchanan, W. I. Bebout, W. S. Bebout, Thomas B. Beil, A. T. Clark, James Crawford, James A. Curry, J. T. Carmichael, Robert Dunham, Henry Jaxtheimer, George W. Deeter, Eli W. Hawk, Seth Hull, Robert Hunter, G. C. Hofius, Daniel Groscost, Martin Achre, Fred Patterson, John W. Wick, Hiram P. Ramsey and R. H. Law. The first officers were: N. G., W. S. Bebout; V. G., W. I. Bebout; secretary, Daniel Groscost; treasurer, J. W. Wick. The following have been Noble Grands: W. I. Bebout, Eli W. Hawk, Daniel Groscost, Fred Patterson, John W. Wick, George D. Hofius, Samuel Dunham, Thomas Downing, T. O. Hazen, George Moyer, A. C. Hewitt, J. H. Groscost, F. B. Pauly, W. F. Hazen, Charles H. Peters, Joshua Buck, John Williard, C. W. Rapp, A. L. Metzger, George W. Deeter, D. A. McKnight, B. A. Jones, L. M. Jaxtheimer, C. E. Stamm, Jacob Snyder, J. M. Kohn, G. M. Dull, F. C. Raning, U. S. Alderman, B. F. Sherman, C. C. Jones, J. W. Bell, Andrew J. Nickle and J. A. Sturgis. The secretaries have been Fred Patterson, J. W. Wick, George D. Hofius, Samuel Dunham, T. O. Hazen, J. H. Groscost, F. B. Cauly and Samuel Dunham, who has held the position for the past ten years. The lodge at one time owned a hall of its own in McMillan's Block, but this was destroyed by fire in 1874, since which time meetings have been held in the A. O. U. W. hall in Fisher's Block. The membership of the lodge is sixty.

Sharpsville Lodge No. 517, F. & A. M., was granted a charter September 4, 1872, and its first regular meeting was held October 21, same year. Its charter members were J. R. Lytle, George Fuller, T. M. Ford, Joseph Roys, J. J. Hofius, H. C. Harshaw, William McIntyre, Ivans Rambo, A. D. Palmer, J. J. Richards, John Gilchrist, James Gilchrist. The first officers were: W. M., James R. Lytle; S. W., Jonathan J. Hofius; J. W., Alfred D. Palmer; treasurer, George Fuller; secretary, H. C. Harshaw; S. D., James J. Richards; J. D., Theodore M. Ford; purser, William McIntyre; S. M. C., John Gilchrist; J. M. C., Joseph Roys; guide, Ivans Rambo; tyler, James Gilchrist. The succeeding presiding officers have been Ivans Rambo, J. J. Hofius, T. M. Ford, H. C. Harshaw, Thomas Downing, J. J. Richards, W. S. Bebout, J. R. Gemmill and W. W. Kitch, while the secretaries have been J. R. Lytle, George D. Hofius, W. S. Bebout and T. M. Ford. Meetings are held on the first Monday evenings of each month, in Masonic Hall, on Mercer Avenue. The membership at present numbers twenty-seven.

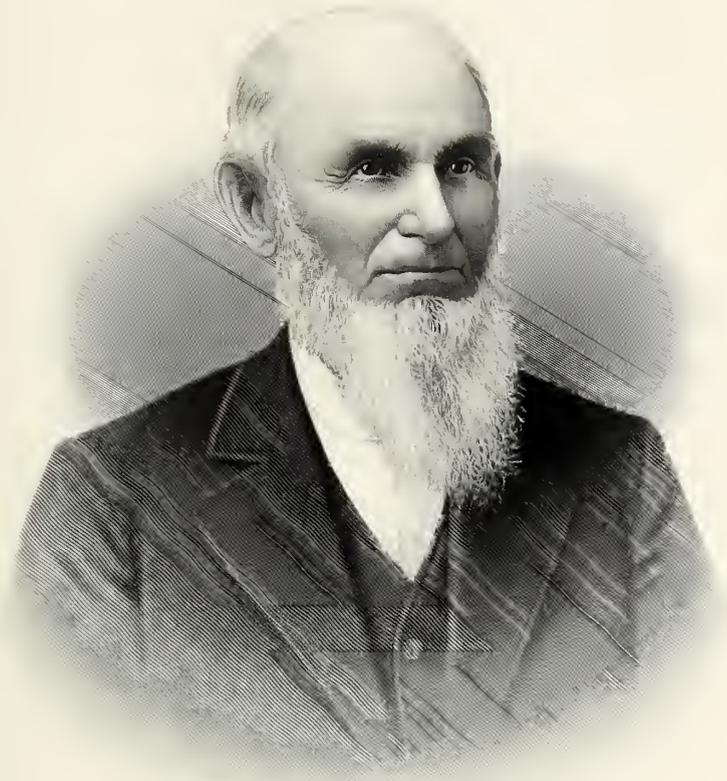
Sharpsville Lodge No. 71, A. O. U. W., was organized April 3, 1874, by D. D. G. M. W., E. Harvey. The first officers of the lodge were: P. M. W., B. R. Welch; M. W., Harvey Logan; Foreman, S. B. Jones; O., J. W. Wick; Rec., J. L. Deeter; Fin., T. O. Hazen; Rec., Seth Hofius. Following are the presiding officers in succession: T. O. Hazen, J. E. Swapp, J. D. Hadley, G. C. Carnes, Dr. J. H. Twitmyer, C. H. Peters, S. W. Johnston, J. R. Trout, O. Byers, T. G. Robinson, Joseph Byerly, L. H. Redrick, Edward Hecker, C. R. Frasier, H. Sandhagan, James Milne, Henry Mertz, J. R.

Gemmill, C. W. Hazen, E. W. Hawk, J. R. Rockwitt, R. D. Gill, Charles Dettman. The recorders have been J. L. Deeter, J. W. Fuller, S. W. Johnston, C. H. Peters and T. O. Hazen, who has served since 1877. Meetings are held every Tuesday evening in the A. O. U. W. Hall, in Fisher's Block. The membership of the lodge is sixty-three. There is over \$200 in the treasury, and the affairs of the lodge are in a very prosperous condition.

Sharpsville Council No. 27, R. T. of T., was instituted January 22, 1879, by C. L. Fisher, Grand Lecturer of the order. The charter members were J. H. Logan, James Titus, George M. Dull, Thomas Eagan, A. C. Patton, James Hunter, Worth E. Kelly, P. J. Bartleson, S. M. Vance, L. W. Woodruff, O. H. Jessup, Leah E. Palmer, Maggie E. Hough, Mary S. Logan, Fannie E. Hopkins, Ada M. Gowdy, Lizzie Hewitt, Mary McClure, Maggie M. Bartleson, Alice M. Pierce, Phoebe Ford, Hannah Dull, Sarah A. Carnes, Sadie E. Stephenson, Eva Bolton, Lydia Young, Melinda Showers, Aggie H. Logan, Hattie M. Woodruff, Anna L. Jessup, Florence A. Albin and Lucy M. Albin. The first officers of the council were: S. C., A. D. Palmer; V. C., N. Showers; P. C., Walter Pierce; chaplain, Rev. S. Hough; R. S., L. B. McCord; F. S., T. M. Ford; treasurer, C. M. Hopkins; herald, Mrs. Sarah M. Oliphant; deputy herald, Mrs. Leah E. Palmer; guard, Mrs. U. Fuller; sentinel, Melville Oliphant; medical examiner, Dr. T. M. Brown. Since then there have been installed the following presiding officers: P. J. Bartleson, N. Showers, Samuel Hough, George M. Dull, L. W. Woodruff, T. M. Ford, O. H. Jessup, James Titus, J. W. Jackson, C. L. Truesdale, W. W. Saylor, Isaac A. Beggs and Maria Truesdale, while the secretaries have been P. J. Bartleson, recording, and Thomas Eagan, T. M. Ford and Isaac A. Beggs, financial. Meetings are held on the second and fourth Saturdays of each month in Masonic Hall. The membership at present numbers fifty, the expenses of each of which amount to about \$4.00 per annum.

Sharpsville Post No. 234, G. A. R., Department of Pennsylvania, was instituted October 10, 1881, in the A. O. U. W. Hall, by J. H. Payne, of Butler County. The charter members were B. J. Outsler, C. E. Stamm, Henry Duvall, Herbert Duvall, S. C. Foster, James Buchanan, Fred Patterson, Andrew J. Sturgis, Dan Barnacle, Isaac Byerly, David A. McKnight, S. W. Johnston, G. W. Hildebrand, James Bentley, M. R. Zahniser, S. M. Vance, L. W. Woodruff, W. T. McMullen, Jonas J. Pierce, Robert Dunham, Thomas Levitt, Wesley E. Moyer, G. M. Dull, Samuel Dunham and J. J. Maisenberger. The first officers were: P. C., Samuel Dunham; S. V. C., G. M. Dull; J. V. C., Herbert Duvall; adjutant, Charles Stamm; Q. M., Fred Patterson; chaplain, Robert Dunham; O. D., M. R. Zahniser; O. G., W. E. Moyer; surgeon, Dr. S. W. Johnson. Meetings are held every Wednesday evening in Park Hall. There are at present thirty-nine members in good standing. The annual expenses of the post are about \$75 per annum.

The Protected Home Circle was organized in September, 1886, by Rev. H. C. Hall, of Sharon, the supreme president. The charter members were Rev. H. Madtes, Mrs. J. D. Hadley, Gilman Miller, F. A. Jewell, Dr. J. M. Scoville, Mrs. S. W. Johnston, W. C. Hadley, J. D. Hadley, J. L. Fillman, I. A. Beggs, A. W. Smith, S. W. Johnston, D. T. Watson. The first officers were: President, J. D. Hadley; vice-president, J. L. Fillman; accountant, J. W. Smith; treasurer, Mrs. J. D. Hadley; guardian, F. A. Jewell; chaplain, Rev. H. Madtes; medical director, Dr. J. M. Scoville. Since then the presiding officer has been J. L. Fillman, and the accountant J. W. Smith. Meetings are held in the A. O. U. W. Hall, on the first and third Thursdays of each month. The members number thirty, and the circle is in good condition.



Eng^d by F. G. Kerridge & C^o NY

Isaac D. Cole



Tempo Lodge No. 163, K. of P., was organized May 4, 1887, by D. D. G. C. Thomas Perry. Its charter members were Samuel Dunham, J. E. Cole, J. H. Groscost, Calvin Hadley, Andrew Nickle, G. B. Troutman, William Hawk, H. W. Downing, Thomas Orr, J. K. Barlett, J. A. Sturgis, C. E. Stamm, John Shell, E. M. Peters, C. M. Smith, C. R. Frazier, J. J. Bennie, V. H. Dunham, W. S. McFarland, John Orr, William Peate. The presiding officers of the lodge have been C. E. Stamm, Andrew Nickle and J. E. Cole; the secretaries, C. M. Smith and J. H. Groscost. The first corps of officers in full was: P. C., Samuel Dunham; C. C., C. E. Stamm; V. C., Andrew Nickle; M. of F., F. C. Hadley; M. of Ex., H. W. Downing; K. of R. & S., C. M. Smith. Meetings are held each Wednesday evening in the A. O. U. W. Hall. The membership of the Lodge is forty, and the number is steadily increasing.

Riverside Cemetery Association was organized April 5, 1872, through the instrumentality of Gen. James Pierce, for the purpose of selecting and maintaining a suitable and decent burial place for Sharpsville and vicinity. The first members of it were James Pierce, David Agnew, Jonas J. Pierce, James H. Stokes, Isaac Lynch, J. McDowell, W. S. Bebout, R. Templeton, J. W. Wick and George D. Kelly. The grounds chosen are situated east of the borough, bordered on the north by Shenango River, on the west by the borough itself, on the south and also on the east by Hickory Township. The cemetery is a wooded hillside, and is laid out with walks and drives, forming an exceedingly attractive spot for the burial of the dead. Since the organization of the association it has been presided over by James Pierce and Jonas J. Pierce, while the secretaries have been David Agnew, T. M. Ford and Scott Pierce. Its membership is 146, and the condition of both the association and the cemetery is good.

The Iron Banking Company was established in 1873 by Gen. James Pierce & Sons, L. Hefling and J. W. Ormsby, with a capital stock of \$50,000. Its first officers consisted of: President, James Pierce; cashier, L. Hefling. In 1883 it was reorganized with Frank Pierce as president, and C. E. Agnew as cashier. Nine years prior to the reorganization Gen. Pierce had died. The new firm consisted of Walter Pierce, Wallace Pierce, Frank Pierce, James B. Pierce and C. E. Agnew, its present stockholders; Frank Pierce is president, and C. E. Agnew cashier. It is a bank of deposit, and the stockholders are personally liable for the business generally, to the extent of \$200,000.



CHAPTER XXII.

BOROUGHS OF SANDY LAKE AND STONEBORO—BROWNSVILLE LAID OUT—THE VILLAGE INCORPORATED—NAME CHANGED TO SANDY LAKE—DERIVATION OF NAME—DESCRIPTION OF THE LAKE—FIRST SETTLER ON THE TOWN SITE—FIRST THINGS—SCHOOLS—CHURCHES—SOCIETIES—BANKS—MANUFACTURES—POPULATION.

STONEBORO—NEGRO COLONY—SALE OF SITE—TOWN LAID OUT—CHAPTER OF FIRST THINGS—SCHOOLS—INCORPORATION AND BOROUGH OFFICERS—CHURCHES—SECRET SOCIETIES—MANUFACTURES—POPULATION.

IN 1849 Thomas J. Brown laid out, in Sandy Lake Township, a village which, in honor of its founder, was called Brownsville. A rapid growth occurring, the village was incorporated as a borough on August 20, 1859. The petitioners for the right of incorporation were Alexander Brown, A. Voorhies, A. G. Brown, E. C. Voorhies; J. McElwain, E. Thompson, James Brown, John Snow, John M. Kitch, A. Wilson, Robert Dunn, Adam Kerr, Hugh Beard, A. F. Brown, T. H. Fulton, C. H. Brown, J. F. Noble, M. W. Humason, James McKinney, John T. Cox, Anthony Runkle, E. X. Giebner, Benjamin Card, T. J. Bealse, Jonas Blatt, J. P. Cummings, C. W. Humason and J. M. Hinkson.

A difficulty soon arose. It was discovered that there was another Brownsville within the State, which fact caused confusion in the distribution of mails. In consequence of this difficulty the name of the borough was changed to that of Sandy Lake on November 16, 1868.

The borough takes its present name from the beautiful sheet of water near which it is located. This lake is about a mile in length, and has an average width of probably 250 or 300 yards. The water is clear and deep. Its myriad specimens of the finny tribe were once eagerly sought by the sportsman, but the drainage into it of the water from the coal mines, impregnated with sulphur, has quite exterminated those creatures. When the lake was first discovered by the white man is not known. It was visited by whites as early as 1753, when Washington made his tour of inspection through that portion of the country.

Sandy Lake was laid out on land which belonged to Alexander Brown, the first settler in that region. He located in the year 1800. His wife died three years later—the first death that occurred in the township. His son, Alexander, born September 1st, 1802, is said to have been the first native white child in the township. From this original settler sprang a numerous progeny, who have remained prominent factors in the subsequent development of the place. In this number were Alexander, Thomas J. and James F., all of whom participated in the growth of the community.

Robert Dunn, son of Allen Dunn, a north suburban resident, built the first blacksmith shop. This occurred in 1825. He continued at the business for more than a quarter of a century. Martin Davis had, two years earlier, viz., 1823, established a shop a mile and a half north of the settlement.

At that early date shoemakers had not found the village. Three miles south, however, in Sandy Lake Township, William Egbert had a shop, at which he did such work as the surrounding country demanded. A grandson of his ultimately became a prominent physician, and now resides in Franklin, Penn.

Alexander Brown built the first grist-mill about 1820, just north of town, near the bridge. Some ten years later a second was erected by his sons. These structures, together with the consequent buildings they necessitated, and the general thrift they produced, may be regarded as the origin of this beautiful borough. But this was not sufficient. Half a dozen years later witnessed the existence of a saw-mill, a fulling mill, an oil mill and a woolen mill. These have all served their purpose and disappeared.

Thomas J. Brown began the hotel business by erecting a structure in 1835, for simple boarding purposes. It was subsequently converted into a regular hotel. John Brownlee is said to have been the first hotel-keeper in the place. A complete list of licensed houses will be found in the chapter on Internal Affairs.

The first wagon-shop was run by William Dickey, prior to 1840. Alexander Hays was a grocer as early as 1837, his building then being the one also occupied by Thomas J. Brown. The Brown brothers were next to engage in mercantile business.

In the list of early physicians were the names of Drs. Brainard and John Vath. Concerning them not much can be said. Dr. Vath is said to have been somewhat eclectic in his practice, and was quite successful. Some reference is made to him in the Medical chapter.

Schools.—The first teacher in what is now Sandy Lake was Allen Dunn, who conducted a school in a log cabin owned by Alexander Brown, Sr., more than sixty years ago. The first school-house was erected shortly before the public school system was established. It was made out of pine lumber four inches in thickness, and was located near where Austin Potter's green-house is standing. It was built by subscription. Among the donors to this worthy enterprise were the Brown family, Eli Butler, Robert Dunn and Homer Bailey. Anson D. Williams and Desire and Loraine Bailey were among the earliest teachers in this house. A second building was erected some time after 1850 on the same hill but a few rods north. This served the purpose until 1868, when the present substantial building was put up. A part of the old building forms a section of Austin Potter's barn.

The present site was purchased of the Browns at a cost of \$400. The original structure cost \$2,500, and the wing which was subsequently added cost \$1,300 more. The first teachers in this building were Miss Anna M. Carver as principal, and Mrs. S. D. Owen as primary instructor. Since the erection of this building the school has taken on new life, and under the principalship of M. E. Hess, 1887-88, a catalogue giving the course of instructions was issued. It was during the management of A. J. Devereaux that the school was graded, and it is now divided into five departments. The following persons have been principals: Prof. McClelland, G. W. Mayes, Robert Glenn, J. M. Dight, George E. Patterson, C. I. Mullen, W. H. McMullen, L. D. Brown, A. J. Devereaux, W. J. McClintock and M. E. Hess.

Churches.—The Presbyterian Church, the oldest in the borough, was organized October 3, 1835. Its first members were Theodore Bailey, Loraine Bailey, Homer Bailey, Minerva Bailey, Myron Bailey, Charity Bailey, Freelove Barker, Sallie Bierce, Eli Butler, Desire Bailey, Alexander Brown, Elizabeth Brown and William C. Bogart. The first elders consisted of Alexander Brown, Homer Bailey and Eli Butler. The building now occupied by the church was not erected until 1841. It is a substantial frame, 40x50 feet in size. The first pastor was Rev. Robert Glenn, who labored in the church as stated supply for eleven years. Following him came Rev. J. W. McCune, two years; Rev. John G. Condit, two years; Rev. John Rice, five years; Rev. James Laf-

ferty, two years; Rev. Joseph M. Duff, two years; Rev. Samuel Glenn, two years; Rev. J. Logan Sample, three years, and the present pastor, Rev. E. A. Nelson. The congregation is now in a flourishing condition, free from debt, and with a membership of 140. Its present officers are: Elders, T. S. Bailey, Thomas Clingan, E. M. McGinnis, John Gilmore, S. A. McClure and James DeFrance; trustees, A. G. Hoovler, James Yanney, Joseph Bowers and William DeFrance. There is a Sunday-school enrolling 100 pupils connected with the congregation. There are also two missionary societies maintained by the ladies of the church, the Ladies and the Young Ladies. Of the former Mrs. Phœbe Snider is president; Mrs. Mary Clingan, vice-president, and Mrs. A. G. Hoovler, treasurer; while the president of the latter is Miss Anna McDonald, and its secretary, Miss Maggie Clingan.

The Methodist Episcopal congregation owes its origin to Rev. Sullivan, who assembled the Methodist families in the neighborhood together in 1864, and began holding religious devotions with them. Among the number of these early members are found the names of Thomas H. Burns, Mrs. T. H. Burns, E. W. Latham, Mrs. Nancy Latham, Samuel Newkirk, Mrs. Sarah Newkirk and Mr. and Mrs. Voorhies. The first exercises were held in the Presbyterian Church. This was occupied for a period, and then the Covenanters' Church was secured and used for meeting purposes for about two years. The congregation having by this time become stronger in numbers and wealth, it was determined to erect a house of its own. Accordingly a frame building 30x40 feet in dimensions, now occupied by Carver & Bower as a wagon-shop, was built, and the regular services held therein. In 1878, however, work on the present handsome structure was begun, and in the same year was completed the church now occupied. This is an elegant brick edifice, with an audience room 40x70 feet, chapel and class rooms 30x45, and slated roof. The ground on which it stands was donated by Milton Egbert. The total value of the church property is estimated at \$10,000. The following have been pastors of the congregation: Rev. W. Schofield, Rev. — Brown, Rev. S. K. Paden, Rev. John Abbott, Rev. H. Beatty, Rev. John Eckels, Rev. W. Moore, Rev. John Graham, Rev. A. R. Rich, Rev. E. K. Creed, and the present pastor, Rev. O. L. Mead, who began his ministry at the close of 1887. The congregation is in a flourishing condition, having a membership of 240. Its class-leaders at present are Edward H. Stekel, E. X. Giebner, George Fowler and Hugh Bradberry.

The Disciples' Church was organized April 15, 1874, by B. E. Baker. The original members were John Kirk, Ann S. B. Kirk, John Cook, Jacob Davis, J. L. Cross, B. H. Harmon, W. R. Harmon, A. K. Turner, Mary A. Turner, Mrs. J. F. Eberman, Mrs. K. Thompson, Miss C. E. Thompson, Miss E. L. Thompson, Mrs. M. L. Bowers, Mahan Patton, Helen Patton, Matthew Park, Mrs. E. Park, Mrs. Amelia Potter and Mrs. S. F. Harriott. The first elder was John Kirk, while the first deacons selected were John Cook and J. L. Cross. The church structure is a frame building, erected in July, 1881, at a cost of \$2,500. The congregation also owns a parsonage, estimated to be worth \$1,800. The first pastor of this church was Elder B. E. Baker. Following him in order came Elder W. B. Young, Elder Frederick Hoffman, Elder N. L. Atwood, and the present pastor, Elder G. J. Massey. The present officers are A. Turner and John Vogan, elders, and J. L. Cross and S. L. A. Smith, deacons. The congregation numbers sixty members. It is free from debt, has money in the treasury, and is in good condition both spiritually and temporally.

The Cumberland Presbyterian congregation was organized in April, 1875.

by Rev. J. M. Gallagher, of Jackson Centre, Penn. The first members of the church were C. H. Walker, N. A. Watson, C. C. Armstrong, M. L. Zahniser, Margaret E. Walker, Allie Balliett, S. S. Balliett, Alexander Brown, Elizabeth Brown, Jesse Edmund, Flora Edmund, Lilla McCormick, T. S. Sanford, I. H. Robb, Adam Niece, Ellen Niece, C. Carver, Mrs. C. Carver, Martha Porter, R. A. Long, D. J. Brown, George Kilch, Frank B. Eberman, Frank Niece, Henry Flickinger, Lydia Kilch, Robert Adams, M. A. Balliett, Joseph Infield, S. E. McMichael, Mary Infield, M. C. S. Washbaugh, Andrew George, Mary R. C. George, Mary A. Adams, S. E. Barnes, Laura Barnes, Jane Amon, T. S. Powell, T. E. Porter, W. H. Milford, C. E. Robb, W. R. Martzall, E. D. Martzall, N. Amon, H. S. Blatt, H. M. Blatt, T. H. Fulton, Eva Fulton, C. B. Fulton, L. B. Fulton and John B. McMichel. The first officers of the congregation comprised H. S. Blatt, S. S. Balliett, A. George and M. L. Zahniser, elders, and C. Carver, T. E. Porter and N. Amon, trustees. The handsome brick structure at present occupied by the congregation was erected in 1876. It is a very commodious building, 40x75 feet in dimensions, and cost \$8,000. Since the organization of the church there have been three pastors in charge. The first, Rev. J. M. Norris, died in 1878, and was succeeded by Rev. P. R. Danley, who resigned in 1883, and who was followed by the present pastor, Rev. J. A. Bowman, called in 1884. Under his pastorate the congregation has been increased both in faith and numbers, its membership now being 125. The present officers of the congregation are H. S. Blatt, R. D. Pringle, A. George and M. L. Zahniser, elders, and I. H. Robb, George W. Worrell and H. Rogers, trustees. Connected with the church is a flourishing Sunday-school, which is superintended by Mr. A. George, assisted by Mr. W. J. Lyons, and which has an average attendance of eighty pupils, necessitating the maintenance of eight classes. The secretary and treasurer of the school is Mr. G. W. Worrell.

Societies.—Sandy Lake Lodge No. 573, I. O. O. F., was chartered November 17, 1863. Its officers were E. X. Giebner, N. G.; Martin McMillen, V. G.; A. N. Heard, Sec.; Samuel Newkirk, Asst. Sec.; Jason W. Barker, Treas. The first meetings were held in the upper story of Jonas Blatt's wagon-shop, which was occupied for a period of six years. The room above Devore & Stevenson's store, corner of Main and Mercer Steets, was then secured and services held in it. The old Grange Hall, at the north end of Main Street, was then occupied for a season, from which quarters the lodge removed to its present location in the I. O. O. F. Hall, in the Ride Block, which has been furnished and fitted up at an expense of \$2,700. In the new room meetings are held every Friday evening. The lodge has a membership of 100.

Big Sandy Lodge No. 514, K. & L. of H., was instituted March, 23, 1882, by Grand Protector L. B. Lockwood, of Franklin, Penn., with the following charter members: C. Carver, Mrs. C. Carver, J. A. McCormick, Mrs. J. A. McCormick, D. J. Brown, Mrs. D. J. Brown, James Infield, Mrs. James Infield, J. F. Johnston, Mrs. J. F. Johnston, J. L. Cross, Mrs. J. L. Cross, George E. Patton, J. H. McClure, Catharine J. McClure, G. W. Worrell, Mrs. G. W. Worrell, Mary Lyons, H. S. Blatt, Mrs. H. S. Blatt, Richard Lyons, S. A. McClure, Mrs. S. A. McClure, Hiram Flickner, I. J. Harrison, Mrs. I. J. Harrison, W. J. Lyons, E. C. Waid, Mrs. E. C. Waid, M. L. Zahniser, Mrs. T. M. Cooley, J. F. Rayen, Mrs. J. F. Rayen, N. A. Watson, Mrs. N. A. Watson, H. T. King, A. George, Mrs. A. George, W. H. Harrison and Mrs. W. H. Harrison. The first elected officers consisted of P. P., H. S. Blatt; P., J. A. McCormick; V. P., W. H. Harrison; Sec., S. A. McClure; F. S., W. J. Lyons; Treas., J. L. Cross; Chap., G. W. Worrell; Guide, N. A.

Watson; guardian, George E. Patton; Sent., H. T. King; trustees, M. L. Zahniser, E. C. Waid and A. George, and Med. Ex., Dr. T. M. Cooley.

The purpose of the lodge is to provide for creating a fund for the relief of sick and distressed members. There have been two deaths in the ranks of the society since its organization, those of Mrs. James Infield and Mrs. N. A. Watson. Since the beginning the following gentlemen have been elected Representatives to the Grand Lodge: H. S. Blatt, S. A. McClure and George W. Worrell. The lodge numbers thirty-eight members at present. Its condition is good, and the outlook for the future is hopeful. Meetings are held on the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month in the Odd Fellows Hall.

The local lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen was instituted March 4, 1873, by Elliot Harvey. The charter members of it were: M. C. Burns, G. W. Clark, J. F. Williams, L. A. Cleary, S. C. Niece, John Cain, L. P. Foster, H. S. Blatt, W. H. Davis, H. H. Henderson, J. A. McCormick, I. J. Harrison, J. D. Powell, T. E. Porter, Samuel Newkirk, W. J. Barnes, E. C. Waid, D. J. Brown, Robert Adams, T. S. Sandford, M. Smith and Henry Niece. The first corps of officers embraced H. S. Blatt, M. W.; J. A. McCormick, F.; Thomas Porter, O.; J. D. Powell, recorder; M. Smith, Fin.; S. C. Niece, Rec.; J. F. Williams, guide; Robert Adams, I. W., and I. J. Harrison, O. W. The purposes of the order are: "1. To embrace and give equal protection to all classes and kinds of labor, mental and physical; to strive earnestly to improve the moral, intellectual and social condition of its members; to endeavor, by wholesome precepts, fraternal admonitions and substantial aid, to inspire a due appreciation of the stern realities and responsibilities of life. 2. To create a fund for the benefit of its members during sickness or other disability, and in case of death to pay a stipulated sum to such person or persons, as may be designated by each member, thus enabling him to guarantee his family against want. 3. The adoption of such secret work and means of recognition as will insure the protection of its members wherever the order may exist. 4. To hold lectures, read essays, discuss new inventions and improvements, encourage research in art, science and literature, and, when practicable, maintain a library for the improvement of members." Since the establishment of the lodge there have been four deaths within its ranks. There has been paid for charitable purposes, \$354; for beneficiary purposes, \$10,000; and there has been received for beneficiary purposes, \$8,000. The present membership is forty-five.

Star Lodge No. 1467, K. of H., was organized March 14, 1879, in Grange Hall, by John N. Whiteman, D. G. D., of Greenville, Penn., with the following named charter members: William M. Dunn, N. A. Watson, D. C. Reed, W. H. Lostetter, W. A. Eckels, Henry Patton, J. F. Johnston, J. L. Cross, Warren Irwin, Andrew George, E. X. Giebner, S. A. McClure, S. A. Wilson, J. T. Cook, J. H. Robb, James Lindsey, J. A. McCormick, C. B. Fulton, T. S. Bailey, S. P. Turner, W. S. Watson, L. P. Foster, W. F. Maxwell, C. Carver, William M. Knapp, E. G. Eberman, Albert Glenn, J. R. Eberman, C. F. Jewell, W. E. MacDonald, E. F. Walker, Frank Brown, A. B. McCormick, J. J. Grace, O. P. Clarke, T. M. Cooley, A. A. Walker, W. J. Lyons, W. T. Stevenson and Charles G. Larned. The first officers were: Dictator, E. X. Giebner; A. D., O. P. Clarke; F. R., C. F. Jewell; chaplain, S. A. Wilson; guardian, J. F. Johnston; P. D., W. T. Stevenson; V. D., C. Carver; representative, S. A. McClure; treasurer, J. L. Cross; guide, A. B. McCormick; sentinel, S. P. Turner, and trustees, L. P. Foster and J. J. Grace. The expressed purpose of the order is to unite fraternally all acceptable white men, and to promote benevolence and charity by establishing a

widows' and orphans' benefit fund, paying a sum not exceeding \$2,000 on the death of a member. The following members have represented the lodge as Representatives to the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania: W. T. Stevenson, E. X. Giebner, M. D., C. Carver, S. A. McClure and A. George. Of these Mr. S. A. McClure has been chosen an officer of the Grand Lodge, and has served as Grand Guardian, Grand Guide and Grand Assistant Dictator, the latter of which offices he at present fills. Since the institution there have been but two deaths, W. E. MacDonald and W. T. Stevenson. The present membership is thirty-two. Meetings are held in the Odd Fellows' Hall on the first and third Thursday evenings of each month.

Mountain Council No. 30, R. T. of T., was instituted September 8, 1879. Its charter members were D. J. Brown, T. H. Fulton, H. H. Henderson, W. E. MacDonald, S. T. Robins, Albert Glenn, John Gilmore, A. E. Long, E. M. McGinnis, L. A. Cleary, G. W. Turner, E. G. Eberman, Philip Rupert, J. A. Cleary, W. S. Eberman, Eugene McElwain, James McElwain, J. P. Vath, J. F. Johnston, Martha A. Porter, Catharine Reed and Jane G. Cummins. The first officers of the council were: D. J. Brown, S. C.; L. A. Cleary, V. C.; E. E. Evermann, P. C.; E. M. McGinnis, chaplain; Albert Glenn, recording secretary; S. G. Robins, financial secretary; G. W. Turner, treasurer; A. E. Long, herald; Philip Rupert, guard; H. H. Henderson, sentinel, and T. H. Fulton, medical examiner. The present membership is forty-nine. Meetings are held on the first and third Tuesdays of each month, in the Odd Fellows' Hall. The latter quarters have been used since 1884, previous to which time the exercises of the council were conducted in the Grange Hall.

Col. Dawson Post, No. 224, G. A. R., Department of Pennsylvania, was chartered September 28, 1881, with the following charter members: Joseph Cleary, J. L. Benn, A. H. Burnett, Archibald Barnes, J. I. Cross, L. A. Cleary, T. M. Cooley, William Bailey, Henry B. Bailey, James G. Bailey, J. A. Bond, I. C. Feather, J. F. Johnston, William H. Patton, Nathan Patton, Isaac St. Clair, S. P. Turner, E. C. Voorhies, Solomon Zedaker. The first officers of the post were: Joseph Cleary, commander; L. A. Cleary, officer of the day; J. A. Bond, quartermaster; I. C. Feather, surgeon; A. H. Burnett, senior vice-commander; J. L. Benn, junior vice-commander; George J. Patton, adjutant. The organization was effected in the old Grange Hall, where for years the meetings of the post were held. The quarters now occupied is the I. O. O. F. Hall, in the Ride Block, where meetings are held on the second Thursdays of each month. The present membership of the post is forty-seven.

Economical Mutual Benefit Association, of Sandy Lake, was chartered June 2, 1880. Its expressed object was "to create and maintain a fund, by the collection of admission fees, annual dues and assessments, upon surviving members, to defray expenses of carrying on the business of the company, and to provide a sum to be paid upon the death of a member to the beneficiary or beneficiaries named in his certificate of membership, or to the insured at the end of a certain period of time." The original members were James Lindsey, T. S. Bailey, William H. Clawson, William J. Patton, Charles Powers, Jay. Con. Wilson, D. Perrine, E. G. Eberman, T. M. Cooley and Cassius B. Fulton. The first officers were: President, T. S. Bailey; vice-president, W. H. Clawson; secretary, E. G. Eberman; treasurer, D. Perrine; directors (in addition to officers), James Lindsey, W. J. Patton, Charles Powers, Jay. Con. Wilson, T. M. Cooley and C. B. Fulton. The officers for 1888 are: President, T. S. Bailey; vice-president, H. C. Zeigler; secretary, Cassius B. Fulton; treasurer, D. Perrine; general agent, Charles Powers; medical examiner, Dr. T. M.

Cooley; directors, H. C. Zeigler, C. W. Smith, W. J. Patton, E. G. Eberman and J. L. Jewell. This organization is said to be in a flourishing condition, pays benefits in full, and ranks high among the institutions of the kind in the United States.

The W. C. T. U., of Sandy Lake, was organized in the Methodist Episcopal Church on the 22d of November, 1881, by Miss Narcissa E. White, then of Pine Grove (now Grove City), with forty-three ladies. Ten honorary members from among the lords of creation were also in the organization. The presidents, during the two years of its existence, were Mrs. Rev. A. R. Rich and Mrs. C. H. Walker; the treasurers, Mrs. Hettie Johnson and Mrs. Joseph Clary; and the secretaries, Mrs. Rev. I. L. Crawford and Miss Emma J. George. Weekly meetings were held at the various churches, at which plans were devised for furthering the cause of temperance. The society did much efficient work during its brief existence, and aided materially in developing the healthful temperance sentiment existing in the community.

The Y. W. C. T. U., of Sandy Lake, was organized on the 31st of March, 1885, at the residence of Rev. I. L. Crawford, by Misses Nettie Niece, Mary S. Gilmore, Emma J. George and M. Luella Crawford. At first meeting there were but three members, but a week later seven additions were made to the ranks. Misses Effie J. Powell, Nettie Niece and Mary S. Gilmore have been the successive presidents; Misses Mary S. Gilmore, Maggie Perrine and M. Luella Crawford the recording secretaries; and the last named young lady has acted all the time as the corresponding secretary. The membership has fluctuated between ten and sixty. The society has had a number of valuable lectures and entertainments, and for a year published a monthly paper called the *White Ribbon*. It maintains likewise, for the benefit of children, a Loyal Temperance Legion, with a membership of 110.

Banks.—Sandy Lake Bank was organized in 1873 for the convenience of the community, who previously possessed no safe means of transmission of money, and which, being chiefly of an agricultural class, were unable to transact such business in the larger villages of the county on account of their distance. The quarters it now occupies are in a handsome brick structure, 40x70 feet in dimensions. The banking rooms are supplied with all necessary equipments for conducting the usual business of such establishments. The capital stock is \$50,000, while the average deposits reach \$100,000. The present officers of the bank are D. Perrine, president; T. S. Bailey, vice-president; M. L. Zahniser, cashier; Q. B. Gilmore, assistant cashier; and T. S. Bailey, H. C. Zeigler, Daniel Perrine, William S. Devore, John Zahniser, M. L. Zahniser, D. Zahniser and Cassius B. Fulton, directors.

In 1876, a private banking institution was opened in Sandy Lake by the firm of Brown & Foster, in a building which is yet standing on the corner of Main and Mercer Streets. A general loan business and private brokerage was carried on for a period of about seven years. The death of Mr. Brown occurring in November, 1876, threw the enterprise under the management of L. P. Foster. The latter gentleman conducted the business in a satisfactory manner, but finally discontinued it after having paid off all deposits.

Manufactures.—Sandy Lake has never been a manufacturing center. In 1866, however, the Sandy Lake Foundry and Machine-shop was under the title of the Brownsville Manufacturing Company. After doing business on a small scale for several years, the property became the possession of W. W. West. He continued the business until 1872, a period of two years, when the plant passed into the hands of W. S. Eberman & Sons. They enlarged its sphere, but were pained to see the property destroyed by fire in May of the

next year. New buildings, however, were erected in the coming autumn, thus preserving to the borough one of its early and important industries.

The population of Sandy Lake in 1870 was 428, and in 1880, 730. The next census will give it over 1,000 at least.

STONEBORO.

This enterprising place, situated on the beautiful sheet of water known as Sandy Lake, was first settled as early as 1825 by a colony of colored people. After the lapse of time this republic of Liberia gradually disintegrated, so that by the middle of the present century but one lone specimen of the sons of Ham remained. His tastes were commercial in character, and consequently from his hut on the lakeside he retailed cigars and whisky to those disposed to patronize him. The land on which this negro colony lived was ultimately sold to Messrs. John F. Hogue and William Shields, who, in turn, sold it in 1862 to Jeremiah Bonner and the Mercer Iron and Coal Company, Bonner purchasing Hogue's interest, and the company that of Shields. J. M. Goodwin, now a resident of Sharpsville, surveyed these lands and laid out the village of Stoneboro in 1865, on territory belonging to both Lake and Sandy Lake Townships.

W. H. Bonner was the first merchant. He had a frame building on the corner of Lake and Walnut Streets. The building has since been destroyed. Mr. Bonner is deceased. His father, Jeremiah Bonner, was one of the pioneers of the place.

The first blacksmith shop was the property of James Lisle, and the first wagon shop, that of William Beatty.

The first physician was Dr. D. A. Philips. He is now in Sheakleyville. He was succeeded by Dr. J. H. Christler, at present a resident of Texas, and he in turn by Dr. B. D. Hanna, who still resides in the borough.

The first postmaster was Robert P. Cann, now secretary and general manager of the Mercer Iron and Coal Company. He held the office a second time, the latter being sandwiched between the terms of S. A. Wilson and J. P. Hines, the latter being the present incumbent. For dates see chapter on Internal Affairs.

The first school building, a two-story, two room structure, was erected in 1868. It soon proved to be too small. It was enlarged in 1885 at a cost of \$2,500, until the present spacious structure of six rooms was secured. The school enrollment is 346, with an average attendance of 275.

Incorporation and Borough Officers.—Stoneboro was incorporated on the 25th of August, 1866. The first election was held on the third Friday of March, 1867, Frank W. Hubley acting as judge, and Samuel Hines and Evan Evans as inspectors. The following is a list of the principal borough officers:

1867—Burgess, H. B. Blood; council, F. M. Finney, J. C. Cornwell, J. C. Nolan, A. S. Troop, Samuel Custer; clerk, J. A. B. Atwater.

1868—Burgess, H. B. Blood; council, J. C. Cornwell, A. S. Troop, S. T. Kennedy, Samuel Hines, J. E. Smith; clerk, Robert P. Cann.

1869—Burgess, A. S. Troop; council, J. C. Cornwell, H. B. Blood, Samuel Hines, S. T. Kennedy and Samuel Custer; clerk, Robert P. Cann.

1870—Burgess, A. S. Troop; council, H. B. Blood, Samuel Custer, J. C. Cornwell and S. Hines; clerk, Robert P. Cann.

1871—Burgess, A. S. Troop; council, J. C. Cornwell, H. B. Blood and Samuel Hines; clerk, Robert P. Cann.

1872—Burgess, A. S. Troop; council, H. B. Blood, J. C. Cornwell, John Gumfory, W. H. Bonner, Jacob Swiers and Samuel Hines; clerk, Robert P. Cann.

1873—Burgess, C. G. Larned; council, Samuel Custer, Alvin Jenkins, Jeremiah Bonner, George H. McIntire and Samuel Hines; clerk, R. P. Cann.

1874—Burgess, Jeremiah Bonner; council, S. A. Wilson, G. H. McIntire, A. S. Troop, B. D. Ray, Robert Hodgson and L. Kearns; clerk, R. P. Cann.

1875—Burgess, A. S. Troop; council, J. H. Cristler, Robert Hodgson, Joseph Brennan, G. H. McIntire, Henry Hall and J. P. Hines; clerk, R. P. Cann.

1876—Burgess, John Parry; council, G. H. McIntire, Joseph Brennan, L. Kearns, Isaac Varnes, John Hughes and Jeremiah Bonner; clerk, R. P. Cann.

1877—Burgess, G. H. McIntire; council, Joseph Brennan, Henry Hall, Benjamin Esgar, Henry Leslie, L. Kearns and R. P. Cann; clerk, D. R. Cann.

1878—Burgess, David Sloss; council, F. A. Bliss, L. Kearns, A. S. Troop, J. C. Cornwell, D. R. Cann and R. P. Cann; clerk, D. O'Connor.

1879—Burgess, J. C. Cornwell; council, D. R. Cann, F. A. Bliss, David Sloss, Duncan McClaren, N. Houser and R. P. Cann; clerk, S. A. Wilson.

1880—Burgess, N. Houser; council, Vet. Porter, W. J. Broadbent, S. B. Troop, W. C. Miller, Benjamin Esgar and R. P. Cann; clerk, S. A. Wilson.

1881—Burgess, J. C. Cornwell; council, D. R. Cann, Alexander Bonner, D. Sloss, Parker Walbridge, John Hall and Levi Marsh; clerk, S. A. Wilson.

1882—Burgess, Richard Stullard; council, J. C. Cornwell, H. E. Horn, Vet. Porter, J. S. Greer, R. P. Cann and F. T. Mears; clerk, F. T. Mears.

1883—Burgess, D. Sloss; council, Richard Jones, William Spence, J. L. Greer, C. G. Larned, W. H. McIntire and B. F. Esgar; clerk, F. T. Mears.

1884—Burgess, D. Sloss; council, J. C. Cornwell, B. F. Esgar, William Spence, John Kelley, W. H. McIntire and H. Edwards; clerk, W. H. Davis.

1885—Burgess, J. C. Cornwell; council, W. H. McIntire, W. C. Miller, Robert Hodgson, John Kelley, B. F. Esgar and William Spence; clerk, W. H. Davis.

1886—Burgess, A. S. Troop; council, F. T. Mears, B. F. Esgar, James Lyle, John Kelley, W. H. McIntire and W. C. Miller; clerk, W. H. Davis.

1887—Burgess, A. S. Troop (paralyzed June 3, 1887; J. C. Cornwell appointed by court); council, B. F. Esgar, W. C. Miller, F. T. Mears, James Lyle, R. P. Cann and G. W. Porter; clerk, W. H. Davis.

Churches.—The Methodist Episcopal congregation was organized in the winter of 1869, through the agency of Rev. John Eckels. In the first organization there were forty-one members. The first regular services were held in the school-house, then a two-story, two-roomed building. The first class-leader was Edwin Egbert, of Sandy Lake. Adam Davis was the first steward. The building at present used by the congregation was erected in the year 1875. It is a frame and is quite commodious. The succession of pastors has been, as nearly as can be ascertained, Rev. John Eckels, Rev. A. S. Goodrich, Rev. Robert Beatty, Rev. J. Kinney, Rev. John Graham, Rev. A. R. Rich, Rev. Gilfillan, Rev. Charles Reeves, under whose ministry the congregation became a separate charge, Rev. W. S. Shepard and Rev. John Eckels, the present pastor, who began his labors in the fall of 1886. The congregation is at present in a prosperous condition, numbering ninety-five members. There is a Sunday-school connected with it, of which the superintendent is Mr. F. T. Mears. The enrollment of the school is 132.

The First Baptist Church of Stoneboro was organized October 9, 1870, by Revs. J. M. Perry, Ross Ward, E. T. Crane and R. H. Austin. The first members of the new society were: David Griffith, Miriam Griffith, Nancy Gom-

forey, T. H. Price, D. A. Phillips, Parmelia M. Phillips, Sarah A. Vernon, Susan McCormick, D. T. Davis, Eliza Davis, Sarah B. Haskell, Sarah Olds, Elisha Flickinger, Mrs. Flickinger, Sarah Corbin, Deliah, Hannah and Rebecca Woolford. The congregation was incorporated September 24, 1883, upon petition of Thomas H. Price, James Stubbs, James Lyle, D. A. Phillips, D. M. Griffith, Herbert Davis, William Davis, Edward Rowe, J. R. Cummings and T. B. Martin. The building occupied by the congregation is a frame structure erected in 1873, at a cost of \$2,500. The first pastor of the church was Rev. J. T. Griffith, who remained three years. Succeeding him came Rev. W. H. Leet, one year; Rev. E. H. Hovey, two years; Rev. J. T. Bradford, two and a half years; Rev. G. M. Evans, two years, and the present pastor, Rev. J. T. Davis, who was placed in charge in 1886. A list of the secretaries of the congregation is as follows: D. A. Phillips, J. T. Davis, David Wilson, J. C. Wilson, William Phillips, D. C. Bachelor, T. H. Rowe, Herbert Edwards, John Crook and Ed. Rowe. The church at present numbers 138 members, and is in good condition. In connection with it is maintained a Sunday-school which enrolls 125 pupils.

The Catholic Church in Stoneboro celebrated its first mass about twenty-four years ago, the service being performed in private houses. Shortly afterward, however, a house once used as a dwelling, but then recently vacated, was purchased, and for a period of four years prior to the erection of the present edifice was occupied as a place of worship by the congregation. The early Catholic families in the vicinity were not deterred by the smallness of their number from attempting to secure for themselves and children larger and more convenient quarters, in which to conduct their religious services, and by the year 1876 enough money had been raised to begin the erection of the present handsome structure. This, a frame building, 30x50 feet in dimensions, with a sanctuary 12x30 feet, was completed in the same year, at a cost of \$3,000, and was occupied and dedicated shortly afterward. It is a very convenient church edifice, and sitting upon the top of a graceful elevation, presents a pleasing spectacle to the eye of the beholder. Among the first members of the congregation were Lawrence Kearns, John Kennedy, Peter Hughes, and Daniel Conley, with their families. The first regular priest that ministered to the little flock was Rev. K. O'Branigan. He was succeeded by Rev. Thomas Tracey, Rev. William Pugh, Rev. P. Brady, Rev. John Smith, Rev. J. H. McAdam, of the Mercer Church, who also has charge of the Stoneboro congregation. The membership numbers forty-two families, earnest in spirit and determined in faith.

The Presbyterian Church congregation was organized November 19, 1878, through the instrumentality of Rev. David Waggoner, Rev. J. Frank Stonecipher and Elder J. H. Carr. Its first regular members were John Parry, Thomas English, Mrs. C. E. English, Miss E. L. English, Mrs. L. Bowen, Mrs. Eliza Bonner, Mrs. J. A. Allen, Miss Mary Pringle, O. V. Porter, Mrs. Margaret E. Porter, Mrs. Mary L. McClurg, V. B. Coulson, Mrs. Mary Coulson, Miss S. R. Downs, R. L. Coulson, S. E. Coulson, J. F. Coulson and Mrs. Margaret Cornwell. The church was incorporated September 17, 1883, at which time the board of trustees consisted of E. Houser, James Hewitt and Charles Runningbrew. The building used by the congregation is a frame, erected in 1883, at a cost of \$2,500. The first pastor was Rev. Samuel Glenn. He was followed by Rev. B. C. Critchlow, who in turn was succeeded by Rev. J. C. Chapman. The present pastor, Rev. E. A. Nelson, has been in charge for about three years, and is the first regular pastor the congregation has had, the others having been provisional ministers merely.

The membership of the church is 145. Connected with it is a Sunday-school, of which Robert P. Cann is the superintendent; and also a Ladies' Missionary Society, of which the president is Mrs. Robert P. Cann, and the vice-president, Miss Mary Pringle.

St. Paul's Primitive Methodist Church was organized in the public school-house January 19, 1879, by Rev. Ralph Fothergill, with the following named members: Charles Nichols, Enoch Show, John Arkless, John Jackson, Mary A. Bromley, Mattie Bromiey, John W. Roberts, Thomas Brown, John Squires, Susannah Proud, Duncan C. McLaren, Jane Shaw, Henry Swyres, Maggie Swyres, William Proud, Esther Arkless, Mary Jackson, David Watts, Archie Greenfield, James McWilliams, John Weston, Jacob Swyres, Susannah McLaren Jennie Swyres, John Swyres, John Proud, Gowan Arkless, Peter Henderson, William Swyres, Annie Roberts, Thomas Armstrong, Robert Morris, Samuel Morris, Tillie McIntire, William Brown, Melissa Swyres, John P. Blanchard, George Proud, Lizzie Emon, Lizzie Jenkins, Minnie Pearson, Lizzie Smith, Benjamin Franklin, Samuel Esgar, Carrie Leslie, Robert Finkel, Sarah Henderson, Charles Frye, Lizzie Roberts, William Frye, William Cartwright, Robert Gordon and James Watley. The present church structure was built in October, 1881, at an expense of \$1,000. Following is the succession of pastors of the congregation: Rev. Ralph Fothergill, Rev. R. G. Roscamp, Rev. John A. James, Rev. John Atkinson and Rev. Lewis Norman Leith, the present efficient pastor. The secretaries of the congregation have been John Arkless, Duncan C. McLaren, Herbert Timmons, D. C. McLaren, James McKay and D. C. McLaren, who at present officiates in that position. The membership of the church is twenty. The condition of the congregation is very fair.

Secret Societies.—Lake Lodge No. 434, F. & A. M., was instituted February 24, 1869. The first officers elected were: Seth T. Kennedy, W. M.; James B. Nary, S. W.; James Clyde, J. W.; E. X. Giebner, secretary, and Hugh Baird, treasurer. Meetings are held in Masonic Hall, in Ride Block, on the fourth Thursday of each month. The present membership of the lodge is fifty-five.

Stoneboro Lodge No. 458, K. of P., was instituted August 15, 1878, with the following named charter members: Samuel Esgar, Henry Leslie, W. W. Price, Edward Hughs, Benjamin Esgar, Vete Porter, Lewis D. Lewis, Alfred Sanders, Robert Carrick and John Dickson. Meetings are held in the K. of P. Hall, Bonner Block.

Lake Lodge No. 1363, I. O. G. T., was organized and chartered November 1, 1879, with the following as charter members: Duncan McLaren, Ed. Rowe, John Price, William Cartwright, E. H. Hovey, George P. Cornwall, Cyrus Cartwright, Henry Shaw, W. W. Fry, Charles Nichols, Thomas H. Rowe, John Brown, George Lavers, Edward Hughes, William Proud, William Swyres, E. S. Nichols, Ida Blancher, Mattie Rowe, Hettie Price, Rachael Price and Annie Morris. The first officers were: Duncan McLaren, W. C. T.; E. S. Nichols, W. V. T.; E. H. Hovey, W. C. & O. P.; George P. Cornwall, W. secretary; Edward Rowe, W. F. S.; W. W. Fry, W. treasurer; William Cartwright, W. M.; Thomas H. Rowe, W. D. M.; Ida Blancher, W. I. G.; Charles Nichols, W. O. G.; Cyrus Cartwright, W. R. H. S.; Henry Shaw, W. L. N. S., and John Price, P. W. C. T. Meetings are held in the K. of P. hall, Bonner Block.

Keystone Mutual Relief Association was chartered April 17, 1880, with the following members: Austin Niles, John P. Hines, F. A. Bliss, F. Wilkins, Dr. J. H. Christler and L. Bonesteel. The first officers were: President, John P. Hines; vice-president and treasurer, F. A. Bliss; secretary,

L. Bonesteel; medical adviser, Dr. J. H. Christler; trustees, Austin Niles, John P. Hines, F. A. Bliss, F. Wilkins and L. Bonesteel. The purpose of the association, as enunciated in its charter, is "to render aid to sick and disabled members of the association by a mutual assessment plan."

Stoneboro Union No. 376, E. A. U., was organized December 1, 1881, with forty-one charter members. The first roster of officers comprised Samuel Esgar, chancellor; J. H. Christler, advocate; Lewis D. Lewis, president; A. Jax-theimer, vice-president; S. B. Throop, auxiliary; C. G. Larned, treasurer; S. A. Wilson, secretary; V. Porter, accountant; James Lyle, chaplain; W. J. Cartwright, warden; M. W. Custer, sentinel; B. F. Esgar, watchman; Joseph Brennan, conductor; Mrs. V. Porter, assistant conductor; J. H. Christler, examining physician, and S. B. Throop, V. Porter, Joseph Brennan, M. W. Custer and James Lyle, directors. Meetings are held in the K. of P. hall, Bonner Block.

Stoneboro Lodge No. 501, I. O. O. F., was instituted in the hall it occupies at present, the K. of P. hall, Bonner Block, December 18, 1882. The first officers of the lodge were Lewis D. Lewis, noble grand; Michael Cook, vice-grand; H. Vert, secretary; George Summerson, assistant secretary, and Norbert Houser, treasurer. This lodge is in a flourishing condition.

Lake Lodge No. 1193, K. & L. of H., was instituted October 20, 1886, with the following named charter members: William H. McIntire, George W. Lyons, R. P. Cann, John L. Rossiter, Samuel A. Wilson, B. S. Cleary, David Cartwright, Virginia M. Wilson, William C. Miller, Julia B. Cann, John Kelly, John P. Hines, William C. Esgar, Kate E. Throop, J. W. Wilson, C. S. Niece, Martha E. Wilson, Roderick E. Hamm, Mary McCleary, Maria Clark, Milton Clark, Lizzie E. Hines, Emma Hall, Bertha M. Bonner, Blanche V. White, Callie Davis, Ida M. Gumfory, Walter H. Davis, C. G. Larned, Ellen A. Larned, Henry Hall, Mrs. M. A. McIntire and Mrs. M. R. McIntire. Meetings are held in the K. of P. hall, Bonner Block.

Sandy Lake Circle No. 16, P. H. C., was instituted August 1, 1887, with the following named charter members: W. T. McBurney, Mrs. W. T. McBurney, G. W. Turner, John Lowe, Mrs. John Lowe, S. B. Forker, J. O. Jackson, W. H. Clawson, Lucy Clawson, W. A. Clarke, Mrs. W. A. Clarke, Mary Lyons, F. B. Craig, M. B. Hays, W. H. Rogers, Edward Rogers, Harry Rogers, J. F. Rayen, Mrs. J. F. Rayen and A. G. McElwain. The first officers installed were: W. T. McBurney, P. P.; G. W. Turner, president; John Lowe, vice-president; W. H. Rogers, guardian; S. B. Forker, secretary; W. A. Clark, Acct.; W. H. Clawson, treasurer; Mary Lyons, porter; F. B. Craig, watchman; M. B. Hayes, guide; Lucy Clawson, companion; Mrs. J. F. Rayen, L. D.; A. G. McElwain, chaplain, and J. O. Jackson, medical examiner. Meetings are held in the Odd Fellows' hall on the first Monday of each month. The circle is in good condition.

Manufactures.—The Stoneboro Milling Co. was incorporated into a partnership association February 8, 1887. The shareholders in the new enterprise were Hugh H. Horn, Aaron M. Vaness, George W. Porter, John P. Hines, Alexander Bonner, Alexander S. Throop; John S. Crook, Thomas H. Price, Edward Houser, Jennie F. Houser, John Kelly, Fred T. Mears, James F. Baskin, David B. Hanna, C. G. Larned, R. P. Cann, William H. McIntire, J. Lem Smith, John Parry, Joseph E. Fox and Milton Logan. The company has extensive mills fitted up with the latest and best machinery, and is acquiring for its products a wide and appreciative market. The managers of the enterprise are Hugh E. Horn, Milton Logan, George W. Porter, John Parry, Alexander S. Throop, John P. Hines and William H. McIntire.

The Sandy Lake Ice Company, though in existence a number of years previous, was not formed into a partnership association until the 6th of September, 1882. It has a capital stock of \$12,000, divided into 120 shares of the par value of \$100 each. The original shareholders were Beriah Magoffin, Richard R. Wright, Robert A. Stewart, Peter J. Pierce, Samuel A. Wilson, Lorenzo P. Foster, Cassius B. Fulton, William T. McBurney and Henry S. Blatt. The first officers elected under the new charter were: Richard R. Wright, chairman; Henry S. Blatt, secretary; Lorenzo P. Foster, treasurer, and Samuel A. Wilson, superintendent. The houses of the company are situated on the margin of the lake, and in winter time an abundant supply of pure, crystal ice, is packed away sufficient to meet all demands in summer. The market of this company extends for miles about, as the superior facilities they have for storing and transporting their products render competition with them almost impossible.

In the winter of 1887-88 a commodious building was erected by Horn, Van Ness & Mears, for storage and creamery purposes, which doubtless will prove of great convenience and usefulness to this part of the county.*

The census of 1870 gave Stoneboro a population of 471. The town grew rapidly in the next ten years, having in 1880, 1,186 inhabitants. The coal mining interest was the leading factor in the growth of the borough, and will continue to be one of its principal supports as long as the Stoneboro coal fields can be worked profitably.

CHAPTER XXIII.

BOROUGHS OF SHEAKLEYVILLE AND NEW LEBANON—HISTORY OF THE NAME OF SHEAKLEYVILLE TRACED—ITS FIRST ELECTION—ORIGINAL SETTLERS—FIRST HOUSES BUILT—EARLY PHYSICIANS—SCHOOLS—PIONEER TEACHERS—PROGRESS OF THE SCHOOLS—CHURCHES—SOCIETIES—POPULATION.
 NEW LEBANON—LOCATION—FIRST SETTLERS—VILLAGE LAID OUT—FIRST BUILDINGS AND BUSINESS INTERESTS—PHYSICIANS—SCHOOLS—PROGRESS OF EDUCATION IN THE BOROUGH—MCELWAIN INSTITUTE—EARLY SETTLERS OF THAT VICINITY—INCORPORATION—A POLITICAL EVENT—SOCIETIES—POPULATION.

WHAT is now Sheakleyville was originally called "Georgetown," in honor of George Sheakley. The town was christened with considerable ceremony July 4, 1822. When old Sandy Creek was to be sub-divided, and Georgetown was to be erected into a borough, some dissatisfaction existed with the name "Georgetown." It was proposed that it should be dropped and the name "Exchangeville" substituted. Mr. Sheakley, jealous of the honor attached to the name "Georgetown," arranged with Hon. David Sankey, State Senator from the district, to have the passage of the act by the Legislature, authorizing the change, deferred to the next session. Another friend of Mr. Sheakley in the Legislature conceived the idea of having the first two syllables of "Exchangeville" erased, and the name Sheakley substituted. With this modification the bill was passed on the 11th of March, 1851, and a permanent name was fixed upon. When the news of this stratagem reached the village, considerable excitement ensued. Business men had painted their

*For Mercer Coal and Iron Company, and Agricultural Society, see Chapters VI and VII, respectively.

signs *Exchangeville*. Finally the advice of Mr. Sheakley prevailed, and his neighbors and friends made no further resistance to the new name.

The first election of the new *borough of Sheakleyville* was held in March, 1851, John Condit acting as judge, and William Dunn and D. M. Beatty as inspectors. The officers elected were as follows: Burgess, G. W. Moyer; council, G. G. Brush, Jacob Vaughn and Cyrus Parks; constable, R. R. Hosack; treasurer, John M. Kitch; collector, James Brush; street commissioners, Thomas Davis and G. W. Moyer.

The site of Sheakleyville was originally part of a tract of 400 acres located by William Byers in 1797. Having been appointed the first sheriff of Mercer County, in 1803, Mr. Byers removed to Mercer, and therefore sold his land to John Sheakley, of Franklin County, Penn., who with his family took possession in 1804. Mr. Byers' earliest neighbor was Martin Carringer, a Revolutionary soldier, who had located about four miles south of the site of Sheakleyville as early as 1797. It is claimed that he was the first settler in this region. In the spring of 1798 a company from Washington and Allegheny Counties came and settled on the belt north of Carringer's, and mostly east of Sheakleyville. It included such men as Thomas Philips, John A. Larimer, David Chess, John Chess, Hugh Minnis and others. They were known as "Ten Milers," and settled on land belonging to the Nathan Axtell tract. They erected cabins, cleared a potato patch, raised a crop, and hid them in a cave on the bank of a stream, and covered them to prevent their being seen by the Indians. They then returned to get their families. These "ten milers" were Jerseymen, while their neighbors were Scotch-Irish and Welsh.

The first house on the present site of Sheakleyville was built by William Byers in 1798. It was a log structure. He also built a small saw-mill on the stream known as town run, but it was soon carried away. The next building occurred in 1818. It was done by George Sheakley, the structure being a frame, which stood where Wentz's house now stands. He also built a large frame tavern, which he used until the town was started, when he sold it to William Dunn. He and his wife were familiarly known as "Billy Dunn" and "Queen Anne."

After this houses began to multiply. John Limber, Thomas Wallace, Philip Mann, Robert Jones (blacksmith), Joseph Culbertson and others came to the place and erected buildings prior to 1825.

The first physician in the place was George Linn. He came from the region of Hartstown, and remained about a year. This was in 1820. The next was Dr. Samuel Axtell, who bought out Dr. Linn, and practiced many years. Concerning him more is said in the Medical chapter. Dr. Barton came and practiced a number of years. He never bought property. His brother was a practitioner at Cochran.

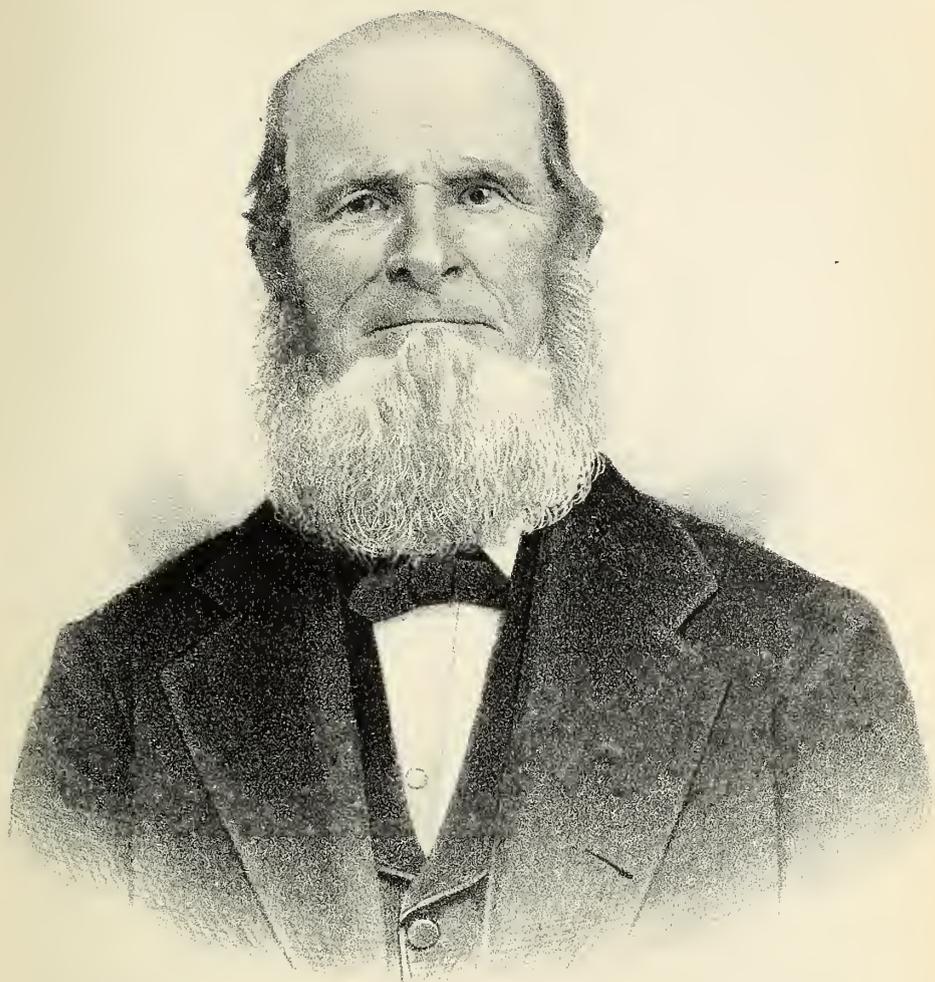
Schools.—John Holloway taught the first regular school in the place. That was in 1832. He boarded with Isaac Philips. Other early teachers were Elias Wick, Hugh Davenny, John Sheakley, Irene Churchhill (first lady), George W. Baker and F. B. Carrington.

Prior to 1854 schools were taught by subscription. On the 9th of April, 1856, a special school district was formed. On the 14th of October, ensuing, an election was held, which resulted in the choice of the following directors: John W. Stinson and Thomas W. Sheakley, three years; Thomas Cochran and D. F. McDowell, two years, and William Thomas and F. B. Carrington, one year. Two schools were established, and have been maintained ever since. The present house, a two-story frame building with three rooms, was built in

1877-78 at a cost of about \$3,000. At the time of its erection the directors were: T. C. Cochran, president; John White, Samuel Sisley, Levi Morrison, Robert Sheakley and E. W. Graham. The building was completed in 1878, Sylvester Logan and John Axtell being the contractors. Among the teachers who have occupied the position of principal were A. J. Umholtz, J. M. Ealy, E. D. Emory, S. H. McCleery, A. J. Palm, W. T. Cozens, M. B. Griffith and M. R. Smith.

Churches.—The Upper Sandy or Georgetown Presbyterian congregation was organized in 1799 by Elisha McCurdy and Joseph Stockton. The first eldership consisted of Alexander McCracken and William Byers. Rev. William Wylie acted as the first pastor, his service extending from April 13, 1802, to December 5, 1804. The next year Rev. Stockton, then located at Meadville, supplied the congregation one-third of his time. The following year Mr. Johnston performed similar service. The eldership removing from the place the congregation became extinct for a time. In 1814 the reorganization of the congregation, under the name of Georgetown, occurred, Rev. Ira Condit becoming their pastor. This relation he sustained until the date of his death, October 24, 1836. Rev. David Waggoner was installed next, July 11, 1838, and continued until May 4, 1853. Rev. James M. Shields succeeded August 9, 1855, and continued until February 28, 1864. In May, 1864, Mr. Waggoner returned and was employed two-thirds of his time, the remainder being devoted to Greenfield. He continued until February, 1872. Rev. J. M. Robinson became pastor in May, 1873. The first meeting-house, built on the farm of Joseph Brush, was made of rough logs. Its floor consisted of mother earth, and its windows of oiled paper. The second was erected about 1818. It was hewed logs, had a floor and glass windows, and was a decided improvement in point of architecture. The highest subscription for its erection was made by Martin Carringer, \$10. The present structure was dedicated January 4, 1835. The session of the church has borne such names as William Byers, Samuel Axtell, Andrew McCracken, Robert Tiffany, John Condit, John Stinson, Orison Eels, John Kerr, David Hadley, David Thompson, John W. McCracken, Hugh Lackey, Jacob Vaughn, Andrew De Arment, W. P. McDonald and others.

The United Presbyterian congregation dates its origin in the year 1818, when about half a dozen families, consisting of those of David Gardner, James Brush, Ross Byers, John Caldwell and John Thompson, withdrew from the Upper Sandy Presbyterian congregation and formed an Associate Reformed Church. The separation grew out of the controversy relative to the use of Rouse's version of the Psalms. Subsequently Martin Carringer, John Sheakley and Samuel Cochran joined the new organization. The additional members not already mentioned were: Mrs. Ross Byers, Mrs. John Thompson, Baptist Brush and wife, Ebenezer Miller, Agnes Long, Peter Hazen and wife, A. McCandless, Mr. Elliott and wife, Jonathan Byers and wife, Mrs. Culbertson, Charles Montgomery, Robert Findley and wife and Mrs. Samuel Cochran. The first elders in the new congregation were Baptist Brush, Ross Byers, James Brush and Charles Montgomery. During its existence it relied largely upon supplies, being served by A. Bowers, H. H. Thompson and others. When the union occurred, Rev. James Burrows was installed pastor, and continued in that position from 1858 to 1860. In 1863, union having been formed with the congregation at Mineral Spring, a new organization, to be located in Sheakleyville, was the result. Rev. J. A. Bailey became the pastor of the new congregation June 23, 1863, and continued in that relation until 1869. In June, 1871, Rev. G. C. Brown was chosen, and continued until ill health



Wm. A. Bonner

demanding his release in 1873. On September 6, 1875, Rev. R. Bruce, the last pastor, was chosen. The first edifice in the borough was erected in 1850-52. It was a wooden structure, 44x50, and stood on a site deeded for religious purposes by David Carlyle. This house was supplanted in 1886-87 by a large and commodious brick structure of modern style and advantages. The congregation is said to be in a prosperous condition.

The Georgetown Baptist Church dates back as far as 1807, at which time services were held in this community as often as once a month by a prominent Baptist from Philadelphia, who had been recently stationed at Sharon, Elder Thomas G. Jones. The little flock, to which he preached for the modest sum of \$1.50 per month, consisted of James and Isaac Hazen and wives, Joseph Mattox and wife, Thomas Philips and wife and Joseph Nelson and wife. In 1820 these were constituted a branch of the Sharon charge, under the ministry of Elder Adamson Bentley. Rev. Jesse Brown, of Carmel, preached for the new branch for a period of two years. During the years 1826 and 1827 Rev. Henry Frazier conducted monthly services, the sermons being frequently two hours in length. In 1830 the meetings of the branch were held for the first time in the village school-house, the services previous to that time having been conducted either in private houses or in the woods. The regular church organization was effected in August, 1831, by Rev. Samuel Churchill, of Erie County, assisted by Rev. Isaac Davis, of Crawford County. The original members were Joseph Nelson and wife, Thomas Philips and wife, Mrs. Mary Limber, Mrs. Turner, Mrs. Freeland, Isaac Hazen and wife, Asher Williams, William and Mary Lackey, James Wood and wife, Mrs. Jesse Hofford and Stephen Rowland and wife. Rev. Churchill was the first pastor of the new congregation. During his ministry, in January, 1833, the congregation decided to erect a suitable house for worship. This was accomplished, and a new structure dedicated four years later, at a cost of \$800. In September, 1841, Rev. Franklin Kidder was employed as pastor, but resigned two years later. Provisional services were then held for a period, until Rev. J. Hicks became pastor in 1845. He was succeeded by Rev. J. H. Hazen in 1848, under whose ministry, which closed in 1853, the membership of the congregation was built up to 177. During his stay a parsonage and eight acres of land were purchased by the church. In July, 1856, Rev. H. Steelman accepted a call. He was succeeded seven years later by Rev. D. L. Clouse, who remained but a few months, and gave place in September, 1863, to Rev. Ephraim Mills. The latter remained a year only. He was followed in the ministry by Rev. J. Winter and Elder John Moses, each of whom remained but a short time. Rev. Ross Ward was called to the charge of the congregation December, 1866, remaining five years. Since then the following have been pastors: Rev. Norman Thomas, 1872-77; Rev. John T. Griffith, 1878-80; Rev. J. T. Bradford, 1881-82; Rev. O. M. Herrick, 1882-84; Rev. G. M. Evans, 1884-86, and the present pastor, Rev. J. T. Davis, whose labors began in 1886.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in August, 1830, its members then consisting of George W. Lee, Griffith Burnett and wife, Cyrus Church, James Dunn and wife and Letitia Hazen. At first preaching was done in the village school-house by Rev. John Somerville, a jolly Irishman, an eloquent preacher and valuable pastor. No rapid growth occurred until 1846, when, under the labors of J. Crum and A. Calender, many additions were made to the hitherto feeble ranks. The first class-leader was Cyrus Church, who held his membership as one of the charter members, and continued in such relation nearly sixty years. He was born October 16, 1803, and died in Sheakleyville February 15, 1888, in his eighty-fifth year. The building was erected in 1842,

upon a lot deeded by Justus Holcomb. Jacob Vaughn and James Dunn were the contractors, they receiving for their services something more than \$100. The first church bell in the village was put into this structure soon after its completion. It is said to be a sweet-toned instrument for calling worshipers to the place of assembling. We are unable to present a complete list of those who have preached for this congregation. From 1860 to 1888 the pastors have been Revs. J. B. Orwig, S. S. Stuntz, F. Brown, M. Smith, R. C. Smith, J. F. Perry, C. W. Foulke, J. W. Crawford, A. J. Lindsey, J. Boyd Espy, J. H. Vance, J. M. Foster and C. C. Hunt.

Societies.—W. G. Brown Lodge, No. 592, I. O. O. F., was chartered November 20, 1866, with W. G. Brown, Lafayette Larimer, James M. Dunn, Norbert Housen, M. M. Jenkins, S. C. Long and H. M. Hamblin as charter members. The first meetings of the lodge were held in Dunn's Hall, which was occupied until destroyed by fire. Subsequently a hall was secured of T. K. Cochran, but this was abandoned after a time. The order was at one time very strong, but upon its removal to Hadley, October 29, 1884, it gradually weakened until it now has but twenty-six members. The first officers elected by it were: W. G. Brown, N. G.; Lafayette N. Larimer, V. G.; H. M. Hamblin, secretary; Norbert Houser, assistant secretary, and M. M. Jenkins, treasurer.

Elijah Thompson Post, No. 417, G. A. R., Department of Pennsylvania, was organized in the fall of 1883 by Abijah Burnett, of New Lebanon, with the following members: S. A. Fell, Jackson Breakman, John A. McCracken, F. S. McCracken, John Clark, S. T. Bell, Anderson Crawford and S. A. Minnis. The organization was effected in the old Odd Fellows' Hall, in which meetings have since been held until the present. The post commanders have been S. A. Fell, Dr. D. A. Philips and William Brooks. The present officers are; William Brooks, commander; John Clark, senior vice-commander; Jackson Breakman, junior vice-commander; Levi Morrison, adjutant; Erastus Smith, quartermaster; J. A. McCracken, officer of day; John Brooks, officer of guard; F. S. McCracken, chaplain; J. A. Murphy, quartermaster sergeant; S. H. Minnis, surgeon; James Kilgore, sergeant major, and Dr. D. A. Philips, S. H. Minnis and J. A. Murphy, trustees. The membership is about fifty at present.

Elijah Thompson, the comrade after whom the post was called, was one of the prospective charter members. His death occurring before the charter arrived, the post was accordingly named in his honor. He entered the war as a private in Company I, Fifty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served with the Army of the Potomac, receiving while in the line of duty a wound from which he never fully recovered.

The local union of the W. C. T. U. was organized March 22, 1881, at the Methodist Episcopal Church, by Miss Narcissa E. White. The original members were: Mrs. S. Sisley, Mrs. Levi Morrison, Mrs. W. McDowell, Mrs. William McCoy, Mrs. Joseph Strait, Mrs. L. W. Lee, Mrs. Maggie Morrison, Mrs. S. Carrington, Mrs. L. Larimer, Mrs. Anna Feather. The first officers consisted of: President, Mrs. Rev. N. P. Crouse; vice-president, Mrs. J. B. Espy; secretary, Mrs. Levi Morrison, and treasurer, Mrs. Johnson McCarty. The presidents since organization have been Mrs. Crouse, Mrs. Espy, Mrs. Rev. O. M. Merrick, Mrs. Rev. Foster and Mrs. Anna Feather, while the secretaries for the corresponding years have been Mrs. Morrison and Mrs. W. McDowell. Meetings are held monthly in the houses of members.

The local lodge of the Knights of Honor was instituted in June, 1883, by N. A. Beatty, of Jefferson, Ohio, with the following as among the

charter members: A. J. DeArment, T. D. Beatty, S. S. Byers, D. P. Morrison, Frank Beatty, F. L. Beatty, Seth Mook, Hugh Bradbury, A. D. Free and others. The organization was effected in the Odd Fellows' Hall, in which meetings are still held on the first and third Friday evenings of each month. The first dictator elected was A. J. DeArment, while D. P. Morrison was chosen as the first reporter. The present officers comprise William McClure, dictator; Dr. J. C. Bachop, financial reporter; C. J. Bell, reporter; A. K. Steel, treasurer, and A. Davenny, chaplain. The membership is about twenty-five.

Sheakleyville has been comparatively losing ground for many years, and has degenerated from one of the most bustling little towns in the county to one of its quietest hamlets. The census of 1860 gives the borough a population of 218. In 1870 it had 273, which decreased over fifty during the succeeding ten years, as the census of 1880 gives it only 222 inhabitants.

NEW LEBANON.

New Lebanon borough, geographically one of the large ones of Mercer County, is located in the northwestern part of Mill Creek Township, about five miles north of Sandy Lake, and seven miles southeast of Sheakleyville. Its removal from serious competition would, but for the absence of modern railroad facilities, make it a sprightly inland town.

The first settler within its limits was Rynheer Van Voorhies, a German immigrant from Washington County, in 1803. He erected a log cabin and made quite an extensive clearing preparatory to removing his family to the new country. In the course of a few years his cabin was found to be too small. An addition of hewed logs made his home more commodious, and sufficed until a more modern style of architecture supplied the place of the old mixed structure, no part of which remains at the present day. Van Voorhies had no neighbors within the borough limits for some time, but had country neighbors to share in his pioneer loneliness—the Morgans, the Carnahans, the Reeds and others.

The northern part of the village was laid out first. This occurred in 1838, when Ephraim Van Voorhies, of New Vernon, then owning the inherited estate, laid out and began the sale of lots. This plat was increased in 1846 by proper additions, and then the first plank house was erected by Josiah Cratly, on land subsequently owned by Rev. Isaac Bruaman. This accession to the village was on the south.

Jacob Carbon erected the first blacksmith shop, that great necessity of a growing village. This industry was followed by others of like character and necessity.

The first tavern was the east part of what is now the Commercial House, owned by J. L. Peters. It was built in 1851 by John Duff, who ran it until 1854, when he sold it to James Muse. The latter gentleman built the west addition to it about 1858 or 1859, and kept control for a time, and then disposed of it to Peters. By the latter it was continued until April, 1876, when Dr. J. P. Bassett concluded to conduct both the hotel and his medical practice. For a time this plan succeeded, but he finally relinquished the hotel, and it came back into the hands of its present proprietor.

The first store was owned in 1848 by James Muse and John Conduit. It stood in the north part of town. It was a hewed log house, weather boarded. A new building was erected north of it, and the firm changed to Muse & Gordon. The name was subsequently changed to Gordon & Muse. About the time this change occurred (the autumn of 1855,) a steam grist and

saw-mill was erected by Gordon & Muse, the contractors being James and Edward Powers. When the structure was approaching completion, Gordon accidentally fell from one of the beams and was killed. The mill was operated a short time, when it was sold to John Sheffler. He continued to run it until the structure was destroyed by fire in 1867.

In 1875 Robert Bell erected a cheese factory in the eastern part of the borough. It flourished from the first, consuming from 2,000 to 5,000 pounds of milk per day.

The woolen mill of Daniel Bruner & Son was begun in the third week of April, 1862, and in six weeks (viz., June 14) was in running order, the timber for the structure having been cut, meantime, from the woods, and put into form for service. A dwelling house was also erected within the same brief period. The mill is still in operation. The following are prices of wool at different periods: 1863, \$1 per pound; 1864, 60 cents; 1865, 50 cents, and in 1888, 45 cents.

In the list of physicians at New Lebanon mention is made of the following: John Orwig was the first. He was in the place as early as 1854, and remained several years. He removed to Butler County, where he died. He was succeeded by A. C. Axtell, about 1856 or 1857, who remained six or eight years, and then removed to Youngsville, Warren County, where he still resides.

During the early part of the war R. A. McCormick located, and remained about five years. He now resides in Clarion County. James Chase began to practice about 1868, and continued about six months, when he returned to Meadville, whence he came. J. P. Bassett, an educated man, came from Covington, Ky., about 1870, and remained about five years. He then removed, in succession, to Clark's Mills, Sheakleyville, Girard, Erie and Cleveland, where (last place) he finally died. He was successful in practice, but not in business management. C. F. Daubenspeck, the present physician of the place, came from Clarion County about 1880, and has built up an extensive and profitable practice.

Schools.—Prior to the erection of the borough of New Lebanon the territory was a part of sub-district No. 7, of Mill Creek Township. The first house was a two-story frame, about 24x30, and was erected by David Randall in 1855. On the 11th of March, 1858, it was determined to subdivide the lower room, affording advantages in the two rooms for smaller grades of public school pupils, and using the upper room for the purpose of a select school. The enterprise did not prove very successful. In the summer of 1863 the building was unroofed by a severe storm, which carried the belfry about eighty rods to the property of the widow Farver. In 1882 or 1883 it was burned down, and a two-story frame was built in its stead, at a cost of some \$1,300. Among the early teachers in the old building were Clark Farver, H. J. Muse, Allen Smith, and others. Select schools were taught by J. R. Donley, L. Kuder (now attorney at law at Greenville), Rev. Swingle, A. J. Palm, of the *Western Press*, Mr. McConaughy and probably others.

In the spring of 1880 an institution of learning, known as the New Lebanon Institute, was established. W. T. Solomon was a prominent factor in agitating the subject, but did not see his project thoroughly materialized. The people of the place, recognizing the necessity of greater educational facilities than they had previously enjoyed, subscribed \$2,500 for the purchase of land and the erection of a suitable building for academic purposes. Four acres of land were secured, and the erection of a suitable building was begun in the summer of 1880, but not completed until Jan-

uary, 1881. The two-story brick edifice, with four class rooms and two smaller ones for library and office respectively, on first floor, and a hall with capacity for 400, besides two class rooms on second floor, was dedicated February 22, 1881, Prof. G. W. Williams, of Allegheny College, delivering the address. The cost was \$7,000. The sum of \$4,650 was subscribed at the time of dedication. By vote of the board of directors, the institution was dedicated under the name of the McElwain Institute, in honor of John McElwain, Esq., of New Vernon Township, whose generous benefactions and sympathy gave the enterprise its proper impetus. On the 16th of May, 1883, the institution was incorporated as the McElwain Institute, with the avowed purpose "to establish and maintain an institution for the instruction and education of persons of both sexes in science, literature and art." The directors at that time consisted of John L. McCormick, James Lindsey, James W. McConnell, A. D. McCracken, R. C. Farver, James C. Brown, A. J. Palm and W. P. McElwain. In the list of principals are to be found the names of E. L. Richardson, W. H. Dodds (at present principal of the Pittsburgh High-school), S. H. Sheakley, George H. Lamb and M. B. Griffith.

Among the early settlers around New Lebanon were Adam and A. J. Carnahan, brothers; Jacob Reed, William, George, John and James Montgomery, Ryhneer Van Voorhies, Archibald McCormick, Andrew Borland, Thomas Robb, Ira Conduit and Ezekiel Conduit. Mrs. John Montgomery, one of the pioneers, attained the age of ninety-one, having lived seventy years on one farm in French Creek Township.

New Lebanon was regularly incorporated, by decree of the court dated August 22, 1866. The first election was held September 25, 1866, Abner Dean and William Dean acting as inspectors. John McElheny was chosen justice of the peace, and C. N. Smith, burgess.

In the campaign of 1880 Mr. S. C. Koonce, of Clarksville, offered to the precinct in Mercer County giving the largest Republican gain over the previous State election, a flag worth at least \$50. It was obtained by New Lebanon. It cost \$75, and bears this inscription: "Presented by S. C. Koonce to the New Lebanon Republicans for the largest gain in the county, November 2, 1880, 56, 3, 6, 329." Explanation: 56 Republicans, 3 Democrats, 6 Greenbacks; 329, the alleged dividend on Credit Mobilier stock.

Societies.—Lincoln Lodge No. 54, A. O. U. W., was instituted June 26, 1873, with the following charter members: Abram Blatt, A. C. Grove, R. C. Farver, S. S. Overmyer, E. C. Voorhies, J. M. Grove, J. B. Grove, C. C. Dickey, T. M. Cooley, S. Weider, Wilson Bowles, George Bowles, T. M. Wilson, E. Rupert. The first officers consisted of P. M. W., T. M. Cooley; M. W., A. C. Grove; G. F., J. B. Grove; overseer, C. M. Voorhies; Rec., S. S. Overmyer; receiver, R. C. Farver; financier, Abram Blatt; guide, C. C. Dickey; I. W., J. M. Grove; O. W., Wilson Bowles. The lodge meets every Tuesday in Voorhies Hall. It has twenty-eight members.

Norval Muse Post No. 251, G. A. R., was organized May 27, 1882, with the following charter members: A. C. Grove, Emanuel Rupert, Abram Blatt, J. W. Reed, J. M. Gibson, A. F. Klingensmith, D. W. Dilley, Abner Dean, Jr., Joseph Mook, J. L. McCormick, Moses Spencer, John Vorous, Wilson Dean, Isaac Adams, J. S. Moore, M. G. Dilley, Solomon Firster, J. B. Hogue and J. M. Hill. The first officers were: A. C. Grove, P. C.; Abram Blatt, S. V. C.; J. M. Hill, J. V. C.; Wilson Dean, adjutant; John Vorous, Q. M.; J. S. Moore, chaplain; W. G. Dilley, O. D.; J. M. Gibson, Q. M. S. Its maximum membership was sixty. It meets in the same hall as the A. O. U. W.

Churches.—Mount Zion Evangelical Lutheran Church was organized in

1844 by Rev. Henry Zigler, D. D., with these members: Abraham Grove, Elizabeth Grove, Henry and Elizabeth Schreckengast, Henry and Mary Fetterwolf, Peter and Rachael Blatt and George Mook. The church edifice, a wooden structure, was erected in 1855, the dedication occurring January 27, 1856. The cost was \$2,000. The following pastors have served the congregation: Henry Zeigler, D. D., Hewn Weicksel, J. Rathburn, John A. Nuner, J. Delo, Isaac Breiniman, D. M. Kamerer, J. M. Long, G. H. Swingle, D. McKee and J. H. G. Bartholomew. The present membership is about forty.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was organized February 10, 1851, by Rev. John Abbott, with the following members: James Muse, Hannah Muse, A. Voorhies and wife, H. C. Jewel, Eli Cole and wife, E. C. Voorhies, Emaline Voorhies, John Smith and wife, A. Smith, Mrs. E. Moore, and Pelina Coie. At first the charge was the Cooperstown Charge, and then changed to that of New Lebanon. The first building was a frame structure, 40x45 feet. It was erected in the fall of 1851 and winter of 1852, and dedicated May 21, 1852. The aggregate cost was \$809.87. The first trustees were A. Voorhies, Eli Cole, H. C. Jewell, James Muse and John Martin. To the number have since been added Abel Thompson, J. Smith and E. C. Voorhies. The list of preachers has embraced Revs. John Abbott, George Stocking, Robert Beatty, I. T. C. McClelland, A. L. Miller, J. C. Sullivan, N. C. Brown, M. Smith, Sherwood, R. C. Smith, Robert Gray, J. Schofield, John Eckels, A. S. Goodrich, Robert Beatty, J. B. Wright, C. W. Foulk, J. A. Ward, J. F. Mendenhall, R. A. Buzza and W. A. Marriman. The building was removed from the old to the present site in 1875, and repaired at a cost of \$1,000. The congregation is in a flourishing condition.

The United Brethren Church was organized in 1862 by Rev. Rufus Smith, now presiding elder at Uniontown, Penn., with these members: Daniel Bruner, and wife, David Mook and wife, Jonathan Peters, Charles Smith, Perry Kitchen, O. Kitchen. The house of worship, a frame 35x40, was erected in 1865 at a cost of over \$2,000. The building committee consisted of David Christie, William Lawson, Elijah Moore, William Moore and Daniel Bruner. The architect was Joseph Jackson, usually called Stonewall Jackson, of Mercer. The finishing was done by G. W. Kline. At that time there were eighty members. In the autumn of 1887 a half interest was given to the Presbyterians for the repairing of the house, which cost about \$1,000. In the list of pastors (incomplete) are found the names of Charles Wheeler, Silas Casteline, Rev. Reynolds, Edward Everett, Rev. Franklin, William Ish, Samuel Evans, Rufus Smith, Henry Hotchkiss, D. Meeker, C. Robinson, E. Belden, Rev. Vaughn, and others. The present membership is about fourteen. Deaths and opposition to secret societies have depleted the ranks.

The Presbyterian Church was organized in the McElwain Institute Chapel on October 5, 1885, by a committee consisting of Revs. C. B. Wakefield, A. W. Verner and C. W. Heydrick, an elder from Cochran. Among the charter members were Dr. C. F. Daubenspeck and wife, Samuel S. Overmyer and wife, A. C. Grove, Mrs. A. C. Grove, Nettie C. Grove, L. V. Grove, A. McCaughtry and wife, Kate and Mattie McCaughtry, C. S. Carnahan, Jennie Carnahan, C. C. Christy, Kate Fetterwolf, Allie Grove, Mrs. C. C. Christy, A. T. McElwain and wife, Miss Tressie McElwain and others. The place of worship is described under the sketch of the United Brethren Church. The membership is fifty-three, and is in flourishing condition.

The population of New Lebanon by the census of 1870 was 273, which was increased during the next ten years to 279, a growth of only six inhabitants.

CHAPTER XXIV.

BOROUGHS OF WEST MIDDLESEX, WHEATLAND AND BETHEL—LOCATION AND EARLY HISTORY OF WEST MIDDLESEX—THE TOWN LAID OUT—NAME GIVEN—BUSINESS INTERESTS—MANUFACTURES—INCORPORATION—BRIDGES—SCHOOLS—CHURCHES—SOCIETIES—POPULATION.

WHEATLAND—BOROUGH LAID OUT, NAMED AND INCORPORATED—FIRST OFFICERS—EARLY SETTLERS—SCHOOLS—MANUFACTURES—CHURCHES.

BETHEL—EARLY HISTORY—INCORPORATION—FIRST SETTLERS AND BUSINESS INTERESTS—CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS—FIRST ELECTION AND OFFICIALS—FIRST POSTMASTER.

WEST MIDDLESEX is located in Shenango Township, in the southwest part of the county, on both sides of Shenango River. It has the E. & P. and a branch of the N. Y., P. & O. R. Rs. as means of transportation. The region round about West Middlesex was settled as early as any other in the county. It was on the line along which the tide of migration pushed up the Shenango toward Sharon, Clarksville, Greenville, and other northern regions. Samuel Byers and Andrew Wylie, it is asserted, came from the region of Morgantown, Va., as early as 1796, and entered land in what is now Shenango Township. Thomas Campbell, the same year, and the following year Moses Canon, the progenitor of a large family of that name in the county, opened settlements in Hickory Township. In 1798 William Bell began a clearing west of the site of the present borough. On it Samuel Bell subsequently lived.

Richard Vanfleet came from New Jersey in 1798, and settled on a farm near the southwest corner of the county. The warrant was known as the "John Wight Tract" of 400 acres. It was under the Bedford warrant. Vanfleet was ejected about 1804, but subsequently compromised and got half. His early neighbors were William Anderson, John Anderson, William Bell, Granny Black, Joseph Everhart and others. These all lived in what is now Shenango Township, Mercer County.

James McConnell was the first to locate within the limits of the present borough. This occurred in 1821. Another portion of the borough was embraced in a 700-acre tract, which is said to have been patented in 1787 to James Gibson for services in the United States army. It subsequently became the property of Jacob Edeburn, from whom it descended to his son William. The latter had made some improvements prior to 1812 upon that portion of the tract lying west of the Shenango, outside of the present town limits. Six years later (1818) he built on the same side of the Shenango a log grist-mill, which was the first structure of the kind in the vicinity. It was but an ordinary institution, using a pair of native stones. Some three years subsequent to its completion James McConnell bought it and the tract of land upon which it stood for \$1,250. A short time afterward he also purchased a small hewed log house, built by James Allen, half a mile west of Middlesex, and removed it to the vicinity of the mill. It with a small addition made a passable residence for himself and family. This was the first residence in West Middlesex, and the beginning of the town.

The town was laid out in the autumn of 1836 by James McConnell, son of Hugh McConnell, a settler of Meadville as early as 1794. The surveying was done by James Gilkey, noted as the first man to raise the celebrated Neshanock potatoes, also called "Mercers" and "Gilkies." He was assisted in his

work by David McCleery, subsequently a justice of the peace in the borough. The lots, of which more than a hundred were laid out, were sold at auction, Thomas Mitcheltree being the auctioneer. The first one purchased was that upon which the Millers' and Miners' Bank was subsequently erected.

The place took its name from the fact that it is located about midway between New Castle and Clarksville, then two important places on the river and canal. There being another Middlesex in Eastern Pennsylvania Mr. McConnell prefixed the word West. Hence the full name, West Middlesex.

Business Interests.—Before the town was laid out several industries had developed. A number of settlers having arrived, lumber was also a prime necessity. Accordingly, William Edeburn had erected a saw-mill in 1830, and with it did a flourishing business. A year or two later James McConnell built a flouring-mill on the west side of the Shenango just below its predecessor and competitor, the old log mill. After the new mill, which used burrs instead of native stone, began operations, the old one was removed and occupied as a stable until it had fallen into decay. Demands and supplies are mutual, and constitute the real activity of business. A general store was needed, and one was supplied. D. Foreman kept it.

A tavern was also required; accordingly, W. M. Morrison began the erection of one in the year 1836, and pushed it vigorously until it was completed. May training day was chosen as the time for the grand opening. The attendance was large, as was usual on such occasions, and many inhaled the rich odors of the *spiritus frumenti*; or using the classic phrase of that time, "all got drunk together." The new town was thoroughly launched upon the sea of municipal existence. Among these early settlers mention should be made of Thomas Miles, J. W. Veach and 'Squire McCreary. The first justice of the peace was Robert Young. He was also the first postmaster, the office having been established in 1840.

The history of the old West Middlesex furnace, erected in 1845, is given in Chapter VI, to which the reader is referred for information on that subject.

The Ella and Fannie furnaces, leased by the Wheeler Furnace Company, of Sharon, is located here. They have two stacks. The Ella furnace, 70x15, built in 1882, occupies the site of the two Shenango furnaces, which were built by G. W. Tift in 1859, and after passing through various mutations, were torn down in 1882. Fannie furnace, 60x12 $\frac{1}{2}$, was first put in blast October 13, 1873, and remodeled in 1885. These furnaces burn coke and work the Lake Superior ore, producing Bessemer pig iron. The annual capacity of the Ella furnace is 36,000 net tons, and of the Fannie furnace, 26,000 tons. E. A. Wheeler, of Sharon, is general manager, and Pickards, Mather & Co., Cleveland, Ohio, are proprietors and selling agents.

In 1859 David Edeburn built a steam grist-mill on the east side of the Shenango. It was intended mainly for custom work. The Love Brothers erected a steam saw and planing-mill on the same side of the Shenango. After doing an extensive business for a time it was burned down.

In April, 1874, J. D. Logan & Co. erected a steam planing-mill near the same site, and shortly thereafter attached a saw-mill, greatly adding to the facilities of the town.

A machine shop and foundry was commenced in 1874 and completed in 1875 by a stock company, of which Allen Turner was president, and William Jones, William R. Burnett, S. W. Johnson, Julius Turner and J. W. Russell were associate partners.

In 1872 the liberality of the citizens prompted them to offer a bonus of \$10,000 in cash and five acres of land to any company which would build and

operate a rolling mill in the borough. B. F. Veach, J. J. McFadden and John Winfield, citizens from Ohio, undertook the enterprise. The mill was erected in 1873, and operated for two years, when the company failed, and the works were purchased by the Fannie furnace. They are not running at present.

In 1866 J. W. Veach obtained a charter for organizing the first bank in the place, the Millers' and Miners' Bank. It is still in existence, meeting the business demands of the community. In 1871 W. W. Morrison established a private bank, which continued to do a prosperous business for a number of years.

Incorporation.—West Middlesex was regularly incorporated in 1864. Its first borough officers were: Burgess, D. Edeburn; council, C. W. Watson, Hiram Veach and G. R. Tuttle; justice of the peace, W. R. Burnett; constable, E. C. Kump; high constable, I. S. Newkirk; school directors, J. W. Veach, D. W. Luse and W. C. Shay; auditors, J. W. Porter and B. G. King; assessor, J. W. Porter; judge of election, F. M. Livermore; inspectors, Isaac Rayen and J. D. Risher.

Bridges.—In 1840 the first trestle or wooden bridge across the Shenango was built by James McCandless and Charles Quirrell. Two wooden bridges succeeded this crude structure, but in 1869 the present iron one was built.

Schools.—In 1837 a small frame house was built, which served the double purpose of school and church edifice for a time. It was used for school purposes until 1855, when a contract was made with John McCall to build a two-story frame, the upper story of which was to be used as a place of worship. It was paid for by the citizens in shares of \$5 each. It served the educational purposes of the town until 1868, when the present three-story union school edifice was erected at a cost of \$24,000. It is an ornament to the town. It is one of the best school edifices in the county. Its schools are well supported and efficiently managed.

Churches.—The Presbyterian is the oldest congregation in the borough. In fact it had an existence long prior to the town itself. The first preaching in the region was done by Rev. James Satterfield, his places of assembly being houses, barns and tents. For some length of time congregations met in a house belonging to the farm of Thomas Miles. Rev. Satterfield, the pioneer preacher of this region, was born in Maryland August, 1767. About twenty years thereafter he removed with his mother and step-father to Washington County, where he performed for a time the duties of a farmer. While in Washington County he was brought under the influence of Rev. Dr. McMillan, a distinguished theologian of those days, from whom he received an impulse in the ministerial direction. Licensed to preach September 3, 1800, he removed to Mercer County in 1801, and on the 3d day of March, 1802, was installed pastor of the congregations of Moorefield and Upper Neshannock (now Neshannock). He continued to preach for fifty-seven years, dying near West Middlesex, November 20, 1857, in his ninetieth year.

His work at Moorefield evidently had a great influence upon the surrounding country. The public school building erected in 1837, as also that of 1855, was a common place for worship by the several congregations of the town. The Presbyterians erected their first house of worship in 1842-43. The present beautiful brick structure was dedicated in the winter of 1887-88, under the pastorate of Rev. K. C. Hays, costing \$8,000. The congregation was incorporated under the laws of the State January 14, 1878. Its pastors have been Rev. D. C. Reed, eighteen years; Rev. Brown, six years; Rev. F. M. Woods, seven years; Rev. W. M. Hyde, three years; Rev. Ken. C. Hayes its present pastor, about five years. The congregation numbers 190 members, and is quite prosperous.

The United Presbyterian congregation dates its origin from the year 1839, when some members of the Associate congregation, of Deer Creek congregation, living remote from their place of worship, desired to have preaching at West Middlesex. They requested their pastor, Rev. James Ramsey, to preach in the village for their accommodation, a portion of his time. He was disposed to do so, but was prevented by the unwillingness of his congregation. They then presented their petition to Rev. Douthett, of the Cross Roads congregation. His congregation, unwilling to spare his services on the Lord's day, were content to have him preach occasionally for these people on week-day evenings. He spoke for them several times; but when the intelligence was communicated to the Deer Creek congregation, they reported to the presbytery that the territory of their congregation had been invaded from without. He was ordered to confine his labors to his own congregation. The West Middlesex people then concluded to send to the Associate Reformed Presbytery of the Lakes for aid. Supplies were sent in harmony with the petition. Preaching was held, successively, in the Wilson school-house and Gundy's barn. Among the men sent were Revs. William Braden, Mr. Neal, John and William Friedley. This was about 1840. Two acres of land were purchased for \$25, of John Byers, at the Cross Roads, two miles southwest of West Middlesex. The deed for the property bears date October 19, 1841. The congregation worshiped in a tent for a time, and was known as the Turkey Run Church. After the erection of a building, which occurred the same year, the name was changed to Beulah. The session records for September, 1841, bear that title. The house was a large and commodious one.

After the union in 1858, which produced the United Presbyterian Church, a part of the congregation, in 1860, removed to West Middlesex, and purchased the old Methodist Episcopal house for \$800. The balance of the congregation refused to make the change, and continues at Beulah as a Reformed Presbyterian Church.

Rev. Thomas Mehard was with the congregation at Beulah from 1841 to 1845, and Rev. R. W. Oliver from 1846 to 1856. Rev. John Armstrong served them there and at West Middlesex from 1856 to 1868, since which latter date Rev. W. J. Snodgrass has been the pastor at West Middlesex. The congregation has now a new brick house of worship, and is said to be in a prosperous condition. It was regularly incorporated on the 19th of March, 1887.

The exact date of the organization of the Methodist Episcopal congregation is not known. The first preaching by a minister of this denomination was done somewhere in the year 1837, by a Rev. Parker, who held service in the dwelling of Charles Schooks. Itinerants passing through this region were generally accustomed to stopping and conducting short exercises of worship among the settlers; and although no records of such services have been preserved, if, indeed, any were made, yet it may readily be supposed that the spiritual wants of the early residents of what is now West Middlesex were not left wholly unprovided for. A revival of considerable intensity occurred in the year 1842, and shortly afterward regular church worship was begun. The present church, however, was not built until 1861. It is a brick structure 45x70 feet, and together with the improvements, made chiefly in 1872, cost \$10,000. The complete list of preachers who served the congregation can not be given. It seems to have become a distinct charge about 1855, when its preacher was S. K. Paden. Following him came J. Uncles, 1856; C. R. Pattee, 1857-58; J. M. Green, 1859-60; P. P. Pinney, 1861; E. B. Lane, 1862-63; C. Wilson, 1864; J. W. Stogdill, 1865; W. H. Mossman, 1866-68; S. Albertson, 1869-71; G. W. Clark, 1872-74; J. Graham,

1875-77; J. Perry, 1878-79; R. M. Bear, 1880-83; A. R. Rich, 1884-85; W. H. Mossman, 1886, present pastor.

Societies.—West Middlesex Lodge No. 593, I. O. O. F., was chartered November 20, 1866, with twenty-one members, among whom were D. D. Collins, John Newkirk, Paris Mills, Henry J. Mosier, David Farrell, John Perry, Washington Reed and T. C. White. The first officers were D. D. Collins, N. G.; Paris Mills, V. G.; W. S. Powell and T. C. White, secretaries, and W. T. Reed, treasurer. The first meetings of the lodge were held in the Williamson (afterward called Jackson) House. A removal was made to the Morrison building after a period, into a room above the post-office, which was then located in the same building, near the river bridge. In the latter quarters a disastrous fire broke out October 17, 1880, which destroyed the charter and much valuable property of the lodge, thus necessitating the issuing of a new charter, which was done by the Grand Lodge October 22, of the same year.

Kedron Lodge No. 389, A. Y. M., was instituted June 17, 1867, in the old Jackson Hotel, with the following as charter officers: Andrew Bortz, W. M.; J. Stevenson, S. W.; D. F. Houston, J. W.; James Squire, treasurer; J. W. Hillier, secretary; William S. Powell, S. D.; J. W. Russell, J. D., and Henry Mosier, tyler. The name was selected by Andrew Bortz and Henry J. Mosier. The lodge met for five years in the Jackson House, after which, for a period of six years, meetings were held in the Morrison Building. They are now held in the A. O. U. W. Hall, on the 1st and 3d Mondays of each month, the removal of the lodge to its present quarters having been made about ten years ago, immediately after a fire, by which a large portion of the lodges's property was destroyed. The membership is at present thirty-one. The officers for 1888 are J. M. Johnson, W. M.; Samuel S. Gilbert, S. W.; Harry A. Raser, Jr. W.; R. A. Dunmire, secretary; F. M. Powell, treasurer, and J. B. Livingston, Rep. to G. L.

Post Marion, G. A. R., was established in 1869. It contained thirty members, with H. W. Warren as the first commander. It disbanded in 1872.

Alonzo McCall Post No. 456, G. A. R., was instituted August 12, 1884, with the following named charter members: J. W. Porter, H. M. Walker, George Hollibaugh, John Wood, David Farrell, R. C. Crossman, Cyrus Crossman, Alex. McCabe, George Shearer, R. C. Kemp, R. B. McLain, Joseph Bishop, R. E. Gundy, S. S. Gilbert, R. A. Dunmire, John Swezey, John Stephenson, F. M. Powell, A. W. Porter, Charles Hunt, Thomas Taylor, J. P. Arbaugh, J. W. Lytle, David Chapman, W. A. Rodgers, J. H. Greer, John Gundy and C. H. Mitcheltree. The post was named in honor of Alonzo McCall, son of John McCall, who was mustered as a private into Company B, Tenth Regiment Pennsylvania Cavlary, July 21, 1861, at Harrisburg, and was killed at Gettysburg, July, 1863, at the age of twenty years.

Bowman Lodge No. 12, A. O. U. W., was chartered July, 16, 1872. Its first officers were Mr. Fuisstwait, P. M. W.; N. B. Bowman, M. W.; C. C. Davis, G. F.; John Boal, O.; J. K. McBurney, recorder; D. M. Downing, Fin.; William Mitchell, Rec.; Peter Gundy, G.; James Butler, J. W., and G. T. Dunmire, O. W.

West Middlesex Union No. 409, E. A. U., was organized January 17, 1884, with the following named charter officers: Noah Ginger, Chan.; William A. Reedle, Add.; John A. Glenn, president; Thomas J. Hyde, vice-president; Mrs. Mira Veach, Aux.; Hiram Veach, treasurer; R. W. Jackson, secretary; W. J. Davidson, Aect.; Mrs. M. E. Dunmire, chaplain; F. M. McBride, warden; John D. Truxell, Sent., and Charles Fillenbaum, watchman.

Shenango Assembly No. 8439, K. of L., was instituted August 20, 1886.

It has a large membership, and is one of the important orders of the place.

The local union of the W. C. T. U. owes its origin to the Woman's temperance crusade of 1873-74. This developed into the Woman's Temperance League, organized in March, 1875, which, in the following June, was changed into the West Middlesex branch of the Mercer County W. C. T. U. Among the original members of this branch were Mrs. Maria Pendergast, Mrs. Hannah Edeburn, Mrs. R. A. Henderson and Mrs. Emily Rayen, the latter of whom was appointed vice-president of the Board of West Middlesex and vicinity by the county union. The work was continued under this title until April 30, 1882, when the local union was organized by Mrs. A. P. Hamilton, of Sharon, and the following officers elected: President, Mrs. W. M. Hyde; vice-presidents, Mrs. Emily Rayen, Mrs. S. J. Randall and Mrs. J. B. Livingston; Rec. Sec., Mrs. S. E. Satterfield; Cor. Sec., Mrs. F. M. Powell, and treasurer, Mrs. R. A. Henderson. Among the members were Mrs. G. W. Clark, Mrs. McCall Allen, Mrs. Frank Espy, Mrs. M. J. Downing, Mrs. Rev. Woods, Mrs. J. McConnell, Mrs. R. W. Jackson, Mrs. A. Lyons, Mrs. Belle McFoose, Mrs. A. E. Davidson, Mrs. T. J. Hyde, Mrs. C. Lineberger, Mrs. E. Johnston, Mrs. William Jones, Mrs. J. Byers, Mrs. E. Lytle, Miss Mary Gibson, Mrs. Rev. Graham, Mrs. Rev. Bear, Mrs. J. P. Arbaugh, Mrs. Ella Dunmire, Mrs. H. Gundy, Mrs. R. Turner, Mrs. M. Gundy and Miss H. Brock. Meetings are held on the last Friday of each month in private houses or churches. Since the organization of the union there have been sixty names enrolled, many of whom have removed from the place, and four have died. The regular paying membership is at present seventeen. The condition of the local society has never been better.

West Middlesex had a population in 1870 of 888, and in 1880, 918. It now claims over 1,000 inhabitants.

WHEATLAND.

Wheatland, located on the southwest corner of Hickory Township, is one of the boroughs upon which the word Ichabod has been written; its apparent glory has departed. It was laid out by James Wood and Sons, of Pittsburgh, in 1872. Being a strong Democrat Mr. Wood named the new town Wheatland, in honor of President Buchanan's residence, near Lancaster, Penn. It was created a borough by special act of the Legislature, approved February 21, 1872.

Its first officers were: Burgess, John Horton; council, Joseph Coles, N. N. Allen, Andrew Shilling, F. C. Van Dusen, Thomas Jones and John Watkins; constables, Benjamin Boyer and E. M. Fair; school directors, L. N. Wood, Samuel McClure, Philip Jones, William B. Maxwell, Henry Shilling and David Dorman; justice of the peace, J. G. Walker; police justice, Christopher Lewis.

In the list of early settlers in this region may be mentioned George Shilling. He came from Westmoreland County in 1814, and located on or near the present site of Wheatland. He bought of John Thompson 200 acres of land, against which the New Bedford Land Company held a warrant claim. Suit for ejection was brought against him in the Mercer County courts, and he won. The case was carried to the Supreme Court at Pittsburgh, by which the decision of the lower court was reversed on the ground that Thompson in securing the patent recognized the validity of the warrant claim and took his risk. After many years' experience in one of the most celebrated and bitterly contested law-suits ever prosecuted in Western Pennsylvania, Mr. Shilling had finally to buy the land a second time to quiet the title, paying \$2,120 for a 400-acre

tract. It was worth the price to get it, and the children made the money to pay for it by raising crops of corn and rye. He was married in Westmoreland County to Elizabeth McBride, by whom he had seven children, the first four of whom were born in Westmoreland, the last three in Mercer County. Their names were George, still living in Lackawannock Township; Andrew, living near Wheatland in his seventy-ninth year; Samuel, residing in Sharon; Henry, deceased; Mary, deceased; Sarah, deceased, and William, residing in Iowa. Mrs. Shilling was buried January 1, 1837, aged fifty years. Mr. Shilling died in February, 1860, at the age of seventy-nine. He lived for a season after his arrival on the place now owned by Elijah Baker, and then removed to the present site of Wheatland, on that portion of land now owned by his son Andrew.

Among his early neighbors were William ("Billy") Haywood, who lived on the farm now owned by John J. Spearman, 'Squire Canon, father of John Canon and great-grandfather of Supt. J. W. Canon, of the Sharon schools; he lived on the Shenango, half way between Wheatland and Middlesex, on the farm now owned by Mrs. John Welch. He arrived in 1797, and was a justice of the peace for many years. He married twice. By the first wife, Rachel, he had Moses, John, Ross and Thomas, and by the second wife, James, William, Samuel and Peggy.

Rev. James Satterfield lived near the Canon place. A sketch of him is found in connection with the Presbyterian Church of West Middlesex. Jacob Trout, father of Hon. M. C. Trout (deceased), came from Westmoreland County about the same time as the Shillings, and settled on part of the land now owned by Mrs. M. C. Trout.

Dr. John Mitcheltree and his brothers, James, Thomas and William, came from Ireland and settled southwest of the Shenango, opposite and a mile and half from Wheatland. Dr. John practiced medicine here. He married Jane, oldest sister of Dr. J. M. Irvine. He was one of the earliest practicing physicians in this region. Contemporaneous with him was Dr. Elijah Flower, of Brookfield, Ohio, a pretty good physician for the times.

William Campbell was a former resident of the Shenango region. He was here when the Shillings came.

Thomas Bronson, colored, joined with George Shilling in buying 200 acres of land near Charlestown. He lived on the Shenango, within the present boundary limits of Wheatland, and was an old man at the time of his death. His descendants are numerous, many of them living near Charlestown and Sharpsville. Pratt Collins, Charles Caldwell, William Elliott and William Jackson were likewise settlers at the same time with Shilling.

Schools.—Andrew Shilling relates that during the "winter of the deep snow," viz., 1817, he attended school on the William Haywood farm, now owned by John J. Spearman. The teacher was "Master Wilson." He was an old man, and wore buckskin breeches. He was accustomed to sit in the corner of the room and rub his pants with clay to clean them. He used to make the girls come and kiss him. Some of the pupils of that day were the Bentleys, the Haywoods, the Quinbys, the Carmichaels, etc. The deep snow which fell February 4, of that year, came nigh preventing his returning home. Fences were all covered except the stakes and riders. Deer were caught by the dogs in the snow. Smaller pupils were kept at home for weeks. Benjamin Reno was also an old teacher.

The borough has, at present, a school building for four departments. The structure was erected in 1871, and is valued at \$4,000.

Manufactures.—Wheatland in its palmy days was an enterprising place,

numbering from 2,000 to 3,000 inhabitants. Its era of prosperity began when, in 1862, William Byers, of Youngstown, George Rhodeman and others, having bought six acres of ground at \$75 per acre, began the erection of furnaces 1 and 2. The second was built in 1863. No. 1 has been repaired twice. Both have been standing idle since the firm went into bankruptcy. At first they did a good business. John J. Spearman, now of Sharon, ran them successfully for about eight years. In 1863-64 Mr. Andrew Shilling sold some fifty-four acres to the furnace for \$5,000. Henry Shilling exchanged some land with the furnace for two acres, which they owned. The purpose was to let the company have shipping facilities on the canal. Furnaces 3 and 4 were erected in 1864. They have long since ceased to exist.

On the 11th of February, 1881, was incorporated the Wheatland Bessemer Steel Company, with a capital stock of \$25,000, divided into 250 shares of \$100 each. Its board of directors was James W. Friend, president; Harry T. Friend, clerk; John C. Arnold, treasurer.

On the 11th of April, 1887, was incorporated, for the purpose of manufacturing iron and steel, the Wheatland Iron Company. Its officers were: B. B. Reath, president; James W. Friend, vice-president; and Harry T. Friend, secretary and treasurer. An active business was done for a time, and new life began to manifest itself in the borough. The works closed in the summer of 1887, and remained in such condition through the rest of the year, and up to the fall of 1888. Operations have recently been resumed, and if successful Wheatland will again become prosperous.

Churches.—The Methodist Episcopal Church of Wheatland owes its existence to the beneficence of Mrs. James Wood, wife of the man who laid out and named the town. She gave the lot and furnished the means for erecting the building. The organization occurred about 1868, Rev. J. Perry supervising the matter. The strength of the congregation depending upon the mills, its prosperity fluctuated with the changes occurring in their business. The neat little edifice was erected about 1870. The congregation was incorporated September 24, 1870. Following is the list of its preachers: J. Perry, 1869; G. Dunmire, 1870; B. F. Delo, 1871; J. H. Vance, 1872-74; J. F. Hill, 1875; J. Graham, 1876; W. P. Graham, 1877-78; C. E. Locke, 1879; James Ballantine, 1880-82; Otho Brant, 1883; John Crill, 1884; John C. Womer, 1885-87; Rev. Knowles, 1887.

The Welsh Congregational Church was organized August 11, 1872, in the Methodist Episcopal Church, by Rev. John Edwards, assisted by Rev. O. Owens, of Pittsburgh, and Rev. O. W. Owen, of Coalburg. The original members consisted of W. Phillips and wife, I. David and wife, Mary Williams, John B. Bowers, M. A. Jenkins, Catt Phillips, J. Price, Nancy Edmunds, D. John and wife, Lewis Griffith, W. Brenan and wife, T. Richard and wife, W. Thomas and wife, W. S. Morgan, W. D. Lewis and wife, J. Jarrett and wife, John L. Phillips, Mrs. E. Armstrong, Ann Jenkins, D. Jenkins, Richard Jenkins, Hanna Williams, Enloe Evans, William Watkins, James Garrett, Ellen Goodhall, W. F. Morgan, Mary Rowlands, M. Yeenis, R. Jones, T. Z. Jones, Ella Thomas, Ann Jones. J. Richard and wife, D. J. Jones and Eliza Jones. The congregation has had but one regular pastor, the present one, Rev. Thomas M. Griffith. The church services are held at present in the school-house, as no regular church building has yet been built, but it is the intention to commence the erection of a suitable chapel in the near future. The congregation has a membership of thirty-three.

Holy Trinity Catholic Church was established by Rev. William Coonan about 1871-72. Wheatland was then a prosperous manufacturing town,

and many of the iron workers were Catholics. A large frame church was erected by Father Coonan, and for several years the congregation was in a flourishing condition. In 1878 Rev. Bernard Lynch succeeded Father Coonan, and the following year Rev. Patrick Cosgrove became pastor. He served the congregation some two years, when the decline of the town, caused by the mills shutting down, did not justify a resident pastor, and Holy Trinity was placed under the charge of the pastor at Sharpsville, where it has since remained. Fathers Coonan, Lynch and Cosgrove also ministered to the Sharpsville congregation during a part of their pastorates at Wheatland. Holy Trinity has dwindled down to a few families, but if the mills again start up successfully, which is now probable, its old-time prosperity will doubtless return.

BETHEL.

Situated near the corner of Hickory, Shenango and Lackawannock Townships is the village of Bethel. It was incorporated as a borough May 22, 1872. Prior to that time there had existed a little village known as Sempletown, or Semple's Mills. At the time of incorporation, however, a regular tract, taken from the three townships already mentioned, was laid out in the form of a rectangle.

The first settlement in the place was made in March, 1846, when S. S. Semple, its first resident, erected a small frame dwelling-house. His father, David Semple, had, some years previous, purchased the land from David Kitch, but had made no improvements.

In 1862 James McConnell and Thompson Hyde had erected a steam saw-mill, which rapidly swept away the woods. In 1871 S. S. Semple erected a second mill, of grander proportions, which added much to the business of the village.

Semple, Thompson & Co. erected, in 1863, a large grist-mill, a three-story building with three sets of burrs, and intended mainly for custom work. It became a source of great interest and prosperity to the vicinity.

A store was also needed. This want was supplied in 1868 by S. S. Semple, the enterprising godfather of the place, who was ready to take hold of every enterprise. He erected the building subsequently used by T. J. Marshall & Co., and put in a stock of goods well adapted to the trade. It passed through various changes to accomplish its purpose as a permanent business of the place.

Bethel was named in honor of Bethel United Presbyterian Church, near by, in Hickory Township.

The Christian Church, which for a time held its meetings near the borough, has ceased to exist, owing to the closing of mining operations. The same causes operated also against the United Brethren Church.

The first school-house, a small frame building, in the place was erected in 1871. Miss Sarah White was the first teacher. In 1873 a larger and more commodious structure was erected.

Coal-mining was for years the industry which sustained the place. The subsidence of that industry has had a depressing effect.

The first borough election was held in October, 1872, at which time twenty-eight votes were cast. The result was: Burgess, John Wood; council, James Howard, D. W. Semple and Isaac Hil Kirk; assessor, Hugh Bond; constable, John Carter; justice of the peace, W. T. Reed.

The first postmaster was S. S. Semple, the office being called Wheeler. He continued to hold his place until the time of his death, August 22, 1874.

CHAPTER XXV.

BOROUGHS OF JAMESTOWN AND CLARKSVILLE—LOCATION OF JAMESTOWN—FIRST SETTLER ON ITS SITE—FIRST GRIST MILL AND DWELLINGS ERECTED—FIRST MERCHANT, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE AND POSTMASTER—JAMESTOWN LAID OUT AND INCORPORATED—FIRST MECHANICS—EARLY PHYSICIANS—HISTORIC ADDRESS—RAILROADS—SCHOOLS—OLD ACADEMY—JAMESTOWN SEMINARY—PUBLIC SCHOOLS—RECENT FIRES—BANKS—SOCIETIES—CHURCHES—CEMETERIES—POPULATION.

CLARKSVILLE LAID OUT—INCORPORATION AND FIRST OFFICIALS—LOCATION—EARLY SETTLERS—INDIAN VILLAGE—FIRST MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS—PIONEER SCHOOL—HOUSE—SECRET AND OTHER SOCIETIES—CHURCHES—POPULATION.

JAMESTOWN is located in Greene Township in the northwest part of Mercer County, at the crossing of the Erie & Pittsburgh and the Lake Shore (Jamestown and Franklin branch) Railroads.

James Campbell, after whom the town was named and on whose land it was built up, was the first settler. He came from County Antrim, Ireland, in 1798. He located on what is known as Seminary Hill, and his dwelling place for several years was a cave. He died in 1850 at the advanced age of ninety-seven years, and his remains rest in the old Seceder grave-yard at Greenville. When Mr. Campbell came to this locality, he secured a "tract" of 400 acres at \$1.25 per acre. He had four sons, John, William, James and Nathan, to each of whom he gave 100 acres. His improvements were on the east hundred acre tract, the portion he gave to William. About the year 1799 he built a small log house, into which he removed his family from the cave in the side of the hill, and in which he continued to reside for many years with all the contentment of mind which characterized the pioneer settlers.

Between the years 1815 and 1817 Campbell purchased forty acres additional. This small tract included a mill site and attendant privileges on the Shenango. Upon it John and James Campbell, Jr., built a grist-mill out of hewed logs, a little above the site of the Brackin and Carr Mill, which was burned May 3, 1886. The mill is said to have commenced operations in February, 1817. It stood until 1856, when the new one was built. It was the first grist-mill in the place, and really the first improvement. Like similar enterprises elsewhere, it was the nucleus of the future town. Near this mill a small shanty of round logs was erected about the same time to accommodate the mill hands. It was an inferior abode, but served its purpose. It was subsequently used as a dwelling by James Campbell, Jr., being then the only abode of the kind within the town limits.

The second dwelling within the borough limits was a small frame house erected and owned by James Campbell, Jr. It has undergone many efforts at preservation and ornamentation, and when last heard from was still standing as a relic of the olden times.

Little progress was made in the prospective town prior to 1831. At that time John Williamson, still a resident of Jamestown, built the first store-room in the place, and the second frame structure. It was 18x34 feet, in one end of which, as was the custom in early days, he dwelt. This structure stood upon the lot on which the Reed property was burned a few years ago. Williamson was the first justice of the peace, being appointed in 1832. The



D. A. Bumpston

next year he became postmaster, and J. B. Herrick was his successor as justice.

In March, 1832, John Keck, Esq., laid out a village, and desired John Williamson to give it a name. In honor of the original settler, James Campbell, it was christened "Jamestown," a designation it has never changed. This was the era of a new growth. People began to flock into the place. Lots were purchased and a spirit of enterprise and thrift began to manifest itself. The town was incorporated in 1854, and assumed the dignity of a borough.

The first tailor was William Rodgers. He put up a frame building in 1832, which was subsequently used by Dr. Gibson as a store-room.

The first tannery was built in 1832 by Andrew Irvin. It stood on land subsequently owned by Dr. Gibson.

The first blacksmith shop was erected in 1834 by Matthew Hunter; the year following the first saw-mill was erected by John Williamson for John Carr. It supplied a long-felt want, lumber being a great necessity in the growth of a town.

Early Physicians.—The first physician who located in Jamestown was Dr. James Dowling. He arrived in the spring of 1832, and lived in a part of Williamson's house. The following year he bought the Williamson property, and soon thereafter built a residence of his own. He was a genial man and a successful physician. He continued in the village until 1836, when he sold to Dr. William Gibson, just arrived, and removed to Brookville, Penn., where he died some time in the seventies.

Dr. William Gibson, whose sketch is found in the Medical chapter, was the second physician. He was a recognized power in Jamestown. Attention is here called to an address that was written by him in 1867. It is an admirably well-prepared document:

To His Imperial Majesty, Alexander I, Emperor of Russia:

We are a handful of private citizens of America, traveling simply for recreation, and unostentatiously, as becomes our unofficial state, and therefore we have no excuse to tender for presenting ourselves before your majesty, save the desire of offering our grateful acknowledgments to the Lord of a realm which, through good and through evil report, has been the steadfast friend of the land we love so well. We could not presume to take a step like this, did we not know well that the words we speak here, and the sentiments wherewith they are freighted, are but the reflex of the thoughts and the feelings of all our countrymen, from the green hills of New England to the snowy peaks of the far Pacific. We are few in number, but we utter the voice of a nation. One of the brightest pages that has graced the world's history since written history had its birth, was reorded by your Majesty's hand when it loosed the bonds of twenty millions of serfs; and Americans can but esteem it a privilege to do honor to a ruler who has wrought so great a deed. The lesson that was taught us then, we have profited by, and are free in truth to-day, even as we were before in name. America owes much to Russia—is indebted to her in many ways, and chiefly for her unwavering friendship in seasons of our greatest need. That that friendship may still be hers in time to come we confidently pray; that she is and will be grateful to Russia, and to her sovereign, for it, we know full well; that she will ever forfeit it by any premeditated, unjust act, or unfair course, it were treason to believe.

Respectfully tendered on behalf of the excursionists on board American steam yacht Quaker City, Yalta, August 26, 1867.

SAMUEL L. CLEMENS, (Mark Twain), Cal.,
 WILLIAM GIBSON, M. D., Jamestown, Penn.,
 TIMOTHY D. CROCKER, Cleveland, Ohio.
 S. N. SANFORD, Cleveland, Ohio.
 COLONEL P. KINNEY, Portsmouth, Ohio.

Committee.

D. D. LEARY, New York, *Chairman.*

Railroads.—In 1853 the Pittsburgh & Erie Railroad project was started, Dr. Gibson being an active participant in the enterprise. After expending about \$125,000 upon it, the work stopped for about six years, when a new company called the Erie & Pittsburgh was formed. It completed the line from Erie to Jamestown by December 25, 1859, and thence to New Castle several years later.

The Franklin & Jamestown Railroad, of which Dr. Gibson was president, was started in the winter of 1862-63. Its history will be found in the chapter on Internal Affairs.

Schools.—The first school building was a one-story frame with two rooms, which stood on the hill on the north side of town. It was an academy, and stood in Crawford County. Rev. John Gamble, father of Dr. D. Gamble, was principal. Students came from far and near to attend—some even from Kentucky. Mercer, Meadville, Erie and other places were represented. John Rankin, of Mercer, William M. Stephenson, Samuel Griffith and other men of renown were pupils of his. The building was finally burned down.

The institution of learning which, during its active existence, gave Jamestown notoriety was the Jamestown Seminary, which was regularly incorporated on the 22d of April, 1858, by Dr. William Gibson, Dr. S. G. Clark, John Carr, Jacob Rogers, William Douthitt, W. W. Neverson and Rev. H. H. Hervey. The first corps of officers consisted as follows: President, Rev. H. H. Hervey; secretary, W. W. Neverson; treasurer, John Carr. Two acres of ground, bought from James McMaster; constituted the site, a beautiful one, too. Upon this the two-story frame structure, with three rooms below and two above, was erected in 1862 at a cost of some \$2,000. In 1860 Isaac Collins, Joseph McKee and Miss Ellen McKee came to town and organized a school in an old school-house of two rooms. One teacher occupied a hall on Water Street. They continued thus to operate until the Seminary building was completed, when work began in it. The first principal was Isaac Collins. Some of his successors were A. S. Abbey, W. J. Snodgrass, J. R. Wallace, James W. Stewart, James M. Fulton, H. H. McMaster, etc. The building has been standing unoccupied for several years.

The Union Schools were established about 1878, in the building that now stands on Jackson Street, and is used as a town house. The principal teacher was James McConnahey. The next principal in the same building was C. I. Mullen. About the holidays of 1880 the schools were transferred to the present commodious brick building, which had just been completed at a cost of \$8,000. In the list of principals were Charles W. Dean, A. S. Abbey, T. S. McCanless, L. T. McCartney and M. A. Sutton, the present incumbent. At the time of the organization of schools the board consisted as follows: President, J. Andrews; secretary, D. Gamble, J. H. Carr, B. F. Underslice, T. G. Moats and James McMaster.

Recent Fires.—In March, 1887, a severe fire occurred, which swept away a large part of the business portion of the town. The Moats House, in which it originated, and five store-rooms, belonging respectively to a citizen of Chicago, William Ross, Mrs. Brown, John Davis and Mr. Raymond, were consumed. These were all on the northwest side of Main Street. Immediately south of the Moats House was the Reed building, used, at that time, as a hardware store by Fred Alden. It, too, was consumed. The fire broke out about midnight in the hotel barn, and soon spread to the adjoining buildings. Its origin was a mystery. The loss was large, amounting to some \$25,000 or \$30,000, most of which was covered with insurance. Loss, about \$25,000.

About a year previous a grist-mill, belonging to Carr, Brackin & Co., was

burned. The mill was erected originally by John Reed and Thomas Sherbondy. It was subsequently bought by Henry Homer, who converted it into the roller process.

Banks.—The Jamestown Banking Company was organized July 21, 1874, with a capital stock of \$50,000, in shares of \$100 each. Its first corps of officers consisted of Dr. William Gibson, president; James McMaster, vice-president, and W. W. Davis, cashier. Dr. Gibson, at his death, was succeeded by James McMaster, the present incumbent. The vice-president is G. C. Campbell, and the cashier, W. A. McMaster. The firm does a general banking business.

About the same time, or probably a month later than the other, was organized the Jamestown Savings Bank, a private banking concern, whose partners were Samuel Gardner, David Anderson, George Fetterman, Capt. William Thomas, Jasper Fetterman, David Carr, Joseph S. Blair and others. The capital stock was \$50,000. Its original officers were: George Fetterman, president; David Anderson, vice-president; I. W. Worrell, cashier. The last named gentleman was succeeded by John Morehead and S. R. Martin. It closed business January 19, 1885, by making an assignment to L. A. McCrumb and W. A. McMaster, receivers.

Societies.—Adelphic Lodge No. 424, F. & A. M., was constituted in September, 1868, by G. D. Kugher, D. D. G. M., of Greenville, assisted by William Himrod, D. D. G. M., of Erie, with the following members: L. A. McCrumb, W. M.; William L. Riley, S. W.; E. P. Foster, J. W.; Charles Carr, secretary; James Rogers, treasurer; James McElhager, J. H. Carr, Samuel H. Rogers, Rev. F. A. Archibald and William Laughrey. The first place of meeting was a third story of a frame building now standing on Water Street, and used for society purposes. In 1874 the lodge had rooms fitted up in the Carr Block, and have continued to use them ever since. The membership at present is seventy.

Jamestown Lodge No. 482, K. of P., was chartered June 29, 1882, with forty-five members. Its first corps of officers was as follows: M. G. McElhaney, P. C.; F. P. Calhoun, C. C.; F. L. Belknap, V. C.; W. W. Thompson, prelate; A. H. Bell, M. E.; S. L. Robb, M. F.; F. S. Alden, K. of R. & S.; J. F. Robertson, M. A.; A. J. McElhaney, I. G.; William Eich, O. G. It meets every Thursday evening in Masonic hall.

The Royal Templars of Temperance were organized in the autumn of 1878. Among the early members were D. L. Calkins and wife, George V. Burgess and wife, Nelson McDowell and wife, Charles Truesdale and wife, Henry Forrest and wife, George Forrest and wife, Dr. T. H. Mitchell, and others. In the fall of 1880 a division occurred. The original society, The North Star, was continued in the same hall (Masonic), while the colony, Ross, went to the Grangers' hall on Water Street. The North Star having had some difficulty with the Supreme Councillor, surrendered its charter in 1881. The Ross continues to meet, and has a quasi existence.

About 1872 a lodge of A. O. U. W. was organized, but it surrendered its charter in 1883.

Robert Porter Post No. 326, G. A. R., was organized April 20, 1883, in Adelphic hall, with the following members: N. F. Ellis, William R. Ross, William Eich, William Artman, Albert H. Artman, Abram Artman, William Harris, Henry H. Forrest, John Forrest, Stephen Mosier, John Massena, Robert Q. Snodgrass, T. F. Sullivan, W. H. Harris, C. Sheppard, Joseph Truesdale, Theron F. Cook, James Maxwell and John W. Marshall. Its first corps of officers consisted of N. F. Ellis, P. C.; John Massena, Adjt.; William R.

Ross, O. D.; Stephen Mosier, J. V. C.; Abram Artman, S. V. C.; W. H. Harris, Q. M.; John Forrest, Chap.; T. F. Sullivan, Surg.; Corydon Sheppard, O. G.; R. Q. Snodgrass, I. G.; Albert H. Artman, S. M.; Henry Forrest, Q. M. S. The post meets the first and third Saturdays of every month. Its present membership is twenty-two, with condition prosperous.

The W. C. T. U. was organized in the Presbyterian Church on the 30th of July, 1885, by Mrs. A. P. Hamilton, of Sharon. The original members were Misses Kate Burton and Kate E. Sloan, Mrs. J. L. Dennison, Mrs. James Rogers, Mrs. D. L. Calkins, Mrs. S. Sargent, Mrs. Alexander Calhoun, Mrs. Joseph McClymonds and Mrs. Robert McCartney. These ladies selected, as their first corps of officers, the following: President, Miss Kate Burton; vice-president, Mrs. S. Sargent; recording secretary, Mrs. D. L. Calkins; corresponding secretary, Mrs. James Rogers; treasurer, Mrs. Alex. Calhoun. The union has made vigorous fights against licenses being granted to hotels, and has been successful. The present membership, twenty-five in number, is said to be in a prosperous condition.

Churches.—It seems that Samuel T. Smith, a member of the Lake Erie Presbytery, of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church, was one of the first preachers to proclaim the word in this vicinity. This he did in a series of discourses prior to 1840. About this date originated a congregation of that faith, the preaching being done at the house of Andrew McMaster, father of James McMaster. The elders in the congregation at the time were Andrew McMaster and William Calvert. From 1840 to 1846 Mr. Smith preached occasionally, sometimes in the house and sometimes in the barn of Mr. McMaster, and occasionally in the Gamble school-house. Early members were William Calvert and wife, Daniel McClurg, Andrew McMaster and wife, Mrs. Jane Snodgrass, Mrs. Rebecca Carr, James Calvert and wife, James McMaster, Sr., and wife, John Williamson and wife, Samuel Calvert and wife, William Gibson, M. D., and wife; total, seventeen. The regular organization occurred in 1853, about twelve or thirteen years after the first association. After the death of Mr. Smith, in 1846, a number of young preachers gave their labors to the congregation, among whom were Revs. Cannon, McAdams, Forsythe, Robert Audley Brown, John Dick, D. R. Kerr, Kelso, Patterson Mehard, Campbell and Dalzell. Their labors continued up to 1849 or 1850. Following these dates a short vacancy occurred. In 1851 or 1852 Rev. H. H. Hervey was installed pastor of Crooked Creek and North Shenango. He also ministered to Jamestown as a branch of the Crooked Creek charge. Shortly after this, October 28, 1853, he organized a regular congregation under the title of the Associate Reformed Presbyterians of Jamestown, Samuel Calvert and Robert Williamson being ruling elders. It continued to move on peacefully until the union in 1858. About 1847 steps were taken for the erection of a house of worship. The subscription not being all collected, the house was enclosed with difficulty. Finally, about 1852, an agreement was made between the Associate Reformed congregation, of Jamestown, and the Shenango congregation of the Associate Church, by which the latter was to complete the house for the privilege of enjoying its use for worship. Thus was completed the first building.

In 1801-02 Rev. Daniel McLean, who had settled in South Shenango Township, Crawford County, established there a congregation of the Associate or Seceder Church. He began to visit the community of Jamestown about 1852, and his preaching resulted in the organization of a small congregation in 1853. In its ranks were Robert Snodgrass, Sr., and wife, Jacob Rogers and wife, Robert Snodgrass, Jr., and wife, William Douthitt and

wife, John Brooks and wife, James M. Snodgrass and wife, Quinton Brooks and wife. Total, fourteen. The first session consisted of Robert Snodgrass, Sr., Jacob Rogers and Quinton Brooks, Andrew Thompson being subsequently added. Rev. Daniel McLean was the pastor by natural selection until his death, in 1854. Subsequently preaching was done for the congregation by Revs. Bruce, Brownlee, Hindman, Strong and Gilmore. The occasional preaching was supplanted by the regular preaching of Rev. Hervey. A friendly feeling finally resulted in the permanent union of 1858. The United Presbyterian congregation was formed of these two elements, by the general union which occurred in Pittsburgh in May, 1858. The union gave to Jamestown about 100 members. Rev. T. J. Kennedy was the first pastor, and continued one-fourth of his time for seven years. Following him were Revs. H. F. Stewart and J. R. Wallace. The present brick house was erected in 1874, costing about \$8,000.

The Methodist Church was organized about 1855. Some of its original members were John Fidler, Thomas Sherbondy, D. G. Clark, Jonathan and David Hoover, John Koonce and wife, William F. Johnson, Elias Bates, James Frame, Irvin West and J. W. Clark. The first meetings were held in the borough school-house. This was the case until about 1859-60, when the present frame house, 40x45, was erected, at a cost of \$1,800. It was built under the pastorate of Rev. A. J. Merchant. The building committee consisted of Thomas Sherbondy, William F. Johnson, D. G. Clark, J. W. Clark and Irvin West. The builder was a Mr. Moffett, of Jamestown. A parsonage was built on the same grounds in 1865, at a cost of about \$1,000.

The church edifice has undergone repairs from time to time. The following is a list of the pastors: E. T. Wheeler, 1858; A. J. Merchant, 1859-60; S. A. Milroy, 1861; I. Scofield, 1862-63; W. A. Clark, 1864; S. S. Burton, one-fourth year, 1865; T. Radcliffe, three-fourths year, 1865; G. W. Anderson, 1866; F. A. Fairchild, 1867-68; S. Heard, 1869; S. L. Wilkinson, 1870; C. Wilson, 1871; A. S. Goodrich, 1872-73; E. D. McCreary, 1874-75; W. Hollister, 1876-77; R. M. Bear, 1878-79; J. M. Crouch, 1880-82; G. W. Chesbro, 1883-85; O. G. McIntire, 1886-88.

The First Baptist Church was organized in the autumn of 1870 by Rev. J. W. Snyder, with J. T. English and wife, Cynthia Moats, Mrs. John St. Clair, Charles Truesdale and wife, William Truesdale and wife and Mrs. Charles Fowler as charter members. The house of worship, a frame structure 40x70, was erected in 1874 at a cost of about \$4,000. The congregation has a membership of eighty, with a large Sunday-school in flourishing condition. It has been served, in succession, by the following pastors: J. W. Snyder, G. T. Griffith, W. B. Skinner, J. P. Hile, Rev. Rapson and D. H. Dennison.

The Presbyterian Church was organized November 5, 1873, by Revs. J. E. Wright, of Greenville, and J. R. Findley, of Mercer. In the fall of 1872 (September 5) Rev. John Rice, of Sandy Lake, preached two sermons in Jamestown, and in October following Rev. Isaac McVitty preached one in the Methodist Episcopal Church. This was the beginning of Presbyterianism in Jamestown. At its meeting in Greenville, December 3, 1872, the Presbytery of Erie appointed supplies for Jamestown until the next meeting of that body. The following ministers performed such duty: J. E. Wright, of Greenville; Richard Craighead, of Meadville; J. R. Findley, of Mercer; S. J. M. Eaton, of Franklin; W. S. Wright, of Erie; Rev. Thompson, of Pittsburgh Seminary; J. Vance, of Erie, and Nathan McFertridge, of Oil City. Some of these services were held in the United Presbyterian Church, and some in the Gibson

Hall. At a meeting of the presbytery in April, 1873, Rev. James Lafferty was appointed a stated supply for Jamestown and Sandy Lake. These services were held in Gibson's Hall until the 29th of June, when they were removed to the public school building. Interest increasing steadily, a complete organization was effected in the Methodist Episcopal Church November 5, with twelve members, eight by certificate and four by profession of their faith. In 1874 the present house of worship, a frame 36x60, was erected at a cost of \$6,600, including the grounds. The following is the list of pastors: James Lafferty, two years; D. R. Kerr, seven years; J. B. Fleming, three years; J. P. Irwin, present pastor began March, 1887.

St. Bridget's Catholic Church was a mission for many years before it was organized as a congregation, and was occasionally attended by the pastor of St. Michael's Church, of Greenville, who held services in private houses. Among the original families were those of John Savage, Michael Conway, John Flaherty and Patrick O'Donnell. In 1874 Rev. Thomas Tracy, of Greenville, built the present frame church, 40x80, and it was dedicated and the congregation organized in August, of that year, under the name of St. Bridget. Father Tracey announced to the congregation, on the day of dedication, that whoever would give the largest donation toward paying off the indebtedness on the new church would have the privilege of selecting the name. A spirited contest resulted, and to Mrs. Bridget Doyle, wife of Mark Doyle, of West Salem Township, both since deceased, fell the honor of choosing the name of her patron saint as that of the new congregation. In July, 1876, Rev. Bernard Donohoe, also of Greenville, succeeded Father Tracy. He finished the interior and paid off quite a large debt which was hanging over the congregation. He was succeeded in April, 1882, by Rev. Peter Brady, the first resident pastor at Jamestown, who remained until the following autumn. Rev. John Smith was his successor. In May, 1883, Rev. J. H. McAdam became pastor of the congregation, and remained until the spring of 1887, when Father Donohoe again took charge of Jamestown in connection with Greenville. St. Bridget's congregation has decreased in strength, owing to many of its members removing elsewhere, and it now numbers only about fifteen families, though a number of families belonging to St. Michael's, at Greenville, usually attend services at Jamestown.

Cemeteries.—Jamestown has two cemeteries. The first, known as Jamestown Cemetery, was incorporated on the 22d of August, 1867, the petitioners for the charter being J. H. Carr, Thomas Foster, Dr. William Gibson, James Throop and James McMaster. The grounds are pleasantly located.

On the 13th of June, 1887, Park Lawn Cemetery was incorporated by William T. Clark, W. B. Plant, Dr. William Gibson, W. A. McMaster and A. O. Moreland. The capital stock was fixed at 1,500 shares of \$50 each. The site is between the Jamestown Cemetery and the village. In it is the fine monument erected to the memory of Dr. Gibson, since deceased.

In 1860 Jamestown had a population of 256; in 1870, 572, and in 1880, 974. This shows a steady growth for the two decades between 1860 and 1880.

CLARKSVILLE.

Clarksville was laid out in 1829 by Samuel Clark, the owner of the land upon which the site is located, and recorded September 13, 1832. Forty-nine lots were laid out and sold. From the plat now on record we find that the streets were Mill, Bridge, Orchard, Meadow and Second. It was incorporated on May 5, 1848. The first list of officers embraced the following: Burgess, Charles Koonce; council, John Wilson, William White, James Trumbull,

William Dickson and William Hamilton; constable, M. Leech; assessor, John Carver.

Clarksville is located in Pymatuning Township, on the south bank of Shenango River, about a mile and a quarter from Clarksville Station, on the Erie & Pittsburgh Railroad. It was formerly on the canal, and then one of the most important towns in the Shenango Valley. The removal of the canal and the failure to have immediate railroad facilities has rendered competition with other towns exceedingly difficult. The blow has been a severe one. It will doubtless yet recover.

As already said, the site of Clarksville was once the property of Samuel Clark, a sketch of whom will be found in another part of this work. In 1804 Mr. Clark removed to his tract of land, embracing the site of Clarksville, and erected a log cabin near the present brick hotel owned by Mr. Jones. After a time Mr. Clark erected, upon land now owned by the heirs of his son, Abraham, a more comfortable and commodious house of round logs. From the window of this structure Mrs. Clark, with trusty rifle, shot a bear in the act of carrying away one of the young pigs of the new settler. The first white child born within the limits of the borough was Susannah Clark. This occurred July 15, 1806.

At that time there were few inhabitants in this region. Just north of the mouth of Pymatuning Creek was a clearing made by several families of the Corn-planter tribe of the Seneca Indians. These Indians, among whose leading hunters were Tioga, Flynn, Kindoshawa, Mohawk and Harthegegig, remained to fish and hunt until about 1811, when they removed to North Central Ohio, and subsequently to a reservation in Northern Pennsylvania.

In 1808 Samuel Koonce became a resident of the Clarksville settlement. His son Charles subsequently attained considerable prominence in the settlement, having occupied the positions of second postmaster, first burgess, and member of the State Legislature.

John and William Fruit were early and active business men, having established a general merchandise business as early as 1828. John was the first postmaster, in 1832.

Morris Leech was the first justice of the peace, in 1834, and was subsequently given the same position for six times in succession.

Among the prominent families that lived in the vicinity of Clarksville in primitive days were Alexander Simonton, grandfather of Maj. S. C. Simonton, present postmaster of the village. He had been wounded in the Revolutionary War. David Hayes, who was a prominent school-teacher prior to 1814; he was the progenitor of the numerous Hayes' living in this region. George Moore, two and one-half miles east of Clarksville. He was a vigorous Presbyterian. George Reznor, grandfather of the people of that name still living in the county. David McKnight, who settled, in 1804, some two miles from Clarksville. He came from Washington County. He had twelve children. At a reunion of the McKnights, held at Joseph McKnight's in June, 1885, there were counted 555 descendants of the original David, most of them living in Mercer County. William and Nathan Fell, two brothers, came from Westmoreland County in 1797 and 1798, respectively, and became the progenitors of an extensive family in the county, sketches of whom are given elsewhere. Robert Hodge and John Johnson both belonged to the early settlers. The latter lived two and one-half miles southeast of the place.

Dr. Wilcox, of Vernon, Ohio, was the first physician who practiced in this region. In those days physicians were not in great demand, people not having the leisure to be sick. "Granny Middleshaw," living two miles north-

west of Sharon, on the place adjoining the one now kept by "Mother Smith," was the first midwife in the whole region. She had an extensive patronage, and charged a fee varying from \$2 to \$5. William Clark relates that he was the only messenger boy who would go for her. With pants badly out at the knees, he rode for her a period of four years. His pay for all this arduous service was a constant "bad cold."

The first school-house was erected in 1836. It was a frame structure, plain and unassuming in its appointments, but sufficient for the demands of those days, as the present comfortable one is for the present generation. Abraham Clark aided in the construction of the primitive building.

Secret and Other Societies.—About 1849 or 1850 a lodge of I. O. O. F. was instituted. Among its charter members were Samuel Lowry, Charles Bell, Charles Nims, George Lowry, David Williams, George Pomeroy, Harwood Bell, E. W. Wood, S. C. Simonton and others. It flourished for years, but silently gave up its spirit about the year 1858.

The organization of the Sons of Temperance, which made a heavy drain upon its membership, is assigned as the cause of its decline and final dissolution. The Sons of Temperance were strong for a time. The order built the house now occupied by White & McKinney as a store-room. Its dynasty ceased about the time that of the Odd Fellows did.

A Masonic order had a like fate with that of the Odd Fellows.

A strong Grange organization was established about 1871. It had a large membership, and for a time "carried things by storm," but it, too, had to succumb to the inevitable results of internal strife.

Post No. 222, G. A. R., was organized June 28, 1871, with the following members: S. C. Simonton, Thomas Stewart, John G. Smith, S. C. Koonce, J. Stewart, Isaac Reeker, William White, E. C. Thompson, Joseph T. Brown, W. B. Wilkins, T. M. Young, R. J. Campbell, James J. Smith, Milo White, W. E. Dull, W. S. Maguire, G. M. Dull, S. C. Rust, William Dickinson, W. A. Burns, Thomas P. Seidel, D. B. Hoagland and John W. Fruit. It continued to meet in the Odd Fellows' hall for some two years, and then disbanded.

On the 4th of August, 1887, Clarksville Post No. 557 was instituted, with the following comrades: J. L. Reno, T. P. Dickson, S. C. Koonce, J. H. Seiple, A. N. Rice, D. D. Main, J. G. Smith, S. F. Fingley, A. C. Wolley, E. J. Tidd, David Thompson, Henry Mali, S. C. Simonton, Lester Stull, Samuel Weikal, Reuben Stafford, Anthony Struble and Josiah Stewart. The first corps of officers embraces the following: J. L. Reno, P. C.; Samuel Weikal, S. V. C.; S. C. Koonce, J. V. C.; J. H. Seiple, adjutant; Anthony Struble, chaplain; A. N. Rice, quartermaster; David Thompson, sergeant major. It is in good condition.

On the 23d of January, 1888, there was organized by W. C. Thompson, of Butler, Penn., the S. C. Koonce Camp No. 152, Sons of Veterans, with fifteen members. The camp meets every Saturday evening in the G. A. R. hall, and though but a young organization, promises to accomplish its purpose "to preserve the memory of old soldiers."

Churches.—The Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1820, Rev. Henry Knapp having done evangelistic work the previous year. The first preaching was done in the house of Samuel Clark, chairs and boards being used for seats. The original membership was ten, viz.: Samuel Clark and wife, Mary, and son Abraham; Benjamin Canfield, Rebecca Canfield, Thomas Tomlinson and wife, Charlotte Hayes, William Koon and Thomas Morford. Of this number the late Abraham Clark was the last survivor, he having

reached the age of eighty-eight years on the 21st of May, 1888. In his possession was the class book of 1821. At that time William Swayze was presiding elder, and Charles Elliott, Dennis Gladden and John Crawford were preachers in charge. The class was under the leadership of Samuel Clark. The following is the list of members: Samuel Clark, Mary Clark, Benjamin Canfield, David Hayes, Abraham Clark, Thomas Tomlinson, Mary Tomlinson, William Koon, Charlotte Hayes, Mary Hayes, John Woods, Thomas Morford, Catherine Haun, Benjamin Fell, Catherine Fell, Sarah Clark, James Pettitt, Mary Dumars, Mary Fell, Catherine Simonton, James Montgomery, John Sidon, Mary Sidon, Nancy Haven, Richard Mattock, Mary Mattock, George Lucas, Benjamin Culver and John Waters. For a time meetings were held in private houses. On the 2d of February, 1826, a subscription was started to secure funds for the erection of a church edifice. The result was a plank building, the latter part of the year, on a lot deeded by Samuel Clark for religious purposes. About three or four years later it was torn down and removed to the site of the present residence of John H. Seiple, where a more commodious house was erected. The structure was finally sold for a machine shop, and the present frame edifice was erected about thirty years ago at a cost of \$2,000. William Budd and John Patterson, of Sharon, were the contractors.

In the list of preachers we find the following: William Tipton, Albert G. Richardson, 1823; Charles Thorn, Job Wilson, 1824; Alfred Brunson, Edward Stephenson, 1825; Hiram Kinley, John Leech, 1827; W. Carroll, H. S. Hitchcock, 1836; C. Brown, 1837; A. Keller, John Crum, 1839; J. Van Horn, J. E. Bassett, 1840; B. O. Plimpton, R. J. Sibley, 1841; T. Graham, 1842; J. Uncles, 1843; J. R. Loche, H. Winans, 1844; J. McLean, J. W. Klock, S. W. Ingraham, 1845; J. McLean, H. Luce, 1846; B. S. Hill, W. M. Bear, 1847-48; D. H. Jack, S. Hubbard, 1849; D. H. Jack, J. H. Vance, 1850; J. Flower, M. Wood, 1851; S. N. Forest, H. M. Chamberlin, 1852-53; H. Luce, W. Lund, 1854; M. H. Bettes, 1855-56; R. A. Caruthers, 1857-58; J. G. Thompson, 1859-60; T. G. McCreery, 1861-62; W. M. Bear, 1863; J. F. Perry, 1864-65; R. M. Bear, 1866-68; A. H. Dorner, 1869-71; J. Perry, 1872-73; J. W. Crawford, 1874-75; John Crum, 1876-77; W. Hollister, 1878-79; John Eckles, 1880-81; John Perry, 1882-84; S. K. Paden, 1885-86; S. E. Winger, 1887.

The Presbyterian Church of Clarksville was organized June 3, 1837, by Rev. William Woods, with thirty-eight members, all of whom except three have gone to their long home, viz.: Mrs. James Stuart, Mrs. Nancy Leim and Mrs. John Lightner. Samuel Ferguson, Josiah Cotton, Joseph Moore and Charles Koonce were elected elders. Rev. William Wood labored for the congregation one-half of his time until the 1st of January, 1838. In the fall of that year the services of Rev. Samuel A. McLean were secured, and the next April a call was extended to him for half of his time. In 1847 the church divided on the slavery question, Rev. McLean leading the anti-slavery wing, which, under his direction, seceded and formed what was known as the Free Presbyterian Church. The pro-slavery wing secured the services of Rev. Thomas P. Johnston. The cause of the division having ceased, the two wings united in 1870, and have so continued. The first pastor of the reunited church was Rev. D. A. Nevill. The house now occupied was built by the McLean wing soon after the division.

The first preaching in the bodies from which the United Presbyterian Church sprang was done by supplies in the Methodist and Presbyterian Churches. This occurred as early as 1848. The first supply was Rev. Bowers. Among the primitive members were William White and family; Will-

iam Jamison and family, Jesse McClure and a Mr. Hazleton. The house of worship was erected, at a cost of about \$1,000, by William Maskrey, of Clarksville, son-in-law of Sheriff Carr. It has been repaired several times at considerable expense. The pastorate has been filled by Revs. B. K. Ormond, 1858-69; C. Cummins, 1870-76, and W. J. Snodgrass, 1878 up to the present. The membership is about seventy.

Clarksville had a population in 1870 of 359, while the census of 1880 gives the borough only 264. This would indicate that the town has not kept pace with other portions of the valley. The abandonment of the canal was a severe blow to Clarksville, and she has not since recovered her old-time vigor.

CHAPTER XXVI.

BOROUGHS OF GROVE CITY AND FREDONIA—THE FORMER LAID OUT AND NAMED PINE GROVE—CHANGE OF NAME TO GROVE CITY—INCORPORATION—FIRST SETTLERS OF THAT VICINITY—PIONEER GRIST AND SAW-MILLS—CUNNINGHAM FAMILY—EARLY BUSINESS INTERESTS OF THE VILLAGE—PIONEER SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS—PROGRESS OF EDUCATION—GROVE CITY COLLEGE—BANK—MANUFACTURES—CHURCHES—SOCIETIES—GROWTH AND POPULATION.

FREDONIA—LOCATION—FIRST SETTLEMENT ON ITS SITE—ARNOLD'S MILLS ERECTED—FIRST BIRTH—OTHER SETTLERS—THE VILLAGE LAID OUT—ITS GROWTH AND PROGRESS—BUSINESS INTERESTS AND MANUFACTURES—CHURCHES—SCHOOLS—SOCIETIES—INCORPORATION AND POPULATION.

THE flourishing town of Grove City, located in Pine Township, in the southeastern part of the county, was formerly called Pine Grove, and was laid out in 1844-45 by J. G. and Charles Cunningham. That name was chosen by Valentine Cunningham, William Miller and others, because of the clump of pine trees which stood on the hill west of the present town. The name of Pine Grove was dropped by the post-office department in November, 1882, and the more significant one of Grove City substituted. It was incorporated, by decree of the court of quarter sessions, on the 4th of January, 1883, and the first election for borough officers was held February 3, ensuing.

The site of this educational town was once the farm of Valentine Cunningham, who came from Shavers Creek, Huntingdon Co., Penn., in April, 1798, and took up a tract of 400 acres. Valentine was married to Margaret Glenn. His first cabin stood just above the tan-yard now owned by William A. Young. Some of his neighbors at that time were John Powell, just south of Cunningham's tract, who came from Allegheny County; southeast were William Ward and Alexander White. White came from Westmoreland County, and lived where O. P. McCoy now resides. Samuel Christy, from Westmoreland County, lived east. The place has been sub-divided, and is now owned by John and Henry McMillin, J. Newton White, James Gilman and Newton Campbell. On the north lived James Glenn, and on the west, John Whitaker and James Moore, the former being the father-in-law of James G. Cunningham, lately deceased. Glenn came from Huntington County, Whitaker from Allegheny County, and Moore from near Gettysburg, Adams County.

In 1798 Mr. Cunningham erected, about a hundred yards southeast of the residence of his son James G., lately deceased, the first grist-mill within a radius of twenty miles. It was a log building, whose outer walls were

scutched with an ax after the structure was erected, and had one run of stone, quarried on the farm of Minor Gulick, in Pine Township. It remained until about 1806, when, owing to its being a very ordinary structure, it was removed, and another placed upon the same site, in 1807, by Robert and Samuel Glenn. To that structure additions have been made from time to time. It is still standing, the property of Messrs. Lock and McCandless, to whom it was sold by 'Squire Cunningham about five years ago. It is said that to supply a means of "bolting" his meal Mr. Cunningham made use of a deer-skin, which he drew tightly over a barrel hoop, and then punctured by means of a heated fork. This improvised sieve served an excellent purpose in separating both meal and flour from the bran.

Lumber was also a necessity to the early settlers. A saw-mill was erected by Mr. Cunningham about 1800. It and the grist-mill were prime necessities to the pioneers, by whom they were liberally patronized. These industries doubtless laid the foundation for the development of the college town of the present.

Mrs. Valentine Cunningham died in March, 1800, at the age of about twenty-five years. She was buried at the lower edge of town, the first person who died on Wolf Creek. Mr. Cunningham died in November, 1804, being about thirty years of age, and is buried by the side of his wife. His family consisted of Charles, who married Mary McClintock, daughter of Rev. McClintock. He lived to the age of eighty. Elizabeth, who married James Tidball. She died about five years ago. James G., well known as 'Squire Cunningham. He married Elizabeth Whitaker, daughter of John Whitaker, in 1825. The result of this marriage was six children, Margaret, John R., Helena, Elizabeth, Rhoda and Charles M.

At the age of eight years James went to live with his grandparents in what is now Plain Grove Township, Lawrence (then Mercer) County. He remained with his grandfather Glenn until he was sixteen, when he became an apprentice at the cabinet business with Benjamin Wood, about two and one-half miles northwest of Grove City. After twenty years' labor in that direction he went into the milling business, and continued it for nearly fifty years. 'Squire Cunningham held several civil positions. He was county auditor one year and county commissioner six years. Besides he was school director, township auditor and justice of the peace. During the winter of 1888 the writer interviewed Mr. Cunningham, and obtained this general statement of facts. He was then struggling with a severe attack of cancer, which finally proved fatal. The following conversation with his physician illustrated a humorous phase of his life: "I am like an old wagon, Doctor. If you can occasionally put in a new spoke, or part of a felloe, it will help me to run the vehicle a little longer. If you can't it's all right." "But," said the Doctor, "don't you talk too much and become weary?" "The tongue," responded Mr. C. "is the best and strongest part of the wagon." Born June 16, 1796, he died June 16, 1888, aged ninety-two years. He never smoked or chewed tobacco, nor had he touched a drop of liquor for more than fifty years. He was a Presbyterian in religion, and a Whig and Republican in politics.

The first house erected after the town was laid out was built by William H. Morrow. The first postmaster was George Morrow. The first store building was erected by Mr. Crocker in 1835-36; William Flemming was the first store-keeper; George Black owned the first blacksmith shop, and George Kinder the first shoe shop. J. M. Hunter kept the first wagon-shop (1848), and B. R. Welsh the first harness shop.

About 1838 Hiram C. White built the second tannery, on a site formerly occupied for like purpose by Mr. Tidball.

The first hotel in the place was kept by Mr. Snyder, in the building subsequently used for the same purpose by W. T. McKean.

Squire Cunningham insisted that Drs. Nicholas Van Eman and S. R. Petton were the first physicians in the place. Another authority suggests Dr. Rosenburg as first.

On the hill, near the site of the present high-school building, stood in 1830 a frame school building, whose first teacher was Nellie Bolton. She occupied the structure before it was finished. Prior to that time James Alexander had taught a dozen pupils in a log building erected by Valentine Cunningham in 1802 as a dwelling. It stood on the street known as the Mercer and Harrisville road.

John Galbreath was one of the earliest teachers in the region. He lived a mile and a half northwest of the present site. He was a bachelor and a prominent man, an oracle in the community. He was easily flattered, and believed himself destined to become a great leader. He used the rod freely. He was a patriotic Irishman, and at the age of eighteen came to America to secure his liberties. He trained the Roses, the Whites and Charles Cunningham to be teachers.

These preliminary efforts resulted in developing a school sentiment which finally culminated in the present prosperous and efficient public schools of the borough, supplemented by the advantages of Grove City College.

Grove City College, one of the leading educational institutions of the county, is the outgrowth of a small select school started in the village in 1876, by Dr. I. C. Ketter, and known as the Pine Grove Normal Academy. At its opening there were but thirteen pupils. The attendance gradually increased from year to year, as the excellence of the work done within the walls of the academy became manifest. The first annual catalogue showed an attendance during the year (1877) of 115 pupils. In 1886 there was an annual attendance of 556. In 1878 the school was recognized by the leading American colleges as an institution capable of preparing young students for admission to their freshmen classes, without any other recommendation than a certificate of attendance in its preparatory course. Since the academy was enlarged and chartered as a regular college itself, it is not intended as a preparatory school for other institutions, but is considered fully able and prepared to supply an educational training equal to that of any of its contemporaries. The curriculum now embraces four courses of study, viz.: College preparatory, scientific, classical and musical. The officers of the board are: T. W. Dale, president; Capt. R. C. Craig, secretary, and W. A. Young, treasurer. The faculty consists of Isaac C. Ketter, A. M., Ph. D., president and professor of mental and moral science; James B. McClelland, A. M., professor of Greek; Ella A. Kinder, A. M., professor of physics and chemistry; John A. Courtney, A. M., professor of Latin; Frank W. Hays, A. B., professor of higher mathematics; John G. Black, A. B., instructor in mathematics; Julius J. Knoch, B. S., instructor in German and history; John A. Lavelly, A. B., instructor in rhetoric and composition; Effie H. Brown, Mus. M., professor of instrumental music and voice culture; James B. McClelland, A. M., instructor in elocution; John A. Courtney, A. M., instructor in English analysis; Frank W. Hays, A. B., instructor in grammar and arithmetic, and Fina Welch, B. S., librarian.

The Grove City Banking Co., the bank now controlled by this company was started in April, 1882, by A. W. Gealy, who acted as president; J. W. Gealy, cashier, and S. E. Phipps, assistant cashier. The village before this time had no adequate facilities for the transmission and collection of money, and the es-

establishment of this medium of business communication marked an important epoch in the commercial history of the place. The line of the bank's deposits gives evidence of its usefulness. The present cashier is Mr. A. E. Graham, who has recently associated with him Mr. W. C. Alexander, of Mercer. A general banking business is carried on; collections are made on all accessible points within the United States, and drafts, money orders and letters of credit are sold on Great Britain, Ireland, Belgium, France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Finland, Austria, Russia, Poland and the Orient.

Manufactures.—The Grove City Carriage Works was begun in 1876 by Mr. A. B. McKay, who removed it from Pardoe to the present location. The first buildings were erected on Broad Street, the present quarters not being occupied until 1884. General carriage goods are manufactured, and a superior line of buggies, carriages, phaetons, buckboards, farm and spring wagons is turned out. The market is principally local.

Black & Offutt's Planing Mill was built in 1872 by Mr. J. C. Black, on the lot between Reimold Bros.' and G. H. Welch's store-rooms. Under this management it was conducted until 1880, when W. S. Offutt was admitted to partnership, and the mill removed to its present location on Rail Road Street. The plant consists of a main building, two stories high, 40x60 feet in dimensions; engine room, two stories, 20x30 feet; saw-mill, 18x45 feet, and a general wareroom two stories in height and 30x40 feet in size. A general variety of work is performed by this establishment, such as sash, doors, blinds, siding, flooring, stairs, bracket and veranda work. The market is local.

Porter & Emery's Pottery works were established in 1878, by Joseph N. Emery & Sons. A reorganization took place January 1, 1883, however, J. N. Emery disposing of his interest and retiring, and the firm name being changed to Emery Bros. Mr. F. E. Porter was admitted to partnership January 1, 1885, and by securing a half interest changed the name of the firm to its present title. The products of the pottery embrace nearly everything in stoneware, useful or ornamental, crocks from one-half to twenty gallons in size, churns, fruit jars, flower pots, lawn and window vases, umbrella stands, water coolers and chamber sets, the latter having a particularly large sale on account of their quaint designs. The clay used by this company is of very superior quality, being entirely free from limestone and other impurities, and, by a process known to the firm, is treated so that it does not air-crack. It is obtained in Butler County. The works employ five men at present, and have an annual capacity of 100,000 gallons. The market is gradually widening.

Shaw's Salt Works had their inception in the spring of 1886, when Mr. J. C. Shaw, becoming impressed with the idea that gas could be found by boring for it upon his land, sought for and secured from the council of Grove City a franchise of the streets, for the purpose of supplying the borough, should he be successful, and immediately began operations upon a gas well. After drilling some 800 feet, he suddenly struck a large vein of strongly impregnated salt water. Continuing to the depth of 1,400 feet, and at length abandoning the hope of reaching gas, Mr. Shaw determined to utilize the water by introducing it into an evaporating apparatus, and thus securing its salt deposits. Works were accordingly erected, and the process of evaporation of the solution shortly afterward begun. The product consists of a superior grade of fine white salt, mixed with which is a considerable proportion of bromine, the latter material being separated from the salt by thoroughly washing the sediment with spring water. The works have proven satisfactory.

Churches.—Grace Methodist Episcopal Church was originally a class con-

nected with Harrisville, the earliest traces of which run back as far as 1845. The organization, however, it is claimed, had been effected in connection with Clintonville long before this. The pastors of the church have been: Revs. G. F. Reeser, 1845; J. Wigglesmith, 1845; A. Hildebrand, 1846; W. M. Bear, 1846; T. Benn, 1847; G. Stocking, 1849; R. Norton, 1850; J. W. Wilson, 1851; J. S. Lytle, 1852; J. Schofield, 1854; T. G. McCreary, 1857; F. Vernon, 1857; R. B. Boyd, 1858; W. R. Johnson, 1859; S. A. Milroy, 1860; J. Abbott, 1861; B. Marsteller, 1863; R. Beatty, 1865; J. M. Groves, 1868; J. Crumb, 1869; L. Wick, 1871; J. M. Foster, 1872; N. Morris, 1875; L. G. Merrill, 1877; C. M. Morse, 1879; G. W. Chesbro, 1881; J. B. Espy, 1883, and A. R. Rich, 1886, the present pastor. The present building, a handsome brick structure, costing \$12,000, is the successor of an old frame that stood north of town. It was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies February 27, 1885, and is by far the finest church edifice in the borough. The present officers of the congregation are: Trustees: William McConnell, J. N. Emery, J. J. Cornelius, J. P. Locke, W. P. Sutherland, J. N. Kennedy, I. N. Fithian, J. A. Spear and D. G. Courtney. Stewards: James Crawford, D. F. Courtney, Sylvester Gulick, F. E. Porter, C. F. McConnell, B. R. Welsh, A. A. Little, Samuel W. Lawrence, J. G. Perry, Isaac Hil Kirk, and J. P. Locke, the Recorder. Class leaders: Joseph Jackson, F. E. Porter, William McConnell, J. W. Campbell, J. P. Locke, B. S. Atkinson, Henry C. Tear, and J. G. Perry, the treasurer of the board; superintendent of Sunday-school, S. P. Barr. There is in connection with the regular church organization a Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor, of which the president is Miss Ella Kinder; secretary, Miss Florence Perry, and treasurer, J. B. Fithian. A Ladies' and Pastor's Union, of which Mrs. Mary Gulick is president; Mrs. Sarah Gulick, secretary, and Mrs. Christiana Kerr, treasurer; and a Young Ladies Union, which is officered by Miss Milly Porter, president; Miss Carrie McElwain, secretary, and Miss Florence Perry, treasurer. The membership of the congregation is 350, of its Sunday-school, 275.

The Presbyterian Church was organized February 7, 1842, with thirteen original members. The first building was erected in 1857. During the time between the organization and the erecting of the first church, services were held sometimes in the school-house, sometimes in barns and sometimes in private dwellings. For several years the house of worship was a mere shell, with no ceiling, only loose boards for a floor and no pews, simply slabs arranged in tiers and supported at each end by logs running the whole length of the building at right angles to them. Ten years after the organization the membership had increased to nineteen. In February, 1864, a call was made for Rev. W. T. Dickson for one-half his time. Mr. Dickson accepted, and thus became the first pastor of the church. He continued in charge of the congregation until 1874, when he severed his relations with the church, and was succeeded in the following year by the present pastor, Rev. J. W. McConkey. The membership of the church is 500, of the Sunday-school 400. Following is the present session: T. W. Dale, R. C. Craig, J. A. McDowell, James W. Anderson, I. C. Ketler, James Gilman and J. E. Black. The officers of the various societies connected with the congregation are: Sunday-school, J. E. Black, superintendent; J. N. White, assistant. Ladies Missionary Society: Mrs. B. F. Junkin, president; Mrs. A. M. Craig, secretary; Miss M. J. Johnston, treasurer. Young Ladies Missionary Circle: Miss Ina McDowell, president; Miss Flora Craig, secretary, and Mrs. Effie Meyers, treasurer. Children's Band: Miss Flora McDowell, president; Miss Mary Craig, secretary, and Miss Lizzie Laughlin, treasurer.

Societies.—Eureka Lodge No. 60, A. O. U. W., was chartered in September, 1874, with the following officers: Norman J. Maxwell, P. W.; James A. Cuteheon, M. W.; Silas A. Emery, F.; Richard A. Locke, overseer; James P. Locke, recorder; R. C. C. White, Fin.; Joshua A. Kinder, Rec.; Cyrus P. Miller, guide, and W. P. C. Emery, I. W. Meetings are held every Saturday evening in the A. O. U. W. Hall.

Wolf Creek Lodge No. 910, I. O. O. F., was organized June 24, 1875, by George F. Borey, with the following named charter members: S. A. Walker, D. J. Washabaugh, J. C. Weakley, R. G. Black, W. J. Newman, J. M. Rodgers, S. S. Knox, R. A. McCalmont, J. W. Black, C. C. Winder, George W. McBride, John McBride, Perry Uber, J. E. Leth, W. M. Dight, P. C. Uber and H. S. Hunt. The lodge meets every Saturday evening. Its present membership is twenty-seven.

Grove City Lodge No. 35, K. of P., was instituted July 12, 1884, by Thomas Perry, Esq., with the following named charter members: Joseph Bellshaw, William Callahan, James Jeffrey, William Curz, A. P. Buckholdt, George Wistcoven, George McDowell, George W. Crawford, A. Koon and Francis Land. The past chancellors have been: James Jeffrey, William Curz, A. P. Buckholdt, William Callahan, Daniel Kerr, George W. Crawford, William Forest and George McDowell. The membership is sixty-five.

The Protected Home Circle was organized in the spring of 1887, by Rev. H. C. Hall, of Sharon. Its first officers consisted of I. C. Black, president; A. B. McKay, vice-president; L. P. Heasley, Acct.; Mont. Black, secretary, and Edward Jackson, guard. The present membership is twenty, and the society is reported to be in good condition.

Marion Craig Post No. 325, G. A. R., Department of Pennsylvania, was organized April 16, 1883, by D. Barton, Esq., with the following named charter members: Jacob Alabaugh, N. J. Maxwell, John L. Cochran, R. C. Craig, J. A. Bolander, W. P. C. Emery, S. A. Emery, W. P. Sutherland, B. R. Welch, D. M. Madan, J. W. Anderson, Archie Glenn, J. W. Campbell, J. C. Campbell, James M. Ramsey, L. D. Bumpus, W. C. Robb, J. A. Gilmer, A. B. McKay, A. E. Lawrence, W. M. Frew, W. S. Emery, J. P. McCoy, J. C. Weakley, Milton Hines, D. C. Johnston, W. J. McKay, C. L. Fithian, J. M. Coulter, B. F. Junkin, A. T. Black, Isaac Hil Kirk, J. S. Yard, W. J. Harshaw, J. M. Wingard, George Atkinson, Isaac N. White, D. W. Styers and George S. Westlake. Since the organization of the post there have been elected the following officers: 1883—W. J. Maxwell, commander; J. W. Campbell, senior vice-commander; Isaac N. White, junior vice-commander; 1884—J. W. Campbell, commander; Isaac N. White, senior vice-commander; W. S. Emery, junior vice-commander; 1885—Isaac N. White, commander; M. B. Hofius, senior vice-commander; S. A. Emery, junior vice-commander; 1886—M. B. Hofius, commander; S. A. Emery, senior vice-commander; R. C. Craig, junior vice-commander; 1887—W. J. Harshaw, commander; A. B. McKay, senior vice-commander; J. G. Perry, junior vice-commander; 1888—R. C. Craig, commander; J. W. Yeaman, senior vice-commander, and J. C. Weakley, junior vice-commander. The recording officers for the corresponding years have been, in order named: J. A. Bolander, W. P. C. Emery, J. G. Perry, W. J. Harshaw, Isaac N. White and B. R. Welch. The post is now in fine condition, with seventy-one members in good standing. Francis Marion Craig, in honor of whom the post was named, was born in North Liberty, Mercer County, Penn., July 31, 1839, the son of David C. and Mary Craig. At the age of five years he was removed to the State of Iowa, where, with his parents, he

remained until 1848, at which time he returned to Mercer County, and located at Pine Grove (now Grove City) in 1850. In this place he was reared, and after receiving a good common school education, he entered Westminster College, in which institution he remained two years. After leaving school he entered the printing office of the Westminster *Herald* (now United Presbyterian), in which he learned the trade of type-setting, which he followed in the same office until 1861. Then, at the outbreaking of the war, he enlisted July 22, 1861, for three years' service in Company A, Sixty-second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, commanded by Col. Sam. W. Black. Mr. Craig served with this regiment as private through the Peninsula campaign. Just previous to the battle of Fredericksburg he was elected second lieutenant by his company, and was killed in the ensuing fight, before the commission of his promotion reached him. He was buried in the city suburbs, where his bones now rest. During life Mr. Craig was a staunch Republican, and was a member of the United Presbyterian Church. At the time of his death he was unmarried, being in his twenty-fourth year.

The Pine Grove W. C. T. U. was organized on the 12th of December, 1879, at the residence of Mrs. R. G. Black, with nineteen members. Mrs. Phoebe Black, Mrs. Rev. David Patton, Mrs. A. B. McKay, Mrs. Opre, Mrs. Venemon, Mrs. Gulic and Miss Maggie Kelly, and other ladies assisted in the organization. The president's chair has been filled in succession by Miss Narcissa White, Mrs. Phoebe Black, Mrs. Rev. David Patton and Mrs. Watson. Mrs. Ada Martin and Mrs. T. J. Atwell have served as secretaries from the organization to the present. There is a present membership of some fifty, who meet twice per month for prayer and business purposes.

Grove City has had a very rapid growth. In 1880 the village had a population of 485, which has so increased in the past eight years that the borough now claims over 1,000 inhabitants. In fact Grove City is one of the live, enterprising modern towns of Mercer County.

FREDONIA.

Fredonia, one of the growing places of Mercer County, is pleasantly situated in a rich agricultural region, on the west side of Otter Creek, some six or seven miles west of north of Mercer. It lies partly within both Fairview and Delaware Townships, the larger portion, however, having been located in the former. The first improvement within the present borough limits was made in 1834 by Levi Arnold. It embraced the clearing of ten acres of land near the site of the grist-mill built by Mr. Arnold and subsequently owned by B. R. Mitchell. A little more than half a century ago the site of the village was marked with all the evidences of primitive wildness, no cabin or rude shanty of any kind affording a home for civilized man. The land was composed of two distinct "donation tracts," which fact accounts readily for the tardy development of the region.

Arnold had some progressive spirit, and moved ahead until he became the holder of large possessions. An evil day finally overtook him, and he was compelled to let his property go. In 1837-38 Mr. Arnold erected a grist and saw-mill, for many years known as "Arnold's Mills," which may be regarded as the real beginning of the place.

In 1837 B. R. Mitchell built, on Arnold's land, a small, round-log cabin, not far from a refreshing spring. The site was in the southeast part of the borough. In this rude dwelling lived Mr. Mitchell's family, and in it, too, his daughter Caroline first looked forth upon this fair world, the first child born in Fredonia. She subsequently married Mr. Studds, and became



Joseph Byerly

an honored resident of Fairview Township. Mr. Mitchell, a native of New England, thus became one of the benefactors of Fredonia, and specially serviceable in its milling interests.

The Arnold property was purchased by James Sheriff, of Mercer. He subsequently sold to Jesse Bundle, an Eastern man, who erected a tannery and a log house and made improvements in the way of clearing. His business not proving successful he became discouraged, and removed West "to grow up with the country." Two other men, Thomas White and William Thompson, were neighbors of Bundle, engaged in an effort to clear their lands and establish homes. White soon abandoned the struggle and left, but Thompson remained until the time of his death.

Aaron Arnold was the first man to erect a respectable dwelling-house in the new village. It would hardly pass muster now, but served the purpose quite well then. It was a board dwelling, and stood upon lands subsequently owned by William Simmons.

The real origin of Fredonia is traced to William Simmons, who, in March, 1866, took possession of the house vacated by Jesse Bundle, and at once commenced the erection of a frame store building, the first of the kind in the village. In it he did a thriving business, being urged on by the prospects of the completion of the Shenango & Allegheny Railroad at an early date. Nor was he disappointed. On land purchased by him he laid out the village, which some of his friends were disposed to call, in honor of his name, Simmonsville. This honor he generously refused, and suggested the name which it now bears, Fredonia. Lots were now sold freely, and evidences of growth were manifest everywhere.

In 1867 William Thompson built the first regular frame dwelling. The same year Mr. S. Royal built a blacksmith shop.

In 1870 a post-office was established, and Mr. Simmons became the first postmaster, his commission dating August 8. Mr. H. McKay began the same year to deal in grain and coal. In the latter business he was succeeded by Harsh & Sutliff.

Dr. Cornelius Byles, in 1874, rented an office and became the first physician of the place. Two years later he built an office, and likewise erected the first hardware store. In November of this year (1876) Dr. Davenny came from Oil City and located in the village.

In 1871 the planing-mill of Slater, Hoover & White was established, George I. Slater erecting the building and operating it for a time alone, and then accepting the other gentlemen as partners.

In 1873 several improvements of value were made. S. M. Loveland, from Otter Creek Township, established a large harness shop. J. Bear built a tannery, which was operated by steam with eminent success.

In 1875 Roof, Pleiffe & Co. built, on Main Street, a large carriage manufactory, and John Noll built another, 22x50, two stories high, on Water Street. At present a stock company operates the factory. Its purpose is to manufacture vehicles on an extensive scale.

A large frame, steam flouring mill is now in process of construction, and when completed will embrace the best and most improved machinery. It will be owned and operated by George Gaiser, whose long and successful experience as a miller is a guarantee of prosperity in his new enterprise.

Churches.—Fredonia has two churches, Methodist and Presbyterian. The Methodist Church erected its edifice in 1872, it being a modest structure, 30x40. Preaching had been done for some years previous, the name of Rev. J. H. Merchant appearing as early as 1870. The first sermon in the new

house was preached by Rev. Albert H. Kenney. The congregation has had a steady and healthy growth. The following is the list of pastors: J. H. Merchant, 1870; D. A. Crowell, 1871; A. H. Kenney, 1872-73; F. Fair, 1874-76; J. Abbott, 1877; J. Crum, 1878-79; John Perry, 1880-81; W. H. Mossman, 1882; R. M. Bear, 1883-85; G. J. Squier, 1886—present incumbent.

The Presbyterian Church was organized in 1875 by Rev. James McLean, and a house of worship, a frame structure, about 40x50, erected at a cost of \$3,000. The congregation is mainly a colony from the Cool Spring Presbyterian Church, and embraced in its list of original members James Walker and wife and children, A. D. Walker and Miss Callie Walker, Thomas McCleery and wife, Dr. C. Byles and wife, Misses Jennie, Lizzie and Julia Byles, William Moore and wife, James Byers and wife, Elias Orr and wife, Robert, Samuel and John Orr, and Misses Sade, Mary and Maggie Orr, Samuel White and wife, Samuel Baker and wife and Charles Baker and wife. The following is the list of pastors: Revs. James McLean, Thomas Hickling, J. M. Stitt, A. B. Lowes, S. L. Boston and J. E. Irvine, the present incumbent. The congregation enrolls 175 members, and has a Sunday-school of 120 pupils.

Schools.—For a time the schools of the place consisted of an edifice which belonged to District No. 5, Fairview Township. It proving too small, a two-story structure with four rooms was erected to accommodate the people. For several years a select school or normal academy has been conducted in it with great acceptance.

Societies.—Eulalia Lodge No. 818, I. O. O. F., was organized December 30, 1872, with twenty members. Its first officers were: S. M. Loveland, N. G.; S. Baker, V. G.; R. A. Harsh, secretary; John Foster, assistant secretary, and George Dunkle, treasurer.

Fredonia Grange No. 643 was established in 1872, with upward of twenty members. Among its leading spirits were S. M. Loveland, who was the first Master, William McKay and James Marsteller. Like its sister organizations throughout the country, it has had its day.

Fredonia W. C. T. U. was organized November 25, 1881, at the Presbyterian Church, by Miss Narcissa E. White, with the following charter members: Mrs. J. M. Stitt, Miss Sadia Pearson, Julia Byles, Mary Pearson, Mrs. Mary Walker, Jennie Harsh, Mrs. W. Moore, Eva Moore, Etta Walker, Mary E. Stubbs, and M. A. Braden. The officers in succession from the first were: Presidents, Mrs. J. M. Stitt, Miss Mary Pearson, Mrs. Mary Walker, Mrs. Eliza Ball; recording secretaries, Miss Sadie Pearson, Mrs. Mary Stubbs, Miss Jennie Harsh, Mrs. F. G. Byles and Mrs. N. A. Simmons. The Union is in good condition, and determined to persevere in its noble purpose.

Fredonia was incorporated as a borough in August, 1876, and then commenced its official life. The census of 1880 gave it a population of 323, which it is claimed, has increased to about 500 during the past eight years. Located in the center of a fine farming district, there is no reason why the borough should not remain one of the flourishing little towns of the county.

CHAPTER XXVII.

TOWNSHIP SKETCHES AND POPULATION—COOL SPRING—DEER CREEK—DELAWARE—EAST LACKAWANNOCK—FAIRVIEW—FINDLEY—FRENCH CREEK—GREENE—HEMPFIELD—HICKORY—JACKSON—JEFFERSON—LACKAWANNOCK—LAKE—LIBERTY—MILL CREEK—NEW VERNON—OTTER CREEK—PERRY—PINE—PYMATUNING—SALEM—SANDY CREEK—SANDY LAKE—SHENANGO—SPRINGFIELD—SUGAR GROVE—WEST SALEM—WILMINGTON—WOLF CREEK—WORTH—OFFICIAL CENSUS BY DECADES SINCE 1850.

IN the following sketches of townships we present some material not given in the other general chapters of the work. It will be necessary, therefore, to refer to other portions for details not always to be found in these sketches, the purpose being to avoid needless repetition of statements. Not the least valuable portion of this book will be found in the biographical chapters, which contain the bone and marrow of local history. In the future people will read these sketches with increasing interest, because they speak specifically of those whose toil and hardships aided mightily in developing the forest wilderness, and making it blossom like the rose. For the convenience of our readers we have placed the townships in alphabetical order, which will save unnecessary trouble in finding them.

COOL SPRING TOWNSHIP.

This township formed one of the six original townships that composed Mercer County at its formation in 1800. From it have since been taken Jackson, Lake and Fairview Townships. Its name was taken from the fact that within its borders were a number of constantly flowing springs, whose cool and crystal waters furnished abundant drink both to man and beast. The early settlers, appreciating their value, named the township in commemoration of them. The surface of the township is comparatively unbroken. There is a pleasing alternation of hills and valleys, but the former are not steep, nor are the latter abrupt. The rich bottom-lands scattered here and there form fine farming ground. There are two streams traversing the township. Otter Creek, which rises in Otter Creek Township, flows south across Fairview, through the heart of Cool Spring, and unites with Mill Creek at Mercer, to form the Big Neshannock, and Cool Spring, which arises in Fairview, flows south along the eastern boundary of Cool Spring Township, and unites with Mill Creek.

Pioneers.—Undoubtedly the first settler of the township was Benjamin Stokely. He is also believed by many to have been the first white resident of the entire county, though the latter statement is in dispute. His first entrance into the county was as a surveyor of land warrants. He left Pittsburgh in company with others May 1, 1793, and proceeded some distance north, but was forced to turn back in a short time, owing to the hostilities of the Indians. A return was made in October of the same year, and the party arrived near the present site of Mercer. A second time the surveyors retraced their steps to Pittsburgh, only to resume operations in May, 1796. On the 7th day of October, 1796, in company with his family, Mr. Stokely set out on his third journey to Mercer County. This time he effected a settlement, and reached his new home, in the southeastern part of the township, on the 14th of the same month. At this time there were other families living in the vicinity, but these

all left upon the approach of winter, and Stokely and family were forced to pass the long, dreary months of winter without any other companions than wild beasts and Indians. Fortunately, however, the latter were not hostile. An extended biography of Mr. Stokely will be found on another page, from the pen of William S. Garvin.

Another man, who divided with Mr. Stokely the honor of being one of the first settlers of Cool Spring Township, was Joseph Alexander. The latter, at the age of nineteen, removed from his early home, in Chartiers Valley, in Washington County, in 1798, and settled on the tract of land subsequently owned and occupied by his son, Joseph Alexander, Jr. Here he felled timber, constructed a small log dwelling a short distance west of the location of the present homestead, by the side of a clear, bubbling spring, and began active clearings. He remained alone at this work until 1807, when he took to wife Miss Grace, daughter of John Wilson, an early settler of East Lackawannock Township. From this wedlock sprang eight children, seven boys and one girl.

The difficulty attending the securing of sufficient ground grain in those early days is curiously illustrated in the case of Mr. Alexander. It is related that the nearest mill was located in Washington County, not far from his old home. To this he was compelled to return with his grist. He secured his grain in sacks, threw them over his horse's back and set off, mounted on his faithful animal, for the distant mill. The distance was considerable, and as there were no inns on the way Mr. Alexander was forced to sleep at night as best he could on the ground, while his beast grazed near by. To prevent the latter's escape he tied a small bell around its neck, by the sound of which he was enabled to detect the horse's whereabouts.

The brother of the preceding, William, made a settlement near that of Joseph. The exact date of his entrance into the township is unknown, but it was as early as, if not earlier, than 1798. The farm on which he located was subsequently owned by Thomas Alexander. Accompanying him came Henry Beckwith and father, Silas (an old man), both of whom occupied the farm immediately north of Joseph Alexander. On the east settled Aaron Hackney, afterward proprietor of the Hackney House, at Mercer, and brother John.

About the year 1798 came Robert and Joseph McDonald and Zachariah Johnston. The first two were brothers. The latter, Mr. Johnston, removed from Ligonier Valley, Chester County, and located on the farm afterward owned by Capt. John Johnston. Shortly after his arrival he was followed by his four brothers, by name Samuel, John, William and James. They had come from Ireland, and secured lands from John Hoge, a land agent owning large tracts in the vicinity.

Hugh McKean, who shares with the foregoing the honor of having been one of the earliest settlers of the township, reached his new home, in Cool Spring Township, in the year 1798. He at once began a clearing, and after it had progressed sufficiently, began to plant apple trees, wisely foreseeing the advantages of an orchard. It is related that he placed one for each day in the year. The old log cabin used by Mr. McKean was standing as late as 1873. It was situated on the old homestead, then in the possession of J. W. Page.

Among the other early pioneers of the township may be mentioned Rev. Samuel Tait, the apostle of Presbyterianism, whose sketch is given elsewhere; John Bowman, who arrived sometime near 1800, and settled on a farm near the present site of Cool Spring Station, a man of wonderful physical strength and vigor, who, in his one hundred and fourth year, carried a bushel of corn

on his back to the mill, distant one-half mile; William McMillan, whose property, a tract of 510 acres, subsequently owned by John McEwen, was secured from John Hoge April 6, 1805, and whose house was a double hewed-log one, 20x24 feet; and John and Thomas McEwen (then spelled McCune), who settled in the neighborhood about 1805-06. McMillan's house was the first tavern in the township. It was enlarged by him for hostelry purposes, and, being situated on the great thoroughfare between Pittsburgh and Erie, was given a liberal and appreciative patronage. Connected with the inn was an immense barn, over seventy feet in length, which was considered, at the time of its erection, a marvel of architectural accomplishment. It may be said of the tavern that no traveler was ever turned hungry from its door.

There have occurred two remarkable natural phenomena since the township's settlement, and, curiously enough, both taking place within a year. The first was a severe frost, happening on the night of August 19, 1800, which killed every vestige of corn and left the potato crop a complete wreck. The severity of this was so great that it has been claimed to have been by far worse than any similar occurrence before or since. Although it took place in the summer, no winter frost ever equalled it. The second event, also occurring in the night, was a terrible tornado, whose devastating advent took place June 4, 1801. The force of this storm was so great that fences and barns were literally shivered into kindling. A cow, belonging to Benjamin Stokely, was rolled thirty yards and hurled with considerable force on a rail pile, where she was found the next day. Houses were unroofed, trees felled, and a trail of ruin and desolation left behind.

The early mills played an important part in the development of young settlements. Families in search of new homes almost invariably selected a neighborhood having good and convenient grist-mills. These were indispensable, and were about the first mechanical contrivances put in operation. The first mill in Cool Spring Township was erected in 1811. It stood on the farm of Levi Arnold, and subsequently of Joseph Bentley. The popular name of this establishment was the "old mill," and by this title it is remembered to-day. Its business was continued for a number of years, until improved methods and competition rendered its further operation unprofitable. On the same ground was a powder mill. This was a disastrous investment for Arnold, inasmuch as it exploded, and killed the son of the proprietor.

There was another grist-mill erected in 1837, on the margin of a small stream which coursed through the property then owned by J. B. Page, and later by Joseph Holmes. This did quite a business for a time, but, like its predecessor, was forced to succumb to the inevitable advances of improvement, and has long since fallen into disuse. Up to a late date its frame was still standing, a silent memento of departed usefulness.

A saw-mill was constructed as early as 1825 by John McEwen, on the west side of the latter's farm. It began a promising career of usefulness, but the business was in a few years rendered unprofitable, and the mill was discontinued.

One of the most exciting events in the early history of Mercer County was the losing or abduction of a little girl, Mary Ann Gamble, several miles northwest of Mercer. It occurred near the Mercer and Greenville road, on the 20th of June 1834. The following card describes the

LOST CHILD.

Left its way, going to school, on the 20th of June last, a female child about five years old; fair complexion, fresh colored, and auburn hair. Had on a blue calico bonnet, pink

calico frock (faded nearly white) with short sleeves, a cotton apron striped with blue, and a small reticule. Any information concerning it, directed to the editor of this paper [*Western Press*], will be thankfully rewarded for their trouble.

July 18, 1834.

GEORGE BAGNALL.

The girl was the daughter of Charles Gamble, and if living would be the aunt of Hugh Gamble, at present clerk of the board of county commissioners. She was living at the time with George Bagnall. No trace of her was found, though search was made by the people of the county for weeks. Judge Bredin adjourned court, and joined with others in the effort to recover the lost child. The Mercer Academy was dismissed, and its teachers and students joined in the quest. Thousands of people from all portions of the county cheerfully gave their services to sweep in all directions, but to no purpose.

It is supposed that the child was stolen by wandering gipsies and carried off. Various reports as to her having been seen in Virginia, or Frederick, Md., were circulated, but none of them ever received credence. Her fate, like that of Charley Ross, is involved in insoluble mystery.

DEER CREEK TOWNSHIP.

This township was originally a portion of old Sandy Creek. On the 18th of December, 1850, a number of petitions praying for a division of that organization into four separate and distinct parts, each to be a township, the purpose of the division being to facilitate the collection of taxes, and to render the polls easier of access to voters, was presented in court. Agreeable to the prayer, the Court appointed a board of commissioners, consisting of Francis Beatty, Joseph Kerr and James A. Leech, to view the territory proposed to be quartered, and to lay out a system of boundary lines. On the 7th of April, 1851, a statement of their report was returned, and on the 23d of June, same year, the Court confirmed it. This statement established four townships, named, respectively, Sandy Creek, Deer Creek, New Vernon and Mineral, afterward Perry.

Deer Creek, the northeastern quarter of the old division, has a comparatively unbroken surface. In places it is really flat. The soil is quite fertile, and is well adapted to agriculture. It is a curious fact that the chief wealth of the township, up to a few years ago, consisted in its forests, from which were extracted much valuable timber. There are not many underlying mineral deposits. Of course, throughout the whole county are scattered coal veins having more or less value, according to quality and thickness. But Deer Creek Township has never been classed among the distinctively coal townships of the county. Its resources have been chiefly of the agricultural sort. These have proved a source of much prosperity, which the inhabitants enjoy in as marked degree, perhaps, as any of their neighbors. In point of drainage, the township is but fairly supplied with a suitable system of water courses. The only stream of any importance within its limits is Big Sandy Creek, which rises in Sandy Creek Township, flows southeast in an almost undeviating course, through the northeast corner of Sandy Creek, the southwest corner of Deer Creek, and down through New Vernon and Sandy Lake, until it leaves the county. There are several small tributaries to this on the northeastern side, which pierce into the territory along which it flows, furnishing a moderately efficient means of conducting off all surplus rain-fall.

The early settlement of the township is connected so intimately with that of the old sub-division of Sandy Creek, that no attempt will be made to divorce the two. In the pages devoted to that township, will be found the story of Deer Creek's early development from forests to homesteads.

The history of the industrial development of the township is brief. The most important industry has, of course, been the steam saw-mill business. In the early days a plain, upright saw, run by meagre water power, was the only outfit considered necessary to cope with the lumber problem. But the application of steam to all motor uses has long since rendered the water power obsolete, while the march of inventive skill has triumphed over the straight vertical saw, and in its place has erected the circular one. A thousand improvements, too, in the portability of sawing machinery have contributed greatly to the accomplishments of industrial enterprise.

The first steam mill built in the present township was erected in the autumn of 1864, by A. Dunham and Solomon Nunemaker. These gentlemen continued in the ownership two years, at the expiration of which time Nunemaker retired, and was succeeded by George Stallsmith, the business being continued under the firm name of Dunham & Stallsmith. In 1866 Elias Cozad purchased the entire plant. In 1868 Nunemaker and I. W. Stallsmith resolved to embark in the lumber business, and erected a lath and shingle mill a short distance west of the Cozad saw-mill. In the course of a few years this partnership was discontinued, the firm becoming Nunemaker, Boylan & Jones. The business was a profitable one, and met with flattering success. In 1867 John W. Thompson built a steam mill in the northern part of the township, on land belonging to John Turner. In 1872 Mr. Turner became the proprietor. The mill did a flourishing business, and was of much service in its way. In 1872, also, the Streight mill, owned by a A. J. and W. H. Streight, was erected. This did a general sawing business, and was a successful enterprise in every respect. The Applegate nail-keg mill was put up in 1873.

At the first election held after the separation from Sandy Creek, on the 5th of May, 1851, the following officers were chosen: Justices of the peace, Stephen Ross, Robert Thompson; constable, Perry Caldwell; judge of elections, R. F. Thompson; treasurer, Stephen Ross; clerk, R. Thompson; supervisors, John Turner, Jacob Free and H. W. Troy; assessor, Jared Ross; inspectors, Joel Smith, Aaron Boylan; auditors, Alva Scott, Russell Vaughn, R. Thompson; overseers, Jacob Burson, Samuel Clark; school directors, John Ross, Joel Smith, John Turner, J. W. Streight, H. W. Troy and C. Montgomery.

DELAWARE TOWNSHIP.

This township was one of eight formed in November, 1805. It has suffered diminution twice, by the taking away of Jefferson April 4, 1850, and of Hempfield May 24, 1856.

Its surface is unbroken and rolling. The land rises and falls in gentle undulations, while the valleys are filled with fertile soil. There are two streams flowing through its borders, one, the Otter Creek, an inconsiderable rivulet that rises in the township of Otter Creek, and flows in a southeasterly direction, emptying into the Mill Creek at Mercer, and Shenango River, which enters the township near its extreme northwestern point, flows in a marked hook-like course, first in a southeastern direction, and then, after a sharp turn at Big Bend, in a slightly northwestern course, departing at the southwestern corner. In addition to these are smaller streams, which serve to irrigate and drain the soil. The old Beaver & Erie Canal, completed in the year 1844, crossed the southwestern corner of the township, very much in line with the Shenango. The Pittsburgh, Shenango & Lake Erie Railroad, completed in 1869, crosses the township in a parallel direction some two or three miles to the northeast.

Early Settlers.—John Clark, a native of Lancaster County, Penn., came to Mercer County in the spring of 1800. He settled near what is now Big Bend, Delaware Township, and is the earliest settler we have any information about. He died in 1855.

James K. Marshall, with his wife, Rebecca (Sammons) Marshall, came from Washington County, Penn., to Delaware Township, Mercer County, in the fall of 1800, locating near the Big Swamp. Their first child, Margaret, was born there in 1801, and was doubtless the first birth in the township. James K. Marshall was a native of Ireland, whose parents immigrated to Washington County, Penn., when he was only a year old. He there grew up and married Rebecca Sammons, a native of that county. Her parents subsequently removed to Brooke County, Va., where both died, the mother living to the remarkable age of one hundred and eight years. Mr. Marshall went to Erie in the the War of 1812. In 1816 he sold his farm in Delaware Township to George Reznor, and with his family returned to Washington County, where both he and wife died. Their only descendants in Mercer County are Thomas J. and William B. Marshall, of Sharon, who are the sons of their daughter, Susan S., who married John H. Marshall, of Washington County, Penn.

John Ralston came about the same time as Marshall, and erected one of the first log cabins in the township. Adam Kamerer built the first hewed log house soon afterward, which was then regarded as quite a fine residence.

Samuel Caldwell, Sr., was a native of Ireland, whose parents immigrated to Pennsylvania in 1787, where he grew to manhood. In 1801 he came to Mercer County, and settled in what is now Sugar Grove Township. In 1802 he married Elizabeth Donaldson, and removed to Delaware Township, where the following children were born: John, William, Samuel, James K., Joseph, Stewart, Elizabeth and Anna A. Only three of these survive, and one, Mrs. Elizabeth Livingston, of Transfer, a resident of this county. In 1816 Samuel Caldwell, Sr., was appointed a justice of the peace, and died in 1830, his widow surviving him until 1870. Their son Samuel, who inherited the old homestead, was born thereon in 1809, and spent his whole life in Delaware Township. In 1834 he married Eliza Jane Livingston, a native of Washington County, Penn., who bore him five children, all of whom are living. The mother died in 1873, and her husband survived her ten years, dying in 1883, both in the faith of the United Presbyterian Church. He was a strong anti-slavery man, and a Republican in politics.

In 1809 Henry Hollenbank took up land and built his cabin in the forest of Delaware. He took sick and died soon after completing his settlement. Among the other early pioneers, mention might be given of John Hommer, who removed from Greenville, where his father and brothers settled in 1809, and purchased land and a hut owned by James Woods, the land having been subsequently occupied by his sons. In 1816 the Marshall tract of improved land was bought by George Reznor, a native of Union County, Penn. Samuel Williamson settled in 1820 near the present site of New Hamburg, and Thomas Dumars, the pioneer of the northern portion of the township, who entered and located upon land afterward owned by Peter Wasser. There were probably others who entered the township during the years mentioned.

It has always been a source of pleasure to the old to relate to attentive audiences the reminiscences of their early years. These in a county so uniform as Mercer, are nearly all alike. The aged pioneers, or sons of pioneers, have each the same story to relate concerning primitive customs, hardships, dangers and amusements. The region of Delaware Township, according to

semi-authenticated legends, was at one time the possessor of a real Indian village. The wigwams, squaws and warriors were all there, and a liberal intermixture of war paint, tomahawks, captives, tortures and other concomitants of the noble red man will readily occur to the imagination, to give the whole story an air of reality and vividness. Flints, arrow-heads, stone pipes and other relics of the departed race have been found in great variety.

Another remarkable feature of the early times was the wonderful abundance of game. Bears and wolves were found in great numbers, and deer were so common as to excite little interest. The late Samuel Caldwell relates that on one occasion, while he was going a short distance through the woods, he saw twenty-five of these agile creatures assembled in a herd. He captured a half-grown fawn upon another occasion.

Early Mills.—The first grist-mill erected in the township was built in 1832 by John Donaldson, which was still standing a few years ago on the farm of Donaldson's descendants. It played an important part in the drama of pioneer life, and was of much practical utility to the early settlers. Some years later a man named Comstock erected a second mill, on the farm of Robert Fruit, and operated it until the business ceased to be profitable. A third was erected on the Shenango, by John F. Wheeler, in 1869. Samuel Williamson was the proprietor of the first saw-mill erected in the township. He built it in 1823, upon the bank of a little creek that flows through the village of New Hamburg. Its machinery consisted of a single upright saw, which did yeoman service in fashioning the rough timber into marketable lumber. In 1838 a second one was constructed, and the two proved amply sufficient to meet the demands of the residents of the township.

Besides these simple mechanical establishments there were at various times in operation several distilleries and a furnace, whose history is given elsewhere. The distilleries did a thriving business in early days, but the growth of the temperance sentiment in the county rendered their maintenance unprofitable.

Villages.—New Hamburg, on the left bank of the Shenango, west of the center of Delaware Township, is the metropolis of the township. It was laid out in 1838 by Peter Beil, on lands settled by Samuel Williamson as early as 1820. The growth of the place did not begin until 1840, when Peter Beil, George Kamerer and Eli George started the first store. The first tin-shop was started by Mr. George in 1838, on the first village lot sold. Daniel Hecker was the pioneer justice of the peace. The first shop and the first cabinet-shop were started in 1840, by Charles Cotterman and James Neihart, respectively. Not until 1842 did the first hotel make its appearance. New Hamburg has the usual line of stores and other business interests. For an inland village it has considerable business activity.

Delaware Grove, located in the southeast part of the township, and northeast of Big Bend, was at one time quite a prosperous village. The first store was opened in the place by James T. Black in 1834. In 1840 a post-office was established at this point, with Mr. Black as postmaster, who filled the position until 1847. This office existed up to February 5, 1886, when it was discontinued by the department. Several shops of different kinds were built and operated, and a large hotel erected. The abandonment of the canal in 1871, and the growth of newer villages along the railroad, sapped the business of Delaware Grove, and it is now only a reminiscence of its former prosperity.

Churches.—St. John's congregation was organized by Revs. Michael Kuchler and Philip Zeiser in 1837. The Lutheran and Reformed families living in

that vicinity had previously worshiped at Good Hope Church, in West Salem Township, but in 1837 they erected a log building, 24x30, on the Mercer road, about one mile northeast of New Hamburg, which was dedicated the same year, under the name of St. John's. In 1846 the present two-storied frame edifice succeeded the old log structure. The cemetery was commenced at the time the congregation was organized. The pastors of St. John's have been usually those supplying Good Hope. Rev. Kuchler's successors have been Revs. Becker, T. H. Hengist, Krantz, Michael Kuchler, Jeremiah Fishburn, C. A. Fetzer and William Rehrig, the present pastor, who is also professor of German in Thiel College. The Reformed pastors of St. John's have been as follows: Revs. Philip Zeiser, Benjamin Boyer, H. F. Hartman, Frederick Pilgram and J. M. Shick, the last mentioned being the pastor now in charge.

As early as 1820 the Methodists built a house of worship on the farm of George Reznor, who deeded the site. The building was open to all religious denominations, but the Methodists seem to have had the control, Rev. Mr. Graham preaching the dedicatory sermon. The house was abandoned many years ago.

The Presbyterians built a church in New Hamburg in 1853, Casper Kamerer being the contractor. It was opened for services the year following as a free church. It was not fully completed until 1868. The property was finally sold to the Reformed Church. The organization is now known as the New Hamburg Reformed Church, and is in a prosperous condition.

The Methodist Episcopal is the second church in the same village. Its house of worship was erected in 1873, under the efforts of Rev. A. H. Kinney, its first pastor. The foregoing organizations supply the spiritual wants of the township.

EAST LACKAWANNOCK TOWNSHIP.

This township was formed from the eastern part of Lackawannock Township, as its name implies, August 17, 1849. Its name is of French and Indian derivation. The French word for lake, *lac*, was combined with the name of an Indian chief, *Wannock*, who resided by the banks of a small lake lying within the limits of the present township of East Lackawannock.

The surface of this township is perhaps more broken than that of any other in the county. The ground is rocky and rough, and alternates between steep hills and sharp, precipitous valleys. The hills are veined with abundant beds of coal. Bog-iron ore has also been found concealed in the grasp of earth, but the work of smelting it has never been carried on successfully. Besides these treasures, there is much good building stone to be found in the rocky hill-sides, and although this has not been opened for shipping purposes, yet it supplies a good local demand. There are no streams of any consequence within the borders of the township. Lackawannock Creek finds its head here, but it is an insignificant rivulet, that flows in a northerly direction, and discharges its waters, when it has any, into the Shenango at Big Bend. Numerous little tributaries to the Neshannock penetrate the eastern portion of the township, while on the west Little Neshannock, heading chiefly in Jefferson Township, and flowing in a direct southern course to the Neshannock, forms the western boundary.

One of the principal physical features of the township is Hell's Hollow, a narrow gulch-like ravine, about one mile and a half west of Mercer, on the road leading from that place to where the Middlesex and Sharon roads diverge. There is nothing particularly striking about this place of itself, but it is interesting chiefly for the singular tradition that attaches to it. This was, that in the early times an Indian was killed by his pale-face brother, and that ever

since the shade of the former, troubled and restive, has been unable to find peace in its happy hunting grounds, but returns each night to the scene of its taking off, where, in storm and tempest, its deep groans and wailing lamentations sound loud above the echo of the howling winds.

Pioneers.—The early history of this township is so nearly identified with that of its parent, Lackawannock, that no successful attempt can be made to divorce the two. For a more particular history of the early settlement, therefore, the reader is referred to the latter. But there are a few names of early pioneers which belong distinctively to this place.

Thomas Gordon entered the township in 1800, and settled on land afterward owned and cultivated by William Edwards. Contemporary with him was Christian Miller, a German, whose vocabulary in English was exceedingly limited. The latter located on the farm on which his son, Money Miller, resided for a long series of years. Among the other early residents we find by a patent granted by the commonwealth to John Lynch October 18, 1786, that the latter conveyed his right of land now owned by Seth Hoagland to one William Smith, who in turn conveyed his title to Thomas and Bevan Pearson, January 12, 1807, the latter thus becoming the first real settler of the land mentioned in the warrant. On the 8th of July, 1816, the two Pearsons disposed of the tract to James Thompson and Silas Cossitt. The latter settled on donation lot 528, comprising 200 acres, in 1809. His residence, or hut, was situated near a saw-mill at present standing on the Hoagland place. It is related of him that he became impressed with the truth of an old legend belonging to the land, to the effect that during the French and Indian War several jars of gold had been buried on his property by the French to avoid capture by the British, and forthwith Cossitt began exhuming all the old stones and chunks of wood he could find, in hope of recovering the buried treasure. It is almost unnecessary to say that he did not find it.

Jacob Osborn, a native of Washington County, Penn., came to Mercer County and located near Mercer about the close of the last century. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, and served under Capt. Junkin, of Mercer. He was the father of three children, and died within the county.

George Wright and Alexander McCollough were also early settlers of this township. The former lived one mile west of Mercer, and was the father of five children.

James Thompson, a genuine "blue Yankee" from New England, who secured his farm from Pearson, settled upon it in 1816. At the same time Jacob White entered the township. During the few years following occurred the advent of John Wilson, William Lafferty, John Hutchinson, James Wilson, Malcom McComb and John Thompson. To each of these may be given the credit of being one of the very early settlers of what is now East Lackawannock Township.

FAIRVIEW TOWNSHIP.

This township was formed by a separation of Cool Spring September 21, 1850, the original township of Cool Spring at that time being divided as nearly as possible into four equal parts, named, respectively, Cool Spring, Jackson, Lake and Fairview, by the commissioners appointed by the court for that purpose, David Findley, J. P. Garrett and W. J. Hunter.

The name is suggestive of its derivation. A fair view is precisely what a traveler beholds as he passes through the township in the summer time, when the fields are carpeted with rich foliage, and the forests are alive with birds. But it is not known who was the first to apply it to its present use. There

are no striking natural phenomena in the township. The surface is pretty well broken, and at places is quite rough. There, are two streams of consequence within the limits of Fairview. One of these, Otter Creek, rises in Otter Creek Township, flows in a southerly direction through the southwest corner of the township, and effects a junction with Mill Creek at Mercer. The other, Cool Spring Creek, heads in Fairview, flows almost due south, and empties its waters into Mill Creek.

Early Settlers.—In the summer of 1798 the first settler of the township, Thomas Coulson, removed from his home in Fayette County, penetrated the northern wilderness to what is now Fairview, and settled upon land subsequently owned by Henry Knapp. He erected a little cabin of unhewed logs, and prepared to encounter the perils and hardships of pioneer life. The name of Coulson is intimately associated with the early history of Fairview Township, so much so that no apology is made for relating an anecdote concerning him. Seventeen years after the birth of the present century, as the township became more alive with residents the inhabitants, being somewhat secure from their early dangers, began to turn their attention to matters of education. Coulson was the first to take active measures. With that quick, practical decision of character which characterized him, he left to others the pleasure of discussion, and pushed forward toward effective action. He erected a school-house of logs upon his own land, supplied it at his own expense with what few equipments it possessed, and, finding that no other teacher was available, himself commenced discharging the duties of pedagogue. The school was built originally for his own children, but with true generosity he threw its privileges open to his neighbors' children. Coulson continued this laudable work until the arrival of other masters in the art of instruction rendered his labors superfluous. It is said of his career as the "school-master," that he was remarkably successful in teaching the youth under his charge the mysteries of "rule of three," writing and grammar. Previous to this, however, in 1812, there had been no tavern in the vicinity. Coulson, perceiving the necessity of a good house of entertainment, opened his own home to strangers and embarked on the sea of landlordism. There are records still existing of his feeding soldiers who tarried at his house while on their way to the scene of conflict. An incident of this is yet related. It appears that among a party of soldiers who thus tarried at Coulson's tavern was a huge sergeant by the name of Dorm, six feet in height, possessed of almost herculean strength and endurance, and remarkably active and pugnacious. He was, moreover, of a quick, irascible temperament, and when under the influence of liquor was exceedingly irritable. For some reason the host was opposed to the continuance of the war. During the stay of the doughty sergeant the landlord chanced to express his convictions in opposition to the war, and by so doing aroused the hostility of Dorm. The latter approached Coulson, and in an insolent tone demanded an apology. This the latter refused to give. Thereupon the big sergeant struck the host a powerful blow, which the latter parried and prepared to return. Coulson was much his antagonist's inferior in point of physical strength, but this deficiency was more than compensated by his superior agility and endurance. The two now began to fight with zest. By an accident the sergeant missed his balance, and being considerably intoxicated, fell to the floor. Coulson, quick as a cat, pounced upon him and began belaboring him with good, lusty blows. Thus they struggled for a long time, until at length Coulson's superior endurance gave him the victory, and the boasting Dorm was compelled to acknowledge that he had at last found an equal.

Probably the second settler of the township was Joseph Alexander, who

came from Allegheny County in 1800, and settled upon land afterward owned by his son Samuel. Coulson and Alexander were then the only residents of the region. Alexander was known by the name of "Packer Joe," on account of his having, for many years previous to his location in Mercer County, been engaged in packing goods over the mountains to Pittsburgh. The journey from Allegheny County to his new home in the Northwest was accomplished on horseback, and was tedious and painful beyond description. Four years after Alexander's entrance the population was increased by the arrival of Joseph Campbell and family, who settled upon land afterward occupied by Joseph Campbell, Jr. For a long period of years after this the township was sparsely settled. There were other families that followed Alexander and Campbell, but their names have not been ascertained. It is known, though, that in 1812 there were probably as many as twenty households in the region now designated as Fairview Township.

Early Mills.—The first mill of any sort in the township was a saw-mill erected in 1820, on the banks of Cool Spring Creek, by Fergus Smith. It was a meager affair, and its outfit consisted of a single upright saw. But, nevertheless, it played an important part in the development of the township. Ten years later the second mill, also a saw-mill, was built by Silas Coulson, on land subsequently owned by William Craig. In 1835 a grist-mill was erected by Marmaduke Rambo. It was located on the William Stubbs farm. The little stream known as Morrison's Run furnished the motor-power, and coarse granite blocks served as mill-stones. In 1838 the fine grist-mill now standing near Fredonia was erected by Levi Arnold. In 1845 George Slater built a saw-mill on the land afterward owned by Isaac Slater. Other mills followed in due time, notably McDowell's saw-mill, built in 1854, on the banks of Otter Creek, by George McDowell; Clark's steam mill, built in the fall of 1869, by Thomas and Joseph Clark, and the Mosteller steam mill, erected nearly the same time. There have been other minor mills, and also temporary structures, but these will not be noticed.

Taverns.—Places of public entertainment are always places of interest. The old inns, which in the early times served as modest forerunners of the pretentious hotels of the present day, were ever the object of veneration and awe to the rural inhabitant. The first one opened in Fairview was that of Thomas Coulson, of which mention has been made. The second, dating from the year 1825, was a licensed house, opened by the Pittsburgh and Erie Stage Company for the accommodation of their hands and patrons. The third was started one year later, in the northern part of the township, by Silas Coulson. In 1851 William Gamble erected a log house on the line of the turnpike, which he converted into an inn, and as such conducted it for several years. In 1855 he built the frame house afterward known as the Byers Hotel. In 1852 George Cubbison commenced the erection of a large tavern in the village of Fairview, which he intended to run in connection with the general store of which he was proprietor. He tried the plan for a time, but becoming dissatisfied he sold it to R. C. Clark, by whom it was converted into other uses.

Churches.—After the extended sketch of Mr. Tait has been read and also what is said in Chapter XII, little additional needs to be given concerning Cool Spring Presbyterian Church. It was organized by him in 1800, and embraced a large part of the people living in its region. He became the first pastor in November of the year referred to, doing similar labor for the Salem Church. This relationship continued until 1813, when the people of Cool Spring decided to worship at Mercer, virtually disorganizing the congregation. In 1827 re-organization occurred, and on the 24th of June, 1829, Rev. Ira Condit was

secured to devote one-third of his time to Cool Spring. This he did until his death, October 24, 1836.

He was succeeded for a short time by Rev. David Waggoner. Rev. James G. Wilson became the next pastor, his installation occurring in 1842. He divided his time equally with Salem, continuing in this capacity until 1850. In 1852 Rev. John W. McCune became the settled pastor, and remained many years. The congregation is in possession of its third edifice, and is still laboring manfully for the faith it has so long professed.

The Fairview Baptist Church was organized in September, 1850, with eight members, viz.: Henry and Jane Fulton, J. and C. McCartney, Mahitabel Donaldson, E. Carpenter, E. Furman and A. Lewis. Henry Fulton was selected as the first deacon and clerk. Elder W. W. DeVan was secured as first pastor, serving until 1854. He was succeeded by Elders Stedman, Clouse, Parker, King, Ward, Thomas, Davis and others. The house of worship, 30x40, was erected in 1851.

Oak Grove Wesleyan Methodist Church, in Fairview Township, was organized July 30, 1862. Their house of worship, known as Oak Grove Chapel, was built the same year, and stands on land purchased of William Bland. This congregation sprang from the Methodist Episcopal Church, the separation occurring on account of radical differences on the slavery question.

FINDLEY TOWNSHIP.

This township was formed August 17, 1849, by a division of the old township of Springfield, the northern portion of which constituted the new organization. The name Findley was given it in honor of Judge John Findley, who had been one of its early settlers and a man of great prominence. Fuller account of him will be found elsewhere. The soil of Findley Township is extremely rich and fertile. There are successfully grown in it many kinds of fruit, such as apples, pears, peaches, etc., and the staple cereals, such as wheat, corn and oats. The surface is well broken, and in the hills are found rich deposits of coal and minerals. The grazing lands found in the valleys are not surpassed anywhere in the county. In short, both agriculturally and in point of mining resources, the township stands fully abreast of its competitors. Its drainage, likewise, is superior. The two principal streams within its borders are Otter and Mill Creeks, both of which enter from the north, and, uniting near Mercer, form the Big Neshannock, which pursues a southerly course through the western extremity of the township, leaving it a short distance from Hope Mills. In addition to these are two smaller streams, one of which, a tributary to Mill Creek, finds its source in the eastern portion of Findley, and flows in a western direction to its junction with the larger water course; and the other, a tributary to the Big Neshannock, heads in the southeastern portion of the township, and flows in a southwesterly course to where it discharges its waters into the Neshannock near Nelson Station. There are also several minor rivulets, that drain the portion lying west of the Neshannock. These streams, all of which have considerable velocity, owing to the hilly country through which they flow, furnish abundant water-power for saw and grist-mills, which is utilized in a manner that reflects credit upon the enterprise of the inhabitants.

Pioneers.—Among the first settlers of the northern portion of the township, mention will first be made of Christian Troxel, who entered upon possession of land, afterward owned by W. N. Pardoe and Robert McKee, about the year 1799, as nearly as can be now ascertained. He selected the tract upon which he located on account of the superior quality of timber which it

contained, and also because of its nearness to the excellent drainage of Mill Creek.

In 1800 Henry Hosack entered the township, having removed from near Gettysburg, Penn. He brought with him his entire family, consisting of fourteen members, and located on the farm subsequently owned by Samuel Hosack. The Hosacks became a very influential family. One of Henry's sons, Thomas, became especially noted. His name is found on nearly all of the early court records, where evidence exists to show that he was one of the leading spirits of his day.

In the region lying near Mercer borough, undoubtedly the first settler was John Findley, whose residence in the township began in 1799, at which time he removed from his old home in Westmoreland County to his new one in Mercer County. The old family dwelling, which is yet standing on the homestead, was built by him in the same year. In 1800 he brought to it his wife, a daughter of Joseph Junkin. From this time on his career in the county was one of special prominence.

Through the influence of Mr. Findley, Joseph Junkin, his father-in-law, was persuaded to try his fortunes in the new settlement. This he did in 1803, at which time he purchased lands, among them being what was afterward termed the Hope farm, on which he placed his family. In 1805 his two oldest sons, John and Joseph, arrived in the county and built a cabin near by. In a short time they had completed the construction of a dam, above which they erected a saw and grist-mill, and later a fulling and carding mill. It is said that the grist-mill contained the first pair of French burr-stones used in the county, which did such excellent work that the establishment speedily acquired an extensive notoriety. A more extended account of the Junkins will be found in the Garvin sketch of that family.

In 1804 Edwin Hughes arrived in the vicinity of Mercer, and located on a tract of land situated one mile east of the borough. But little is known concerning him. About the same time, or perhaps earlier, James Jeffers, a hunter of long experience, entered the region. There are a number of incidents related concerning his hostility to the Indian race, which had been aroused on account of the cruelty with which some of his relatives had been treated by the savages. Whether these are true or not cannot now be determined. They belong, however, to the folk-lore of the county, and as such deserve recital. It is said that on one occasion, while roaming through the forest, he suddenly met two Indians. They instinctively knew him to be a foe, and both at once dodged behind the cover of friendly trees. Jeffers perceived that the contest of one against two would be an unequal one, if carried on squarely; so he resorted to artifice to overcome the odds. Taking off his cap he placed it over the muzzle of his rifle, and exposed it, apparently incautiously, to the view of his antagonists. This had the desired effect. Thinking it was his head which they saw, one of them instantly shot and sent a ball through the empty cap. Jeffers dropped the cap to the ground, giving a death-like groan as he did so. The two Indians at once sprang from cover, and were rushing forward to secure the scalp of their supposed victim, when the latter stepped forth, cocked his rifle and prepared to shoot. He was at first at a loss to know which of the two had the loaded rifle, but perceiving one of them lift his weapon to his shoulder, he surmised that he was the dangerous foe, and accordingly shot him. The remaining savage sprang forward with a huge knife and engaged in a hand to hand conflict, but the superior cunning of the white man caused victory to perch on his side. As the savage was about to make a final thrust, Jeffers deflected the course of the knife, and it sheathed itself in the breast of the Indian himself, instantly killing him.

In 1807 John Barnes entered the township, and located on a farm near Pardoe Station. He had previously settled in Jackson Township, where he and his brother Thomas had secured a farm numbering 100 acres of rich land. Barnes was an Irishman. His sympathy with that race induced those of his fellow-countrymen who entered the township to settle near him. Thus the settlement known as Irishtown originated.

In the southeastern portion of the township few settlements were made prior to 1830. Among the earliest pioneers of the region, brief mention may be made of James Montgomery, who secured 200 acres in this locality in 1834, and at once began their improvement; Hugh Rainey, yet living, who occupies a portion of the Montgomery place, which he bought in 1838, and Jacob and Christian Snyder, whose entrance into the township probably dates back to 1832.

Villages.—Findley Township has several small villages. Hope Mills is a station on the W. N. Y. & P. R. R., near the boundary line between Findley and Springfield. The settlement was made by the Junkin's family, whose sketch is given elsewhere. The village has grown up in consequence of the location of old-time mills at that point. They have finally disappeared by fire. In the creek near the mill three persons have been drowned. One of them was a lady school-teacher.

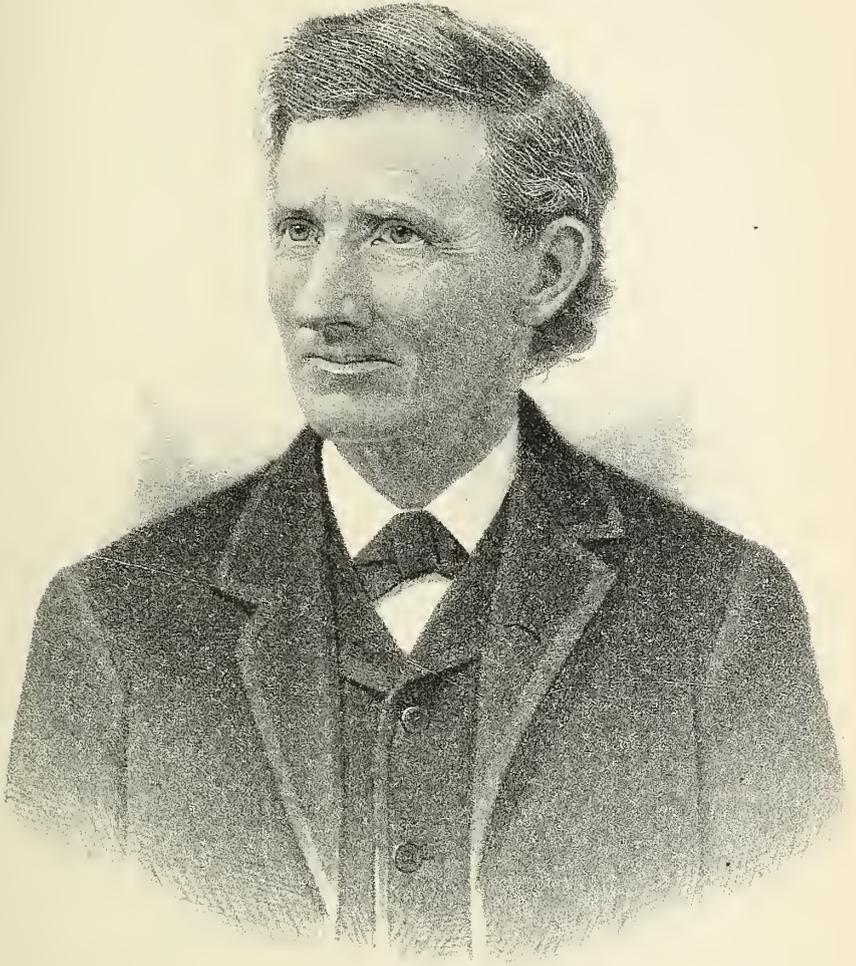
Pardoe, a station on the P. S. & L. E. Railroad, is a sprightly village of several hundred inhabitants. Its growth has been dependent upon the activity of the adjoining coal mines, which have given occupation to the people of the community. It was laid out in 1869 by the Mercer Mining and Manufacturing Company. Lots for school and church purposes were donated at the inception. Three churches, a Presbyterian, a Methodist and a Catholic, have been since established, the organizations dating back some ten years. Bernard Heidrich started the first store. The property finally fell into the hands of C. M. Derickson, of Mercer.

Irishtown is a small village southeast of Pardoe, near the line separating Findley and Wolf Creek Townships. It was named Irishtown because the first settlers were Irish, the suggestion being made by John Galbreath. These settlers came to this region in 1803. Some of the near neighbors then were John Todd, John Patterson, Thomas Graham, John Richie, John Burnside, James Alexander, Matthew Alexander, John Hoge, James Bell, Thomas Paxton, Sr., Thomas Paxton, Jr., Joseph Scott, Hugh Evans, James Evans, James Long, James Craig, Peter Wilson, William Montgomery, James Montgomery, Samuel McChesney, Robert Allen, John Montgomery, John Allen, Thomas Barnes, John Barnes and others.

A list of the early officers of each township is given in Chapter XXVIII. It will be found to contain the names of a number of the leading pioneer spirits of Findley Township.

FRENCH CREEK TOWNSHIP.

French Creek Township was formed in 1805, the first mention of it on the court records being under date of August, of that year, when the survey was returned and approved. It was originally much larger than at present, its territory having been very much diminished November 19, 1849, by the formation of Mill Creek Township. The surface of the township is very much broken. Precipitous hills rise abruptly up in many places, while the intervening valleys thus formed are sharply outlined, and give an air of ruggedness to the contour of the land. In point of drainage the principal stream in the township is the rapidly-flowing French Creek, which enters from the northwest, flows in a southeastern course across the extreme northeastern corner of the township,



John W. McCraw.

and finally passes into Venango County. There are two or three tributaries to this, that serve to drain the portion of the township farther removed from the main stream. In regard to mineral wealth the township is not distinguished for the possession of valuable coal deposits. A superior grade of building stone is found along the banks of French Creek, but its market is purely local, and no attempts have been made to enter into shipping connections with outside trade.

Among the physical features of the township might be included the mound-evidences of the existence of a distinctly civilized and enlightened pre-historic race of men. On the Heydrick farm is a beautiful hill, whose triangular summit is covered with an imposing pile of curious relics of primeval workmanship, which have been collected through a long series of patient search in the region near by. Arrow-heads, darts, pipes, skinning-knives, hatchets and well-preserved remains of antique pottery have, in many instances, been preserved by the inhabitants of the township. In addition to these more-subtly wrought implements of civilized life, there are found in great abundance the grosser and rougher weapons of the later Indians. Their rude arrow-heads, consisting of flint irregularly chipped off into pointed darts, and the various other relics of Indian workmanship, have been discovered in various places in the county, but nowhere as numerously as in French Creek. Particularly about the mouth of Deer Creek, where it is supposed the savages assembled in force to hunt, are the weapons of the chase found in great numbers. There are a number of traditions connected with these which make the region an interesting one to the student of archæology.

First Settlers.—The first white man to set foot in the region which afterward became French Creek Township was, according to a supposition which appears to be reasonably well founded, Joncaire, in 1727. He was a French officer, sent out by his government to occupy the disputed territory, which became so dread a witness of the fierce struggle called the French and Indian War. The chain of forts, which the court of Versailles had placed at short intervals in the country which was to be held, was constructed along the line of the leading streams. Le Boeuf, now Waterford, was one to which the Frenchman proceeded. From thence he passed to Fort Du Quesne, following the course of the streams of French Creek and Allegheny River. In December, 1753, George Washington passed through the township, on his way to Le Boeuf. The expedition was made partly on horseback, and partly by canoes. In his celebrated journal Washington mentions the territory lying northeast of Venango as being exceedingly fertile, and was, no doubt, charmed with its picturesqueness. In returning canoes alone were used, and the journal mentions the fact that the rapidity of the stream, and the stones that arose above the level of the water, gave his party much annoyance, frequently compelling them for considerable distances to carry their boats overland.

Coming down to actual settlers, the first settler in the township, so far as can now be ascertained, was Robert Robb, who in 1802 entered and located on donation lot 1,028. He had originally come from Allegheny County. The brother-in-law of Robb, John Smith, followed with his family, consisting of his wife, son Robert and brother William, in 1807. It is related of these two pioneers that they were too poor to own oxen, and consequently were compelled for the most part to carry their earthly possessions on their own backs, when emigrating from Allegheny County. In 1803 a daughter was born to Robert Robb and his wife, Polly. She afterward became Mrs. Jennie Wallace, and was the first child born in the township. She was still living up to a few years ago at Franklin, Venango County.

In 1803 came Hugh Moore, who had been attracted from his old home in Bedford County by the richness of the new county's soil. He settled on land subsequently owned by W. Heydrick. He is said to have owned the first wagon in the township. About the same time came his neighbor, John Daily, who made clearings near by. John Pearson, who settled on donation lot 1,029, which had been granted to his father for services rendered in the Revolutionary War, also arrived at this time and began the settlement of his claim.

In the southern portion of the township Thomas Jones was probably the pioneer. He came from Allegheny County, and it is said that he was paddled up the river as far as Venango by a man named Robert Bowles. At Venango he was started on his journey in company with two children of Bowles, and was compelled to prosecute it on foot. He settled on the farm afterward owned by his son Amos, in 1804. Bowles dying soon after, the two children whom he had entrusted to Jones' care were adopted by him, and one of these, a girl, afterward became Mrs. Jones. In the same year Jerry Henry settled on the land afterward owned by Jonas Blatt, and located two miles south of Milledgeville. In addition to these, later settlements were made as recent as 1850. As those who made them were scarcely pioneers, no further mention will be made of them.

There was no township in the county so prolific in game as French Creek, eighty years ago. The long stretch of woodland, relieved here and there by streams of running water, afforded ample room for deer. Foxes, also, were abundant, as were likewise, in less degree, bears, wolves and panthers. There were also a number of beavers at one time in the township, for near a pond located on the farm of C. W. Heydrick is the remnant of a vast beaver dam. It is estimated that the original dam was eight feet high and thirty long. The banks of the pond were penetrated in many places by the intelligent animals, thus affording a safe retreat when pursued.

There are records of several old buildings which were among the first constructions of architecture. One of these was a hewed-log tavern erected by Hugh Moore in 1810, said to be the first tavern in the township. It was two stories high, was possessed of a finished attic and large chimney, and had several thicknesses of mud plaster applied to its interior. About a mile from the site of this ancient land-mark was located what is said, with probable truth, to have been the first pottery in this part of Mercer County. It was built in 1815, by Joseph Wallace and John Smith. Its dimensions were limited, being twenty-four feet long by eighteen wide. There was a log kiln-house twenty feet square connected with it. The business of manufacturing various kinds of jugs, jars, etc., was carried on until 1824, when it was abandoned. The first saw-mill was constructed in 1828, by C. Heydrick, and stood near the mouth of Deer Creek. The building was forty-five feet long and seventeen wide, and the machinery consisted of a single old-fashioned upright saw, which performed its duties faithfully for a long period of years. In 1833 another saw-mill, situated a little distance west of the present village of Milledgeville, was erected by John Chatley. It was conducted with varying success until 1874. About the same time another one was erected in the southern part of the village, by William Cooper. All traces of it, however, have vanished. In 1837 a grist-mill was erected by David McQuiston and George Dixon. It was located on a farm owned by William M. Burns. The original proprietors continued in possession of the property a few years only, and sold out to William Brown. The mill has now disappeared. The first tannery was built in 1838, by William Burns, it being located on his own farm. The business was continued about ten years, but not being successful, was allowed to perish.

The only village in the township is Milledgeville. It was laid out upon donation lot 1,063 in 1851, the land on which it stands being owned at the time by William R. Cooper, Andrew Williams and William Edeburn. The surveyor was John Farver. The first dwelling-house erected in it was owned by Arthur Scott. William McCabe built the first frame dwelling.

Churches.—As early as 1852 Elder John Phillips, since engaged extensively in the oil business, preached in Milledgeville, and planted the seeds of the present Christian congregation. The family of Samuel Chatley were the first members, and aided in planting the cause which they profess. This congregation aided largely in building the old union meeting-house, which was used also for school purposes. In 1875, however, they erected a plain but substantial structure of their own. Elder B. E. Baker, who since joined the Free Will Baptists, was pastor of the congregation at the time. The congregation is in good condition, and is under the pastoral care of the preacher in charge of the Sandy Lake congregation.

The Milledgeville Presbyterian Church was organized April 8, 1856. John Rice and William R. Cooper were elected elders, in which capacity they served until October 24, 1858. The first preaching was done by supplies furnished by presbytery, Revs. McCune, Semple, Shields, Eaton, Gleason, Alexander, Coulter, Wilson, McCollough and others doing that work. Rev. J. G. Condit continued as supply from 1860 to 1864, and was succeeded by Rev. John Rice in the same capacity. For about two years Rev. H. B. Lamb was pastor, and was succeeded in 1867 by Rev. David Patton, who remained but a year. The congregation has relied almost entirely upon supplies. In 1861 a building was erected, 35x42, which is still in use.

Deer Creek Methodist Episcopal Church, in French Creek Township, a mile and a half southwest of Milledgeville, was organized early in the forties. Preaching had been done in the neighborhood, in dwellings and school-houses, by Revs. Hiram Luce and A. G. Miller, thus laying the foundation for an organization. In 1842, with about sixteen members, a house 26x24 was built. Enlarged and improved, it served until 1869, when the present building was erected, G. W. Clure and J. S. Williams being the contractors. A Sunday-school has been maintained, with a few exceptions, through the entire year, since 1842. The congregation is in flourishing condition.

GREENE TOWNSHIP.

This township was erected in 1844, from territory previously included in West Salem. In 1856 the eastern part was cut off in the formation of Sugar Grove. The name was given in honor of Gen. Nathaniel Greene, who was born at Potowhommet, R. I., May 27, 1742. In 1775 he was elected brigadier-general of the militia of his State, and commanded a division at the battle of Trenton, in 1776. From that time until 1780 he served with distinction, in the battles of Brandywine and Germantown, and as quartermaster general. He defeated the British at Springfield, N. J., in 1780; was in turn defeated by them at Guilford Court House, S. C., in 1781, and in an encounter near Camden. In September, 1781, he won the hard-fought battle of Eutaw Springs, and freed the State from the enemy's presence. After participating in other lesser engagements, he returned to his native State. He died of sun-stroke in 1786. Gen. Greene is considered to have been one of the most capable military commanders during the Revolution.

The surface of the township is notably unbroken; with the exception of the country adjoining the Shenango, the entire township may be said to be uniformly level. In its mineral resources there is no special richness. The chief

wealth of the township lies almost exclusively in its adaptability to agricultural purposes. In this respect it has few superiors among the townships of the county. Farming and grazing facilities it has in abundance, but beyond these there is little to mention. The principal drainage is supplied by the Shenango River, which enters the northern boundary at Jamestown, flows through the township in a slightly southeastern course, and departs near the eastern extremity of the southern border. Big Run finds its head in the south, and flows in a southerly direction through West Salem Township up to the junction with the Shenango, but its influence upon the drainage of Greene Township is limited. Some fine timber is yet to be found, which, however, is rapidly disappearing, and, unless checked, its destruction will soon be complete.

Early Settlers.—A tradition is current that a hunter named Smith settled in this township as early as 1797, and built a hut and made a small clearing in the forest. It is said he planted a crop of potatoes which never matured, because of the dense, overhanging shade surrounding his little improvement. Smith was probably a squatter, and disappeared at an early date.

The first permanent settlers came into this portion of the county between 1797 and 1800, but so many conflicting statements are made that it is impossible for the faithful historian to give the exact year each pioneer made his settlement. All of the following, however, were in the township prior to 1800, as their names appear among the recorded taxables of that year: John Moreland and sons, Isaac and William, James Campbell, Christopher North and son Thoroughgood, Philip, John and Jacob Sherbondy, and Henry McLaughlin. The Morelands were natives of Ireland, but came here from Westmoreland County, and located west of the Shenango River. The father died in 1823, aged eighty-four years, and his widow, Letitia, survived him until 1838, dying at the ripe old age of ninety-six. Isaac Moreland was married in 1800, to Lillias Mossman, of West Salem Township, who died in 1845, aged eighty. He followed her in 1851, having also reached his eightieth year. William Moreland died in 1850, and his widow in 1857, aged seventy-three and seventy-eight, respectively.

James Campbell, the man in whose honor Jamestown was named, located on the site of that borough, in the history of which fuller notice is given him. Christopher North and wife, natives of Ireland, came into Greene Township late in the eighteenth century. His son, Thoroughgood, had preceded him from Westmoreland County a short time. They located on adjoining tracts, and both spent the remainder of their lives as residents of the township. Christopher's grandson now lives on part of this land. The original Christopher reared one son and six daughters, many of whose descendants are still living in the county.

Philip, John and Jacob Sherbondy, natives of Lehigh County, Penn., came from Westmoreland County. Philip settled on the farm where his son David resides. He reared nine children, and died in 1838, his widow, Elizabeth, surviving him a few years. He was a soldier in the War of 1812. John settled near the West Salem line. Henry McLaughlin and family came from Fayette County, Penn. It is claimed his son Henry was born in this township in November, 1798, and was the first white child born in this part of the county.

Samuel Rodgers, a native of Ireland, and his wife Mary, and family, came to this township from Fayette County, Penn., about the same time as the foregoing pioneers. He settled on the farm in Greene Township where his son Robert H. lives. They came via the Monongahela River to Pittsburgh, thence by the Ohio to the mouth of Big Beaver, thence up that stream and the Shenango to their destination, making the whole distance by water.

The Hoover family were among the early settlers of the township. The paternal grandfather, Abner F. Hoover, came from Philadelphia, about 1800. He settled on what was known as the "King Claim," containing 400 acres, situated in the southwestern part of the township. He had twelve children. His death occurred in 1854.

Rev. John Betts, of Lancaster County, Penn., whose father, Andrew Betts, settled in Crawford County, near the State line, in 1800, located soon thereafter on the land in Greene Township where his sons, John K. and Calvin, now live. Rev. John died December 26, 1863. He was the father of twelve children. Many of his descendants still reside in Mercer and Crawford Counties. Andrew Betts, brother of the above, settled in 1807 on the farm where his son Thomas now lives, in Greene Township. He served in the War of 1812. He reared quite a large family, several of whom live in Mercer and Crawford Counties.

Many other pioneers took up lands in Greene Township late in the eighteenth and early in the present century. Among those we find the names of John, William and Benjamin Snodgrass, Adam Hill, Hugh McGill, a Revolutionary soldier, John and Mary Latta, Thomas Bole, John Mahan, James McCurdy, John Atchison, Robert McDowell, John Reichard, Hugh Kitheart, Robert Irwin and William Carr, and others equally worthy of mention. Like most of the early settlers the majority of these were Irish or of Irish ancestry, and nearly all have descendants in this section of the State.

A Protestant Methodist Church was organized at an early date in this township. For some years the congregation occupied a log school-house erected in 1832. In 1853 a new house was built upon lands donated by Noble McCormick and his wife. The congregation had disbanded once, but was subsequently reorganized to do more efficient service.

HEMPFIELD TOWNSHIP.

The township which heads this sketch was formed from parts of Salem, West Salem, Delaware and Pymatuning Townships, May 24, 1856, agreeable to a petition presented to the court by numerous citizens November 22, 1854. The viewers, whose report, when confirmed by the court, established the boundaries of the new township, were David Findley, John Carnes and James C. Brown. The name "Hempfield" was given out of respect to James Kamerer, through whose agency the formation of the township had been chiefly secured. He had formerly been a resident of Hempfield Township, in Westmoreland County, and hence suggested the title which is at present used to designate the township in question.

The surface of Hempfield is what would be termed level. Compared with that of French Creek it might even be called flat, although there are places in the township having considerable elevation above the adjoining plains. The soil is rich, and agriculture is fully as far advanced in this township as in any other in the county. In point of drainage there is not much to be said beyond the fact that the chief stream is the Little Shenango, which enters from the north and flows in a southwestern course until near the borough of Greenville, where it makes a turn to the southwest, and discharges its contents into the Big Shenango. In addition to this stream there are several small tributaries to it which serve to increase the drainage facilities. The natural resources of the township, considered from a miner's standpoint, are not particularly valuable. There are deposits of coal, but not in sufficient quantity to repay working.

Pioneers.—In the history of the early settlement of what is now Hempfield

Township, one name is found to deserve special recognition. That name is Andrew Christy, the first settler. Early in the fall of 1796, in company with Jacob Loutzenhiser, Joseph Keck, Daniel and Peter Klingensmith and others, he departed from his old home in Westmoreland County, and pushed northward on an exploring expedition. The object of the exploration was to fix upon suitable locations for new homes. While engaged in this the party passed through what subsequently became West Salem Township, Mercer County. Here the Klingensmiths settled. Christy and Loutzenhiser, however, went farther east, the former selecting a tract lying within the present boundaries of Hempfield, and the latter a tract near the site of Greenville, though he first settled on the site of Orangeville. The land which Christy occupied lies about two miles southeast of the present borough of Greenville. It is related that he secured his land by deadening a number of trees that stood upon it, after which, with many hardships and fatigues, he returned to Westmoreland County to pass the winter. In the following spring, accompanied by his father, John Christy, his brothers, John and Samuel, and two sisters, he returned to the site of the trees he had deadened, and at once began the work of clearing off a homestead. The difficulties and perils of this sort of life cannot be even surmised in these days of perfected civilization. Christy was a bachelor when he arrived in his new home. But despite the fact that his neighbors were few, he resolved to become a benedict, and he found a spouse in the person of Miss Susan Williamson. The marriage ceremony was performed in May, 1803, Rev. Samuel Tait officiating as clergyman, and was the first service of the kind held in the township. Happily, though, it was by no means the last. While Andrew settled east of Greenville, the other members of the family settled south of it, in the same township, on the Callen farm.

The father of Mrs. Christy, John Williamson, was a native of Carlisle, Cumberland County. In the fall of 1798 he purchased the land of Jacob Loutzenhiser, which lay east of the present boundary line, and began a clearing. His family, however, was yet in Cumberland County, and he returned to secure it. On the 11th of June, 1799, the Williamson family entered into possession of their new Shenango Valley home. The father, John, was of a practical turn of mind, and signalized his entrance by at once beginning the erection of a saw-mill. The mill-wright who assisted him, one James King, became impressed with the idea that stones could be so attached as to form a grist-mill annex. This idea was speedily carried out, and in a little time the first grain ever ground in this portion of the county was being reduced to meal. In 1800 Williamson erected a separate mill, this being exclusively for grist. These two mills met with wonderful success, and were among the most valuable pioneer enterprises established in the county, and served to render Williamson's name forever memorable in local annals. Ask a citizen of Greenville to point out the location of the old Williamson saw and grist-mills, and he will quickly take you a short distance east of the Pacific mills, above the dam, and satisfy your curiosity. Williamson was unable, it appears, to complete the payments for his land, and in 1806 the farm fell back into Loutzenhiser's possession. The former, though, at once secured another tract of John Eckles, and removed his family thereto. This second venture was successful. The farm was eventually paid for, and has been the family homestead ever since.

In addition to these two prominent pioneers, the following were very early residents of Hempfield: Hugh Donaldson, who settled in 1798 on a tract of land adjoining Williamson's on the east; James Stinson, who took up land about the same time east of Donaldson's; Thomas Bean, who settled as early

as 1798; Robert Bole, also in 1798; Hugh Brown in 1799, and James Dumars, who settled south of the Williamson farm in 1800.

Alexander Dumars, a native of Ireland, came from Westmoreland County in 1800, and settled two miles east of Greenville. He became justice of the peace in 1810, and held the position until 1838. He was the father of seven children, all of whom left descendants. His wife died in 1811 and he in 1854. He was a Democrat, a Mason, and therefore a strong hater of anti-Masonry. Mr. Garvin relates the following incident concerning him, which shows the tenor of those times:

“Squire Dumars had a case before him. Allen Hill prosecuted Joseph Nesbit for damages done by his cows in his cornfield. The parties to the suit appeared. Nesbit claimed that it was Hill's fault, that he would not keep up a fence around his field, that he had himself worked to repair and put up his fence, and had also sent hands for that purpose, but that Hill would do nothing to preserve his own grain. The Squire said: ‘If that is the kind of a man Hill is, he ought to be loaded with powder and blown to hell.’ The wily Irishman, Nesbitt, immediately said: ‘If that is the judgment of your honor, please give us an execution, and let us have it carried out at once.’”

William McMillen entered the township in 1800. His wife, Nancy, died in 1816, leaving four children. He then married Margaret, daughter of William McClimans, a pioneer of West Salem, who bore him several children. Many of his descendants resided in the county. Timothy Dumars located in the township the same year, and in 1803 John Sims built a tannery on the Donaldson farm, which business he afterward abandoned as unprofitable. Jacob and Samuel Kamerer came in 1812. Sketches of both will be found in the biographical chapters.

Salem Presbyterian Church is one of the pioneer congregations of its sect in Mercer County. It was organized in the year 1800, and for a time was known as Upper Salem. It is located in Hempfield Township. The preaching which resulted in the organization is said to have occurred on the banks of the Shenango, near the site of Greenville, and was done by those veteran Presbyterian missionaries, Revs. Tait and Stockton. Subsequently the preaching was transferred to a tent which was pitched near the site of the present church. The first pastor was Rev. Samuel Tait, who officiated in connection with Cool Spring. He was ordained to such relation November 19, 1800. The first eldership embraced Robert Mann, James Stinson and Samuel Williamson. In June, 1801, Mr. Tait relinquished his charge of Upper Salem to give his time to the Mercer congregation, which was more conveniently located. In June, 1813, Mr. Tait having relinquished Cool Spring, again became pastor of Salem, and continued in such capacity until the year 1826, when he began to devote his whole time to Mercer. On the 13th of October, 1828, Rev. James Alexander was chosen pastor of Salem in conjunction with Greenville and Big Bend. In that capacity he labored until June 25, 1834. On the 12th of April, 1836, Rev. James G. Wilson assumed charge of Salem and Greenville, and performed pastoral functions until the time of his release in 1851. Between this date and that of 1857 Rev. James H. Callen and T. P. Johnson were in charge. In 1858 Rev. James Coulter, and in 1859 Rev. David Grier, were pastors. Rev. John W. McCune became Grier's successor, and on his death Rev. George W. Zahniser took charge of the church. The pastors of the Greenville Church have since ministered to this congregation.

The first edifice was a log structure, and stood a little below the site of the present church, which is the third in order of erection. It is said the early

preachers were paid in various kinds of produce. Samuel Caldwell, Sr., was, for a number of years, treasurer of the congregation, and hence performed the duty of collecting the grain and sending it to the preacher in charge.

Here too is the old Salem Cemetery, that had its inception with the erection of the first church building. Many of the pioneers were buried in this ground, and its hallowed associations are a part of the sacred memories clustering around old Salem.

HICKORY TOWNSHIP.

Hickory Township, the second largest in the county, and one of the wealthiest in point of mineral resources in the northwestern portion of the State, was erected into a separate organization in 1833, from portions of Shenango and Pymatuning. The physical features of the township form an agreeable study. Nowhere in the county can a richer or a more picturesque expanse of upland and vale, of hills rising from surrounding plains, and of valleys nestled down among the elevations be seen. The pasturage afforded by the lands lying along the banks of the Shenango River is unsurpassed anywhere in the vicinity, and the soil, fertile and mellow, ranks the township among the most productive regions, agriculturally speaking, in Mercer County. Added to these are the valuable internal treasures of rich coal deposits, that give employment to hundreds of the township's population. In the matter of drainage, the whole story is summed up in the statement that the Shenango River enters the township at near the central point of its northern boundary, flows in a southwesterly course along the western extremity, and then departs in a southeastern direction to its junction with Beaver Creek, at New Castle. This stream, with its many small tributaries, furnishes ample drainage facilities.

Pioneers.—The attractiveness of the land lying along the banks of the Shenango early claimed the attention and won the admiration of the exploring parties, which from time to time passed through the fertile regions of the Shenango Valley. The excellent facilities of drainage, and the abundant water supply, which in time of extreme drought was a very necessary recommendation, quite fully characterized the territory lying within the present limits of Hickory Township as an excellent location for settlements. In 1796 or 1797 Thomas Canon settled on the farm afterward owned by John Welch. Here he began a clearing, and prepared to take up a residence. One year after he was joined in his pioneer undertakings by William Campbell, afterward a sturdy old veteran of the War of 1812. The same year this party of civilization-spreaders was re-enforced by the advent of James Smith, who, in company with eight others, whose names are not known, entered the region; also the Robb family, consisting of Andrew and Rebecca Robb, and their seven children, by name Andrew, William, Joseph, Margaret, Mary, Nancy and Rebecca, settled the farm subsequently owned and occupied by John Rainey.

Col. Henry Hoagland was a native of Holland. He first located in Virginia. He served in the Revolutionary War, and afterward settled in Washington County, Penn. In 1798 he came to Mercer County with his wife, Catherine, and family, and took up his residence on the west bank of the Shenango River, one mile north of the site of Sharon, where he resided until his death, October 12, 1818. He took a deep interest in the early militia, and was captain, major and colonel, successively, of a Mercer County regiment. He reared four sons and five daughters, and his descendants are still numerous in the county. He was one of the organizers of the pioneer Baptist Church in his neighborhood. His sons, John and Richard, died in Hickory Township, on the farms still occupied respectively by their children.

Daniel, Bashara and John Hull settled in Hickory Township in 1798 or 1799. Daniel and John reared families, and died on their homesteads. Bashara removed to Iowa, where he died. John married the daughter of Capt. John Elliott, a soldier of the Revolutionary War, who settled on the banks of the Shenango before the Hull family arrived. For some time after John Hull came to Hickory Township he kept "bachelor's hall." The pot in which he prepared his corn mush had a little piece broken out of the rim. On one occasion, when he returned home very hungry from the pursuit of game, he looked into his pot for his mush. Lifting off the lid, he found a rattlesnake coiled nicely upon the top of the mush which was expected to furnish his supper. A strange prejudice interfered against his eating that mush on that occasion.

Early in the century William Welch settled on land a part of which afterward became the site of Wheatland. A part of the old homestead was subsequently owned by his son John, who lived there for a long number of years. The same period witnessed the arrival of Archibald Rankin, who settled near the edge of Lackawannock Township. John Hammel and James Young were his neighbors, they having arrived about the same time. Rev. James Satterfield, a graduate of the old theological school of Rev. Dr. McMillan, of Canonsburg, entered the township soon after, and while waiting until a house could be built upon his land, which lay near by, lived in a small building which had previously been used by William Welch. His house was completed in 1803, and stood on the brow of the terrace of the Shenango. Its location was exceptionally fine, and the early minister much enjoyed to sit in his door and gaze out over the waters as they flowed peacefully and silently by. The property was occupied many years later by his son James.

John and Mary Morford settled in Hickory Township in 1803 or 1804. He had been a soldier in the Revolutionary War. His son Richard married his own cousin, and reared a large family. He was married twice, and left numerous descendants.

Vance and Mary Stewart, with one child, James, came into Hickory Township in 1805. They were Irish, and crossed the mountains from Huntingdon County with a pack-horse. They located near what is now Hickory Corners. They had eleven children, all of whom became heads of families. Both died on the old homestead, aged fifty-five and sixty-seven respectively.

The year 1805 marks the advent of William Hunter, who, with his father, David, came from Huntingdon County and settled a short distance east of what afterward became the village of Neshannock. There were six children in the family. Robert Milliken, a native of Ireland, came from Huntingdon County, Penn., to this township in 1810, and in 1816 settled where his son James lives. His wife, Nancy, was a daughter of James Sample. James Sample, also a native of Ireland, came from Huntingdon County with his family about the same time as Milliken, and settled in Hickory Township. He was twice married, and left several children by his first wife, all of whom are dead. He died in 1822 on the farm where his grandson, James K. Sample, resides. Other settlers continued to come in, and it was not long until the clearings had grown and covered nearly all the township.

Churches.—St. Rose of Lima Catholic Church, located immediately north of Hickory Corners, had its inception in the settlement in that vicinity of a few German Catholic families, between 1845 and 1860, who were principally engaged in mining coal. Among the earliest of these were Martin Scholl, Nicholas and Peter Rommelfangen, Michael and Matthias Schumacher, Clemens Dach, Nicholas and John Kahl, Matthew Koch and Michael Knapp. Rev. Andrew

Skopez is believed to have been the first priest who held services in the settlement, celebrating mass at the house of Martin Scholl prior to 1850. He was followed in succession by Revs. J. Reiser, J. J. Gallagher, Andrew Schweiger and Joseph Gobbels, resident pastors of the Greenville congregation, who occasionally visited Sharon and the German settlement at Hickory Corners, and held services in private houses. The Redemptorist Fathers, of Pittsburgh, also occasionally visited this settlement between 1850 and 1860. In 1859 Rev. F. J. Hartmann began his visits, and the following year commenced erecting the present frame church, which he completed in 1861. He, however, held services in it in 1860, and the church was dedicated under the name of St. Rose of Lima. A half acre of land was donated by Clemens Dach, as a site for church and cemetery, and Father Skopez afterward purchased of Mr. Dach an additional acre. Soon after the church was completed Father Hartmann took up his permanent residence in a part of the building, but subsequently erected a dwelling-house adjoining the same. He remained the pastor of St. Rose until August, 1870, and during this period built up a large and flourishing congregation, but the decline of the coal business in that locality finally necessitated the removal elsewhere of a large number of its members. Rev. Andrew Skopez became pastor in August, 1870, and ministered to St. Rose congregation until his death in the fall of 1887, being at the time one of the oldest priests in the diocese. St. Rose was then attended by Father Clarke, of Sharpsville, until September 1, 1888, when its first resident pastor, Father Hartmann, again took charge of the parish, which now embraces about forty families.

In 1869-70 a Catholic Church was built in Neshannock, and the first service held therein by Father Hartmann, of St. Rose Parish, in 1870. The mission was then placed under the charge of the pastor at Sharpsville, and so remains up to the present. The building was a frame, but not a very substantial structure. It was blown down early in 1887, and has not been rebuilt, and it is not very probable that it ever will be. The mission embraces only a few families, and services are held in private houses.

Villages.—Hickory Township has several villages in addition to the boroughs given.

Hermitage Post Office is a cross roads settlement on the Mercer and Sharon road, four miles from the latter borough. It contains a store, post-office and several dwellings, besides a school building. Its list of postmasters will be found in the chapter on Internal Affairs.

New Virginia is a mining village of considerable activity in the past. It has no post-office of its own, but receives its mail at "Five Points," half a mile distant. The village has the usual supply of dry goods and grocery facilities, an Odd Fellows lodge, which sprang from the Sharon Lodge, a Methodist Church and a goodly number of comfortable residences. The people are employed chiefly in mining interests.

Keel Ridge was once quite an active place, but the exhaustion of the coal in the region has had the effect to injure the growth of the community. At one time it was the scene of unusual activity, and gave every evidence of financial thrift. It has supported one store. The religious interests of the community were supplied by a Lutheran Church, which was established in 1854.

Neshannock, the original terminus of the Sharpsville railroad, was formerly of considerable importance, but like its sister villages, which have depended for their prosperity upon a business that was likely to be temporary, it has receded. It has supported the usual complement of dry goods and grocery stores,

public schools, hotel and post-office, and has furnished communicants for four different religious organizations, Methodist, Catholic, United Brethren and Baptist, three of which were supplied with church edifices. The Baptists were accustomed to meet in the school building.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

The township whose name heads this sketch was erected from a part of what was originally old Cool Spring Township, September 21, 1850. It was the southeastern portion of the old division, and adjoins what is at present called Cool Spring Township. The name given to the new subdivision was applied in honor of Gen. Andrew Jackson, the seventh President of the United States, who was born in South Carolina March 15, 1767. In 1788 he began the practice of law at Nashville, Tenn. Eight years later he became that State's sole representative in Congress, and one year afterward entered the Senate. Was in turn judge of the Supreme Court of Tennessee, major general in the United States army, commander of the American forces at the decisive triumph of New Orleans, governor of Florida, unsuccessful candidate for the presidency in 1824, elected President in 1828, re-elected in 1832, and died June 8, 1845.

Jackson Township is one of the best agricultural districts in the county. Its surface is level, and its soil fertile. There are rich deposits of coal and minerals in the ground. Grains and fruits are grown with much success. Peaches, pears, plums and apples flourish in rich profusion, while in the cereal line no township in the county surpasses it in the quality of the wheat and corn which it produces. The sole drainage is afforded by Mill Creek, which enters the limits of the township near the northeastern corner, flows in a diagonal course through the center down to the southwestern corner, whence it departs to form a junction with Otter Creek at Mercer. Cool Spring Creek also flows through a very small portion of the township, and discharges its waters into Mill Creek near the point where the latter intersects the township line.

Pioneers.—The early history of this township is so nearly identified with that of the old original division, Cool Spring, that any attempt to form a separation of narratives will necessarily involve much repetition. The first settlement made here was unquestionably that of the Zahniser family, but their movements are more particularly traced in the pages devoted to Lake Township.

At the time of the arrival of the Zahnisers, or within a year or two, the neighbors, within a radius of five miles, were Peter Wilson, William Wilson, Charles McBride, Thomas McBride, John McMillan, William Parker, Alexander Turner, John McDonald, George Myers, James Rice, Joseph Alexander, Thomas McClain, Francis Huey, Andrew and Robert McClure, Thomas and Jabez Coulson, William McMillan, Thomas McMillan and Benjamin Stokely.

The two McBrides came into the county at the same time. Charles removed to the West about 1814. Thomas died about 1830. His son, Arch. McBride, now lives near Sandy Lake. John McMillan was Scotch-Irish. He was a worthy citizen. His cousin Thomas was a bachelor, and built a hotel in which his brother William accommodated some of the attendants at the first courts held in Mercer County. The farm is now owned by John McEwen. William McMillan was one of the commissioners who laid out the town of Mercer. He and Thomas were both Revolutionary soldiers. William drew a pension.

George Myers was a Hessian, and taken prisoner at Yorktown, never returning to Europe. He died in 1830, aged eighty years.

James Rice had a large family. His sons were Clement, James, Thomas, Patrick and John. All have sold out and removed from the county.

For an account of Joseph Alexander, see Cool Spring Township.

Thomas McClain had four children, John, Abijah, Anna and Julia. The last, married to Mr. Law, is still living in Venango County. Mr. McClain died about 1812, and his widow married Asa Arnold.

Francis Huey died about 1842, aged about seventy-five. His sons, John and David, are still living, unmarried, and occupy the homestead.

For an account of the McClures, Stokelys, Coulsons, etc., see Cool Spring and Lake Townships.

William Wilson settled in what is now Jackson Township in 1797, a portion of the farm being now occupied by a grandson, also named William Wilson. The original William Wilson had a number of children, of whom the following were the elder ones: John, Samuel, William, Betsey and Rebecca. Of these children, William was a soldier in the War of 1812. His wife was Ellen Dawson, by whom he had nine children, some of whom are still living.

Peter Wilson, a veteran of the Revolutionary War, arrived in what is now Jackson Township as early as 1797. He secured a homestead, or settler's "right," as it was popularly called, from a man named Spencer, and settled on the farm owned many years later by James Dougherty. Wilson was a native of Ireland, who had emigrated from the country that gave him birth as early as 1775, taking up his residence in what is now Allegheny County. He quickly espoused the cause of freedom, and after serving with credit in the hard campaigns of the closing years of that great struggle, returned to his Allegheny home. Becoming impressed with a desire to secure a better home in the Northwest, he, in company with his wife and two children, George and James, removed to Mercer County. The tract which he secured from Spencer comprised 200 acres of fine land, beautifully located and well adapted to the purposes of agriculture. But somehow it was not in all respects satisfactory to its owner, for we find that in 1799 he traded it to a man by the name of Littleford, and removed to Worth Township, where he died about 1835. Some of his descendants are still living in Worth and Jackson Townships. His brother William came at the same time, and lived until 1825. His direct descendants are gone. Littleford occupied it until 1812, when he, too, abandoned it and left the county. On the 1st of May, 1797, John Pew, accompanied by his wife and four children, arrived from Washington County and settled a short distance from the present town of Mercer. Seven years later they removed to the portion of Cool Spring Township which subsequently formed Jackson, and took residence on a 200-acre tract. The land on which this settlement was made is yet in the possession of the family, having been occupied by the son Samuel, who was so closely allied to all the public enterprises and popular movements of the township until he died, in the winter of 1887. As early as 1798 William Parker made a settlement on the place afterward occupied for many years by Col. Thomas Hosack. Alexander Turner, a native of Ireland, entered Mercer County in 1800, and took up his abode in Jackson Township, on the farm afterward owned by Frank Vernon, where he continued to reside for quite a period of time. Among the other early settlers the names of John Todd, Charles McBride, Henry Glancey, George Wharton and John Armstrong are found.

Indians.—In the early times Indians were very abundant. There were three principal villages in the county, the chief one of which, consisting, according to best accounts, of seventy lodges, was located at what is now Mercer. The other two were, one at Big Bend, and the other at "Pine Swamp," in this township. The forests in the vicinity of the places named abounded in all kinds of game, and afforded excellent opportunity for hunt-

ing. The creeks, too, were well stocked with fish, and attracted the angling savages in great number during the spring and summer months. Altogether, the county was then a favorite Indian haunt. As a result of this early occupation by the copper-colored race, many wild traditions remain concerning their peculiarities. That these are, in many instances, purely mythical no one will deny. But running through them all is a thread of truth, from which is gathered the fact that many of the noble qualities which have been ascribed to the savages were not at all characteristic of them. They were, in the main, a lazy, worthless set, and as such were nearly always regarded by the whites.

An instance illustrating this fact is given. The chief of the Indian village at Mercer was an old fellow named Petty. He had a son-in-law named Harthegig, who was a drunken sot that was disliked by his own race as heartily as he was detested by the whites. While the Pew family was living near Mercer, an acquaintance sprang up between its members and the Indian chief. As a result friendly relations were at once established between the entire village of red men and the whites. One morning as Samuel Pew, then a mere boy, was sitting by the fireside, "toasting his shins," as he expressed it, Harthegig and two companions entered the cabin door. No attention was paid to them until the former, who was pretty well under the influence of liquor, advanced to the boy, seized him by the hair, lifted his hunting knife in a menacing manner and threatened to scalp him. The household was alarmed by these actions, and a hunter named James Jeffers, who was present, and who bore an implacable resentment toward all the Indian race, on account of a loss he had sustained from its hands, leaped forward, grappled with the savage, disarmed him and kicked him out the door. Nothing further was heard of him that day. On the following, however, he was observed to pass the house, followed shortly afterward by Jeffers, fully armed, who inquired the direction he had taken. Upon being told, Jeffers plunged into the forest, and returned in a few hours with a seemingly pleased expression on his countenance. He never related what had happened, but Harthegig was never seen more, and a skeleton found in the woods several years afterward was identified as that of the savage, whom Jeffers had doubtless killed. It is a significant fact, though, that no one, not even the Indians themselves, took any offense at the act.

Early Mills.—The first mill established in the township was one erected on his own farm, in 1799, by Peter Wilson. It was an undershot grist-mill, and its apparatus was simplicity itself, consisting merely of two flinty boulders, smoothed down by being rubbed together, and a cheap sieve for a bolter. There was much trouble had with this imperfect machinery, as small pieces of stone were constantly scaling off and mixing with the meal. This mill passed into the possession of Littleford, upon his securing the Wilson farm. He conducted it for a series of twelve years, and finally abandoned it. William Parker claims the honor of establishing the second. This, too, was a grist-mill, and was located a short distance west of Jackson Centre. Its machinery was, at start, nearly as simple as that of Wilson's mill, a hand-sieve serving as bolter for a number of years. But in time a pair of French burrs was secured and placed in operation, and the result was eminently satisfactory. In 1817 Thomas Hosack erected one on his farm, and conducted it until his death. In addition to these were numerous saw-mills, some stationary, some itinerant, all of which, though, serving good purposes. An extended account of these is deemed unnecessary.

Jackson Centre.—The site whereon the village of Jackson Centre stands

was owned by Eben Turner, who located there in 1835-36. When he erected his house a controversy arose as to the name of the prospective town. It was finally agreed to leave it to the judgment of the first man coming along the road. He called it "Shandaggan," a name which the place bore for a long time. When the post-office was established it was called Satterfield, in honor of Rev. James Satterfield. The first grocery store was kept by Elliott Davis, and the first general store by M. L. Zahniser and his father. The first blacksmith shop was operated by John Gill, and the first shoeshop by Samuel Turner. Jackson Centre was surveyed February 28, 1882, by S. B. Stephenson, Esq., of Mercer. The petition for incorporation, based upon the plat submitted by Mr. Stephenson, was signed by Johnson Graham, Thomas Clark, A. P. Jones, John Infield, W. J. Gill, C. R. Heasley, W. C. Turner, W. J. Graham and others. The petition was referred to the grand jury March 8, 1882, and the same day recommended to be granted. On the 5th of June, 1882, the court granted the decree, appointing Johnson Graham judge, and A. M. De France and L. L. Milner to be inspectors of the first election, held June 27. The village is a thriving place, and has a flouring-mill run by water power, the property of J. R. Dight; several dry goods stores, two hotels, kept by John Infield and John Gill, respectively, both of which have butcher shops connected with them; a stock breeders' association, one furniture store, one drug store and other business interests.

Churches.—Cumberland Presbyterian Church was organized about 1841. The first edifice was a frame structure 35x40. It answered the demands of the church until 1868, when, during the pastorate of Rev. J. M. Gallagher, something needed to be done to secure a more suitable place. It was first proposed to repair the old structure at this point. Dr. A. G. Egbert, now of Franklin, a native of Worth Township, offered to donate \$3,000 toward the erection of a new building. His suggestion was accepted, and a brick structure, costing \$8,000, took the place of the old one. Dr. E. K. Squires, of Pittsburgh, assisted at the dedication ceremonies, at which time considerable money was raised, but not enough to liquidate the indebtedness. Dr. Egbert finally suggested that he would make up the deficit, which was about \$2,000. His contribution to the \$8,000 structure was about \$5,000. Among the preachers in charge of this congregation have been Revs. Jacob Murphy, Carle Moore, Jacob F. Waugh, J. A. Bowman, A. M. Blackford, J. M. Gallagher and J. M. Norris. In 1876 quite a colony went out and formed a congregation in Lake Township, whose sketch is found elsewhere [see Bethany Church]. The Jackson Centre congregation is represented as being in a healthy condition.

Cottage Methodist Episcopal Church was organized before 1856, by Rev. Dilon Pearson, in what was known as Cape-Horn School-house. The original members were George Jones and wife, John Webb and wife, Mrs. Doratha Pete, Mary Black, Rev. Robert Boyd and John Dight and wife. The following summer a small church edifice was constructed, costing about \$300. It was subsequently sold to John Wilson for a dwelling, and on the same site, two miles west of Jackson Centre, on the Franklin and Mercer road, in 1870, a fine frame building was erected, costing \$2,000. Rev. McGill was probably the first regular pastor. The present minister is Nathaniel Morris, and the membership is 100. A Sabbath-school is kept up, with William Pew as superintendent.

Societies.—Jackson Centre Lodge No. 171, I. O. O. F., was instituted on the 30th of June, 1871, and is still in existence. In the summer of 1876 a Grange organization was organized, but, like its associates, has long since ceased to exist.

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP.

The formation of Jefferson into a separate organization was effected April 4, 1850, at which time the court confirmed the report of three viewers, J. F. Satterfield, John Forker and John Findley, appointed agreeable to a petition presented May 16, 1849, praying for a division of Delaware Township, in order to facilitate the collection of taxes and to render elections easier. The new subdivision was given its present name in honor of that illustrious patriot and memorable statesman, Thomas Jefferson, third President of the United States. He was born in Virginia in 1793; in 1769, after practicing law for a number of years, became a member of the Virginia House of Burgesses; in 1773 was appointed delegate to the first Continental Congress; in 1775 took his seat in the Congress, was appointed chairman of the committee that drew up the Declaration of Independence, and was largely instrumental in framing that document; in 1779 became governor of Virginia; in 1785 became Minister to France; on returning became Washington's Secretary of State; in 1797 became Vice-President; in 1800 was elected President, and re-elected in 1804; retired to private life in 1809, and died in 1826.

The surface of the township is generally rolling. Agriculturally speaking, some of the finest farm lands to be found in the county are visible in the valleys of Jefferson Township. The soil is very fertile and productive, and the crops, unless impaired by outside agencies, are nearly always abundant. The drainage is furnished principally by the Shenango River, which thrusts itself into the limits of the township by means of a sharp, long bend, which has been given the suggestive title, "Big Bend of the Shenango." In addition to this large water course are numerous smaller ones, chiefly tributary to the former, of which the most important is Lackawannock Creek. Altogether the surface is as well drained as that of any other township in the county.

Pioneers.—There is a dispute as to who was the first actual settler of the township. The facts presented in support of each contestant's claim seem to establish that an error is made on one side or the other. In the year 1798, according to the best authenticated accounts, Robert McDonald, Sr., settled upon the boundary line dividing Cool Spring and what is now Jefferson Township, he having entered the county an emigrant from Washington County, Penn. On the farm which he thus occupied he erected a log cabin. This, the first one in the vicinity, was located within the limits of the present township of Jefferson, and was, consequently, the first cabin in it. In this rude shelter his son Robert was born on October 29, 1800, according to records which cannot be questioned. The other claimant to the honor of having been the first settler of the township was one John Mitchell, who located at a date nearly as early, on what is now the Greenville and Mercer road, about four miles from the latter place. Here he also effected a clearing, built a cabin, and began the struggles of a pioneer life. It would be a waste of energy to speculate upon the probable priority of either of these. It is enough to know that both at an early date braved the perils of their new surroundings, and manfully began the work which was to be, in later years, the foundations of a vigorous civilization and a healthy prosperity.

Among the other early pioneers might be mentioned Robert Fruit, who, in the year 1811, was living a short distance northwest of Pearson's mill, upon donation lot 210, 4th district; his brother, Thomas, a new-comer from Northumberland County, who settled about the same time on a tract of adjoining land; William Bagnall, who occupied the farm on which he is at present living early in 1828, at which time very few settlements had yet been made, and William Boyd, also an early resident of the region in question.

It is singular that Jefferson Township should be behind its neighbors in point of settlement, but it is a significant fact that such is the case. As late as 1830 comparatively few settlements had been made.

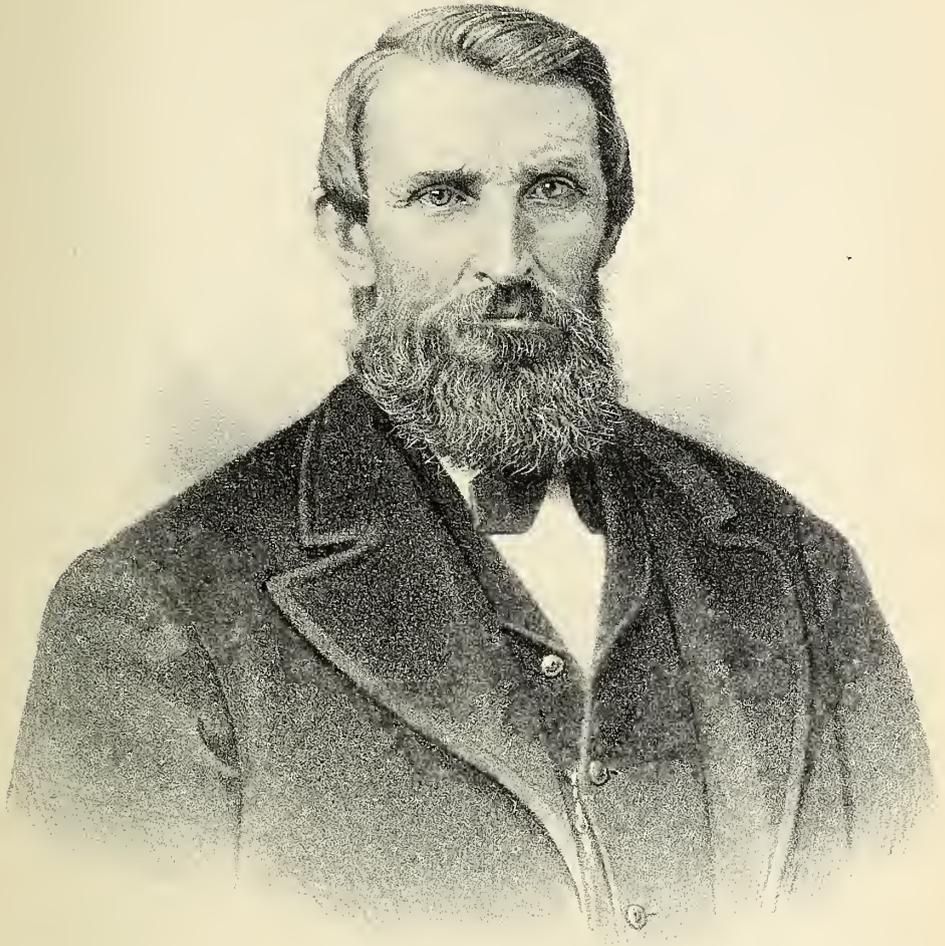
Early Mills.—The most important industry that could be developed in a primitive community, next to the necessary efforts at clearing and securing sheltering homes, was the milling industry. Upon this so much depended that, next to his house, the early settler looked first to his mill, or to the mill at which he expected to trade. A mill in the vicinity, within reasonably easy access, was absolutely indispensable to him, and the erection of such a necessity was one of the foremost projects of his mind. The first mill located within the limits of the territory now under discussion was that belonging to a man named Pearson, which was built in 1816, upon the bank of Lackawannock Creek. It comprised both a grist and a saw-mill, and thus served a double purpose. The advantages which this enterprise bestowed induced Dr. Evans, an old physician living in the neighborhood, to build a rival, which he did, locating it further down the same stream. The Evans mill was exclusively a saw mill, and its apparatus consisted of a single upright saw, run by the motor power furnished by a large wooden water-wheel. A fulling and carding mill was established some time later. This is yet in operation, under the management of the Broadbents. A third saw-mill was erected several years later by James McFarland. It has long since become obsolete, as have also its two competitors. The Clay furnace, so famous in the industrial history of the county, is treated of elsewhere.

Villages.—In June, 1808, Joseph Morrison surveyed and laid out a town at the Big Bend, consisting of 245 lots and spacious streets. It was projected on an extensive plan, and was expected to become the seat of justice of the county. This prospective capital and metropolis, which "died a bornin," was christened Shenango. Its complete history will be found in the annals of unrealized expectations.

The chief village of the township is Charleston. This was laid off in the winter of 1838, by Henry Campbell. The first purchaser of the lots, which were sold for \$25 each, was Charles Beatty, who was given the honor of naming the new town. He called it "Charleston." The postmasters of the place, which became a post-office in 1858, are given in the list of postmasters in Chapter V. The village sustains one store, kept by David Beil, and a harness-shop by Samuel Hunter, and is at present in a fairly healthy vitality for an inland country town.

Churches.—All Saints' Catholic Church, in Jefferson Township, about three miles from Mercer, to the left of the road leading to Greenville, was organized about 1838. At that time its principal members were John and Ellen Jennings, William Jennings, Richard Jennings, Patrick McCloskey (a pioneer of 1796), William Kane, William McKeever, John Griffin, Patrick Griffin, Thomas Connolly, Daniel O'Connor, John Donahoe and others, some of whom were among the first settlers of the county. The same year a small frame church edifice was erected on land donated by one of the Jennings family. It was used, likewise, for school purposes. James Hanavan, one of the pioneer teachers of the county, and a resident at present of Sharon, taught there as early as 1843. This building, having undergone suitable enlargements and improvements in 1855, answered the purposes of the congregation for thirty years more.

In 1885 the present structure was erected at a cost of \$12,000. It is a commodious, ornamental and substantial brick structure, in harmony with the most improved notions of church architecture. It, with the extensive grounds surrounding, constitutes a valuable property. The congregation has grown to be



J. H. McDowell

a large and influential one in the community. It has been ministered to by Revs. Hugh Gallagher, John Reed, M. J. Mitchell, C. M. Sheehan, Father Creeden, Arthur McConnell, J. J. Gallagher, Patrick C. McGrath, William Pugh, Peter Brady, John Donnelly and J. H. McAdam, the last being the present pastor. All Saints is the pioneer Catholic congregation of the county, and is in quite a flourishing condition. The present pastor has accomplished a great deal since taking charge.

The Methodist Episcopal Church at Charleston was built in 1850, on land given to the society by Henry Campbell. William Glindwell was the contractor. The society had been organized in 1840, with only eight or ten members, under the leadership of William Miller. He was succeeded by James Murdock, John Henderson, John Pierce, James Anderson, Henry Jennings, John Henderson, Jr., B. Hughes and Jacob Zahniser. A hewed log house of humble pretensions was erected about the time of organization. The congregation is in good condition and has a comfortable house of worship.

The Big Bend Methodist Episcopal Church was erected in the autumn of 1867, Mr. Z. Hancock furnishing the site. The building, a plain one of modest pretensions, 35x50, is the first one, the early preaching having been done at school-houses and private dwellings. Rev. L. L. Lewis was the first preacher after the erection of the present house.

The Free Methodist Church was organized in 1881, at what is known as "Jefferson Hall," by Rev. Jeremiah Barnhart. The pastor of the congregation, numbering twenty-two, is William Rupe, and the trustees of the same are Henry Davis and Cornelius Shaffer.

LACKAWANNOCK TOWNSHIP.

This township, as it was originally known, was formed in 1805. It continued without alteration until 1846, when New Wilmington Township, as it was then called, was detached. In 1848 a petition was received in court asking that another division be made. Accordingly Maj. Thomas Graham and Gen. Thomas S. Cunningham were appointed viewers, with authority to divide the township and determine the boundary. They reported in favor of a division, and fixed the line of separation as the Little Neshannock Creek. This action was confirmed August 17, 1849, and the portion situated on the west side of the line of division has retained the original title.

The origin of the name "Lackawannock" is supposed to be two-fold. The French word, *lac*, means in English, *lake*, while the latter part, *Wannock* is believed to have been the title of an early Indian chief, who settled many years ago beside the bank of the lake situated in the northern part of East Lackawannock Township. Nothing definite has ever been found concerning this chieftain, and were it not for the fact that some theory is required to account for the name, his very existence would doubtless be considered mythical.

The township is rich in mineral and coal deposits. Underlying the surface are rich veins of coal. The soil above is especially fertile, and in places cannot be surpassed by that of any other section of the county. The surface is comparatively well broken, and hills rise up from adjacent valleys, forming marked contrasts. The drainage is not especially good, although amply sufficient. The principal stream is the Little Neshannock, which rises in the township of Jefferson, and flows in an almost direct southern course along the eastern border, whose boundary line it forms. The small branches that shoot out from the parent stream into the farm lands lying along the western bank form the chief network in the drainage system of Lackawannock Township.

Early Settlers.—As usual in nearly all of the localities of the county, the date at which the first settlers arrived is so involved in obscurity that rival claimants have waged contest for recognition as the real pioneer. The priority of each of these was established clearly in his own mind, and is now emphatically believed by his adherents. The two who thus lay claim to this honor in the township under treatment are James Young and Nathaniel Cozad. The best evidence at hand goes to demonstrate conclusively that each of these arrived in the region in the year 1798.

There is a tradition to the effect that even these were not the first settlers. Nearly two years previous a settler, whose name has never been ascertained, arrived from Washington County and began a clearing on what afterward became the Yarion place. Here he remained a short time, planted the first peach-seeds ever sown in the county, became discouraged, abandoned his cabin and left the vicinity. On his journey out from the township, the story relates that he sold the information he possessed about the territory, and also the fact of his settlement, to Cozad for \$1. The latter made practical use of this, and was thus enabled to enter the region of his future home with some knowledge of its desirability. The Yarion place is located in the northeastern part of the township, and was surveyed for a man named Isaac Johnston, May 20, 1795, in pursuance of a warrant bearing date of April 21, 1794.

Of the two who arrived in 1798 more is known. They were both natives of New Jersey, and both came to Mercer from Washington County. Cozad, according to reports, was a man of wonderful resources. He possessed an indomitable will and an invincible determination. This, coupled with the fact that his physical strength was fully equal to his industry and energy, made him vastly superior to the average pioneer. An instance of this fact is given. He came to the county in great poverty. As his sole possessions, besides a few household articles of prime necessity, he brought with him nothing but an ax and a grubbing-hoe. With these he undertook to complete a clearing and effect the erection of a suitable home. Not one man in a score would have ventured upon such an arduous task without better preparation. But Cozad was not an ordinary man. He succeeded, after labors which can better be imagined than described, in completing both tasks, and did this, too, with no other assistance. It is related that Young at one time made a covert allusion to his poverty, and said, rather lightly, that he (Cozad) "need not expect to succeed with such utensils as those," pointing to the hoe and ax. But the following spring Young himself was forced to resort to his less wealthy neighbor for seed-grain, his own crops having failed. In common with his fellow-settlers, Cozad experienced much difficulty in getting supplies for his family. In 1799 he left on an overland journey to Pittsburgh, proposing to bring back with him some few necessaries of life. Owing to rains and unexpected delays his return was not made within the time he had set for the completion of his trip. His family, who were awaiting him expectantly, soon exhausted the meager store of provisions which they possessed. Without means of replenishing the empty larder, they were in time forced by sheer hunger to dig up a patch of green potatoes, which had not attained a size larger than that of hazel-nuts, and upon which they subsisted. But even these did not hold out. At last, as an extreme resort, the agonized mother, followed by the half-famished children, set off for Young's house, several miles distant, resolving to throw herself upon his charity. While on the way she fainted several times from exhaustion. But fortunately she was enabled to reach her destination safely, and soon recovered.

James Gilkey was among the early settlers of Mercer County. About

1798-99 he settled near Wilmington. He was one of the pioneer surveyors of the county. He was the father of nine children, six of whom are living in Mercer and adjoining counties. It was he who first developed the celebrated Neshannock potato, also called the "Mercer" and the "Gilkey."

Archibald Rankin, a native of Ireland, settled in 1798-99 near Charleston, in Mercer County, where he died a few years after his settlement. His descendants are now residing in various portions of the county.

Matthew Dawson, a native of Washington County, settled in Lackawannock Township early in the present century. He was a soldier of 1812, and held a commission as captain. He was the father of a large family. He died in 1863.

Among the other early settlers might be mentioned the names of two brothers, Robert and James Hawthorne, who settled about the year 1800 on the land afterward owned by John Young. Their first place of abode, according to a story yet related, was the trunk of a hollow tree. David Hunter was also an early pioneer, arriving as early as 1805, at which time he began a clearing on the place afterward owned by his son William. William Gordon entered the township near the same time, and located on the farm afterward in the possession of his descendants. Many others came to the region during the first quarter of the present century, and although they may be fairly termed early settlers, their arrival and subsequent experiences were not sufficiently uncommon as to need further mention.

Two things were very usual sights to the early settlers—Indians and wild game. Both were tolerably abundant. Mercer County can never lay claim to being the theater of many Indian adventures, but she may reasonably feel distinguished on account of the game, especially deer, bear, wild turkey and smaller animals, that abounded in her primitive forests. Among the names of the savages who were prominent in Lackawannock Township may be mentioned Mohawk, Flynn and Kindoshawa.

Greenfield is the most important village in the township. The ground upon which it now stands was cleared in 1820 by Archelas Wilson, prominent in the early political history of the county. He erected a log cabin on his new farm, and thus became the veritable pioneer of the hamlet.

Unity Church of Greenfield. In the spring of 1832 a plat of ground was procured from William Jewell, sufficient for a church, burying ground and out-ground. A petition was prepared by the Presbyterian friends, and presented to the presbytery of Hartford when it convened in session at New Castle, June 26, 1832, by James Marquis. It contained fifty-four names, asking for a church organization. The petition was acted upon the next day, with the following result: "*Resolved*, that the prayers of the petitioners be granted, and that they be constituted a congregation to be denominated Unity." In the meantime a house of worship had been erected, and occasional services held. On August 27 the congregation assembled for organization. Rev. James Satterfield preached a sermon, and thirty-four persons were enrolled as members of the church, viz.: Joseph Porter, Nancy Coyle, John and Rachel Hawthorn, William and Esther Jewell, Hannah Shaffer, William, Margaret and Robert B. Young, Isabel, Robert, Martha, John and Jane Coyle, James and Mary Marquis, David and Elizabeth Jackson, Nathaniel and Jane Cozad, Margaret Graham, Rebecca Campbell, Isabella Porter, William, Agnes, Samuel and Miss Agnes Gordon, George and Margaret Blackstone, Davis and Mary Pollock and Esther Jewell. William Young, James Marquis and Matthias Zahniser were elected and ordained the first elders.

In the summer of 1837 a new house, 36x50, was erected on land secured

from John Wilson, on the road leading from Mercer to West Middlesex, about midway between the two places. During 1838 Samuel Marquis, Francis Scott, David Jackson, Benjamin Vanatta and Robert McClelland were elected and ordained deacons. In June, 1853, the congregation decided to erect a new house, 41x56, on the south side of the road. It was dedicated December 18, 1853, the cost being \$1,474.12. Rev. James Satterfield was the first pastor, and remained several years. Rev. Samuel A. McClain was pastor from 1838 to 1841.

LAKE TOWNSHIP.

This township, originally a portion of the old Cool Spring Township, was formed by the division of September 21, 1850, which separated the old organization into the new ones of Lake, Jackson, Fairview and Cool Spring. The alteration was accomplished with a view toward facilitating the collection of taxes, and also to secure more convenient elections. The petition for the formation of the new township was presented in court at April sessions, 1850. David Findley, W. J. Hunter and J. P. Garrett were elected as commissioners. Their work was accomplished so satisfactorily that the report which they presented was confirmed on the date given above, September 21, thus insuring to the inhabitants of the new subdivisions the advantages for which they petitioned.

Lake Township derives its name from the presence of a large body of water, known as Sandy Lake, which lies within its bounds. It is a singular fact that the names of both the parent township and the new one were each suggestive of water—Cool Spring, from whose cool recesses bubbled forth a bounteous supply of the clear, refreshing liquid, and Lake, in whose confines the aggregated volume of the spring's discharge might find a final lodgment.

The surface of this township is very greatly diversified. There is perhaps no part of the county where the ruggedness of the contour is so marked. Hills shoot abruptly up, and give way as abruptly to precipitous valleys. This of course is merely in miniature. But the contrasts are just as sharp as they would be were the hills mountains, and the valleys veritable ravines. There are portions, however, where the surface is comparatively rolling, while others yet manifest the characteristics of small table-lands. The soil is likewise varied. In places it is barren and sterile, elsewhere there are streaks of rich loam, while in other portions of the township nothing but the ordinary soil is found. Taken all in all, Lake Township cannot be classed among the best agricultural townships in the county. Its wealth consists almost wholly in the rich measures of underlying coal and other deposits, the mining of which comprises by far its most important industry. The richness of these deposits is visibly manifested in the vicinity of Stoneboro, a borough which has sprung up almost like magic on account of the coal interests centered in it. Apart from the coal there are strata of good building stone. In the matter of drainage the township is notably deficient. With the exception of the lake, which acts as a sort of general reservoir for all water-fall in the vicinity of its shores, and an insignificant branch of Mill Creek, which traverses a portion of the southeastern corner, there is really no system of natural drainage within the borders. This, however, does not act disadvantageously, as will be evidenced by the fact that there is no more marsh land in Lake than in many of its better drained competitors.

Pioneers.—The year 1796 and the fore part of the month of April, witnessed the arrival of the first settler. His name was Matthias Zahniser. He was of German birth, and removed to this country in 1751, locating in Lancaster County, Penn., the county that furnished Mercer County with so many of her

earliest settlers. While living here he became acquainted with, and eventually married, Miss Mary Lint, by whom he had thirteen children, eleven boys and two girls. In 1789 he changed his residence from Lancaster to Allegheny County. Becoming favorably impressed with the accounts he had heard concerning the region known now as Mercer County, he resolved to penetrate still further toward the great Northwest, and accordingly started on his long and wearisome journey in search of a new home, accompanied by his wife and children. He arrived in what is now Lake Township at an auspicious time. The ground was covered with beautiful wild flowers, while the forest trees, just peeping forth in their new drapery of green foliage, resounded with the glad carolings of birds. On every hand the evidences of a renewed life inspired the most sanguine expectations. Reaching the spot which many years afterward became the farm of James Zahniser, he determined to locate. This he did, and began at once active preparations toward securing for himself and family a comfortable abode. It is related that on this journey the new-comers, packing their goods and making difficult way through the almost unknown wilderness, were met by Thomas McMillan at a place called Indian Springs. The party at once placed themselves under his guidance, and, by the aid of a small pocket compass which he carried, were enabled to reach their destination in safety. Had it not been for this timely assistance, they would in all probability have encountered more trouble than they did, owing to their unfamiliarity with the country through which they were traveling.

There were a number of settlers scattered throughout the territory into which the Zahnisers penetrated. But the winter of 1796 was an unusually severe one. Heavy snows fell, and an unprecedented frost early in the fall warned the inhabitants that their position in the new country was an exceedingly perilous one. Accordingly nearly everybody made preparations to leave, and at length did depart back to the more populous counties south of them. So far as is known but two families remained during that winter in what afterward became Cool Spring Township. These were the families of Benjamin Stokely and Matthias Zahniser. Strictly speaking, however, the latter's household did not remain intact. All but three returned to their former home. But these three, consisting of the father and his two sons, Michael and John, resolved to brave the winter's storms and cold. They had with them five head of cattle. These suffered terribly from hunger and cold, but by the strenuous efforts of their owners were kept alive. The food which was available for the cattle's consumption consisted of the leaves and tender branches of underbrush and small trees, which were uncovered from the snow. The men had succeeded during the summer in raising some potatoes, pumpkins and turnips. They had not, however, had opportunity to remove these from the ground before the advent of cold weather, and, as a result, their food comprised frozen potatoes and pumpkin mush. Even this scanty store was rendered unfit for use before the season was over, for a big thaw occurred, which softened the vegetables, after which they again froze solid, thus making them totally valueless for human diet. But by incredible suffering and perseverance the winter was endured. The return of spring brought back the remaining members of the family. Clearings were continued, a better house was erected, and preparations for a continuous sojourn made. By the coming of the second winter the pioneers were in such a situation that they could view its approach with much less apprehension. Their second year was passed under much more favorable circumstances. It was not long until their condition became comparatively comfortable.

During the spring of 1797 another pioneer arrived. This was Francis

Drane, who settled upon what is latterly known as the Love farm, his tract consisting of 150 acres. Here he began a clearing, and in time succeeded in erecting a cabin. It is said that in the same year of his arrival he sowed an acre with wheat, claimed to have been the first wheat sown in the township.

The same year witnessed the coming of Daniel Harper, an old veteran of the Revolution. He located upon the tract of land many years subsequently known as the Williamson place. He was, it is related, a very peculiar man in many respects, being in particular a devout Baptist. The subject of religion was to him one of deep, immediate interest. Harper's house, which in later years was used as a sort of improvised tavern, was known far and wide as the Baptist headquarters, from the frequency with which the ministers of that denomination assembled in it. It appears, however, that even the devoutness of Harper did not operate to render him tenacious of his theological views, for he afterward became as firm a Presbyterian as he had been a Baptist. But even the subtleties of Calvinism did not suffice to chain his faith, for his last years were spent in the folds of the Methodist Church.

Robert McClure, a native of Ireland, came to Mercer County in 1797 or '98, locating on a tract of land in what is now Lake Township, where he resided until his death. He was a soldier in the War of 1812. His descendants are still occupying the old homestead.

In 1800 arrived William McCauley, who settled near the present site of Stoneboro, and Andrew McClure, from Washington County, Penn., and a brother of Robert. He took up 150 acres of land near what is now known as Coulson Station, and began clearing off the timber. Both he and Robert became prominent in the local affairs of the township. Among other early settlers might be mentioned Robert Hamilton, who settled on land afterward owned by V. B. Coulson in 1802; John and James Rice, two brothers, whose land was located not far from Hamilton's, and who arrived in the township about the year 1803, and Richard McClure, who settled on another part of Coulson's farm in 1814. There may have been others of considerable prominence—doubtless there were; but the insufficiency of preserved records renders any treatment of them impossible. One thing is especially noticeable in Lake Township's history—it is so blended with that of the parent organization, Cool Spring, that nearly every attempt to separate the two is met with confusion.

The early accounts of game are very numerous. From these it appears that many varieties existed in the region in great profusion. Deer and wild turkey are known to have been abundant. An occasional bear was seen in early days, and also upon one or two occasions a panther. Smaller animals, however, such as squirrels, foxes, raccoons, etc., were quite numerous. Nearly every pioneer was an ardent disciple of Nimrod, and indeed in more ways than one imitated that mighty hunter.

There was, so far as is known, but one mill within the bounds of Lake Township. That was a saw-mill erected in 1815 by Richard McClure. The machinery consisted, as nearly all of the primitive mills did, of a single upright saw, the motor power for which was supplied by a large water wheel. It was located on the bank of the Little Run, a short distance below Coulson Station.

Churches.—A Methodist Episcopal Church was built in 1868, a short distance west of Coulson Station, on the Western, New York & Pennsylvania Railroad. The structure erected for the accommodation of these zealous followers of John Wesley is a neat one. Rev. Milton was their first pastor. Since then the congregation has been under the care of the different preachers which the itinerant system of Methodism provides for its membership.

The Bethany congregation of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church was organized April 1, 1876, in Lake Township, by Rev. J. M. Gallagher, with seventy members. The present membership is about 140. The house of worship used is a frame structure that was erected in 1859 at a cost of \$1,000. The first session consisted of John Kemm, David Zahniser, Daniel McClure, William McKay and F. M. Fleming. Since that time Thomas Kemm, John Zahniser and James S. Palmer have been chosen. The congregation is out of debt, and therefore enjoying peace and prosperity. It has regular preaching by its first and only pastor.

LIBERTY TOWNSHIP.

This township, forming the extreme southeastern corner of the county, was carved out of Wolf Creek, February 17, 1851. The surface of Liberty is considerably varied, at places being level, elsewhere rolling, and again broken. The scenery is particularly pleasing and picturesque. The township is not especially rich in mineral wealth, but is rather an agricultural center. The soil is fertile, and well adapted to the purposes of farming. Coal, however, is mined in several places, and is of a very fair quality, the chief impediment to the development of a large mining industry being the fact that the coal strata are somewhat thin. Gas is also found, the first gas and oil well in the county having been put down on the farm of James George. In the matter of drainage Liberty Township excels. The ample means supplied by Wolf Creek and its numerous small tributaries have long since rendered the drainage advantages of the township famous. In fact, in almost every respect, the territory lying in this corner of the county compares favorably with any other portion.

Pioneers.—Probably the first settler of what is now Liberty Township, though this is not an established fact, was William Gill. The date of his coming is set by some at the year 1797 and by others at 1798. He was an old Revolutionary veteran, and had suffered on many a battle-field in his devotion to the cause of liberty. It is related that upon one occasion he received a wound while in an engagement. This wound was so severe that he was unable to join his companions in their retreat, and was reluctantly abandoned by them to the British. Suffering as he did from the effects of his disability, he resolved at all hazards to avoid capture. The enemy's dragoons were scouring the forest in which he lay in every direction. He could hear their movements as they passed by. What should he do? He revolved the question in his mind for a long time, and was about to give up, when he accidentally espied a hollow log lying some distance off. He crawled slowly to it, every action causing sharp pain, and by an almost superhuman exertion succeeded in concealing himself within it. Scarcely had he done this when a scarleted trooper dashed forward and began a search for the "rebel." He had seen the latter moving. The feelings of Gill may be imagined as he breathlessly listened to the efforts of his enemy to discover his hiding place. The Briton carefully went over every spot of ground in the vicinity, passing and repassing the log where the object of his search anxiously lay. So near did he come that Gill afterward said that he could have touched the hem of the former's coat. At length he gave up in despair, and rode away. Gill lay within the log twenty-four hours, not daring to venture forth. At the expiration of that time he came out, and in time, by dint of great exertions, rejoined his company in safety.

Gill came to Liberty Township from Allegheny County. He settled upon the farm which was subsequently occupied by David Dale, near Courtney's mill. Here he began a clearing and erected a small cabin. By continued effort he at

length succeeded in getting quite a respectable farm in condition for cultivation. An old resident relates that at an early day Gill possessed a yoke of stubborn oxen. One of these was in the habit of lying down in the furrow while plowing. To prevent this Gill adopted the plan of throwing a blanket over its head, thus smothering the animal until it was willing to arise in order to get fresh air. The sons of Mr. Gill one day took the yoke and started to plow. The refractory ox, as usual, threw itself down upon the ground. The boys endeavored to smother it into obedience, but were unable to do this. They, however, ran to a burning brush pile, secured two or three burning sticks, and with the flaming points of these speedily roused their obstinate beast, which thereafter gave them no further trouble.

In the *Western Press* of April 20, 1833, occurs the following: "Mr. Gill, of Wolf Creek Township, this county, a Revolutionary pensioner, dropped dead from his feet on Wednesday morning last [17th]. The house of Mr. Gill is a brick one, with a brick kitchen attached to it. While waking the corpse of Mr. Gill on the following night, a violent storm arose, which lifted the roof off the large house and threw it onto the kitchen, which gave way to the immense weight, thereby instantly killing four ladies, and wounding two or three others, who were unfortunately in that part of the dwelling at the time. Three of the ladies were daughters of Mr. Gill."

Elsewhere in the same issue is the following additional explanation: "The account above given of five persons killed is incorrect. The attending physician, Dr. Beckwith, furnishes the following: 'According to the custom of the West, a large number of persons had assembled to wake the dead, and were occupying various apartments in the house, while an adjoining kitchen was occupied by eight females and two males, at the time of the approach of a tremendous tornado, which broke in one end of the large house (which was made of brick), and passing through the upper story, carried away the roof and threw down the other end of the wall upon the kitchen, which was crushed to its basis, burying its inmates in the ruins, four of whom were crushed to death without a groan, viz.: Miss Jane Gill, daughter of the deceased, aged about forty-eight; Miss Eliza Jane Branden, aged sixteen, and Miss Lavina Ritchey, aged six, granddaughter of the deceased, and Miss Rebecca McElree, aged about twenty-eight. On these bodies were broken skulls, broken necks, and broken limbs, together with many shocking contusions. Among the wounded were Samuel Gill (son of the deceased) and his daughter, a daughter of Saml. Hugh Gill, Miss Margaret Anderson and Miss Nancy Tannehill, all of whom were injured to a considerable extent; but Samuel H. Gill and Miss Tannehill received the most serious injury.'"

The year 1797 brought four additional settlers, in the persons of four brothers, Abraham, Simon, John and Michael Uber, who arrived from Westmoreland County, and located in the western portion of what is now Liberty Township. Here they made clearings, planted crops, and after a time set out orchards, of which some trees were standing as late as a few years ago. John built the saw-mill, in 1800, by which the lumber used in the construction of the old court-house at Mercer was sawed.

In 1798 William Dale, a native of Eastern Pennsylvania, arrived in the township. He was a blacksmith, and signalized his advent by securing a tract of land numbering two acres, which he cleared and upon which he erected a small shop. Here he did a general smithing business, and was, in all probability, the first blacksmith in the county. It is not at all likely that he did anything at his trade, though, for several years afterward. Among the other new-comers in the year mentioned above were William Craig, who settled

upon the farm afterward known as the William Jack place; and Hugh Foster, an Irishman, who came to this country and located in Franklin County at an early day, removed from that locality to Westmoreland County, and at length, in 1798, to Liberty Township, where he settled on a farm situated just a short distance below the site of the present post-office in North Liberty, which afterward was occupied by Mrs. Robert Foster. He brought with him a wife and five children, two additional daughters being born after his arrival.

David Courtney and his brother Thomas, both of whom afterward became prominently identified with the business and political interests of the old Wolf Creek Township, were among the arrivals of 1802. The present Courtney mill, which they erected, is located on the original tract which they secured immediately upon their entrance into the county. The tract consisted of 600 acres of perhaps the finest land in the region, situated in a beautiful stretch of country, on the bank of Wolf Creek, whose water furnished the motor-power for the mill. David was the builder of this mill, which was erected in 1803. He had been a miller at his old home in Franklin County, and, upon viewing the superb facilities afforded by the swift-flowing stream, he became imbued with a desire to resume his former occupation. The mill was, like most of its fellows at that early day, a combination affair, uniting in one establishment the advantages of a saw and a grist-mill.

Of those who came into the township in a few years afterward, the most prominent were James George, John McKee and Daniel Stewart. Of these the former was a native of Ireland, who immigrated to America in 1796, and settled a short distance east of Pittsburgh, on a small stream called Turtle Creek, where he labored in a saw-mill, helping in the preparation of the timbers used in the construction of Allegheny County's first court-house. He saved a small amount of money by economy and frugality, and began to look about for a suitable investment. He was offered land on the present site of the city of Allegheny for the remarkable price of \$8 an acre. This offer he refused, and determined to try his fortunes up in the northwestern county of Mercer. Accordingly, in 1804, he arrived in what is now Liberty Township, purchased the farm on which his son Hugh lived for so many years afterward, and began his career as a farmer. The warrant for the survey of this farm was dated April 8, 1805, while the deed bore date of July 15, 1807. It appears that the land had been originally settled by a squatter named Studebaker, but little is known concerning him.

Mr. George began the erection of a cabin when he first came, and soon afterward set out an orchard. The first dwelling was of round logs. By a process of evolution this gave way to a structure of hewed timber, and this, in turn, to the brick house now standing, which was constructed in 1828 out of 70,000 brick, made the year before by Alexander Blair. The neighbors were James McKee and Hugh Foster. An embryo village named Georgetown was pushed into life on a portion of George's farm, but, as it was located near an unhealthy swamp, the enterprise was abandoned. Mr. George was a very prominent man in local affairs. He was one of the early county commissioners, and was identified with every public movement. Being of a charitable disposition, his name will be remembered by many whom his bounty and liberality aided.

Of the remaining two, John McKee arrived in 1805, purchased 415 acres of land and located near the George farm. His father and three brothers, James, Hugh and George, came to the township with him. They were all more or less prominent. Daniel Stewart entered in the same year and settled

a short distance south of the present village of North Liberty. Among other pioneers who came to Liberty during the first two decades of the present century, and who therefore deserve some sort of mention, are Jacob Snyder, who came from Westmoreland County in 1805, and three men named McMillan, Miller and Christy. There were, of course, many others, whose names, if not recorded on the printed page, will at least be perpetuated by works on the face of the country they helped to clear and develop.

Villages.—The principal village in the township is that of North Liberty. This was laid out in 1821–22 by James Foster. The building of the Mercer and Butler turnpike through the region, thus opening up a way for better communication between the settlers and the communities round about, was chiefly responsible for the establishing of the new town. The first house erected was put up by Robert Waddell. It is still standing, and is at present used for a post-office. Jacob Snyder, mentioned elsewhere, began the first blacksmith shop.

James Stewart, the first innkeeper, built his tavern in 1823. It was a nice little hostelry, and was visited by many guests.

The post-office, under the direction of the first postmaster, Robert Shaw, was established in 1840. The succeeding postmasters are given elsewhere.

The original school-house, erected in 1828, a plain, log structure, was superseded in 1840 by a frame building, octagonal, in shape. This in turn gave way in 1869 to the present two-story brick building, which amply accommodates the forty or fifty pupils in attendance at the temple of learning.

Amsterdam, the other hamlet of Liberty Township, is situated in the western part. A blacksmith shop was opened by Charles Wingard in 1874, and several houses cluster about it. The population has never, owing to the difficulty attending the taking of a correct and accurate census, been computed, but it is variously estimated at from ten to twenty-five.

North Liberty Presbyterian Church was organized June 1, 1880, by Dr. Robert Walker and Rev. Samuel Williams, with a membership of seventy-one. The first elders chosen by the congregation were Levi Dale, A. S. Barber and John Boyles. The present church building, a commodious and conveniently arranged frame structure, was erected in the summer of the same year at a cost of \$3,500. It admirably serves the purpose for which it was intended. The only pastor the church has ever had is its present efficient minister, Rev. J. H. Wright. Under his charge the congregation has been blessed with a fair measure of temporal and spiritual prosperity, and has grown in membership until it numbers at present fifty within its folds. The present elders of the congregation consist of Levi Dale, A. S. Barber, John Boyles, Andrew Breckenridge and James Thorp.

MILL CREEK TOWNSHIP.

In May, 1849, a petition was entered for the formation of a new township out of the original one of French Creek, and presented in court the same month. A board of commissioners, consisting of John Moore, Abraham Pugh and John Findley, was appointed to view, fix boundaries and report upon the advisability of erecting the desired organization. A favorable report being rendered June 28, 1849, the division outlined therein was confirmed November 19, of the same year. The name Mill Creek was given the new township, from the name of the stream which flows in beautiful course across its territory. The shape of the township is nearly rectangular. Its area is a little less than eighteen square miles.

The surface in the southern part is undulating, and presents in the sum-

mer a beautiful picture. The land rises and falls in almost imperceptible terraces, which, when covered with green sod, resembles cultivated parks. In the northern part, however, a change is noticed, where abrupt bluffs and hills abound. Good building stone is found in the strata of the hillsides.

Agriculturally speaking the township is not a marked success. Portions of it have good soil, and rather fairly improved. But the greater part is not well adapted to the general uses of farming, although by no means unproductive. Abundant drainage is supplied by Mill Creek and the tributaries of the Big Sandy Creek. No surplus rain-fall is permitted to stand very long stagnant.

Pioneers.—The history of the early settlement of the township under discussion is very much shrouded in mystery. The parent organization, French Creek, was the real center of attraction, and but few settlements were made in the southern part, which afterward became Mill Creek. The first settler, though, is believed, in accordance with the best testimony, to have been Jacob Reed, a German, who in the autumn of 1796, attracted by the accounts he had heard of the fertility of the soil lying over in the great northwestern part of the commonwealth, left his home in Westmoreland County and prepared to establish a new one farther from the confines of population centers. He arrived at what is now Mill Creek Township, and finding a portion of land not under claim of land speculators, located upon it in conformity to the act of April 3, 1792, by which such unclaimed land was thrown open to settlement, and began the erection of a suitable cabin. After completing the construction of this, and effecting a small clearing, he returned to pass the winter in Westmoreland County. When he returned in the following spring he was accompanied by his two brothers, William and George, and a negro named Robert Morgan. The latter settled upon land near the site of the present borough of New Lebanon, while the brothers secured tracts lying just east of Jacob's place. During the summer Jacob was joined by his family, and thus became the first householder in the township. A few years ago there was an old beech tree standing opposite the house of his grandson, Charles, upon the bark of which, hacked deep into the fibers of the tough wood, were carved the initials "J. R., 1796." The growth of the tree had elevated these nearly ten feet above the ground.

About the only other settler of whom much is known was Adam Carnahan. This man's life reads like a record of misfortunes. It appears that some adverse destiny was his, and that a fatality shaped all his ends. He took possession of a tract in what was afterward Sandy Lake Township in the summer of 1797, having entered the region from Westmoreland County in the faint hope of bettering his condition in life. Upon this tract he built a humble cabin, made some needed improvements, and had just begun the work of clearing for himself a farm, with fair prospects ahead, when a stranger suddenly appeared upon the scene of action, and politely insisted that he (Carnahan) was an intruder upon another's property, and intimated that if he would take the trouble to accompany the said stranger to the other side of the tract in question he (Carnahan) would be abundantly satisfied of the correctness of his (the stranger's) assertions. Upon expressing his willingness to witness any such indubitable evidence, the stranger led off and Carnahan followed. After a short walk they arrived at a pile of upright poles, arranged in some sort of order, which the former declared was the remains of a cabin which he had himself erected the year previous. Now Carnahan, according to all accounts, was a mild mannered man, averse to creating disturbances, so, rather than raise any question of the stranger's veracity, he merely picked up his things and got

out. This was misfortune number one. From his recent home he removed to a farm near Milledgeville, where he erected a second cabin, began the cultivation of crops, and, in short, undertook to retrieve his fallen fortunes. But for some unexplained reason he found it necessary to return to Westmoreland County. Being a confiding man, too, as well as mild mannered, he induced a neighboring family to occupy his cabin during his absence, hoping thereby to prevent any intrusion upon his rights. Here, though, was misfortune number two. For when he returned, after a few months' stay, the family to whom he had intrusted the keeping of his claim refused to yield possession, and, as they had nine points of law, Carnahan was again shut out into the cold, cold world. Stung by these repeated persecutions, and embittered by the reflection that he was nothing but a mere atom of destiny, he wandered off to Mill Creek Township, where in the year 1800 he at length found rest, and located upon a tract of land subsequently occupied by Thomas Burrows.

William R. Cooper, a native of Westmoreland County, came with his wife Mary to Mercer County, and located in what is now Mill Creek Township, in 1800. His family consisted of six children, all of whom have paid the death penalty. He himself died in 1809. Some of his descendants are still living in the county.

Among the other settlers who came in afterward was Francis Dunn, who began a clearing in 1816 upon the place where he lived many years. At the time he entered there were three miles of continuous woodland between the farm on which he settled and the place which afterward became the site of New Lebanon. At that time, when French Creek included both townships, there were but twenty-five votes cast in the entire division. Others followed Dunn in the years that marked the gradual development of that portion of the county. But their entrance was so comparatively recent that they will not be mentioned here.

Of the early industries of the township that of milling was by far the most lucrative and the most important. It was, moreover, absolutely necessary to the community's success, as the locality which had not a mill within easy access, no matter how flattering might be the other inducements held out, would not attract many new-comers. The first grist-mill in the region under treatment was one erected on the property of Samuel Glenn in the year 1816. It was at the time the sole enterprise of the kind within many miles about, and its patronage, therefore, was considerable. A second one was erected some years later at the little village called Kerrtown. Glenn also established the first saw-mill in the township. Two or three others were afterward built, the latest and best being the steam mill erected in October, 1874, near New Lebanon, by Caleb Thompson, which, with its improved machinery and large patronage, was an important addition to the township's industrial wealth. The first tannery was built in 1811 by James McCracken, and was conducted for a number of years, until its further continuance was rendered unprofitable, after which it was abandoned. One or two distilleries were also in operation at an early day, the first one being that belonging to Jacob Reed, which was built as early as 1800. It seems that the demand for whisky antedated even that for flour, as the distillery preceded the grist-mill several years.

The only village in the township, outside of the borough of New Lebanon, is that of Kerrtown, which was named in honor of Judge Kerr many years ago. The town has for a number of years been progressing backward. A few houses now mark its site.

A list of early township officers, given elsewhere, will be interesting, doubtless, to those who desire to understand who the men of early political

and public notoriety were. A list of post-offices, which is also given elsewhere, will include the names of the postmasters who have at various times distributed the mail of the residents of the township.

NEW VERNON TOWNSHIP.

New Vernon Township was originally a part of Sandy Creek. But the latter was so large and unwieldy that great trouble was had in collecting taxes over such an extensive area, and also in establishing voting places at points accessible to persons living in all portions of the township. These difficulties, it was thought, would be greatly lessened by a separation from the parent organization and the formation of a new and smaller one. Accordingly on the 18th of December, 1850, a number of petitions were handed in to the Court praying for the appointment of a board of commissioners to view the territory in question, lay out boundaries for the establishment of three new townships, and report upon the general practicability of the scheme. In accordance with these prayers, the Court appointed Joseph Kerr, Francis Beatty and James A. Leech. The latter looked over the ground, decided that a division of the old township into four equal parts would be expedient, and reported accordingly, April 7, 1851. This report was confirmed June 23, and the four new townships were named, respectively, Deer Creek, New Vernon, Mineral (now Perry), and the fourth retaining the original title, Sandy Creek. Of these four New Vernon was the southeastern division. Its surface is well diversified. The portion adjacent to Big Sandy Creek is rather level, while in the southeastern part of the township many sharply-marked hills spring up, forming a bluff looking outline. The principal interest in the region is agriculture. The soil is fertile, and good crops are raised from it. The township is one of the best drained in the county. The Little Shenango and the Big Sandy both flow through it, and with their tributaries form a network of sluiceways which carry off all the surplus water. Indeed, considered from an agricultural point of view, New Vernon may fairly take front rank. The history of the settlement of this township is so intimately interwoven with the narrative of the parent organization, Sandy Creek, that the reader is referred to the pages devoted to that. The early settlers were later in arriving in the southeastern part of the old division than in some other portions of the county. But their arrival, even if late, was fraught with beneficent results, both to themselves and to those who came after them.

The Ten Milers.—This was the name of a colony which originally came from New Jersey and settled in Washington County, Penn., some time during the latter half of the last century, on what was known as Ten Mile Run. These people sold out in Washington County in 1797 or 1798, and removed to Mercer County, settling on the Big Sandy, not far from the present village of New Vernon. The name "Ten Milers," given to this settlement, was derived from the place left in Washington County. In the list of "Ten Milers" were Daniel Axtell, David Condit, Cyrus Riggs, John Holloway, Isaac Holloway, Ithiel Dodd, Stephen Riggs, Price Dilley and Ira Condit, the preacher. Lincoln Axtell, son of Daniel, built the first grist-mill in the neighborhood. These men were afterward elders in the Fairview Presbyterian Church at New Vernon.

Mills.—In glancing at the industrial interests of New Vernon Township, one is impressed with the fact that they are few in number and unimportant in extent. Not unimportant, either, for nothing can be wholly unimportant which is so intimately associated with the development of any community from primitive wilderness to modern improvements. Yet, compared with some

of her sister townships, there is an evident discrepancy on the side of the one at present under consideration. The most prominent, and the only one that will be treated, was the saw-mill business. This, of course, in later years, as forests are depleted and torn down, has diminished. But a few years ago it comprised the most striking source of the township's wealth. The first steam mill was built in 1854, near the village of New Vernon, by George Axtell. It did a flourishing business. In 1868 a second one was erected in the southwestern part of the township by the firm of McClure & Boyd. In 1870 the third was located at a place about two miles south of New Vernon village. Gill's saw-mill and shingle-factory was built in 1868, by L. J. Gill. It, like the other enterprises named, did a rushing business for a number of years. All contributed largely to the increase of New Vernon's industrial resources.

New Vernon Village is the only one in the township. It was at one time called Middleton, but afterward New Vernon. It is quite an old town, and looks much older than it really is. The houses, which are in nearly every instance unpainted frames, appear to have been erected years ago. The village sustains two stores, kept by David McElwain and J. N. McCutcheon, and a blacksmith shop, operated by T. J. Osborn. There is a lodge of the K. and L. of H., in a flourishing condition.

At the first election held after the division of the old township of Sandy Creek the following officers were chosen: Justices of the peace, Archibald Montgomery and David Lynn; constable, Henry Hosack; judge of election, Huston Borland; inspector, John Tuttle; assessor, David Holloway; auditors, Daniel Holloway, R. Forbes and David Bliss; school directors, Lawrence Streight, David Lynn, David Condit, Henry Boyd, Hugh Lackey and Samuel Axtell; supervisors, Joseph Boyd, James Hosack and John Tuttle; clerk, Elk Holloway, and overseers, Hugh Henry and Ithamar Tuttle.

Churches.—Fairfield Presbyterian Church was organized near what is now the village of New Vernon, in September, 1799, and is, therefore, the oldest congregation of the denomination in Mercer County. Elisha McCurdy and Joseph Stockton superintended the organizing of the congregation. Daniel Axtell, David Condit and Ithiel Dodd, all "Ten-Milers," were the first elders. They came from Washington County, and brought their religious convictions with them. Rev. William Wylie was the first pastor, from 1802 to 1804. He also preached for Upper Sandy congregation. He was succeeded by Rev. Cyrus Riggs in October, 1807, the pastorate continuing until April, 1812. Rev. Ira Condit began at the last date, and continued as pastor until October, 1836. The next pastor was Rev. David Waggoner, remaining from July, 1838, to May, 1853, at which latter date Rev. J. M. Shields began his labors, and continued them until 1864. Rev. John Rice succeeded as a stated supply. Such is the early history of the pioneer Presbyterian congregation in the county. The present church edifice is seventy-one feet long, and proportionately wide. Near it is a grave-yard, which has received the bodies of many of the pioneers, as its marble slabs will plainly show.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was organized at an early day, probably prior to 1840, in the southern part of New Vernon Township. A great revival occurred in a school-house in the neighborhood in 1843, resulting in securing twenty-three members to the congregation. In 1849, at the suggestion of Rev. Robert Beatty, a meeting-house was erected, he assisting in the work. The first members of this congregation embraced James Boyd and wife, Thomas Boyd and wife, George Forbes and wife, Joseph Boyd, George Burrows and wife, and Mary Forbes. James Boyd was the first class-leader. The congregation has measurably declined, but the house is still used for funeral and other occasions.

Mount Hope Methodist Episcopal Church is at New Vernon. It is the product of a revival held in 1851 near New Lebanon. Many of the converts were from the region of New Vernon. In 1852 they organized the Mount Hope Church at the residence of George Marsteller. Revs. Elisha Wheeler and John Abbott were the preachers to conduct the movements. Elisha Moore was selected as the first leader. In 1854 a house of worship was erected on land deeded for the purpose by Joseph and Daniel Holloway. Robert Beatty was contractor. This congregation, starting with twenty members, has had a regular and healthful growth.

The United Presbyterian Church was organized in 1858, Rev James Burrows being first pastor. An effort was made in 1858 to erect a house of worship, but before the house was completed it was destroyed by the fire-fiend. A second effort in 1862 was more successful, the house being built on the first foundation, and completed in 1865, during the labors of Rev. J. A. Bailey, now of Sharon. The house is a comfortable one, being one of the best in the township.

OTTER CREEK TOWNSHIP.

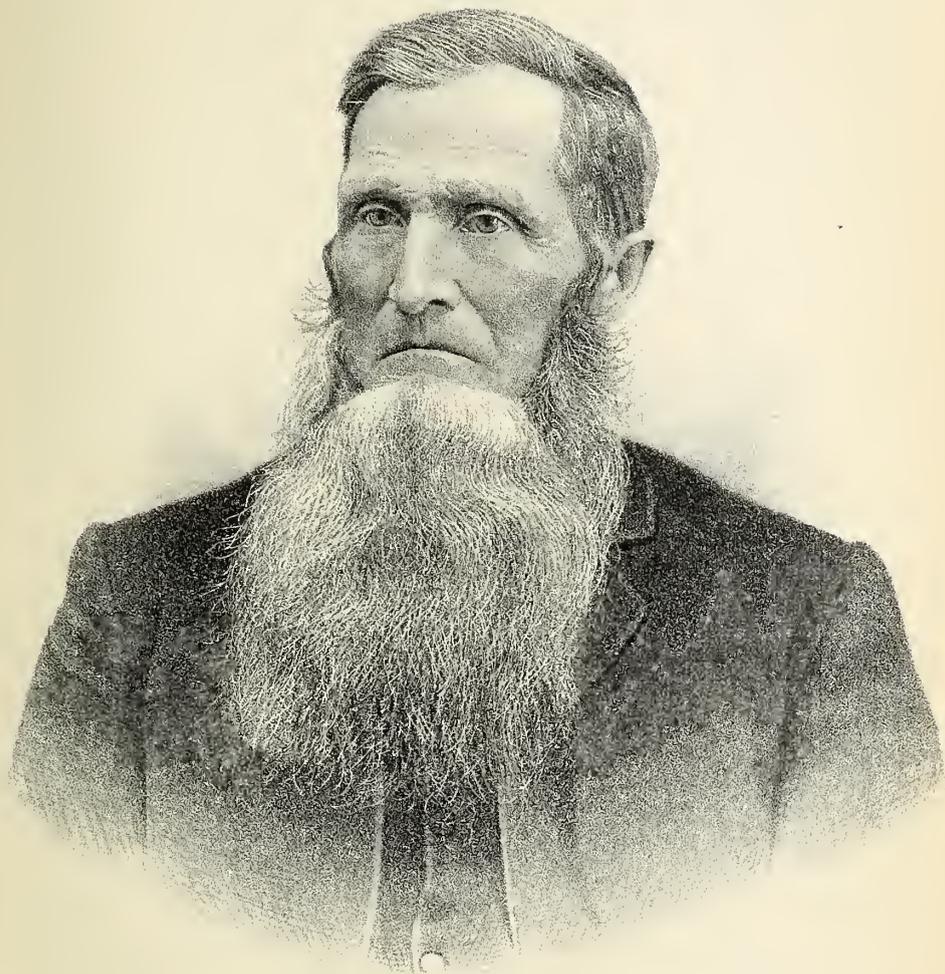
A petition praying for the division of the old township of Salem, so as to facilitate the collection of taxes and render voting easier, was presented in court November 6, 1857. On the 18th this petition was granted, and James Williamson and Thomas Leech, Jr., were appointed as commissioners to view the said township and lay out boundaries for a separation. But about this time there appeared to be considerable opposition to the proposed change. The Court therefore directed that an election should be held to determine the will of the inhabitants. The question was upon the formation of the new township in accordance with the specifications set forth by the board of commissioners in their report. The majority voted for the division, and, accordingly, April 21, 1858, the Court confirmed the report and directed that the part south of the Little Shenango, which was fixed as the line of separation, should be known as the township of Otter Creek.

The surface of Otter Creek is generally rolling, but comparatively unbroken. Coal is found beneath the surface, and in places strata of building stone also. Agriculturally the township is one of the foremost in the county. Its soil is especially rich and fertile. Otter Creek heads in the southern portion, and a small branch leads into Little Shenango at the north. But outside of these diminutive streams little drainage is afforded. But this is evidently no inconvenience, as the farm lands seem never to be under a surplus of rain-fall.

Pioneers.—In treating of the early settlement of the township, one is constantly under surprise at the lateness of the arrival of pioneers. The territory lying farther to the northeast, and also to the southeast, seems to have attracted immigrants much earlier. But why this should have been is a mystery. The soil in the fertile regions, lying along the banks of Little Shenango, was evidently better than that lying in the other regions named. One explanation of this is, that in all probability the majority of the early comers followed the course of the Allegheny and French Creek in their entrance from the regions along the Ohio, and thus escaped noticing the land lying further west. It is certain that many came up by water, while many others came on horseback, but kept close to the river's bank. However that may be, it is admitted that the first settler of the township was James Williamson. He was a Revolutionary veteran, whose patriotism and love of liberty was such that it is said of him, that at the time of his entering the army to accept the commission of lieutenant he had just married a beautiful young lady, whom he was forced to leave, and

from whom he was separated, by the cruel exigencies of the war, for over a year. He entered the Shenango Valley in 1797, located upon the farm owned a long time afterward by Josiah Kitch, and erected a small cabin. After thus establishing his right to the land, he returned to his family and remained three years. In 1800 he came a second time to his new possession, began a clearing, and was so successful that he was enabled, the same year, to harvest the first crop of wheat ever raised in the township. In the following year he concluded that the hardships of a pioneer life were sufficiently ameliorated to render his permanent residence possible, and he therefore brought his family out and located upon the farm, which he occupied until death. Williamson was without neighbors for a long time. He was eventually joined in his labors of clearing the forest by Thomas Jolly, who located upon the land known as the McKean farm. Robert McKean himself occupied the tract Jolly had cleared, and continued to do this from 1815 through many following years. Much of the land lying in the township was embraced in the donation tracts, and in only a few instances did the holders of the patents for these tracts make actual settlement. Their claims they considered as being very trifling, and frequently disposed of them at what would now be considered ridiculously small prices. Often, when settlements were attempted, the patentee would find some one already in possession of his land, holding it by a sort of squatter title, and the trouble and expense of conducting the litigation necessary to secure a dislodgement were, in many instances, deemed more than commensurate with the value of the land in question. For this reason, a confusion of titles arose, and vexatious complications rendered the occupancy of land in the region a matter of more caution than profit. The tract afterward owned by David Trime was granted by the commonwealth to one George Henry, a private in the Revolutionary army, being designated a "donation." Henry never settled, but threw his title away, and for a number of years no one knew who the owner was. In 1801 Frederick Horn determined to secure the land. After a long search he discovered the legal owner and made a purchase of his claim. On the 24th of December Horn settled and erected a cabin. He at once set about clearing off the timber, and in the course of a few years he found himself in the possession of a valuable property.

A great lapse of time occurs between the date of Horn's settlement and the date of the next recorded entrance. On November 6, 1832, George Needham located upon the tract afterward secured by Daniel Hance, and began the task of improving it. The tract, like Horn's, had formerly been a "donation lot," and had been originally granted by the commonwealth to private Joseph Palmer, who had never occupied it, but had merely sold it for a "song." Needham, however, succeeded in making it a very desirable possession. Jacob Snyder and his son, Joseph, settled on the farm afterward occupied by them in 1843. There were at the time of their entrance comparatively few pioneers in the region. Jacob Layman had entered in 1824, and taken up a claim near the Perry Township line. Andress Loveland came from Erie County, Penn., in the spring of 1828, and settled on a tract of 100 acres in Otter Creek Township, where he lived to the ripe age of ninety-four years. One or two others were also in the possession of land in various parts of the township. The largest land-owner in the township was Andrew Bush, an Ohioan, who came to the region from Jackson Township, Trumbull Co., Ohio, in 1845. He purchased nearly all of the large valley lying southeast of Pleasantville. The farm which he thus secured was an exceedingly valuable one, and would now be considered a veritable fortune. But titles were so easily purchased in those days that his expenditure in securing it was very small. There were other



S. R. Pettin

settlers whose names might be mentioned. Indeed, the period of settlement may be almost said to have extended down from 1800 to 1845, inasmuch as at the latter date there was considerable uncleared land lying in the township. But it is thought that the names given include nearly all of the distinctively first pioneers.

There have been mills erected several times during the development of the township's industrial resources. One, a saw-mill, located in the southern part of the township, was built about the year 1831 by two brothers named Carr. The motor power was supplied by water, which was secured by the erection of a large dam. Near this dam a young man named Reuben Wasser was drowned, in 1845, while in bathing. The mill has been abandoned for a long period of years. In 1845, in the northwestern corner of the township, on the bank of the Little Shenango, John Young and Adam Thompson built the first grist-mill ever operated in the township. The method of grinding was the one then in common use. It was by means of a pair of rough stones, turned by water-power. Nevertheless, notwithstanding the rude equipments, the mill enjoyed a considerable patronage, and was conducted for a number of years without cessation.

On another page will be given a list of the early township officials of Salem Township. By reference to it the reader will ascertain the names of some of the early political dignitaries, and also those who were esteemed by their fellow citizens worthy of public trust.

PERRY TOWNSHIP.

Perry Township was originally a portion of old Sandy Creek. On the 18th of December, 1850, owing to the fact that great inconvenience had been encountered in collecting taxes over so large a territory, and in securing an easily accessible place of voting, a large number of petitions were presented in court praying that the township be subdivided into four parts, each part to be a separate township. Joseph Kerr, James A. Leech and Francis Beatty were accordingly appointed commissioners to ascertain the practicability of the sought for alteration, and to lay out a system of boundaries. They reported favorably to the division April 7, 1851, accompanying their report with the present boundaries as the result of their labors. This report was confirmed on the 23d of June, and the new townships of Deer Creek, New Vernon and Mineral were thus ushered into existence, the fourth part still retaining the original name of Sandy Creek. The name "Mineral" was given to the southwestern portion on account of the rich deposits of bog-iron ore and coal found beneath its surface. At a subsequent time it was decided to change this title and adopt the present one of "Perry," in honor of the gallant commodore who so resolutely fought the British fleet on Lake Erie, and achieved the signal triumph which has since been known as "Perry's Victory."

At the first election held the following officers were chosen: Justices of the peace, Allen Morrison, Joseph Milner; auditors, Caleb Ball, A. McCleary and J. B. Donaldson; assessor, William Zahniser; school directors, T. M. Levitt, J. H. Robinson, S. B. Foster, Henry Fulton, William Zahniser and Alex. McCleary; treasurer, John Kelso; supervisors, John McClure and Philip Mann; clerk, Henry Fulton, and overseers, J. Feather and J. Limber.

The surface of the new township, as might be expected in an iron ore district, is diversified. At places one would suppose it to be perfectly level, while elsewhere the precipitous hills, alternated with sharp, clear-cut valleys resembling miniature ravines, would give a fair idea of a mountainous country. In an agricultural sense the soil can scarcely be ranked among the best,

although fine crops are in many instances raised from it. The township is well drained. The Little Neshannock, which traverses the entire length of the township, in a northwestern course, is joined by numerous smaller tributaries that themselves branch out into the adjacent farm lands, thus comprising, with the parent stream, an extensive and efficient system of natural drainage.

The settlement of Perry, as well as the other new townships formed out of old Sandy Creek, is necessarily connected, with indissoluble bands, with that of the parent organization. The history of it, therefore, is given under the heading of Sandy Creek Township. In addition to the facts therein narrated mention will be made of one early pioneer, whose life was a succession of eccentric thoughts and equally as eccentric actions. Reference is made to Martin Carringer. He was an old Revolutionary veteran, whose entrance into the township dates back, according to the best authenticated accounts, to the year 1796. Some assert that Carringer arrived as early as 1795, and built a cabin. If this could be verified it would unquestionably establish him as the earliest settler in the county. But however the mere date may be he is fairly entitled to rank among the very earliest pioneers. He settled on donation lot No. 941, which had been granted to him from the commonwealth on account of his services in the Revolution. He was a German, as the name indicates, and was known, in later years, after settlements had been made about him, for his wonderful kindness. He was extremely generous, but his generosity was only extended to the poor and helpless. All worthy public enterprises received his hearty support, and all unworthy ones were as readily met with his vehement opposition. It is seldom in the history of any community that a character is found which deserves higher encomiums than those which even his neighbors and associates bestowed on Martin Carringer.

Industries.—The industrial interests next merit notice. There have been three of these which became of the highest importance; these three are the coal mining, the iron blasting and the steam saw-milling interests. The first coal used in the region, and exhumed from the ground of what is now Perry Township, was taken from the Goodrich farm by a gentleman called Curtis, living in Mercer, who, it is said, as early as 1825, made a small opening, from which he extracted enough to supply his own demand. Others followed his example, and, in a brief time, nearly every inhabitant had secured enough local fuel for his home uses. The coal thus taken from the ground became, in later years, a staple of trade, being sold at one time for the small sum of one cent per bushel. The later developments of the interest are too well known to need recital. Of the blasting industry it may be said that it was at one time by far the most important of any in the township. There were once two furnaces; the first one, called "Harry of the West," was built about 1838, by J. G. Butler, and was situated near the line dividing Perry and Otter Creek Townships. Blasting operations were begun in 1839. The old method of charcoal was in vogue, and with this the furnace was conducted with reasonable success until 1845. But owing to a lack of capital, and a general falling off in the iron trade, Butler at last became bankrupt, and his enterprise passed into the hands of William Powers, a resident of Crawford County. But Powers, it appears, was as unsuccessful as Butler had been. For, in 1850, the furnace entered the possession of the firm of Irwin & Co. By this firm the establishment was conducted for over five years. During this period extensive operations were at times carried on. But a singular fatality seemed connected with the concern, for at the expiration of the period the sheriff made an appearance upon the scene, and threw a damper upon the business, from which it never recovered; and the buildings, after standing idle for a series of years, at last decayed and fell to earth.

The second enterprise was started in 1847, on the same vein of ore, by Ward & Russell, a firm living at Niles, Ohio. The location of its furnace was a short distance south of its predecessor. While under the operation of this firm, who used it as an auxiliary to their Buckeye Rolling Mill, a severe accident occurred. This was the burning of the buildings with two workmen inside. Both perished in the flames, one being resolved to cinders before taken out. A second time the furnace was started, but the business did not meet expectations, and after a ten years' existence, the "Mineral Ridge" furnace was permitted to perish.

In connection with the mining enterprises of the township it will doubtless be interesting to state that the site of the famous lead mine, which excited such a curiosity in the minds of the early settlers, was alleged to be in this vicinity. The tradition claims that in primitive times the Indians, of whom there were a considerable number yet remaining in the region, frequently appeared before the white new-comers with masses of pure lead, which they endeavored to exchange for whisky. They asserted, and it was generally believed, that they secured this metal in a hidden mine near by, which the whites did not know how to find. These statements gradually aroused much curiosity on the part of the settlers, and many attempts were made to penetrate the secret of the hidden store. No one was ever successful in this quest, however, and the Indians were wont to make the contemptuous remark, in explanation of the failure: "White man no find it; white man always look up, Injun look down." Donation lot 915 is said to have been fixed upon as the particular locality. But donation lot 915 has never, up to the present moment, yielded up its secret.

The third industry, and by no means the least, is the steam saw-mill business. The first mill of any consequence was erected in 1860, the proprietors being Amos Rulman and Henry Osbell. The former's farm furnished the site. This mill did a flourishing business for a number of years. Twelve years later a similar mill was built in the township by Lyman Hunt. In the southern part of the township the English & Co. stave factory was built in 1874, upon land occupied by George Baggs. It conducted an extensive business.

Villages.—There are two considerable villages in the township. Clark's Station, in the eastern part, on the Lake Shore branch, was once denominated Clark's Mills. There had in early days been several mills in the vicinity, which gave the name. Giles Clark, from whom the place was named, erected one in 1838, and a later one, in 1852, under the firm name of Giles Clark & Son. There were two systems of machinery in use, one for grist, and the other for sawing purposes. A stave-mill was also located in the village. This was erected in August, 1872, by L. T. Hunt. This was an important factor in the maintenance of the town, inasmuch as it at one time gave employment to upward of twenty-five of the inhabitants. A post-office was opened January 16, 1871. In the list of postmasters, printed elsewhere, the different officials in charge at various times will be given.

Hadley, the second village, lies on the same railroad, and is located three miles northwest of Clark's Station. It, like the latter, is entered by the Little Neshannock, at this place a beautiful, clear, well-flowing stream. The territory on which the town is located was originally owned by Andrew Patterson, afterward by James Ward, and at the time of the town's christening by David Hadley. The post-office was established in 1868. A list of its incumbents is given elsewhere. The town was laid out in 1871, by Joseph McClure, under the direction of Mr. Hadley. The hotel was built in the summer of 1871, by B. C. Roberts. In 1874 the present station was erected

at a cost of \$7,000. A barrel factory was opened in 1868, by Edmund Bell, of Youngstown, Ohio. It gave employment at one time to ten men.

Churches.—Hadley Presbyterian Church was organized May 11, 1875, by Rev. B. M. Kerr, Rev. S. J. M. Eaton, D. D., and Rev. David Waggoner. The original members were J. W. Beatty, Mrs. J. W. Beatty, William Hadley, Mrs. William Hadley, R. B. Hadley, Mrs. R. B. Hadley, John Patterson, Mrs. John Patterson, D. C. Hadley, Mrs. D. C. Hadley, John Cleland, Mrs. John Cleland, Lizzie Cleland, Allen Morrison, Mrs. Allen Morrison, Maggie Morrison, Sadie Morrison, R. E. Roberts, Mrs. R. E. Roberts, Stephen Feathers, Wilson Beatty, Ann Mills, Mrs. Frank Mellon, P. C. Clark, Thomas Dilly, Mrs. Thomas Dilly, Sarah Dilly, Eva Dilly, Zenas McClure, Mrs. Zenas McClure, Maggie Vaughn, Daniel Adams, Mrs. Daniel Adams and David Hadley. The present structure, a convenient frame building, well adapted for religious purposes, was dedicated March 10, 1876. Its cost was \$4,150. The congregation at present numbers 121 members. The annual expenses of the church are estimated at \$700.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1882, by Rev. J. B. Espy. Among the original members are found the names of David S. Goodrich, James D. Kelso, John Mizner, Joshua Gilger, John Cole, Richard Foalk and others. The house of worship was built in 1883, and dedicated March 26, 1884, by Rev. David Latshaw. Its cost was \$3,000. The first pastor was Rev. J. H. Vance. Following him came Rev. J. M. Foster, Rev. W. S. Shepard and Rev. C. C. Hunt. The congregation at present numbers about fifty members, and is in a very fair condition, both spiritually and temporally.

PINE TOWNSHIP.

The old township of Wolf Creek was divided February 17, 1851, into three parts, the two lower portions being called Pine and Liberty, respectively, and the upper retaining the original name. Pine Township, therefore, lies between Wolf Creek and Liberty, and may be said to be in the extreme southeastern corner of the county. The honor of naming the new division fell chiefly to Mrs. Cunningham, who gave it its present title because of a small bunch of pine trees which crowned the hill just west of Grove City.

The surface of the township is considerably diversified. In places it is undulating in gentle rises and falls. Again it is quite broken, and marked in rough outline by hills which rise abruptly. There are yet other localities quite level. From an agricultural point of view, the township is considered as being one of the best in the county. Fruits, grains and vegetables of various kinds are raised in profusion, and the soil is very fertile, particularly along the banks of Wolf Creek, which flows in a nearly direct north and south course through the entire territory. Forests are also quite dense in places, and pine, hemlock and the deciduous trees flourish in great variety of size and shape. But it is chiefly in the mineral and coal measures that the wealth of the township consists. Probably no part of the county contains better coal lands. Salt is also found at the well located on J. C. Shaw's farm. Mingled with this is a large amount of bromine, the preparation of which into the marketable drug may in the near future add another to the list of the township's industries. In point of drainage Pine is unexcelled. Wolf Creek, as mentioned, flows the whole length of the township. From it shoot out numerous small tributaries, which wind in sinuous course through nearly every farm in the entire region, thus forming, with the parent stream, an unexcelled system for the carrying off of surplus rain-fall. Good building stone is quarried in places. It is of

fair quality, and the outlook for a larger demand for it is very promising. Good brick clay is also found in abundance.

Pioneers.—The early settlement of the township is partly discussed under the head of "Wolf Creek Township." From all the confused testimony and untrustworthy records that could be seen, it appears that the first settler in the region now called Pine Township was a man named John Sutherland. But little is known of him. He entered the county sometime in the early spring of 1796, and secured a settler's claim of 400 acres adjacent to the farm afterward owned by James Hume. He appears to have been a man open to barter, for, in the summer of the same year, John Perry, a veteran of the Revolution from Lancaster County, entered the region and purchased half of Sutherland's tract. Perry was of German descent. He settled on the land, improved it, perfected a clearing, built a cabin and made the home habitable. In the winter he returned to his Lancaster County home, and in the following spring, accompanied by his wife and nine children, set out to take up his permanent residence in the new country. The following winter they passed in their new home, braving its severities with heroic fortitude, at a time, too, when nearly all of their fellow-workers in the county had returned to the populous settlements. Contemporary with Sutherland, and by some claimed to have preceded the latter in his entrance to the township, was Philip Hoon. He came in the spring of 1796, and, like Sutherland, squatted on a 400 acre tract. The two tracts adjoined. It is not known when Hoon was joined by his family, but it was certainly as late as 1797.

William Buchanan came from Washington County and settled in what is now Pine Township in 1797. His family consisted of two sets of children. By his first wife, Elizabeth, he had George and William, and by his second, Polly, he had Robert, Alexander and Hunter. He entered 400 acres of land. It is now divided into small tracts and occupied by his descendants. Mr. Buchanan had to go to Pittsburgh for his supplies. On one occasion he went for provisions. Returning, he came as far as the Connoquenessing, which, badly swollen by recent rains, he was unable to cross. He was compelled to tarry on the south side until the water had subsided. This delay caused him and his horse to eat up their stock of provisions. He returned to his cabin for more money with which to buy an extra stock. He was thus compelled to make a second trip; but such was pioneer life.

The year 1798 brought several prominent settlers. Among these were David and Matthew McDowell, who located on a 400 acre tract at what is called Cranberry Plain, where the latter was joined in the following year by his son, Robert. They were all from Westmoreland County. From Huntingdon County came James Glenn, accompanied by his wife and child. He secured a farm in the western part of the township and located upon it, at once beginning a clearing and preparing to make it his permanent home. John Miller, from Pittsburgh, entered the territory in the same year. Being pleased with the prospects he sent word over to his brother, James, then in Scotland, and the latter immigrated to this country, and proceeded direct to meet his brother. He purchased fifty acres of land from him, obtained a settler's claim on other tracts, and purchased 100 acres from another settler, whose name is not known. The Waldron and Gregg farms are part of the land which Miller thus acquired.

In September, 1798, Ephraim and Jacob Rose came from Centre County, Penn., via Phillipsburg, Brookville, etc., to what is now Pine Township, Mercer County. Their means of conveyance was a pack-horse, which carried a scanty supply of provisions, cooking utensils, an ax, grubbing hoe and rifle.

After selecting a 440 acre tract, they built their cabin on the southeast corner and commenced clearing. Their first crop was turnips. Some of the neighbors at that time were the McDowells, Glenns, Cunninghams, McKinleys, etc. The next year Jacob returned to bring the family out. The family then consisted of Andrew and his wife and the following children: Ephraim, Jacob, Andrew, James, Chapman, Benjamin, Betsey and Polly. Elizabeth, or Betsey, married David Mitchel, and Polly married James McKinley, and is the grandmother of Hon. William McKinley, member of Congress from Canton, Ohio. Mr. Rose built a larger house this year (1799), increased the capacity of his stables, and prepared to entertain strangers over night, though he did not keep a regular hotel. The Rose sons married in this order: Ephraim, Jacob and James. Jacob married Rebecca Clark about 1802-03, and reared quite a large family, of whom M. H. Rose, the fifth child, born September 14, 1813, is a resident of Cleveland, Ohio. James married Martha McKinley, daughter of David McKinley, April 3, 1806. James died in 1865 and his widow in 1872 aged eighty and eighty-seven respectively. The Rose family has furnished some prominent citizens for both the county and the State, records of some of whom will be found in the biographical department.

One of the early settlers of Pine Township, a contemporary of the Cunninghams, the Glenns, McDowells, etc., was Benjamin Wood. He was a cabinet maker, carpenter, and a farmer on a small scale. He was of English extraction, was born November 22, 1782, and his wife Catherine October 14, 1778. He died in 1852. They had the following children: Margaret, Samuel and John, born, respectively, December 22, 1804, November 6, 1808, and January 5, 1812. Mr. Wood settled on a small farm near the Rose place. His wife was the aunt of the late James G. Cunningham, who had learned his trade with his Uncle Benjamin. In politics the Woods were Democrats, in religion they were Presbyterians. The sons died at the ages of seventy-one and seventy, respectively.

Among the settlers who came into Pine (then Wolf Creek) Township in 1798 were the Whites, from Washington County. They were of Scotch descent; Seceders in religion, and anti-slavery in politics. The ancestor of this family was Alexander White, whose wife was Rachel Henderson. Their children were John, Elizabeth (married to Hugh Watt), Alexander, James, Samuel (soldier in the War of 1812), Hannah (married to George Buchanan), Hugh (the only one born in Mercer County). Alexander, the father of these, was a Revolutionary soldier. John White, the eldest of the family, occupied a tract of 200 acres. He married Margaret Query, of Butler County, by whom he had a large family: Rachel (married to Begges), John B., James, Jane (never married), Elizabeth (married to Samuel Koonce), Samuel G., George W., Hiram C. and Henderson. Hiram C. (born August 14, 1813), the only one living, is a resident of Mercer, and the father of J. G. White, Esq., and others. His family consists of James, Alexander, Margaret, Jane, John G., Ella, Charles, Mary, Edward, Louis and David H.

No record exists of any important settlements being made in the year 1799, although it is presumed that some must have been made. In the first years of the present century, however, there was another influx of settlers. Among them were William Daugherty, a Revolutionary veteran, who came from South Carolina and located on a 400-acre tract, upon which his grandson, John Daugherty, afterward resided, and Thomas Dunlap, who entered in 1826, from the adjoining county of Butler, and settled upon a farm in the northern part of the township. There were 200 acres in the original tract, and on a portion of this William Dunlap located, building a cabin and clear-

ing off a small space of land. John McConnell entered in 1811, and settled upon a piece of land on which his son, William, afterward lived. As the name indicates, he was an Irishman. William McBride, another Irishman, came to the eastern part of the township in 1826. Besides these there were many others, whose names are not within reach. The work of settling, which was thus auspiciously begun, was continued for a long series of years. The township gradually took rank, under the careful watch of its early developers, among the foremost in the county, a position which it has ever since maintained.

Mills.—Among the most interesting landmarks of any community are its early mills, the remains of which, still standing on the primitive location, often recall memories of past usefulness to the speculative observer. Probably the first one erected in Pine Township was built in 1806, by James Graham. It was a grist-mill, and was located on Wolf Creek, the waters of which supplied the motor power for the operation of the unwieldy mill-stones that ground the grain. A saw-mill, probably the earliest concern of the kind, was erected near the same spot in 1812, by Robert Moore. The wright in charge was a man named James McCoy. The second saw-mill was built in 1842, also on the banks of Wolf Creek, by William Perry. It is now conducted by J. C. Shaw, and is located near the grist-mill which he operates. In another chapter will be found a list of the early township officials of Wolf Creek Township, which contains the names of a great many men distinguished in local, social and political circles. In the list of early inn-keepers the names of the township's entertainers will also be found.

Centre Presbyterian Church was organized in the year 1801, through the efforts of Rev. William Wood, who was installed its first pastor November 3, 1802, Rev. Dr. McMillan delivering the charge. The first members of the congregation were Andrew Rose, Ephraim Rose, Andrew Rose, Jr., David McKinley, James McKinley, Robert Glenn, James Glenn, William Glenn, James Gormley, William Brandon, George Hosack, Mrs. Elizabeth Whitaker, Mrs. James Gormley, and others whose names have not been found. The first house was erected near what is now known as the Cranberry School-house, on the Moore farm. It was built of pine logs, the crevices of which were filled with mud, and was 50x30 feet in dimensions. The floor was earthen, while above shone the clear sky, as no ceiling was built, and the thatched roof was filled with interstices. The pews consisted of split logs placed on blocks, and warmth was furnished to the shivering brethren by a tin-plate stove. This house was built during Rev. Wood's charge. This, however, came to a termination August 24, 1808. For a period of nearly ten years no regular services were held; but February 25, 1818, the second pastor of the congregation, Rev. John Munson, was installed. During the early part of his ministry services were held in the house of Robert Glenn, though the old log church had been removed to the site of the present church building, and located about one and a half miles west of Grove City. The latter building, a brick, costing \$1,800, was erected in 1837-38, and was at the time considered one of the finest structures in all the country round. Rev. Munson continued as pastor of the Centre Church until June 28, 1859, at which time he was released, after a pastorate of forty-one years. His successor, Rev. W. W. McKinney, was installed in 1861, and remained until June, 1865. Following him came Rev. S. A. Hughes, installed in October, 1866, and released in 1871; Rev. David Patton, September 4, 1872, February 22, 1875, when removed by death, and Rev. W. J. McConkey, November 17, 1875, April 29, 1878. Since the latter date none but provisional services has

been held. The present elders of this old congregation are James Glenn, Valentine Glenn, W. W. Breckenridge and John B. Bell. The trustees are Harrison Armstrong, John Glenn and Joseph Gregg. The superintendent of the Sunday-school is W. A. Coulter.

PYMATUNING TOWNSHIP.

This township, one of the original six, is the largest in the county, having an area of thirty-eight square miles. It is rectangular in shape, although the appearance presented is nearly that of a trapezoid. Its surface is level. The fertility of its soil is unsurpassed. Agriculture flourishes as in but few other townships in the county. The finest kind of grain and fruit are produced, and the grazing lands lying along the course of the Shenango are equal to any in the entire Northwest. There are considerable veins of coal extending underneath the surface, which add materially to the industrial wealth of the township. The principal source of the wealth of the inhabitants, however, is not industrial, but agricultural. The drainage is unexcelled. The principal stream, Shenango River, enters the borders in a direct eastern and western course at the eastern boundary, near the southern extremity, flows west for a short distance, is deflected from its course and passes through the borough of Clarksville, then follows a northwesterly direction for a short distance, and at length, near its junction with Pymatuning Creek, turns abruptly south, and in a tortuous course enters the township of Hickory east of Sharpville. Pymatuning Creek heads in Ohio, flows eastward, and near Orangeville changes its course to a sharp southeasterly direction, in which it unites its waters with the parent stream near Clarksville. Booth Run rises in West Salem, and joins the Pymatuning at Orangeville. These streams of water, with the smaller branches that flow in on either side, form a system of drainage that is abundantly able to successfully convey away all surplus rain-fall.

Pioneers.—The first settler of this township was doubtless Jacob Loutzenhiser, who came out from Westmoreland County, Penn., in the fall of 1796, with a party of land prospectors, embracing the Klingensmiths, Kecks and Andrew Christy. He selected a tract of land on the site of Orangeville, upon which he settled permanently in the spring of 1797. His cabin stood on the Pennsylvania side of the line, and in 1798 he erected, on Pymatuning Creek, a saw and grist-mill, one of the first, if not the first, in Mercer County. He sold this property to Adam Haun in 1802, and removed to the vicinity of Greenville, where he died in 1821.

In the spring of 1798 Nathan Fell and wife Ann located where their grandsons, Mahlon and Aaron Fell, now live. They too were from Westmoreland County, and spent the balance of their lives in Pymatuning Township. A full sketch of the family will be found in the biographical department.

David Hayes located near the site of Sharpville about the same period. He reared quite a large family, and was one of the pioneer school-teachers of the valley. Many of his descendants are residents of the county.

Robert McCord and Andrew Chestnut came from Westmoreland County, Penn., in 1798, and settled in Pymatuning Township. The former was of Irish parentage, and a man of very good education. He taught a school in the township in 1814-15-16, and was regarded as quite a successful teacher. He located about two miles east of the site of Transfer, where a daughter was born in 1800. She became the wife of Thomas Gill. When the War of 1812 commenced McCord's son Robert raised a company to fight the hereditary foe of his native land. A roster of this company will be found in a previous chapter. He was one of the leading pioneers of the valley throughout its early his-

tory. Andrew Chestnut was a relative of McCord, and also served in the War of 1812. He settled on the farm now occupied by his daughter, Mrs. F. J. Bean, and died in 1867 at the ripe old age of ninety years. A sketch of his family will be found elsewhere in this work.

Godfrey Carnes was a veteran of the Revolution, who came from Westmoreland County, Penn., in 1801, and settled upon the farm whereon his grandson, Godfrey G. Carnes, now lives. The title to his first tract was a patent given as a reward for his services in the Revolutionary War. In his trip to his new home he followed Indian trails most of the distance. He erected his cabin on what afterward became the Sharpsville and Orangeville road. In a few years this rude structure was succeeded by what the pioneers called a "double log house." This house was the polling place for most of the early elections in Pymatuning Township. Mr. Carnes was a leading Democrat, a very successful pioneer, and accumulated a large estate. He died in 1842.

Adam Haun was one of the first settlers. He purchased Jacob Loutzenhisser's mills in April, 1802, and that place was known for many years as "Haun's Mills." He is one of the township's best remembered pioneers.

Samuel Clark settled on the site of Clarksville in 1804, and laid out the town; after him it was named. He lived there until his death, October 29, 1860, at the age of ninety years, nine months and twelve days. His wife died October 7, 1863, aged ninety-one years, eleven months and twenty-three days. He was the founder of the Methodist Church in Clarksville, the first preaching being done at his house in 1819. A year later a congregation was organized and he became its leader. In possession of his son Abraham, who died recently at Clarksville in his eighty-ninth year, were the class registers for some ten years.

David McKnight came to the township in 1804, and settled three miles north of the site of Sharpsville. He was a native of Washington County, Penn., married Hannah Gill, and left a numerous progeny, as the reports of their family reunions show. In 1824 he was appointed a justice of the peace, which office he filled up to his death, November 16, 1839.

In 1808, Samuel Koonce located near Clarksville, entered upon possession of a large tract of land, and gradually effected a clearing, on which he began raising fair crops. In 1816, Thomas Gill settled upon a 200-acre farm lying about two miles and three-quarters north of Sharpsville. Two years afterward, William Campbell, an early settler of Hickory Township, removed to Pymatuning and took up his residence. These were all comparatively early settlers. Many others entered in later years, and were compelled to clear their farms and live in log cabins.

At the time treated of there were numerous Indians in the vicinity. They belonged to what was called the Corn-planter tribe, named from a chief by that title, and were, in all probability, a remnant of the nation of Senecas. Mr. Carnes found an encampment of them upon his land when he arrived. They were never troublesome, in a belligerent sense, though their presence in the vicinity often used to account for the absence of many of the settlers' valuables. It is related that they would come to Mr. Carnes and request the privilege of using his rifle a few moments. If granted, they would take the weapon, set off into the forest, be gone a day or two, and return, carrying with them a large deer in payment for the loan of the gun. A tradition exists to the effect that near the mouth of what is known as Big Run, they had concealed a valuable lead mine, from which they used to stealthily extract quantities of the metal, smelt it, and dispose of it to the settlers, who used it for bullets. This story has been related so often that at various times per-

sons have been induced to make explorations in the vicinity alluded to, hoping to discover this hidden store. But, so far as is known, the ore-vein has never yet been found. It is certainly true that the savages were in the possession of a quantity of a superior quality of lead; but whether they secured it by digging, or thieving, must ever remain a question open to discussion.

In the chapter on Township Officials will be found the names of the early officers of Pymatuning, from 1802 down to 1831, inclusive. These will throw some light upon who were the prominent men of those early days. They will demonstrate whom the people entrusted with the discharge of public duties, and will also illustrate whom the early politicians were. A list of early inn-keepers is also given elsewhere.

Villages.—Orangeville, formerly known as Haun's Mills, is located on the Pymatuning Creek, the greater part lying in Ohio. That portion is incorporated, and contains the post-office, while a flouring-mill, hotel, etc., is on this side of the line. The first settler was Jacob Loutzenhiser, who erected a saw and grist-mill in 1798. The building was a hewed log structure, and the motive power was supplied by a huge under-shot wheel, twenty-five feet in diameter, operated by a race from Pymatuning Creek. On the 19th of April, 1802, Loutzenhiser sold the mills to Adam Haun, who carried them on many years. A mill has ever since existed at that point, a very good one being now operated by S. L. Hendrickson.

At an early day a woolen-mill was built by Mr. Hull, the father of George E. Hull, of Orangeville. It served an excellent purpose, but was burned down on the 3d of April, 1838.

On the 20th of March, 1838, a small craft, known as the "Orangeville Packet," left Orangeville, at the mouth of Booth Run, where it was built, destined for Galena, Ill. It contained the three families of St. Clair, Casper and Carnes, and was intended to go via the Pymatuning Creek and the Shenango, Big Beaver, Ohio and Mississippi Rivers to its destination. It sailed on its way grandly, distributing its crew at various points along the route, but is understood never to have returned. This is the only expedition of the kind that ever descended the Pymatuning.

Transfer is located on the Erie & Pittsburgh and the N. Y. P. & O. (Erie) Railroads, near the point where the latter line deflects to the west. It is a point of considerable business activity. It has two churches, the Presbyterian and the Baptist.

Churches.—The Presbyterian Church was erected in 1825, a small log house which served its purpose for a number of years, when its place was taken by a larger and more suitable structure, erected by the joint efforts of the different denominations. Some difficulty arising in the management, the Methodists transferred their interests to the Presbyterians, who subsequently became the exclusive owners. The congregation is in good condition.

Transfer Regular Baptist Church was organized in February, 1872, in the town hall, by Revs. Jacob Morris and J. W. Snyder. The first members, seventeen in number, were J. Frampton, Matilda Frampton, Miss H. J. Frampton, Miss Tillie Frampton, S. McClelland, Mrs. E. McClelland, L. Chittenden, M. J. Chittenden, William T. McClelland, D. A. Frampton, Delora Frampton, L. Bumpus, Miss M. E. McClelland, Miss N. A. McClelland, Mrs. E. Frampton, Miss C. R. McClelland and Miss A. Saveren. The building in which worship is held is a good, substantial frame structure, 36x50 feet in dimensions, erected in 1876 at a cost of \$3,500, to which an addition 33x18 feet was made in 1887, thus securing a very convenient meeting place. The church has baptized on profession of faith, since its organization, seventy

members, and has received by letter sixteen more. The membership, which is at present sixty-four, would be much larger were it not for the fact that the residents of the place are constantly removing to other localities. The first pastor was Rev. J. W. Snyder, who remained five years. Following him came Revs. William P. Keile, two years, and T. J. Bristow, D. Bull, A. Peckham and A. G. McLean, the latter acting as supplies. The secretaries of the congregation have been Leroy Chittenden and R. E. Woods. Considering the obstacles with which it has had to contend, this congregation is in a truly prosperous condition. Its annual expenses are \$501, and the members are in good spiritual and material state of advancement.

SALEM TOWNSHIP.

This was one of the original six townships. It has been divided and subdivided, and at present represents about one-fourth of its original size. The surface is pretty well broken. Portions of it are undulating and well adapted to agricultural purposes, and others are rather rough. Farming is very successfully carried on within the limits, and constitutes an important source of the township's wealth. There is comparatively little coal land, occasional veins being found beneath the surface at various distances and in various thicknesses. This, however, has never been mined in sufficient quantity to give the township a reputation for producing the black diamonds. In the matter of drainage little need be said, for the drainage itself, though sufficient, is not especially prominent as a physical feature of the region. However, surplus rain-fall is generally carried off in a manner that is satisfactory to the farmers.

Pioneers.—In the spring of 1796 a party consisting of John Caughey, Robert Roberts and James Hubanks, intent upon securing homes in the new territory of the northwest, which had been thrown open to settlement just four years before by the act of 1792, arrived in what is now the township of Salem, from Westmoreland County. Roberts, in after time, became known as the celebrated Bishop Roberts, afterward conspicuous in Methodist Church history. The party which thus arrived had set out from Westmoreland County on foot, carrying all their provisions and equipage on their backs. Each of the party had a gun, with the exception of Roberts. When the company left Westmoreland County it was larger by two than when it arrived in Salem Township. A brother of Robert Roberts, Thomas by name, and William McLean started on the expedition. As they reached a point on the Allegheny, afterward known as Freeport, their hearts failed them and they turned back. Thomas endeavored to induce his younger brother Robert, then only eighteen years of age, to return to the settlements with him, but the lad spiritedly declined, stating that he was not afraid of a little hardship. In Elliot's *Life of Roberts*, we find that on the third day after the return of Roberts and McLean, the remainder of the party, who had been pushing resolutely forward, reached what was known as the old Venango path, which they followed to its intersection with French Creek. Here a short stop was made, and after a brief council they determined to follow the stream up to the mouth of the Cussawago (now Meadville). After they had arrived at the place they retraced their steps for a distance of eight miles, and then pushed off in a southwesterly direction until they arrived at the headwaters of the Little Shenango. Following the custom of all early pioneers, as soon as they reached a suitable spot for location, they halted and built their cabins. The point at which this was done was located about a mile north of the residence occupied for a number of years by John Leech, Sr. Here they at once began clearings, com-

mencing their operations by girdling the trees. In the course of a few weeks two strangers appeared and asked the privilege of joining them in their labors. The names of these are not related, nor has inquiry found out. The "Life" referred to states that after a brief time the provisions of the party were exhausted. Wild game, of course, was abundant, deer being especially so, but fresh meat became a monotonous diet when depended upon altogether. So the whole party walked to Meadville and packed their goods home on their backs. They purchased seed potatoes and corn, paying \$3 per bushel for the former and \$2 for the latter. These trips were repeated at different intervals. Upon one occasion young Roberts started back from Meadville with some sugar in his arms. It was on Sunday. A rain which fell dissolved it, leaving the party to do without their sweets. Roberts believed that the accident was a direct punishment from God for their wickedness in traveling on His holy day.

In the following June Roberts and Hubanks returned to Westmoreland County, leaving Caughey to look after their interests, and, in accordance with the act of 1792, to occupy their tracts and keep them free from intruding squatters. Caughey, however, was not destined to long remain alone in the township, for in the same spring a party, consisting of Stephen Riley, William Lindsay, Lewis and Thomas Roberts, from Ligonier, and Rev. Jacob Gurwell, entered and began settlements. Some accounts say that John Caughey had returned to the populous regions, and came back to his new land in company with the party. At any rate, the new-comers entered the region of Salem Township and prepared to secure land claims. The two Roberts brothers and Gurwell shortly afterward returned to the place whence they had come, intending to replenish their store of provisions, which had run low. They promised to be back in a short time. Weeks and months ensued, but they came not. Riley also returned home, and Lindsay was left to meet starvation. He subsisted for an almost unendurable period on squirrels and other small game. But this proved so weakening that he was almost prostrated, when, upon looking out his cabin door, he beheld a party of whites approaching, which made his heart beat with joy. It comprised the Roberts family, including the father, three sons and one daughter, Elizabeth, the first woman ever in the territory. The new-comers brought abundant supplies, and also a few head of stock, with which to begin farming in earnest.

During the two following winters Robert, the future bishop, and his sister Elizabeth were left in the wilderness to guard the cabins, the remainder of the party having returned to Ligonier. It is related that during the long winter days, when there was nothing to do inside, Robert would take his rifle and depart on a hunting expedition into the surrounding forests, leaving his sister to pass the day alone. There was, fortunately, nothing to frighten her, as the few Indians who lived in the vicinity at the time were generally peaceful, and all had a high respect for the plucky woman. At night she used to take her station on the cabin roof, and by shouting at the top of her voice guide her brother in to his home. His answer to this signal was always a gunshot, which he fired to let her know he was coming. In the spring of 1798 Lindsay, Caughey and Robert Roberts settled permanently in the township, and became thereafter prominently identified with its history and development. Lindsay became Elizabeth's husband, while Caughey married her sister.

Among the other early settlers the following only will be noticed. William McLean and family came in 1798, purchasing his land from John Caughey. The spring of 1799 witnessed the arrival of Caleb Rhodes, with a family of wife and nine children, from Fayette County. He settled on a 400 acre

tract afterward occupied by his grandsons, and located in the northern part of the township. In 1799 Thomas Limber, of Centre County, settled upon a 200 acre tract on which Minard Freeland afterward lived. In the year following he brought out his wife and children, the land having been donated to her on account of her father's services in the Revolution. He erected a hewed log cabin, which stood for nearly eighty years. In it the celebrated Dr. John Taylor, an Irishman, born in County Armagh, an astronomer, philosopher and master of arts, also author of Taylor's Almanacs, was killed by lightning on the night of August 10, 1838. Of the other pioneers, James Stevenson, a blacksmith; Henry Williamson, an early settler upon the Beatty places; William Stewart, on the Rhodes place; Samuel Watt and Andrew McLean were among the most prominent. They all did heroic service in the cause of civilization, and could they arise from their long sleep would behold sights of progress and enlightenment of which they never, in the wildest flights of their fancy, dreamed. George Williamson, brother of James, settled in Salem Township. His sons were: Samuel, who was the colonel of the first volunteer regiment in the county. He was twice a candidate for Congress, but the time had not then come for Mercer County to be honored with a live Congressman. James, another son, died early in Mercer. He was a merchant. Jacob, who, in company with David Crawford, started the second newspaper published in Mercer, in the interest of Gregg, who was a candidate for governor.

Mills.—The importance of early mills upon every community's growth is generally conceded. In the present township a great inconvenience was at first experienced in securing ground grain. But the grist-mill erected in 1805, by Bishop Roberts, on a small stream known as Big Run, obviated this difficulty and became a genuine public blessing. It enjoyed a large patronage. In the southeastern part of the township one was built in 1824 by John Long. In a short time he added a saw-mill attachment, and later still a carding-mill.

A saw-mill was built in the summer of 1828, on the Big Run, by James Caughey. This is claimed to be the first erected in the Roberts neighborhood. It, too, did good service, but in a few months became unmanageable and was abandoned. In 1834 James Stevenson replaced it, being assisted in the trouble of operating it by his partner, Lewis Lindsay. This one was a success, and received an extensive patronage. Two other mills were built in the neighborhood, one in 1846 by Adam Thompson and James Young, in the southwestern part of the township, and the other in 1850, in the same region, by George Fulke. These landmarks in the history of the township's industrial development, while not of themselves of extreme importance to a reader of to-day, yet illustrate as well as anything else the progress that has been achieved during the closing decades of our present century. They are, therefore, instructive.

SANDY CREEK TOWNSHIP.

The old township of Sandy Creek, with its gigantic area of fifty square miles, was erected in 1804. It extended from the line of Crawford County on the north to the old township of Cool Spring on the south, and was bounded on the east by French Creek Township and on the west by Salem. It existed in this shape until the year 1850. On December 18, of that year, a number of petitions, asking for a division of the old organization into four new ones, was presented in court. Francis Beatty, James A. Leech and Joseph Kerr were appointed commissioners. They reported a division, which, being confirmed June 23, 1851, resulted in the formation of the four townships of Sandy Creek, Deer Creek, New Vernon and Mineral (afterward Perry). The surface of the old township, as well as the new one, was broken. There are several valuable de-

posits of coal, and also considerable valuable strata of building stone. Agriculturally the soil is quite fertile, and well adapted to grazing, cereal raising or sheep growing. Excellent drainage is supplied by Big Sandy Creek, which, with the numerous tributaries that shoot off from the parent stream into the country adjacent, forming a veritable net-work, is well qualified to carry off all surplus water-fall.

The territory in question lay in the very heart of the old donation and warrant lands. Land speculators and traders were among the first to perceive the fertility and value of the soil of the new region, and as a result their efforts were instantly turned toward securing the inflow of a body of settlers, through a traffic with whom they anticipated immense profits. It must be remembered that in no region in the State, among the less historical portions, were the original land titles more confused and jumbled together. Two deeds, and even three, were often issued for the same piece of land within the same year. Squatters, too, were numerous, encroaching, wherever opportunity offered, upon the rights of legitimate settlers. That much litigation and a vast amount of trouble arose is not, therefore, astonishing. Such was the only logical outcome of the general looseness with which the land business was carried on. The first land-jobber to begin speculations in the region of which we speak was a Philadelphian named Fields, who took out warrants for a large body of land lying in Sandy Creek Township in 1790, or thereabouts. There were others that followed in his footsteps, though, and in a short time much of the land was claimed by outside owners. By an act dated April 3, 1792, all land not thus under warrant was placed under settlement. This caused many desirous of penetrating the great Northwest to cast their eyes toward the region, and to investigate as to its desirability for settlement.

Pioneers.—In 1796 two Irishmen, who had emigrated from their native country to Allegheny County, heard from a party of surveyors, who had been engaged in surveying the region afterward known as Mercer County, that beautiful lands awaited settlers in the locality where they had just been. Impressed by these recitals the two emigrants started forth, and after a long journey arrived at and settled upon land lying a short distance north of the present town of Sheakleyville. This was in the spring of 1796. They effected clearings and began preparations to remain. They were soon joined by others. Among these was Martin Carringer, a veteran of the Revolution, who had settled within the present limits of Perry Township. One John Smith also arrived. But the winter promised to be too severe in that exposed region, consequently nearly every settler in the whole region returned to the inland settlements. In the spring of 1797 the two Irishmen, reinforced by William Byers and John E. Larimer, returned, erected cabins, and began cultivating the land. During the summer Thomas Phillips, Ross Byers, David Chase, Andrew Dawson, John Chase, Hugh Richardson, Alexander McCracken and Joseph Nelson joined the party, or rather entered the neighborhood. Further away had entered John Custard, John Arbuckle and Richard Custard, all from the Susquehanna Valley. Each of these set out a patch of potatoes, and when the vegetables had attained their growth, buried them in the earth and returned to the populous regions a second time to pass the winter. • The following spring witnessed the return of most of the number. An anecdote is related of McCracken relative to his third spring's experience. A land-jobber named Irish, attempting to bluff the settlers away from their lands, raised claim to them upon warrants, and made ready to secure the lands as though they were vacant. The settlers were apprised of this. When the intruder appeared upon McCracken's tract, and began to lay out the boundary, McCracken also appeared with a gun loaded with

buck-shot. This had the desired effect, and the land-grabber withdrew in such haste that he left behind him his Jacob's staff, which McCracken kept standing as a warning to all new-comers that he would not be intimidated. Mr. Minnis had left his family behind until he could make necessary preparations to receive them. When he had done this he sent for them. They had nearly reached their new homestead when the father, who had been a stout, vigorous man, was taken ill. His son, who had been with him all the time, at once set out to hasten the family's steps. When he returned with them he found nothing but a new-made mound, which contained his father's corpse. The son of the deceased, John, at once set about completing the labors which his father had not been permitted to finish. With heroic resolution he toiled day after day, barely being able to support the large family. His reward at length came, for in after years the name of Capt. John Minnis became known far and wide as the title of a man of worth, integrity and honesty.

The year 1800 witnessed a great influx of settlers. The first blacksmith in the territory, James Hazen, was numbered among these. His coming was a great convenience to the settlers, who had hitherto had little means for securing their smithing done by a master hand. Daniel Perkins was another of these immigrants. He located just north of Alexander McCracken, upon the land claimed by the land speculator, Field. It is claimed that covering the cabin, which he shortly afterward erected, was the first shingle roof ever built in Mercer County, and under it the first cellar. He was a native of Ireland, emigrated to this country, settling at Little York, Penn., and removed from that locality to his Mercer County home. He did not remain long, however, but sold his farm to William Church, father of Judge Gaylord Church, whose career reflected lustre upon the pages of Sandy Creek history.

In the region afterward known as Deer Creek Township, the new comers during the year mentioned were Aaron Boylan and David Caldwell, from Fayette County, Penn. They paddled their way up the Allegheny River and French Creek to the cabin of James Herrington, in Crawford County, by whose direction they found the vacant land on which they settled. They erected two cabins, each twelve feet square. Their provisions shortly afterward gave out, and as they were not near any settlement, they found themselves in a peculiar dilemma. They subsisted for a long time on corn bread made by cracking the rough corn between two stones and mixing the product with water, the dough being then baked to a crust. But even this gave out. They looked about in vain for means with which to ward off the severe attacks of hunger, but none were found. At length, after trying every expedient without success, the two pioneers resolved to return to the settlement from which they had just come, intending to bring back with them fresh supplies. This they accordingly did. When at last they succeeded in packing the food they had secured back to their new cabin home, they were met at its door by a man named Davis, who coolly informed them that he was the owner. An unwritten law of the border land declared that whenever the fire of a settler located upon land which he claimed by mere right of possession went out, the claim became forfeited, and the land was thus opened to settlement by the next new comer. On the strength of this, Davis argued his right to the land, averring that he had come along through the forest, spied a cabin, and finding no fire on the hearth-stone, had concluded that the abode was tenantless. Boylan, whose cabin had thus been wrested from him, knew the conformity of Davis' claim with the border law, and further knew that nothing short of artifice would dispossess him. He accordingly entered, and requested the privilege of warming himself by the fire. This was readily granted. In a

short time Davis excused himself and started to a spring near by for a bucket of water. No sooner had he passed out of sight than Boylan arose, dashed the embers from the hearth and closed the door. When Davis came back and demanded admittance, Boylan pointed to the fireplace, which then contained no fire, and said that according to the very law which he (Davis) had quoted, his right to the cabin had ceased. Davis saw he had been outwitted, and after a few vain attempts to shake the original owner from his claim, departed and left Boylan again in the possession of his rightful property.

The year 1801 brought Ithiel Dodd, who settled near what afterward became the village of Middleton; Lincoln Axtell, a prominent man in early township annals, who located upon the farm afterward owned by J. K. Ross; Stephen Riggs, upon land afterward occupied by J. L. McCormick; Daniel Axtell, father of Lincoln, also a prominent citizen, and several others, whose names have not been found so frequently in public records.

In the years that followed during the first decade of the present century many important accessions were made to the ranks of Sandy Creek pioneers. Among these were Israel Tuttle, who came from Venango County in 1804 and settled in the southern part of what afterward became Deer Creek Township, upon the Livingston place, and the Montgomerys, John, Joseph, James and William, four brothers, who arrived in 1802 from Juniata County, and located upon a 400-acre tract situated near the present line between Mill Creek and New Vernon Townships. Of these James became the most distinguished. He was a member of the Legislature in 1813, a member of the constitutional convention in 1837, a captain in the war of 1812, a colonel of militia, and for many years a justice of the peace in Sandy Creek Township. He also filled several minor offices, and was prominent in local political circles. Besides the names mentioned, there were scores of others who arrived in time to assist materially in clearing the obstacles off the pathway of progress. John Sheakley and family located on the site of Sheakleyville in 1804. For a full sketch of this family the reader is referred to the biographical department of this work.

The original inhabitants of the territory of which we have been speaking was a remnant of the great race of Seneca Indians. Their wigwams were scattered at various intervals over the entire face of the country. It must not be inferred from this that they existed in large numbers. On the contrary, they were weak in strength, and generally peaceable. Only when under the influence of liquor did they become troublesome. But a rigid enforcement of the common proprieties on the part of the whites made the intercourse of the two races safe, and, in some instances, pleasant. An instance of this is related concerning an Indian warrior named Jake Shandy. He came one day to McCracken's cabin, carrying a large dead bear on his shoulder. The husband was not at home. The Indian threw his prize down in front of the fireplace, on the clean floor, and began preparations toward skinning it. Mrs. McCracken was not appalled by this impudence, but coolly walked up and gave Shandy a tremendous kick, telling him at the same time that he had better get out at once. The savage apparently relished this courage in the white squaw, for he obeyed, and took his bear outside the cabin. When he had completed skinning it, he returned with a choice portion of the flesh, which he presented to Mrs. McCracken as a conciliatory offering.

Abundant game was found in early days. Bear, deer and foxes were exceedingly common. Wild turkey swarmed, and smaller animals fairly flocked together in herds. Otters were also seen. Many anecdotes are told by the older citizens concerning the antics of their boyish days when they delighted to join in the chase, and roam through the forest in search of game.



J. H. Brown

It might be remarked that in view of the numerous signs which stare at one on every side as he passes through the country, each bearing the significant warning, "No trespassing on these grounds, under penalty of fine and imprisonment," the ways of the past in respect to hunting, at least, are by no means the ways of the present.

Industries.—No one will dispute the influence which the early mills exerted upon the communities in which they were located. They were essential to their development. The first establishment of this sort in Sandy Creek Township was the old saw-mill erected by William Byers on the bank of a little run within the present limits of Sheakleyville. When built, in 1802, it was considered quite a novelty. The concern passed into the hands of John Sheakley in 1804, and in 1822 was taken down. The first grist-mill, owned by a man named McCartney, was built in 1806 on this same run, about a half mile east of the town. The apparatus consisted of two hard stones, run by water-power. The mill met with considerable patronage, but lived only a short time. In 1807 Lincoln Axtell erected the mill located on the Ross place in New Vernon Township. A man named John Holloway was its purchaser when Axtell retired from the proprietorship. David Condit erected a saw-mill in the same region in 1811. A steam mill took its place. John Sheakley, Sr., built a grist-mill in Georgetown (now Sheakleyville) in 1815. In 1824 a saw-mill was erected by George Y. Streight, in the south-eastern part of Deer Creek Township. This was twice burned and as many times rebuilt, but finally succumbed to inanition. In 1830 a grist-mill was built a short distance above it. It had a large overshot wheel, twenty-four feet in diameter, which operated two sets of millstones—a marvel of mechanical ingenuity at the time. An old mill, presumably a saw-mill, was built in 1842 in Perry Township upon the Long farm. The only fulling-mill in the region was the one built in 1803 by Benoni Tuttle near the Axtell grist-mill. Tuttle sold it to John Robinson, who in turn disposed it to oblivion, the business becoming unprofitable.

Next to the mills, the distilleries of the early times were probably the most important branch of industrial enterprise. Of these there were several in Sandy Creek Township, each one of which turned out, in its day, a liberal supply of the genuine "bug-juice." The first one was built by Hugh Richardson in 1801, and stood on his own land. Several were afterward begun on the tract known as the "Narrow Vacancy," a name conferred to a strip of land which lay between the claims of the early land speculators, and which was, therefore, open to general settlement. Aaron Ross became the proprietor of one in 1809. It was located in Deer Creek Township. James Montgomery was the champion distiller in the present township of New Vernon, he having built one there in 1828. George Sheakley erected a similar institution in Sheakleyville in 1817. All these sold the fluid at what would be considered now as phenomenally low rates. Sheakley, for example, retailed the product of his still at from twenty to thirty cents per gallon.

There were one or two tanneries in the township at one time. In 1818 Joseph Culbertson built one in Georgetown, and in 1828 Daniel Axtell erected a similar concern in New Vernon Township. The business, however, was never profitable, and both the enterprises became defunct long ago.

SANDY LAKE TOWNSHIP.

The territory which is known under the above name was at first a part of Sandy Creek Township. A division was affected in 1805 when Sandy Lake was erected. The surface of the township thus erected is broken. There is a stretch of country lying just near the lake which is level and low. But

at other points one can see a marked difference. Hills spring up, forming sharply marked valleys. Indeed, there is apparent to the traveler a wide diversity. The soil is a rich, sandy loam, which is particularly fertile, and on account of the ease with which it is worked, well adapted to the purposes of agriculture. There is considerable underground wealth, vast measures of coal underlying the township's surface in numerous places. This coal is of a good quality, and for ordinary uses is generally satisfactory. The drainage of the township is excellent. Big Sandy Creek flows through the entire territory, while Sandy Lake, lying inland, is a vast reservoir for the collection of surplus water-fall. These, with the smaller streams that pierce the territory through and through, are what makes the drainage system. Like most of the northeastern townships, Sandy Lake yet retains a large quantity of its early timber. At one time the forests of this region equaled those of any other portion of the State. Even now there are patches of forest land which will compare favorably with any others found in the county.

Ante-dating the whites in possession of the territory of which we speak, was a race of Indians, who, for a period of time which cannot be measured, trod their paths through the woodlands, and pursued their own occupations, whether of hunting, fishing or inter-tribal fighting, undisturbed by any save themselves. How long and in what numbers they lived this free and happy life no one can tell. The memorials of antiquity give no answer. Primeval chronicles, traced by the fingers of patient industry on the tablets of rough rock and hard flint, or fashioned out of the plastic clay, reveal naught but the skill by which they were constructed. Whether or not any premonitions of their coming extermination ever crossed the minds of these early residents, cannot be told. But by the time the first white settlers had pushed their way into the territory now comprising Sandy Lake and adjoining townships, the Indians had learned by the severe lesson of experience what their fate was to be. Their spirit had already been broken. The repeated defeats which they had sustained at the hands of the soldiers of Wayne and others sent against them had quelled their ferocity, and they were subdued into submissiveness. The Mercer County Indians were a remnant of the old Seneca nation, and went under the title of the Corn-planter tribe. The name Corn-planter was derived from a distinguished chief whose name was the same. Corn-planter, according to all accounts, was a peaceable chieftain who invariably counseled moderation among his followers. He was much different from the commonly understood savage leader. There was no element of vindictiveness in his nature, and little of the revengeful spirit. He was at all times friendly to the whites, calm in his demeanor, even when sustaining injury, and in nearly every respect the direct reverse of the generally accepted idea which clothes all Indian chieftains. The Indians had a village at the margin of what is known as the Pine Swamp. Various remains, such as spearheads, tomahawks, stone skinning-knives, shears and other paraphernalia of the chase have since been picked up in the region. The village was not a large one.

There were three methods by which the general settler could acquire land. One of these was by direct purchase, another by taking out what was called a settler's claim, the provisions of which were that a price of \$20 per 100 acres should be paid to the commonwealth, or a two-years' residence on the claim desired to be taken out, with a clearing of at least two acres in every hundred; while the third method, probably not a *de jure* one, was that of simple squatter occupation. To the soldiers of the Revolution there were open donation lands. The second method was the one most used, although the third, that of squatters and intruders, was by no means left unemployed.

The long litigation, with its vexatious and costly delays necessary to secure an ejectment, often made the latter plan a safe and efficacious one.

Pioneers.—It is to the credit of Sandy Lake Township that its first settler, Patrick McCloskey, resorted to no dishonorable expedient to secure his land, but adopted the method of securing a settler's right. The date of his entrance is variously estimated at 1796, 1797 and 1798, but from the best evidence it appears to have been 1796 or 1797. He was an Irishman, as the name indicates, and one of the founders of All Saints Catholic Church in Jefferson Township. He settled upon the farm afterward known as the Tuttle place. After his arrival he faithfully began a clearing, in accordance with the provisions of the act which enabled him to secure his title, and in a brief time he had erected a cabin, and set out a very respectable orchard. McCloskey took an active part in the early official business of the township. In the course of a few years, as other arrivals became common, McCloskey decided to sell some of his land. He accordingly disposed of 150 acres to Jared Tuttle in 1812, the consideration being, it is said, \$3.50 per acre.

The year 1800 witnessed the arrival of three or four others. Probably the first of these was William Egbert, an old Revolutionary veteran, who entered the township and took up land upon which his descendants still reside. He was of a practical turn of mind, and after the land he had located upon ceased to demand his unremitting attention, he signaled his practicality by opening the first blacksmith shop in the entire community. Contemporary with Egbert was Adam Hill, who secured the right to a tract of land located a short distance south of the borough of Sandy Lake. This he cleared and settled upon. After remaining in his possession many years it is now owned by the Mercer Iron and Coal Company. In the eastern part of the township Robert Fowler entered during the same year, and cleared a tract afterward owned by Hugh Baird. He, too, settled upon his land, and remained a number of years. The farm known in recent times as the Butcher place was settled in the year mentioned by Enos Sanford, a York State Yankee, who, with the ingenuity for which this race is distinguished, had no sooner become comfortably located upon his claim than he began the erection of a saw-mill, the first in the township. It was a water-power concern, as they all were in those days, and the sawing was done by a plain upright saw.

Alexander Brown, a native of Cumberland County, Penn., came to Mercer County about 1800, settling at the "falls" of Big Sandy Creek, in what is now Sandy Lake Township, where he built the second mill in the township. He soon removed to Mercer to educate his children, and being a surveyor assisted in the survey of a portion of the county. For a time he engaged in mercantile business with Bevan Pearson. He is said to have been one of the earliest men to engage in wool carding in this part of the State. He reared a large family, and has descendants still living in the county. His death occurred in 1839.

Three years now elapsed, during which time no trace of any important entrance has been discovered. But in 1804 the Giebner farm was entered upon and occupied by Charles A. Giebner, who, with his wife and seven children, came from Westmoreland County. Their journey was conducted on horseback, the children being placed in sacks, one in each end, which were then thrown across the horses' backs. The old fashioned pack saddles were then in vogue, and were used to their fullest capacity in conveying the goods and provisions of the family. In the same year came Allen Dunn, since prominent in church and political circles of the county. He located a short distance north of the borough of Sandy Lake, where he cleared a tract of land and prepared it for human habitation. Others entered in the years that

followed, of whom some of the most prominent only will be noticed. One of the purchasers from McCloskey was Levi Higbee, who came to the township with his wife and son in February, 1817. His land comprised 250 acres, of which about six acres were in fair cultivation. A cabin was also standing on the place. Contemporary with Higbee were Jason Barker and Samuel Buckley, who secured pleasantly situated farms, and devoted the remaining years of their lives to cultivating them.

In 1823 a clearing was made by William North, on the farm purchased in 1828 by Francis Mears, an Englishman from Staffordshire. When the latter occupied the place he erected a cabin, and was forced to clear the land a second time, vast patches of underbrush having grown up since North had finished his labors.

One of the latest, but by no means one of the least important arrivals was that of Job Perrine, who entered the township in 1832, locating on the farm which he occupied for so many years. The Perrines had come to the county as early as 1800, and settled in Worth Township. In the year following Job's advent, his three brothers, William, Lewis and Harrison, followed in his course, and likewise occupied land in the immediate vicinity. In a year or two later W. H. Perrine followed, while in 1847 O. P. Perrine located at what was called Yankeetown.

Of the industrial history of the township little need be said. The community has nearly all been devoted to agricultural pursuits. The occasional attempts made in other directions have been rather spasmodic, and not regular and evenly carried out. Spasmodic efforts in an industrial sense seldom accomplish anything, as has been proven in the present instance. Mention has been made of the Sanford mill. This was the first enterprise of the kind ever attempted in the township. In 1830 it was succeeded by a second saw-mill, similar, indeed, to the first, but larger and better equipped. It was run by an overshot wheel over twenty-four feet in diameter. The wheel had the cob-gearing arrangement, which marked its improvement over the former one. The wollen mill, which is located near by, was erected in 1823 by Joel Sanford. About five years later it passed into the possession of T. C. Sanford, a brother of the previous proprietor, who enlarged it and continued its operation for a number of years. Thomas Butcher purchased the entire plant in 1872. Besides these, there are one or two additional saw and shingle-mills, and also other small manufacturing establishments, of comparatively recent date, which have little interest attaching to them.

The Old Rocky Spring Church of the Associate Presbyterian (or Seceder) denomination, is an object of local interest. It was located by the side of the public road from Sandy Lake to New Lebanon, a mile north of the former town, in a beautiful grove, near a large spring of excellent soft water. When the congregation was first organized is not recorded, or exactly known. The old "Session Book" records the minutes back to July 21, 1811. Then a meeting of session was held at which Rev. John Walker, father-in-law of Rev. George C. Vincent, D. D., of Latrobe, Penn., was moderator. Rev. Walker was the first pastor. He preached to this people till some time in 1813, when he resigned. At a communion held in the church, September 14, 1811, the session was composed of the following members: Moderator, Rev. J. Walker; ruling elders, John Hamilton, William Patterson, John Montgomery, William Braden, John Todd, John Barnes, Allen Dunn, Thomas McBride, James Braden, David Nelson and Joseph Work. The congregation then extended over a large portion of "the region round about" now occupied by other congregations of a like religious faith. Elder Allen Dunn was

afterward sheriff of Mercer County, and filled other important local offices. His son, Francis Dunn, was for a long time an elder in the church and clerk of its session, and his grandson, Rev. William C. Dunn, son of Francis Dunn, has for many years been the successful pastor of the large United Presbyterian congregation of Scroggsfield, Ohio. At the communion held at Rocky Springs September, 14, 1811, twenty-two new members were added to the congregation, mostly heads of households. It was without a pastor from 1813 for thirteen years, or to 1826, though supplied with preaching part of the time. At the latter date Rev. I. Beggs, a man of much ability and "mighty in the scriptures" became pastor. How long he occupied this position is not recorded. Rev. Edward Small was installed pastor in 1839, who preached part of his time at Springfield and Mineral Ridge, Mercer County. He was distinguished for his zeal in the temperance and anti slavery controversies which then were occupying much attention. Rev. Small continued a faithful pastor for twenty-two years, or till April 3, 1861, when he resigned his charge, consisting then of the Rocky Spring and Springfield congregations.

At the consummation of the union between the Associate Presbyterian and Associate Reformed Presbyterian Churches, in Pittsburgh, May 26, 1858, forming the United Presbyterian Church, Rocky Spring congregation went unanimously into the new organization, what before was known as the Rocky Spring Associate, thus becoming the United Presbyterian Church of Sandy Lake. Rev. Small continued to live in Mercer, where he had his home during his long and useful ministry, till his death in January, 1888. His successor, Rev. John A. Bailey, now pastor of the United Presbyterian Church of Sharon, Penn., was installed pastor of Rocky Spring or Sandy Lake United Presbyterian Church in May, 1863. During that year quite a number withdrew from the church on account of its testimony against slavery. Rev. L. I. Crawford was installed pastor of the church at Sandy Lake, in connection with Utica and North Sandy, July 1, 1870. Under his ministry it numbered near 100 members. He resigned his pastorate August 12, 1879. Rev. J. C. Heron was called to the pastorate in 1884, and continues to preach half time to his old congregation, that since 1869 has had its place of worship in the village of Sandy Lake. In the summer of 1871 the old frame (40x50 feet) church, near the big spring and the old Rocky Spring graveyard, was sold and taken down. All the old members living at the time of organization are dead, but their influence for good is still widely felt in the community.

The present session consists of the following members: Moderator, Rev. J. C. Heron; ruling elders, Archibald McBride, Harvey Vogan, William Beggs and Samuel George. The present membership of the congregation, after a life of more than seventy-seven years, during which the congregations of New Vernon, Utica and North Sandy were organized within its old borders, is between fifty and sixty. A weekly prayer meeting and Sabbath-school are maintained, and the congregation enjoys the preaching of the gospel each alternate Sunday.

In another chapter will be found a list of the officers of the township, from its organization down to 1831. It will include many names familiar to the people to-day, by reason of the fact that the descendants of the early office holders have in many instances themselves succeeded to the emoluments and honors of public service.

SHENANGO TOWNSHIP.

The territory comprised under the above title was erected into a township in 1805. It has been subsequently diminished but once, by the formation out

of it on the north of Hickory Township, in 1833. The surface is rolling. Undulations of dark green grass land, like veritable billows of emerald, greet the eye as it glances over the territory in question, and extend away into the distance, fading from view with each successive wave, until all is dim and blurred. The soil is particularly fertile. Indeed, of all the townships in the county, Shenango, by reason of her rich soil and beautiful, placid landscape, is entitled to precedence. There is scarcely a square foot of it which is not finely adapted to agricultural uses. In full proportion to the extreme fertility of the upper layers of soil are the valuable treasures of coal which lie below. Here, as above, nature seems to have poured out her favors with a lavish hand. The coal measures are very numerous, and the coal which is taken therefrom is of a superior quality that renders it popular with both the domestic and outside trade. The drainage is unsurpassed, the historic Shenango flowing through the whole township, and with its tributaries furnishing ample means for the speedy transferral of surplus water-fall. The name "Shenango" was derived from the river, which, in turn, received its title from the Indians. The word means "Black Water," and the reference is explained by the statement that in early times, when the Indians were yet in the possession of all the territory now known as Mercer County, the forest trees on the margin of the stream shed their foliage in such abundance as to give the water a muddy tinge upon the decaying of the leaves.

Pioneers.—The first settlers were Samuel Byers and Andrew Wylie. In the spring of 1796 they left their old home at Morgantown, Va., to depart upon an expedition of exploration and discovery, so to speak, in the region lying in what was then generally known as "the northwest." Their purpose was two-fold. They were desirous of becoming familiar with the territory in question, being both of a roving disposition, and they also were in search of land upon which to establish newer and better homes. They took with them an ample equipment of agricultural and hunting implements, together with such other necessaries as were absolutely indispensable to them while on their journey. They passed by way of the Monongahela, in a canoe. Before reaching Pittsburgh, however, they met with the misfortune of having their boat capsized, losing thereby, according to one account, everything but an ax. But they were of too determined a disposition to be deterred by an occurrence so slight, and leaving the settled regions far in their rear, they pushed forward toward the land upon which they were destined to eventually take up an abode. They followed the course of the Shenango River, and when they had arrived at a point distant about one mile from the present town of Pulaski, Byers determined to halt. He accordingly did so, erected a cabin, staked out a claim, blazed a few trees with the ax which had escaped from the accident on the Monongahela. After thus securing his property from seizure, he resolved to return for his family. He was seconded in this by Wylie, who had also taken up a claim in the manner described. During the same year he returned again to his Shenango Valley home, accompanied by his wife and six children. The following is a graphic and accurate account of their return as given by one of the family: "The entire journey was made by land; Mrs. Byers rode on horseback, with a feather-bed for a saddle, and with one child before and another behind her. Two of the next oldest children were carried upon another horse, with various household goods, while the father and two older sons walked, and drove several cows, a sow and seven pigs. Their progress was necessarily slow. Several young men from Virginia accompanied the family, among whom was Andrew Wylie, who had come out the spring before, and who subsequently settled in Shenango Town-

ship. On rising the next morning after their arrival, a large bear was observed in the top of a tree which shaded the cabin, which had evidently climbed thither for the purpose of reconnoitering, but whose philosophic meditations were brought to a melancholy end by a rifle ball, and the flesh of the monster furnished food for the family. Their cabin would be thought a curiosity at the present day, as it was built of round logs, after the usual manner of the times, and had a door of shaved clapboards, split from white oak logs and hung on wooden hinges. Provisions were raised during the first summer to sustain them through the winter, and, with some additions to their store, from the game which abounded, they were supplied until the harvest of 1797. Once or twice in 1796 Byers returned to Virginia, and brought back a supply of groceries and other articles of which they stood in need, and in 1798 six sheep were driven out, and from that date clothing was mainly manufactured at home. Bells were attached to them during the day, and they were watched by the younger boys while the older members of the family were clearing land, and at night they were enclosed in a log pen ten feet high, to protect them from the wolves, which prowled near the rude dwellings." Great difficulty was had with bears, which were then exceedingly numerous. Byers had a fine breed of hogs, and these animals were in constant danger of destruction by the carnivorous bruins. It became necessary to keep a constant guard over them. Upon one occasion, a large sow and her six shoats escaped and wandered too far from the pen. They were set upon by bears, and on the following day, the remains of four of the venturesome porkers were found partly eaten in the adjacent woodland. Byers, however, managed to overcome these difficulties of a pioneer life. He was assisted by several hunters who entered the region soon afterward, and began the work of extermination. In a few years the larger game had all disappeared, and only the smaller sort remained.

The Canons were early settlers. Thomas Canon came into the township as early as 1796 or 1797, locating near the present site of West Middlesex. A sketch of this family is given in the biographical department.

Two years after the Byers party had taken up their residence in the township they were joined by two other new comers. The first of these was William Bell, who came from the region round about Pittsburgh. He settled at length upon the tract afterward occupied by his son Samuel. The land he thus secured claim to had been previously issued in a warrant to Philemon Hunt, dated 18th of March, 1794. But Hunt never laid claim to the territory, and Bell became the legal owner by default of any one else arriving to dispute his title. The other new comer was William Clingan, who located on a 400-acre tract afterward occupied by the descendants of Dr. John Mitcheltree — the first practicing physician in the township, who subsequently became the possessor of Clingan's right. Upon this land Clingan built himself a cabin. It is said that he was too poor to afford a team, hence it was out of the question for him to build his dwelling out of large logs, such as were commonly used. He therefore cut a pile of small poles, which he carried on his back to the site of his proposed cabin, and constructed a fairly comfortable sheltering place.

In the list of early settlers mention should be made of Richard Van Fleet, a farmer and weaver, who settled in Shenango Township in 1798. He was born in New Jersey October 21, 1769, and was married August 1, 1801, to Sally Hogue, resulting in the birth of these children: Phebe, William, Eleanor, John, Hannah, Richard H., Sarah, Alexander, Jesse G., Rebecca, David and Eliza. Of these six are yet living, the youngest being about sixty-four. Van Fleet was one of the founders of Hopewell Church at New Bedford, organized in 1799.

George Walker, a native of Ireland, settled in 1798 on the farm where his grandchildren now live. He married Kate Walker, also a native of Ireland, who bore him ten children, all of whom are dead, the last survivor, Samuel, dying on the old homestead in the spring of 1888. Mr. Walker died about 1858, aged 92 years. James Dick, an Irishman, came from the Ligonier Valley in 1799, and settled in the southeast corner of the township.

James, John and Thomas Mitcheltree, natives of Ireland, located in the west part of Shenango Township early in the present century. All married and left descendants except John, who was a pioneer physician and merchant of the township, and died in 1852. The three brothers died in Shenango Township. Rev. Henry Fraser came with his family to Sharon in 1807, and in 1809 settled in Shenango Township, where his son Joel lives. He died in 1853.

Besides those named there were numerous other arrivals, who may justly lay claim to a place among the township's pioneers. Among these were Charles Caldwell, who came in 1803 from Huntingdon County; Robert Stewart, whose entrance dated in 1809; Matthew Porter, one of the first blacksmiths in the county; Nathan Wyatt, whose land lay near the borough of West Middlesex; John Anderson, John Clark, David Clark, William Edeburn, prominent in political circles afterward, and James Clark. James Gilkey was also an early settler, and his name is frequently mentioned on the county court records as an officer of Shenango Township.

There remains little to be said as to the industrial interests of the township. The chief occupation, as mentioned before, is agriculture. There are now no manufacturing establishments worthy of mention. The first grist-mill was erected on the bank of a little stream called Deer Creek, in the year 1804, by Daniel Ault, who came into the valley in 1800, and had been quite famous as a modern Nimrod previous to his embarking in the milling business. His apparatus consisted of two small rough stones, which were placed in motion by motor power, furnished by an undershot wheel. The first saw-mill was erected in 1818 by James Mayers, who was the first man to introduce domestic manufactured lumber into the community. Both these primitive enterprises served a valuable purpose in their time, and prepared the way in no small degree for the advancement both in industrial and educational circles which has since taken place.

In a list given elsewhere will be found the names of all the early officers of Shenango Township from its formation down to the year 1831. Among these will doubtless be recognized many prominent and worthy ones. The list gives some idea of who were considered of enough standing in the community to be intrusted with the discharge of public duties and invested with public emoluments and honors.

Churches.—Beulah Presbyterian Church was organized in the fall of 1839 in the dwelling house then owned and occupied by James White, by Rev. John Neil and under the auspices of the Associate Reformed Presbytery, and went into the United Presbyterian Church at the time of the union of the Associate and Associate Reformed Presbyterians in 1858. There were five original members: Mr. and Mrs. Carnahan, John Byers and wife and Mrs. McGuffey. The latter only survives and is the mother of the publishers of McGuffey's series of school books. The first elders were Messrs. Carnahan and Byers. A tent was erected in 1840, which served the purpose of a meeting house until 1841, when a building 64x42 feet was constructed, and which was supplanted by the present building in 1883, at a cost of \$2,500. In 1860 some trouble arose from the desire of a part of the members to remove to West Middlesex, which ended in a division of the congrega-

tion. The portion concluding to worship in the old building applied to the Reformed Presbyterian synod for spiritual assistance from ministers of their denomination, and in 1862 were admitted into that body with which they have since remained. The following have been elders since the term of Elders Carnahan and Byers: James Oliver, David Allen, William Mitcheltree, James Crawford, John Donnelly, David Anderson, Hugh Bond, James Baird, S. T. Mitcheltree, William Long, A. McNair and George Allen, the last three being the present officials. Rev. Thomas Mehard, a brother of Rev. Dr. Mehard, of New Wilmington, was pastor, 1841-45; Rev. R. W. Oliver, 1846-53; Rev. John Armstrong, 1856, who went with the division of West Middlesex in 1860. From 1862 to 1879 the congregation was supplied by Revs. Robert McMillen, John Alford and others. In 1879 Rev. G. W. Brownell was called and is still pastor.

The United Brethren Church was organized in 1863, one-half mile east of the borough by Rev. S. Casterline. There were about sixty original members, among whom were J. Eaton, J. Cantior, J. A. Stewart, J. Hutchison, George Fry, A. C. Wise, Thomas Stewart, William Stewart, Anne Gettes, James McFarland and John McFarland. The house of worship, a frame structure 35x40 feet in dimensions, situated at the summit of a fine elevation on the Middlesex and Mercer road, was erected in 1865, at a cost of \$1,500, and is a very convenient and commodious edifice. There is connected with the church property a burying ground. The congregation, while at one time quite large, has been reduced in membership by death, removals and disaffection until at the present time it numbers but twelve members. The successive pastors have been: Rev. S. Casterline, three years; Revs. H. F. Day, D. Traver, S. M. Smith, J. Excell, A. Williams and S. Casterline, one year each, in the order named; O. D. Cone, two years; R. Smith, D. Landan and J. W. Clark, one each; O. J. Gage, two years; H. Bedow and J. Andrews, one each; A. C. Wise, two years, and G. C. Dilley, W. Robinson and W. R. Allen, one each. The church is at present without a regular pastor.

SPRINGFIELD TOWNSHIP.

This township was formed in 1805. It has been diminished but once, by the erection out of it of Findley Township, which took place August 17, 1849. It forms one of the southern tier of townships which lie adjacent to the Lawrence County line. It is bounded on the north by Findley, on the east by Pine and Liberty, and on the west by Wilmington and East Lackawannock Townships. In the eastern portion the surface is what is described by the word billowy, the land rising and falling in gentle undulations, which give a decided picturesque quality to the scenery. Along the Neshannock, however, the reverse is true. Sharply formed hills abruptly rise up in small barriers, leaving interstices that resemble miniature ravines. The landscape at these points has a rugged, wild appearance, softened here and there by occasional stretches of fertile bottom lands, through which wind in wavy course one or two small streams. In the intermediate territory, where the two characteristics become blended, there is a pleasant perspective of rich agricultural land, well cultivated and apparently well adapted to farming purposes. The drainage of the township is very ample. Neshannock Creek and two or three tributaries of Wolf Creek furnish the outlets for surface water. The health of the inhabitants is particularly good. The climate appears to be equal to any in the northwestern part of the State.

Pioneers.—It is believed that Benjamin Uber located in the township in 1796. If so, he was undoubtedly the first settler. It is known to a certainty

that Robert Gilmer entered the northeastern part of the territory embraced in Springfield Township in April, 1797, and located upon a 500-acre tract of land, a portion of which, after many years of arduous struggles, he succeeded in clearing and preparing for cultivation. He erected a cabin and began his career as a pioneer with resolute fortitude.

The Denniston settlement was made in the southwest part of Springfield Township, at the closing of the last and the opening of the present century. There were five brothers, Andrew, James, William, George and Johnson, of one family; and three brothers, Andrew, Alexander and William, and four sisters of another. These sisters were married as follows: One to Thomas McCoy; one to James Denniston, a cousin; one to Andrew Ramsey, and the other to James Collins.

Andrew, the oldest in the first family mentioned, was one of the early commissioners of the county, and his son Andrew was a commissioner afterward when the railroad bonds were recalled.

Edward Denniston, of Liberty, descended from Alexander of the second family.

George, in a chopping frolic in 1816, cut his leg so severely that amputation was necessary. He was the father of James Denniston, who recently lived west of town, and the grandfather of Major Joseph F. and Lieut. William H. Denniston, the first of whom has been treasurer both of Allegheny County and of Pittsburgh, and the other manager of a bank in Pittsburgh. The Dennistons came from Washington County. In traveling through the glades of Butler County, the wolves were so threatening in the night (for they camped out) that they sought safety in building a number of fires round their encampment. Even then Alexander succeeded in killing one that came near enough to show the reflection of his eyes. This wolf is said to have measured eight feet from the tip of his nose to the end of his tail.

A step-daughter of Michael Brown, who settled south of the Dennistons, named Nancy Quillen, who afterward married George Denniston, was looking for the cows in a snow-storm when she found that the snow had so filled up her tracks that she could not find her way back. She called for her father, but could get no response. Presently a large Indian came to her, who told her that he knew her father and that he would take her home. He fulfilled his promise, gallantly removing the snow from the logs she had to cross. When home was reached, the young girl filled a basket with turnips, and presented it to him. A day or so afterward he presented her father with a venison saddle; and the result was that as long as that Indian stayed about, reciprocal favors were passing between him and the family of Mr. Brown.

James and Betty Orr, natives of Ireland, migrated to Westmoreland County in 1795, and in 1797 came to Mercer County, settling the farm now owned by their great-grandson, William Orr, in Springfield Township, where both died. They left two children, William and Jane; the former served in the War of 1812, and left a numerous family.

Among the others who arrived during the years immediately following, were Daniel Rice, Arthur McCann, Robert and Thomas Simpson, each of whom entered the vicinity some time near 1800, and took up settlers' claims, and James Rice, who came in 1802, and located on a tract of land situated just a short distance southeast of the village of Leesburg, on which William Rice afterward resided. It is claimed that on this place Rice erected the first hewed log house ever built in the township. It was an important edifice in popular estimation at the time, and was visited by several curious observers, who came to admire this new evidence of architectural skill.

One of the most important families that entered the region of Springfield Township during pioneer times was the Black family, which deserves mention. The account which follows corresponds with data in the Garvin collection: "The first member of the Black family who came to the neighborhood was Adam Black, who was born in Adams County, Penn., 31st of January, 1763, and, after removing, in 1803, to Washington County, where he lived one year, he came to Springfield Township, Mercer County, in 1804, and settled with his family upon a 200-acre tract of donation land, afterward purchasing a second tract of the same size, just north of where London Post-office now stands, and a third tract, also 200 acres, where the village of Blacktown, or Balm Post-office is now located. Adam Black died in 1816. Polly Allegan, his wife, was born in Adams County in 1769, and died in Mercer County in 1841. They were married in 1787, and raised a family of nine children, eight of them coming with their parents to Mercer County, the youngest, Peggy, being born in the county in 1805. The oldest child, Betsy, married John Chambers, of Mercer County, in 1805. The Chambers were early settlers. The second child, Henry, served as a captain under Gen. Harrison, and was also one of Harrison's presidential electors from his district in Pennsylvania. Joseph Black was also in Harrison's army, and Alexander Black was out twice to Erie as a volunteer. Adam Black belonged to the Mercer Blues, and held the office of justice of the peace for one term, while his brother, Alexander, had the office two terms. Robert Black was a captain of infantry, and afterward a member of the Legislature. He died at Harrisburg, Penn., while acting in the latter capacity. Maria Black, born in 1802, was married to Major Harris, now deceased, who was a member of the Legislature from Butler County, and whose father was the founder of the town of Harrisville in that county. Adam Black owned at one time 700 or 800 acres in the neighborhood of the place where he settled. The farm lately owned by David Gilson is the old homestead."

Among the other prominent pioneers was Abraham Uber, who purchased a farm at a very early day of Andrew Denniston, the consideration being a rifle and a cow. The tract where Uber settled had been previously secured by Denniston, but had not been materially cleared. It was located not a great distance from London village. Charles Painter was another early incomer, he arriving in the year 1806. There were several who came in later than this. In 1810 David Leyde, from Washington County, entered and settled upon a farm which had been partially cleared by some itinerant squatter. A log cabin was standing on the place. This Leyde at once occupied. John Carr was another late arrival, coming about 1813. There were unquestionably many others who entered the township in ample time to go through the experiences, the hardships, perils and pleasures of pioneer life. They doubtless enjoyed the freedom and want of affectation which characterized their mode of living, and they were probably actuated, as were their associates who entered earlier, by the same fortitude and courageous persistence that stamped themselves on the characters of nearly all pioneers.

Villages.—There are three important villages in the township. The first, Leesburg, is a pleasant little hamlet situated in the southwestern part. The first house in it was built in 1828 by James Palmer. The same man, assisted by his brother John, opened the first store in the place, a general country one, which contained for sale nearly every article that could be thought of. The original hotel was kept by David Bower, and had a whiskey attachment in the form of a bar. There was a blacksmith shop opened at an early day by Joseph Harbaugh, who was the pioneer of that craft in the village. At one time a

blasting furnace was conducted near the town. It stood at the falls. Ore was very scarce, however, and after producing a few pigs of iron, it succumbed to the stagnation of trade.

London, a post-office once called New London, is situated in the extreme eastern part of the township. It is situated on land formerly owned by Adam Black. The first residence was erected in 1830 by Peter Uber. His brother Simon was the first blacksmith in the village. Alexander Riddle has the honor of establishing the first mercantile enterprise in the village.

The London Creamery occupies a building which was erected in 1885 by W. A. Coulter, W. C. Davis and G. C. McCracken. It is 20x35, and is said to have been the first of the kind in Northwestern Pennsylvania. Its capacity is 1,200 pounds per day. The business, confined wholly to the making of butter, is operated about nine months each year.

The London post-office was named by David Gilson, who was the first postmaster. The village was named after the post-office. For dates see list of postmasters in chapter on Internal Affairs.

The London W. C. T. U. was organized August 26, 1887, by Miss Sarah Pew, of Mercer, with twenty-seven members. It now has forty. It meets in the school-house the first Saturday of every month. Its corps of officers embraces the following ladies: President, Mrs. A. M. Carlon; vice-presidents, Miss D. Christy, Mrs. L. J. Black and Miss Mina McCoy; recording secretary, Miss L. Hindman; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Mattie E. McCoy. The Union is said to be in good working condition.

The third village, Balm Post-office, or Blacktown as it is more familiarly known, was first populated by Henry Black, who erected a log dwelling and prepared to greet all new-comers. His brother Alexander shortly afterward followed. In 1845 James S. Black opened a small grocery. He was succeeded in this enterprise by William Gilmore, Black & Stewart, Black & Painter, and Alfred Painter, who is now the sole owner. In 1848 Christian Snyder opened the first hotel. Others have since acted as hosts, among them Adam Ketler, Henry Van Horn and James Stevenson. The school system dates its origin back to 1847, when the first educational institution was opened, the building being a small frame. In a list given elsewhere will be found the names of the officers of Springfield Township who held public trust up to 1831. Many familiar ones will be found among the number. The list illustrates who were in the early days sufficiently well versed in the dubious ways of politics to obtain preferment, and who, of those not distinctive politicians, were thought worthy of public honor by their fellow citizens. A list of postmasters is also given, as is a list of early tavern keepers.

Churches.—The history of Nazareth Methodist Episcopal Church would be incomplete without mention of James Burns, one of the pioneer Methodists of Northwestern Pennsylvania. He was born in Florence Court, near Inniskillin, Ireland, in 1778. His father was a native of Scotland, and his mother of England. About 1794 or '95 he immigrated to America, and settled in Carlisle, Cumberland Co., Penn. The faith in which he had been reared was the Episcopal, but in Carlisle he connected himself with the Methodist Episcopal Church, in whose membership he ever after lived. After remaining a few years at Carlisle he removed to Brownsville, Fayette Co., Penn. In 1810 he was married to Mary Morrow, near Bentleyville, Washington County, at which place he purchased a farm. Remaining upon it but two years, he removed in the spring of 1812 to Slippery Rock Township, Mercer County, now Plain Grove Township, Lawrence County, and settled on the farm on which he died in 1864. There being no Methodist preaching in reach, Mr.

Burns supported and attended the Presbyterian Church at Plain Grove until 1818, when he withdrew from that congregation and, in connection with James McKean, William M. Stephenson and others, formed a class in Mercer. Occasional visits were made to his home, however, by itinerant preachers, and each time service and preaching were held. These services were in reality the inception of the present Nazareth Church, although no permanent organization was effected until 1823. Previous to this, however, Mr. Burns was visited by James Watts, Shadrach Rwalk, D. D. Davidson, Samuel Adams, Philip Green, R. C. Hatton, James McMahan, Ezra Booth and others, in their passing to and from their appointments in the Shenango Circuit, as this region was then termed. In an old record appear the following names, constituting the members of Burns' class, which place the date of organization about the fall of 1822: Charles Elliot, P. E., and Henry Knapp, circuit preacher, of Mercer Circuit; James Burns, Mary Burns, Michael Brown, Jane Brown, Sarah Gardner, James Palmer, leader; Isabella Palmer, Anne Nelson, Edward Hanna, Sarah Daniels and John Green. In the following year the Burns class was made a regular appointment, and met in the Burns house until 1840, when, as a more central location, meetings were held in a school-house, near the present location of the Nazareth Church. The class, though, being quite large, was divided several times for prayer meeting and class meeting purposes, one of which divisions met in the house of Henry Guist, of Leesburg. The appointment belonged until 1831 to the Butler Circuit of the Erie District of the Pittsburg Conference, but the Meadville District being formed in that year, and embracing the territory in which this appointment lay, it became a part of the Centreville Circuit. The class having grown quite large, and inconvenience being experienced in holding revival meetings, it was decided to erect a house of worship, which should be as near as possible to the center of membership. The site now occupied was at length selected, Mr. Washington P. Sedwick donating an acre of ground, and the work of building commenced. The location was in a dense tract of timber, through which no roads but blazed paths passed. In the spring of 1840 the members worked steadily, hewing logs and preparing everything for the purpose, and in March the "raising" occurred, and the first Methodist Church building for miles about was erected. It was not dedicated until December, 1843, when services were held by Revs. William Carroll and I. Mershon, who gave the new church the title "Nazareth." The first quarterly meeting held in the new structure took place 10th of September, 1848, and was presided over by B. O. Plympton, P. E. of the Meadville District. In 1859, the congregation having grown too large for its accomodation, a new building was erected, the present one standing just in front of where the old log one stood. The south wing of the class at this time withdrew, and built the Mount Pleasant Church, in Plain Grove, Lawrence County, about three miles south of the Nazareth Church.

The Nazareth Church possesses an interesting history. In early times, when services were held in the Burns house, itinerant revivalists were accustomed to hold prolonged exercises, two of whom, Revs. Thomas Thompson and John Somerville, in June, 1832, continued a meeting for two days. On the 8th of May, 1834, took place a debate which was famous at its occurrence for the depth of theological learning it displayed. The disputants were Rev. John Munson, of Presbyterian belief, and Rev. Alfred Brunson, presiding elder of the Meadville district of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the question at issue was: "Is the Doctrine of Predestination, Election and Reprobation, as held in the Confession of Faith in the Presbyterian Church, Scriptural or not?" The discussion was held in the Plain Grove Church, and

upward of 2,000 people assembled to hear it. As usual, each claimed the victory, and departed considerably firmer in his belief than before. Following is a list of the preachers who have ministered to the congregation since the organization of the class in 1823: 1824, Revs. Charles Thorn and Job Wilson; 1825, Rev. Job Wilson; 1826, Rev. John Chandler; 1827, Revs. J. W. Hill, L. D. Proser; 1828, Revs. J. P. Kent, J. Babcock; 1829, Revs. J. Somerville, A. McCamon, William Leeper; 1830, Revs. Isaac Winans, William Butt, John J. Steadman, supplied; 1831, Revs. Thomas Thompson, J. Somerville; 1832, Revs. John Scott, John Robinson; 1833, Revs. D. Richey, S. H. Ingraham; 1834, Revs. William Carroll, J. W. Davis, supplied; 1835, Revs. J. W. Davis, Ahab Keller; 1836, Revs. R. Peck, W. B. Lloyd; 1837, Revs. Charles C. Best, H. Hitchcock; 1838, Revs. J. A. Hallack, Isaac Schofield; 1839, Revs. Rufus Parker, D. W. Vorse; 1840, Revs. Rufus Parker, J. P. Blenn; 1841, Rev. J. P. Blenn; 1842, Revs. Joseph Leslie, E. B. Lane; 1843-44, Rev. I. Mershon; 1845, Revs. George F. Reeser, J. Wiggleswith; 1846, Revs. A. Himebaugh, William M. Bear; 1847-48, Rev. Thomas Benn; 1849, Revs. George Stocking, D. B. Himebaugh, supplied; 1850, Revs. R. Norton, W. P. Bignell, supplied; 1851, Revs. J. W. Wilson, J. McComb, supplied; 1852, Revs. J. W. Wilson, J. S. Lytle; 1853, Rev. J. S. Lytle; 1854, Rev. I. Schofield; 1855, Revs. I. Schofield, F. Vernon; 1856, Rev. T. G. McCreary; 1857, Revs. J. T. Boyle, S. K. Paden; 1858, Rev. R. B. Boyd; 1859, Rev. W. R. Johnston; 1860, Rev. S. A. Milroy; 1861-62, Rev. John Abbott; 1863-64, Rev. B. Marsteller; 1865-66-67, Rev. R. Beatty; 1868, Rev. J. M. Groves; 1869-70, Rev. E. Bennett; 1871-72, Rev. Nathaniel Morris; 1873-74, Rev. J. L. Stratton; 1875-76-77, Rev. J. M. Crouch; 1878-79, Rev. J. M. Foster; 1880-81, Rev. N. Morris; 1882, Rev. W. S. Shepard; 1883, Rev. S. E. Winger; 1884-85, Rev. John Eckels; 1886-87, Rev. R. M. Bear. The following are a few of the class leaders: 1823, James Palmer; 1826, Daniel Williams; 1828, N. D. Hall; 1829, William Albin; 1834, W. P. Sedwick; 1836, J. Ray; and since, H. Guist, Alexander Leslie, W. H. Morrow, James Guist, Jacob Winger. The present stewards, who have been in office for many years, are Mark Campbell and Jacob Baker.

The Presbyterian Church of Leesburg was the first church organized at the village, that event taking place in 1853, with thirteen members, all of whom are dead. The first elders were Robert Stevenson and William Rice. Rev. David Waggoner served the congregation as a supply for three or four years. In fact, the organization had no ministers except supplies until 1864, when its first pastor, Rev. S. A. Hughes, was called, and he divided his time between this and a church at Rich Hill, Lawrence County. He resigned his pastorate of the Leesburg congregation in 1866, and was followed by Rev. A. W. Boyd in 1867, and he by Rev. Cooper in 1869. In 1877 the present pastor, Rev. R. M. Davis, was called, ordained and installed. Rev. A. W. Boyd is the only one of the pastors, who has served this church, who is dead. The following have been ruling elders since the terms of Rice and Stevenson: J. M. Orr, Osben Grandy, Samuel Drake, B. F. Gordon, W. A. Munnell and G. S. Elliott. Of these Grandy and Elliott are dead, as also Rice and Stevenson. The present membership is 225, and the church is in a prosperous condition.

The United Presbyterian congregation was organized in Leesburg in 1859, the session being composed of John Van Eman, Enoch Clark, Thomas Palmer and George Huttenbaugh. There were forty-two original members, some of whom afterward left the congregation. Robert Egleson, H. B. Munnell and Michael Huttenbaugh were elected members of the session. During this term some left the bounds of the church and others died. A. S. Black, John Egle-

son and D. M. Edeburn composed the next session, and Enoch Clark, A. S. Black, John Egleson and G. W. Palmer constitute the present session. The congregation had no regular pastor before 1874, the pulpit being occupied by supplies. J. L. Robertson became pastor in 1874, and in 1877 Rev. J. C. Bigham, the present pastor, was installed, and administers to the spiritual wants of the 100 members composing this congregation.

SUGAR GROVE TOWNSHIP.

On the 11th of March, 1856, petitions were handed in at court from citizens of Salem and Greene Townships, praying that a new township be erected out of parts of the two mentioned, the reason for the desired change being to secure more convenient places of voting, and to facilitate the collection of taxes. Agreeable to the prayer, John Cairns, James F. Brown and David Findley were appointed commissioners to fix the boundaries. They reported a series of bounds, and accompanied these with a statement to the effect that the plan was a feasible one. Therefore, on the 22d of November, 1856, the court confirmed their report, and directed elections to be held in the new subdivision for township officers. The name "Sugar Grove" was derived from the presence of a small clump of maple trees standing near Kennard. Sugar Grove Township forms one of the extreme northern tier of townships, which jut out to the Crawford County line. It is bounded on the east by Salem and a portion of Otter Creek, on the south by Hempfield, and on the west by Greene and a portion of West Salem. Its area is nearly twelve square miles. Its surface, like all its neighbor townships, is somewhat diversified. There are portions of it where the soil is quite low and even marsh-like. Then again the land becomes elevated and even hilly. The soil itself is quite fertile. Agriculture is the chief occupation of its inhabitants. The drainage is good. The system comprises, as the two principal streams, the Little Shenango, which crosses the township from east to west, and a tributary called Crooked Creek. In addition to these are numerous small branches, each of which traverses and drains a considerable portion of territory.

Pioneers.—The early settlement of Sugar Grove is necessarily interwoven with that of the townships from which it was formed. The reader is therefore directed for more minute particulars to the pages relating to them. William Lindsey, however, was the first settler in what is now Sugar Grove Township. In 1796 he took up a tract of 200 acres on the Little Shenango, and erected a 10x12 log cabin thereon. All the territory now embraced in Sugar Grove, Salem, Otter Creek and Hempfield was originally Salem Township, and the descendants of pioneers, in telling of the early settlers of this portion of Mercer County, usually speak of them as first settling in Salem. Lindsey sold his improvement to James Walker in the fall of 1797, who immediately took possession, and spent the remaining years of his life on that tract, dying February 20, 1834. Marvin Loomis, of Greenville, is the son-in-law of Walker. A daughter, Martha, was born to Mr. Walker April 27, 1798. She is believed to have been the first white child born in that part of the county.

To return to Lindsey; he married Agnes, a sister of Bishop Roberts, and after selling out to Walker he settled another tract farther up the Little Shenango. He was a brother-in-law of John McGranahan, the famous hunter of that region, who was accustomed to take a sled load of skins to Pittsburgh to sell them. One of Lindsey's sons, Lewis, born May 1, 1808, is still living near Leech's Corners. Lewis bought the old Bishop Roberts farm of 400 acres. It is now owned by his son-in-law, Henry D. Johnson.

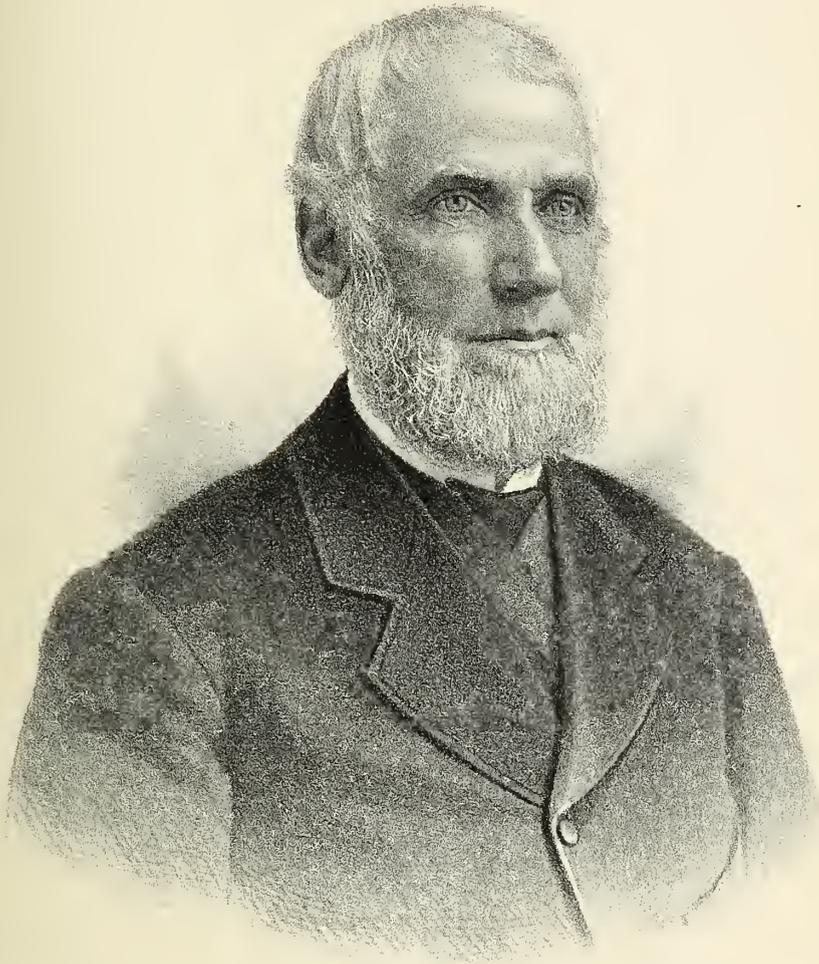
John Riley was one of the pioneers of Sugar Grove Township, coming

in 1798 from Westmoreland County. He was a local Methodist preacher. His children were Cornelius, Catherine, Margaret, James T., John W., Abigail, Jane, Elizabeth and Hannah. Of these John W., Abigail, Jane and Hannah are still living.

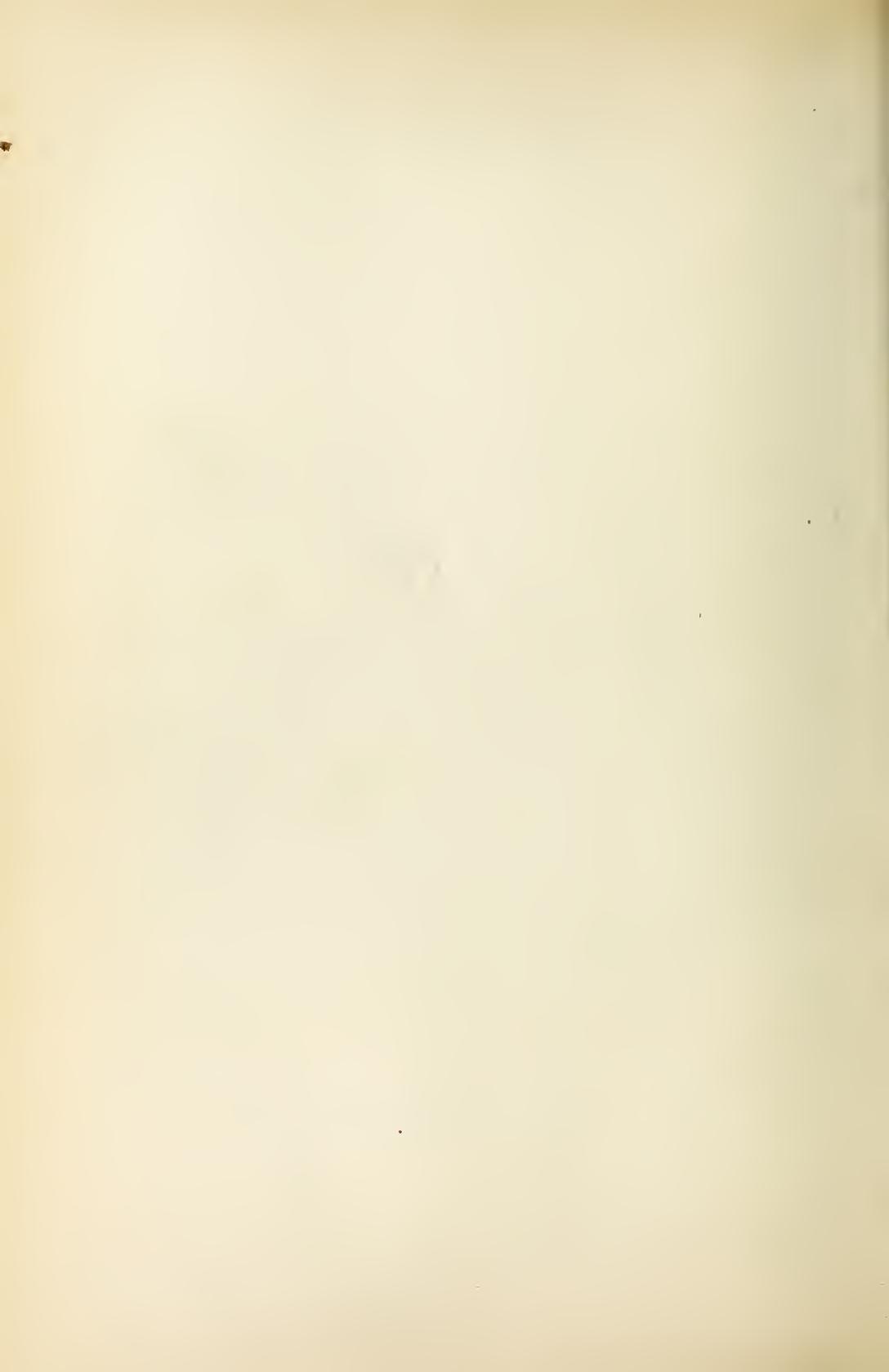
One of the pioneers of Mercer County was John McGranahan, of Sugar Grove Township. He was born in Cumberland County, Penn., November 12, 1778, the son of John and Nellie (Smith) McGranahan. While a mere lad he removed from Cumberland to Westmoreland County, where he remained until 1798, when he came to the settlement in Sugar Grove. On the 12th of May, 1801, he was married to Nancy, sister of Bishop R. R. Roberts. These children were born to them: Eleanor, Sarah, Elizabeth R., David, George G., Jane L., Lewis N., Nancy A., Jesse M., Mary M., Sophia and Margaret. He was a successful farmer and a famous hunter. He was a captain in the War of 1812, and served in the defense of Erie. He held many township offices during his time; was always a Democrat and a faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He died September 2, 1868, full of years, and leaving a large number of descendants to carry on his work. His father, John McGranahan, settled further north, in Crawford County. He was a packer for the American army during the Revolution. He died in 1830. David McGranahan, the oldest living child (born November 24, 1808), resides near the old Roberts place. He married Abigail Riley, daughter of John Riley, who came also from Westmoreland County in 1798 and settled in the same region.

Jacob Hannell, also a Westmoreland County man, began clearing a tract of land in the eastern part of the township about 1798. Thomas Arnold entered in the same year, located in the southwestern part of the township, and after clearing a tract of land, erected a cabin and took up his residence. Along near the Salem line, where the Roberts family settled, Lewis Roberts came over into what is now a portion of Sugar Grove Township. His cabin was erected near what is now Kennard Station, and about it he cleared what afterward became an excellent farm. A bear story is related concerning this man, which is here given. He had been in the township for several years, when, one day, upon coming from Hannell's mill toward his home, a little dog, which followed him, spied a young bear endeavoring to creep away unnoticed among the bushes, and, running after it, chased it up a tree. Roberts, thinking that he might capture the animal, which was quite small, climbed the tree, when his horror can be easily imagined at seeing the parent brute appear and prepare to go up after him. But in this dilemma, when he was meditating upon the expediency of jumping to the ground, at the risk of breaking his neck, the little dog proved his friend, for as the bear approached the tree he attacked her upon the flanks, and obliged her to turn her attention in that direction. Several times she reared upon her hind feet and commenced climbing, and as often the cur bit her furiously, and compelled her to turn back. Meanwhile, his master had followed the cub to the end of one of the limbs, and, shaking it with all his strength, threw him to the ground, when both of the beasts left, and he was able to come down in safety.

The tract lying directly east of Arnold's was settled first at an early date, probably 1799, by one Jonathan Lodge, who had just built a cabin and was preparing to begin a clearing when winter set in, and he was forced to turn back to the settlements. In the following spring, when he returned to resume the labors he had left off the autumn before, he found a man named William Mortimer firmly intrenched in the cabin, and with a clearing well under way. When he requested Mortimer to relinquish his claim and yield possession, the



Wm S. Fell



latter refused to comply, alleging that, according to border law, the land had been vacated, and was, consequently, open to settlement at the time he (Mortimer) had arrived. No efforts Lodge could make had any effect upon the intruder, and at last the former had to give up in despair and seek a home in some other locality. This species of squatter sovereignty was very common in those days, when that truth of the old adage, "possession is nine points in law," was illustrated on every hand. The year 1800 witnessed the arrival of Thomas Jolly, who located just east of James Walker.

In 1802 Jolly was bought out, claim, cabin and improvements, by John Leech, of Somerset County, who removed to his new home with his family and took possession on the 4th of May, 1802. Leech was a prominent man in his time, being a justice of the peace, a State representative and a State senator, and a full biography of him will be found elsewhere. Of the others who settled about this time, a few only can be mentioned. Leech's eastern neighbor was a man named Gibbons, who came in shortly afterward. John Gildon and William Mahan arrived about 1805. North of Gildon settled Abram Smith, and east of him John Atchison. William McCurdy immigrated from Ireland about 1812, and located in Sugar Grove Township. He married Mary Listen, by whom he reared six children. He died in 1874, aged eighty-two, leaving many descendants to perpetuate his memory.

Industries.—The industrial history of the township is brief. The first enterprise of an industrial nature was a saw-mill, built in 1808 by Jacob Hannell, to which millstones were afterward attached and a grist-mill started. The location of this establishment was alongside of a little run near Kennard. Hannell was succeeded in the ownership by Philip Berrier. The business was a profitable one, as no competitor was within easy access. A fire, in which two of Hannell's sons perished, destroyed a portion of the structure. The second mill was established by Jacob Leech, near the hamlet of Leech's Corners. It was a saw-mill. In later years the movable steam mill superseded the old stationary water-power ones, and many of the latter are now in operation in the northern part of the county. In this connection might be mentioned the cheese factory, which was opened at Leech's Corners in 1873, by Breckenridge & Harper, in a small frame building, 40x50 feet in size. It served a good purpose, turning out at one time as many as eight cheeses per day.

Villages.—There are two villages in Sugar Grove, Leech's Corners and Kennard Station. The former was established as a post-office during the administration of Andrew Jackson. It was discontinued and then re-established. John Leech opened the first store in 1841.

Kennard is a station on the Erie Railroad. The first store in it was opened in 1854 by Pennock & McCardney. In the list of post-offices given elsewhere will be found the names of the various occupants of the two offices.

In the list of innkeepers, given on another page, will also be found the name of Cornelius Riley, who opened a tavern in the township many years ago. He was killed while on his way from home to Greenville.

Salem Methodist Church is one of the oldest, if not the oldest, Methodist congregation in Mercer County. It grew out of the Roberts settlement, made in 1796, 1797 and 1798, nearly all of whose members were Methodists. The original house of worship, built of logs, 25x40, stood near or on the site of the present house at Leech's Corners. Just when it was erected is not known with certainty. It must have been as early, however, as 1807, that being the date fixed by the most reliable authority. The house continued to be used until about 1823, when its place was taken by a frame structure, about 35x45, with gallery. This second building continued to be used until about the open-

ing of the late war, when the third and present frame, 45x60, was built. So far as could be ascertained the original membership of this congregation embraced the following: Robert R. Roberts and wife, John Caughey and wife Hattie, William McLean and wife, William Lindsey and wife Agnes, John McGranahan and wife, William McGranahan and wife, Smith McGranahan and wife, John Riley and wife, Thomas Roberts and wife, John Leech and wife, John McFetridge and wife, Thomas McClelland and wife, James Stevenson and wife, Lewis Roberts and wife, John Rogers and wife, William Steward, Nancy Wilson, Thomas Dumars and wife, James Dumars and wife, Jacob Gurwell and wife, Thomas Jolly and wife, James Walker and wife, Morris Dunlavy and wife, William Gurwell and wife, John Waters and wife, Probson Gibbons and wife. It will be seen that this nucleus of Methodism in the northern part of the county furnished the names of men and women who achieved not only a creditable local reputation, but a world-wide fame. Families are numerous who rejoice in the fact that their ancestors were connected with the old Salem (place of peace) settlement.

The names of the early preachers cannot be given. Roberts, McClelland, Gurwell and others supplied the pulpit of the home congregation. For a long time R. R. Roberts (afterward better known as Bishop Roberts) was the leader of the class at Salem. The watchful care which this duty imposed prepared him gradually for the more extensive labors he was subsequently called upon to perform. For many years Salem belonged to the Shenango Circuit. Shenango finally lost its identity, and about 1834 Salem took its place in the Meadville District. The preachers since then have been: T. Stowe, A. G. Sturgess, 1834; E. B. Hill, R. Peck, 1835; A. Keller, C. C. Best, 1836; A. Keller, 1837; S. W. Ingraham, L. Burton, 1838; L. Rodgers, S. P. Hempstead, 1839; L. Rodgers, H. N. Stearns, 1840; J. Leslie, H. S. Winans, 1841; H. S. Winans, R. Parker, 1842; H. Luce, J. W. Davis, 1843; W. Patterson, H. D. Cole, 1844; J. Deming, W. Patterson, 1845; J. Crum, A. Callender, 1846-47; D. H. Jack, G. Stocking, 1848; J. McLean, H. M. Chamberlin, 1849; J. McLean, T. Benn, 1850; J. Leslie, B. F. Langdon, 1851; J. B. Orwig, J. Leslie, 1852; I. C. T. McClelland, J. W. Wilson, 1853; D. King, J. W. Wilson, 1854; W. French, R. Gray, 1855; W. French, S. L. Wilkinson, 1856; J. Abbott, A. Hight, 1857; J. Abbott, J. C. Sullivan, 1858; I. Scofield, A. H. Bowers, 1859; A. H. Bowers, 1860; J. W. Hill, 1861-62; W. H. Mossman, 1863-64; G. H. Brown, 1865-67; J. W. Blaisdell, 1868; S. L. Wilkinson, 1869; J. Abbott, 1870-71; J. A. Humes, 1872-74; J. L. Mecklin, 1875-76; A. R. Rich, 1877-79; J. F. Perry, 1880; J. M. Foster, 1881-83; S. E. Winger, 1884-86; F. R. Peters, 1887, present incumbent.

WEST SALEM TOWNSHIP.

This subdivision was formed in 1805, and contained, as first constituted, a large portion of Hempfield Township and all of Greene. It extends from Sugar Grove and Hempfield on the east, to the State line dividing Ohio and Pennsylvania on the west. On the north it adjoins Greene and Sugar Grove, while the southern boundary is Pymatuning. West Salem is one of the largest and richest agricultural townships in the county, and it has always been politically Democratic. The surface is quite diversified. Most of it is high and rolling, a small portion quite hilly and broken, and an occasional stretch of low, wet country intervenes. An abundance of fine timber covered the land when the pioneers began the clearing process, since which it has yielded to the woodsman's ax, and very little of the original forest remains to attest its former glory.

Extensive coal measures underlie a considerable portion of the township. The first coal used in Mercer County was taken from a ledge on the farm now owned by Peter Simpkins. It was discovered late in the eighteenth or early in the present century by prospectors from Trumbull County, Ohio, who were seeking it for blacksmithing uses. This farm has ever since annually yielded a large amount of good coal. Many coal banks have been operated in West Salem during the past fifty years, and thousands of tons have been mined and sold. At one time the principal operations of the Greenville Coal Company were confined to the strata lying a short distance west of that borough. The coal measures west of Greenville are still worked to a considerable extent, and a very fine grade of coal for domestic purposes turned out.

There are also considerable quantities of superior building stone quarried from the hill west of Greenville. Here we find the quarries of Charles Frey, Plimpton Leech and Amy & Brown, all of which turn out a splendid class of building and paving material. These features, combined with the rich agricultural interests, make West Salem second to none in the county.

Pioneers.—The early settlement of this township was contemporaneous with other portions of the county. It is claimed that John Walker, of the land firm of Lodge, Probst & Walker, was the first settler, and that he built his cabin on the farm afterward owned by Jacob Loutzenhiser, and subsequently by Jacob Hommer, in the spring of 1796. At least he was found living on that place by the first party of land prospectors from Westmoreland County, who visited the Shenango Valley the following autumn. Walker was a bachelor, and is said to have died in the township.

Thomas Brown and family located northwest of Walker in the fall of 1796. During the succeeding winter their small stock of provisions began to give out, and Brown concluded to go through the trackless forest to Pittsburgh, and obtain a new supply. The trip consumed more time than he anticipated, and his wife often related to subsequent settlers how closely the family approached starvation ere the return of her husband. The brave woman gathered the mosses from the forest trees and dug up the roots of wild herbs, which she cooked and fed to her children to preserve their lives. Their son Solomon is said to have been the first male child born in the township. Brown and wife died in West Salem, and none of their descendants are living in this vicinity.

In the fall of 1796 a company of Westmoreland County citizens visited the valley on a land-prospecting tour. These were the Klingensmiths, Kecks, Loutzenhisers, Christys, and perhaps others, several of whom selected lands in this township. Daniel Klingensmith, a German by birth, was the father of the family of that name, and in the spring of 1797 settled permanently on the site of the Greenville Rolling Mills, where both he and wife spent the balance of their lives. His wife was a sister of Jacob Hommer, Sr., and was also a native of Germany. His family consisted of three sons and three daughters, Peter, Daniel, John, Mary, who married Jacob Loutzenhiser; Catharine became the wife of Joseph Keck, and Magdalena married Abraham Keck. His son Peter settled on the William Bortz farm, where a daughter, Susan, was born October 17, 1799, the first female born in the township. She became the wife of William McLaughlin. Peter finally sold his farm and removed into Pymatuning Township, where he passed the remaining years of his life, being drowned in the Big Run in 1842. His brother Daniel died young, and John settled and died on the Howe farm.

The Kecks included five brothers and one sister, viz.: Peter, Abraham, Jacob, Joseph, Daniel and Catharine, all of whom settled in West Salem in the spring of 1797. Peter located on the Martin Benninghoff farm, near

Greenville, where the remainder of his life was spent. Of his children only one, a daughter, is a resident of the county. Abraham occupied the Levi Bortz place, a little farther south, on the Clarksville road. His wife was Magdalena, daughter of Daniel Klingensmith, Sr., who was the mother of a large number of children, all of whom are dead except two daughters living near Sheakleyville. Abraham and his wife both died on the old homestead. Jacob settled on the Cossitt farm, four miles south of Greenville, where he died. His widow, Betsy, a daughter of Jacob Loutzenhiser, married again. One son, Isaac, lives in Greenville, a daughter in Salem Township, another daughter in Ohio, and a son in California. Joseph married Catharine, daughter of Daniel Klingensmith, and located on the site of Shenango. He was doubtless the most widely known of the family, as he began operating a distillery at his farm in 1801, and carried on a grist-mill in Greenville several years, and also owned the land and laid out the original portion of the town east of the river. He reared nine children, of whom three are still living: Mrs. Esther Bean, of Wellsville, Ohio; Abraham, of Hancock County, Ohio, and Henry, of Greenville. The parents spent their lives in the vicinity of Greenville, the mother dying in 1847, and the father in 1854. Daniel settled west of his brother Jacob, on the farm now owned by Peter Seiple, where his wife died. He subsequently removed to the place not far from his former home, where two of his daughters still live. He died there. One son lives at Leech's Corners, and one in the West. Catharine married Frederick Everhart, a pioneer of West Salem, and died in that township. Everhart was engaged for many years in the pottery business, and was succeeded by his son Paul.

William Fell and his son, George W., selected land in the southern part of what is now West Salem Township in 1796. The next spring they returned, built a cabin and made a permanent settlement. The family came out in 1798. They came from Bucks County, Penn., of which they were natives. He died in 1841, but his wife about twenty years previous. Two granddaughters, Mary and Hannah, still reside upon the old homestead.

In the spring of 1797 Jacob Campbell, of Chestnut Hill, near Philadelphia, came to Mercer County, and selected a tract of land in the southwest corner of West Salem. He made a small improvement by clearing a patch of ground and erecting a cabin, and then returned for his family, whom he brought to his new home the same year. His family consisted of his wife Barbara, two daughters, Catharine and Rachel, and a six-year-old son, Andrew. The daughters afterward married John and George Fell, respectively. The parents died on the old homestead. Andrew removed to Greenville at quite an early date and assisted in erecting many of its first buildings. He bought the old log mill in 1829, and a few years afterward replaced it by a frame structure. Campbell was in the milling business several years, and also owned a part of the present town site.

William and Molly Woods were natives of Ireland, but came to West Salem from Westmoreland County; he in 1797 to take up land and build a cabin, and she the following year. They brought with them four children. William was the first to be born in the new county, the date of his birth being January, 1800. The descendants of this pioneer family are still residing on the land settled by their ancestor.

The Mossmans were one of the most numerous and prominent families of the township throughout its early history. The ancestors of the branch that settled in Mercer County were John and Elizabeth (Herdman) Mossman, natives of Ireland, and the parents of four sons and three daughters, viz.: James,

Francis, John, William H., Eleanor, Nancy and Lillias. The mother died in Ireland, and on reaching maturity the three eldest children, James, Francis and Eleanor, emigrated to Maryland, where the last mentioned married a Mr. Harris and remained. James and Francis removed to Fayette County, Penn. About 1790 John, William H., Nancy and Lillias, accompanied by their father, also emigrated to Maryland, whence William H., Nancy, Lillias and father removed to Fayette County, and joined James and Francis, while John stayed in Maryland and lived there, and in Adams County, Penn., until 1807, when he followed the family to Mercer County. In the autumn of 1797 Francis and William H., with John and Thomas Gillis, visited the Shenango Valley and selected a body of land in what is now West Salem Township, lying along the Ohio line. They then returned to Fayette County, and the following year, accompanied by several more to whom they had spoken of the new country, again came out and made some improvements on their lands. In 1799 they removed their families, and became permanent residents of the township. The Mossmans included James, Francis, William H., Nancy, Lillias and their father, John. James, however, settled across the line in Ohio. The father died in 1802, and was the first interment in what is now Rock Ridge Cemetery, then a part of Francis Mossman's farm. This was the second death in the settlement, John McLaughlin having died the year previous.

The eldest son, James, reared five children: John, Joseph, Robert, Francis and Eleanor, who married James Bailey, a pioneer of West Salem. Francis, the second eldest, married, in Ireland, Sarah Brown, sister of Hugh Brown, who settled at the same period, near Greenville. She reared the following children: John, Elizabeth (who married George McCord), Mary (who became the wife of Thomas Gillis), Hugh, Jane (who married Isaiah Brainerd), James, Francis and William, all of whom became heads of families. John, the third son, married Jane McGowan, and reared four children: John, James, Elizabeth and Mary. William H., the fourth son, married Sarah Gillis, of Maryland, who bore him eight children: Robert G., John, Thomas, Elizabeth (who married John McCrumb), William, Lovina, James and Allen, all of whom are dead except James, a resident of Kansas. Of the two daughters who came to this county, Nancy married John Richardson, and Lillias became the wife of Isaac Moreland, a pioneer of Greene Township.

James, Francis, John and William H. Mossman all served in the War of 1812, and the three youngest spent their lives in West Salem and were laid to rest in Rock Ridge Cemetery. They were among the largest land owners and wealthiest citizens in this part of the county during pioneer days, but the beautiful farms they settled and improved have, since the deaths of the old stock, passed into the hands of strangers, while nothing remains of Mossman-town, once a flourishing little hamlet, but the decaying ruins of an old tannery.

With the Mossmans came Thomas and John Gillis, Richard Melvin, Miles Cherry and James Bailey. The Gillis family settled west of what was known as the Big Hollow, on the Greenville and Vernon road, while the others settled on the east side of the ravine. Cherry died in 1820, and his wife, Nancy, in 1823. Both are interred in Rock Ridge. Some of the Gillis family are yet residing in the township, but none of the Cherrys or Baileys remain in this part of the county.

Richard and Agnes Melvin were natives of Ireland. They migrated first to Wilmington, Del., and thence to the Red Stone settlement, from which Mr. Melvin came to West Salem Township in the spring of 1798, and built a cabin, and the following year became a permanent resident. His family at

the time consisted of his wife and one son, James R. The old homestead is now occupied by his grandson, Lester. Mr. Garvin relates the following anecdotes concerning this family:

“Richard Melvin was one of the pioneer settlers in West Salem Township, along the State line. An incident of some interest occurred soon after his arrival. With considerable difficulty he had transported to the wilderness a little pig, which he hoped to turn into a good fat porker in due time. Accordingly, he built a small pen for it close to the cabin. One rainy, dark night he heard it squeal; alarmed for its safety, he sprang to the door. The blackness of a rainy and moonless night prevented his seeing what was the matter. He then seized a burning brand from the fire, and running out he heard the squealing pig going away. He followed, waving his brand, when the squealing ceased, and he suddenly found himself confronted by a bear, standing on the other side of a fallen tree, and the pig on his own side. He again waved his brand, and rushed toward bruin, who ran off without further ceremony, although he was loth to leave his tempting supper.

“James Melvin, a brother of Richard, was another of the first settlers in the neighborhood of his brother. He wanted to provide for wool in the future, and became the purchaser of a single sheep, which he attempted to protect by a pen of rails from the prowling wolf. His efforts, however, were unsuccessful, a wolf one night getting into the pen and killing his sheep. Whether the wolf gorged himself so as to be unable to jump out, or the pen was so constructed that it was easier to get into than out of the difficulty, is not known; but poor wolf could not get out, and paid with his life for the meal of mutton he enjoyed the previous night.”

William McClimans, a native of Scotland, immigrated with his parents to Virginia before the Revolutionary War. He served in that war, and afterward settled in Bedford County, Penn., where he married Mary Ritchy, a lady of Irish parentage. In 1798 or 1799 he removed with his wife and children to Mercer County, and settled in the northeast part of this township. They reared two children, John F. and Margaret, who married William McMillen, a pioneer of Hempfield. Mr. McClimans died on the old homestead, north of the site of Thiel College, in 1825, and his widow in 1854. Numerous descendants of this pioneer couple are living in Mercer County.

John Ferguson, an Irishman, came with his sons John and James (Mrs. Ferguson having died prior to the family's leaving Westmoreland County) in the spring of 1798, and settled in the northeast corner of the township. He died in 1842. A daughter, by second marriage, is at present living in Sharpville, an aged and respected citizen.

Richard Tunison, a native of New Jersey, came from Westmoreland County about 1798 or 1799, and located on a farm northwest of Greenville. This farm he occupied until his death, leaving a numerous progeny in the township.

Joseph Morford, a native of New Jersey, settled in West Salem Township, where his grandson, Dr. R. D. Morford, now lives, in 1798 or 1799. He was married twice, the first marriage yielding no children. His second wife, Elizabeth, was the daughter of Abraham Fell, by whom he reared seven children. He was a justice of the peace for many years, and became comfortably wealthy. He died in 1861 in his eighty-seventh year. His wife departed in 1868 in her eighty-third year.

Frederick Everhart, of Westmoreland County, came to Mercer County toward the close of the last century, soon after the Kecks, and married Catharine Keck, sister of Joseph, Peter, Abraham, Jacob and Daniel Keck, all of whom settled in the Shenango Valley in 1797. Everhart at a very early day started a pottery in West Salem Township, and carried it on to the time of his death.

He was a soldier in the War of 1812. His son Paul, born in this county in 1804, learned his trade from his father, and carried it on in Greenville until old age compelled him to abandon hard labor.

Richard and Andrew Brown settled in West Salem Township in 1800. They were of Irish extraction, and came from Eastern Pennsylvania. Both lived as neighbors in the region of Maysville, where they died, leaving several children each.

In the spring of 1800 Peter and John Loutzenhiser, accompanied by their father, Joseph, all natives of Germany, came from Westmoreland to Mercer County, whither their brother Jacob had preceded them a few years. Peter was a bachelor, and settled the lands now owned by James McElhaney and John Loutzenhiser, Jr., where he soon afterward died. John brought out his family and located near the southwest corner of West Salem, but after Peter's death he came into possession of the latter's property and removed to it. Both he and his father died on that place. Full sketches of the Loutzenhisers will be found in the biographical department.

Joseph and William McClurg, natives of Ireland, were among the earliest settlers of the township. They lived northwest of Greenville. William died in 1858 in his eighty-second year, and Joseph in 1864, aged ninety.

John McLaughlin and Nancy, his wife, both of Irish lineage, came to this township in April, 1800. On the 9th of August, 1801, John died, it being the first death in the township so far as any records show. His widow the next year married Peter Losse, of Ohio. The eldest son, Patrick, is well remembered in the township.

In 1801 John Spier, a Scotchman, came with his wife and three children from Beaver County, and located in West Salem, within sight of what is now Greenville. He died in 1813, leaving a family of eight children, the last survivor of whom, James, died in July, 1888.

Adam and Catharine Miller emigrated from Maryland to this township in the fall of 1802, locating on the land now owned by Joseph Calvert and W. H. Johnston. Miller served in the War of 1812, and both he and wife died in this township, though they had lived in other parts of the county. They reared several children and have many descendants. One of their daughters, Mrs. Catherine Hunter, is still a resident of the township, where she was born in 1807, and another, Mrs. Boies, lives in Greenville.

Henry Lininger and his wife Catharine, natives of Virginia, came from east of the mountains about 1802, and settled on part of the farm now owned by his son Jacob. Two of the sons, David and Jacob, are residents of the township.

Edward Johnston came with his wife, Nancy, from Mifflin County, and in 1803 settled in the northwest part of West Salem Township. Johnston was a pioneer pedagogue, and taught the first school in that neighborhood, the log school-house standing on his own farm. He was a soldier in the War of 1812.

Jacob Artman, a native of Westmoreland County, came to West Salem Township and married Hannah Fry in 1809. In the natural order of events he must have been a resident of the township for some time previous. Short courtships and hasty marriages were not so popular then as now. They reared a family of seven children. After their marriage they went back to Westmoreland County (in 1813) where they resided five years, returning then (1818) to their first home. Both died near where their children still reside.

Jacob Hommer (now written Homer) a German and an old Revolutionary soldier, came from Maryland with three sons and four daughters in 1809, and settled near the limits of what is now Greenville, in West Salem Township. Both died on the old homestead and are buried in a graveyard on their own farm. Their descendants are very numerous.

Alexander and Margaret Hunter, natives of Ireland, came from Cumberland and Fayette Counties, and settled a 400-acre tract in West Salem Township in April, 1812. Their descendants still occupy it. They had nine children. Hunter was a surveyor.

John and Mary Smail, natives of Germany, came from Westmoreland County to West Salem Township in 1812 or '13. They reared eleven children, viz.: Jacob, John, Samuel, George, Susan, Elizabeth, Polly, Sarah, Katie, Christina and Rachel. The parents died in West Salem, where their descendants are quite numerous.

Villages.—Maysville is a little village near the center of the township, and contains a store and cheese factory, owned by E. O. Brown, and also a blacksmith shop. The West Salem Baptist Church is a part of the village, and a good brick school-house furnishes full educational advantages for the youth of the vicinity. The first grist-mill in the township was built, in 1829, at this point by John Gravatt. The water-power was furnished by Big Run, which flows through Maysville. In 1846 Thomas McMahan erected a saw-mill on the run, and two years afterward he built a steam grist-mill near the village. He operated this about twenty years and then sold it to Philip Schuster, who ran it until it was burned down. In 1873 John Mussell built a cheese-factory at Maysville, which was burned, and in 1875 Morford & Clark rebuilt it. This, too, was finally burned, and the present one was then erected by J. W. Woods. A post-office was established at Maysville February 16, 1852, with George E. Hasenplug as postmaster. It was discontinued November 25, 1872. A complete list of postmasters will be found in a previous chapter.

Mossmantown was at one time quite a flourishing hamlet, located near the northwest corner of the township. A post-office, called West Salem, was established at this point August 11, 1851, James W. Mossman, postmaster. The office existed until November 4 1875, and nothing remains of this once busy little place to attest its former glory but the ruin of an old tannery.

Shenango is located at the intersection of the N. Y. P. & O., P. S. & L. E. and Erie & Pittsburgh Railroads, about two miles south of Greenville, on a farm purchased, in 1866, of Rev. H. F. Hartman, pastor of the German Reformed Church at Good Hope. The town was laid out by William Brigden in the year 1868, was first named "Atlantic City," but shortly afterward changed to Shenango.

The village contains, according to the census of 1880, 160 inhabitants. The men are nearly all employed on the railroads and in the shops, erected in 1882, and are, without exception, sober, industrious and thrifty.

A Union Sabbath School was organized at Shenango on the first Sunday in April, 1877, and for several years held its sessions in passenger cars of the S. & A. Railroad. The pioneer in this Sunday-school movement was Mrs. Ed. Richardson, wife of the master mechanic of the S. & A. Railroad, to whose efforts the Sunday-school owes its organization.

Churches.—Good Hope Church is the pioneer religious organization of West Salem, and one of the oldest in Mercer County. It had its beginning in 1805, when Rev. Michael Steck held services and preached to the families of Lutheran and Reformed faith living in this portion of the county. In 1806 he held confirmation services. He was succeeded by Rev. Stough, and in 1808 Rev. Andrew Simon commenced his visits to the settlement. Revs. Peter Kuebert and William Solson were next in the order of time. In January, 1815, Rev. Henry Huet, a pioneer Lutheran minister, began visiting this congregation, and the following November made an arrangement to serve them every four weeks. He continued as pastor of Good Hope until 1827.

During his pastorate, in 1816, a site for a church was donated by Peter Klingensmith, and a log building, 26x30, erected the same year. Its first seats were rough boards laid on blocks of trees sawed the required length. It underwent various repairs, and supplied the needs of the congregation for more than half a century. It contained a small gallery at one end for the children to occupy during services. On the 2d of May, 1869, the corner stone of the present frame structure was laid; and the house, 35x50, costing about \$3,000, was dedicated the following autumn.

Rev. Philip Zeiser, a minister of the Reformed Church, came in 1827, and in 1828 Rev. Michael Kuchler succeeded Rev. Huet as pastor of the Lutherans. These ministers preached alternately to the congregation until the spring of 1840, when Rev. Henry Becker succeeded Mr. Kuchler and served till April, 1847. Rev. Zeiser served till the spring of 1848, and his successors have been as follows: Revs. Benjamin Boyer, a veteran of 1812, H. F. Hartman, Frederick Pilgram and J. M. Shick, the present pastor. The consecutive successors of Rev. Becker have been Revs. T. H. Hengist, Michael Kuchler, Jeremiah Fishburn, C. A. Fetzer and William Rehrig, professor of German at Thiel College.

On the 16th of September, 1828, the church authorities received a deed from Peter Klingensmith and Jacob Keck for something over four acres of ground adjoining the original lot, for church and cemetery purposes, the consideration being \$10. A subscription paper was circulated by Rev. Kuchler for the purpose of raising funds to clear off the timber and fence the land. From this old document, written in German and dated April 19, 1828, we copy the following names of pioneers, most of whom belonged to the congregation: Jacob Hum, Jacob Keck, Daniel Keck, Frederick Everhart, Jacob Artman, John Loutzenhiser, Abraham Frey, Philip Ziegler, Joseph Keck, David Loutzenhiser, Joseph Hommer, Samuel Kamerer, George A. Blank, Jacob Kamerer, Peter Harnit, Conrad Bittenbanner, Adam Barnhart, Peter Klingensmith, John Frey and Andrew Campbell, each of whom subscribed \$1. The following gave fifty cents each: Samuel Loutzenhiser, Solomon Klingensmith, Joseph Morford, John Keck, John Loutzenhiser, Jr., Jacob Frey, Solomon Lininger, Jacob Hommer, Jacob Klingensmith, Abraham Klingensmith, Casper Willyard, Paul Everhart, Aaron Blank, Andrew Lininger, John A. Bean, Jacob Layman and Peter Keck. The following gave twenty-five cents each: Jacob Keck, Jr., George Keck, Jacob Klingensmith and Peter Willyard. The foregoing embraces the great majority of the families who belonged to Good Hope, though Henry Lininger and wife, Adam Kamerer and wife and Henry Bortz and wife were also pioneer members of the congregation. Though hoary with years, Good Hope is still vigorous and prosperous.

West Salem Baptist Church may be said to have had its inception in 1807, when Rev. Thomas Jones, of the Sharon charge, organized a Baptist society in this township. It was connected with Sharon until a separate organization was effected, nearly twenty years afterward. During this period the principal place of worship was a small log building on the site of the Baptist cemetery, where the first burial occurred in 1803. Revs. Joshua Wood, Samuel McMullen, Sidney Rigdon and George McCleery were the consecutive successors of Mr. Jones. This church was regularly organized September 16, 1826, at the house of John Loutzenhiser, Joseph Nelson acting as moderator, and Elders Henry Frazer and Jesse Brown conducting the exercises. The following members signed the covenant on the day referred to: Richard Morford, Patrick McLaughlin, John Gravatt, George Burns, Margaret Loutzenhiser, Mar-

garet Canon, Lucinda Calvin, Elizabeth Burns, Elizabeth McLaughlin, Mary Brown, Sarah Speir, Rebecca Bodwell, Alanah Brown, Jane Watts, Edward Kirby, fifteen in all. Within a few years there were added by letter or baptism, upon profession of faith, Mary Gould, Sarah Carson, Susan Gravatt, Mary Gravatt, Martha Simpkins (died August 25, 1829), Eliza Wakefield, Sarah Runyan, Sarah Stern, George Brockway, Azariah Dunham, John Loutzenhiser, Peaceable Brown, John Morford, Margaret Gravatt, Rachel Burns, Sarah Ann Loutzenhiser, William Westby, Jane Westby and others.

The early meetings were held at private houses, viz.: those of John Loutzenhiser, Patrick McLaughlin, Alanah Brown, George Brockway, Richard Morford and others. This continued to be the case until 1840, the time of the erection of the first church edifice. It was a small frame building, unpainted, and is now used as a wagon-shed by Rev. Nimrod Burwell. The second house, a comfortable frame structure, 41x51, was erected in 1856, on a lot bought from Richard Morford. The cost of the structure was \$1,400. In the list of preachers we find the names of Elders Frazer, Churchill, Woodworth, J. H. Hazen, Sanford, Jacob Morris, William Leet, William H. McKinney, J. W. Snyder, D. W. Swigart, Allen Peckham and T. B. Marlin, the present pastor. The membership has had many experiences to test it, and at present numbers over seventy.

The Evangelical Association Church, worshiping in a house near the home of Jesse Shoemaker, was organized about 1836, by Rev. John Seibert, an evangelist of his denomination in this region, at a private house. There were about a dozen members, consisting of Solomon Shoemaker and wife, Jacob Hazenplug and wife, Joseph Foulk and wife, George Shoemaker and sister Mary, Adam Barnhart, Daniel Keck and wife, Michael Frey and wife, and several others. For many years, in fact up to 1854, the preaching was all done at private houses. At the date referred to the present house, a frame, 30x38, was erected; Rev. Jacob Weikel was pastor at the time. The site was donated by George Shoemaker and Reuben Bortz. It is impossible to give the complete list of preachers, as no records could be found from which to obtain them. In the list, however, are Revs. Bucks, Miller, Staver, Goetz, Nievel, Hollinger, Weikel and Day. The present membership is about thirty, who are principally residents of the vicinity.

The United Brethren have had an organization in West Salem for many years. A church building was erected before the war on the farm of David Stull, which was finally burned down during that exciting period. A new structure was then built northeast of the old site, which was widely known as the "Swamp Church," because of its location. The building was removed a few years ago to its present site near Rock Ridge Cemetery, where a small congregation worship, with Rev. Foulk in charge. This was at one time quite a flourishing church, but its glory has apparently departed.

Grace Church, of the Evangelical Association of North America, located at Shengano, was built in the summer of 1883, and was dedicated November 11th, of the same year. The first members were William J. Weikel and his wife, Mary Ann. The first pastor was Rev. T. B. Zellers, who served about one and one-half years, and was succeeded by the Rev. I. H. Voght, near the close of whose pastorate an organization was effected. The next pastor was the Rev. G. W. Brown, who served the full term of three years, and was succeeded by the Rev. A. B. Day, who assumed charge in May, 1888. The present membership is twenty-eight, and the society is in a flourishing condition.

WILMINGTON TOWNSHIP.

The above named township was erected in February, 1846, the territory comprising it being taken from Lackawannock and Neshannock Townships, the latter of which was subsequently detached from Mercer in the formation of Lawrence County. The new township was greatly diminished by that formation, and now it is probably the smallest subdivision in the county. It forms one of the extreme southern tier of townships that face on the Lawrence County line. It is bounded on the north by the two Lackawannocks, on the east by Springfield, and on the west by Shenango. Its surface is rolling, and the soil is very fertile, perhaps equal to any in the county. The drainage system is a fairly satisfactory one. The main stream in the township is the Little Neshannock, which heads in Jefferson Township and flows in a directly southern course through the region in question. An important tributary of this, called the West Branch, rises in Hickory Township, flows southeast through a portion of Shenango and the southwestern corner of Lackawannock, and at length joins the parent stream near where it departs into Lawrence County, thus traversing a large portion of Wilmington.

Much of the land which subsequently became Wilmington Township lay in the third district of donation lands. These latter were tracts which were granted to the survivors of the Revolution and their descendants, by the commonwealth, as a reward for their services and sacrifices. Few, indeed, of these veterans, ever realized much from the gifts so received. In the majority of instances, the claims were either sold at prices fabulously incommensurate with the value of the land, or passed into the control of some of the many land-speculating firms who seized upon any opportunity of securing territory, with which to carry on their business, with the most astonishing avidity. Many a humble pioneer, whose scanty means had been expended in the purchase of a land title from some of these corporations, found, when only too late, that the money he had parted with brought him in return no legal claim to his home. There frequently came up to his cabin other victims, who had also purchased the same land.

The early settlement of Wilmington is connected very intimately with that of Lackawannock. The reader is therefore requested to refer to the pages devoted to that township. So far as is now definitely known, the first settlers were a company of young men, who arrived early in the spring of 1798, and began to take up claims. The names of these were John McCrumb, John Waugh, John Hughson, William Hughey, Robert Wier, James Hazlet and John Blair. Each of these began settlements, and after clearing off a small portion of ground, erected a cabin and prepared to meet the necessities of a pioneer life with as much fortitude and perseverance as they could command. They were in a peculiar position. Near them were no fellow-workers with whom they could join company and share confidence. They knew not when they would be joined by others, and they had to encounter not only the direct perils of their life, but were forced day by day to meet the little vexations and indirect annoyances which such a border existence always calls forth. That they did this in cheerfulness and with patience, is evidence of the obligations which the present generation really owes to them.

Samuel Blackstone settled in Wilmington Township in 1798. His son James was born in that township November 2, 1798, and in 1822 married Nancy Waugh, locating in East Lackawannock Township, where his descendants still reside.

Hugh Means, another early settler, whose name is frequently met with while tracing the history of Mercer County, arrived with his family in 1800,

and located on the old homestead. There were a large number of boys in the family, and these have since become the founders of a regular community of Means.' Five years later James Young, a Revolutionary veteran, came to the township, and settled upon the farm subsequently occupied by his son John. Among the other settlers might be mentioned Joshua Cook, Christopher Irwin, Benjamin Junkin and Isaac Donaldson. All these were prominently identified with the best interests of the region they helped to settle. Their names are found on the court records in many instances, and even when not thus recorded, it is safe to say that they left an imperishable impress upon the history of the township's development.

There was but one early mill in the vicinity, and that was the one built in the year 1804 by Hugh Means. It was a small, clumsy, inefficient concern compared with our modern giants of industry, but it served a good purpose, and saved the early residents many a weary journey through the forests and over hills to farther removed places of grist-grinding. It had but one run of stone. This was operated by power furnished by a small water-wheel, which the creek near which it was located revolved in a slow and creaky manner. In this old establishment the first township election was held.

Of the game that used to be seen in this vicinity, a writer says: "Game was very plenty, deer, bears, etc., abounding, and wolves and snakes being profusely plenty, wolves becoming so bold as to kill stock almost in the door-yards, and carrying it off before the very eyes of the settlers. One man is related to have killed six bears in one day, although that particular feat was not very remarkable. He ran across an old she-bear and three cubs in the woods, and being successful in killing the mother at the first fire, soon dispatched the cubs, they refusing to leave the body of their parent. Then, on his way home for help to drag the carcasses to his house, he spied another bear asleep in the fork of a tree, and dropped him with another lucky bullet; while on his way back with help he killed the sixth. This incident at least shows how plentiful these animals were."

WOLF CREEK TOWNSHIP.

This township is one of the six original ones. It included all of what are now Liberty, Wolf Creek and Pine Townships until February 17, 1851, at which time the former and the last named were taken out and erected into new and distinct organizations. It forms one of the extreme eastern tier of townships that face on the Venango County line. It is bounded on the north by Worth and a portion of Jackson, on the west by Findley, and on the south by Pine Townships. Its shape is that of a trapezoid. The surface is quite well diversified, portions, especially in the southern part, affording an interesting view to the spectator. In some places there are pleasing undulations, while in others the surface is comparatively level, without particular charm. The soil is fertile, and from it good crops are produced. The township is an agricultural one, and as such ranks among the first in the eastern part of the county, thus evidencing that its soil must at least be up to the average. The drainage is good. Wolf Creek, with its many little tributaries shooting off in all directions, each of which penetrates the adjacent country and filters through its soil, furnishes the basis of a system that is, perhaps, equal to any in the county. The water facilities thus afforded are utilized in numerous ways. Hitherto we have spoken of the external wealth. It now remains to say that the internal treasures are not one whit less valuable. Rich coal measures underlie nearly all the township. From these an abundant supply of good fuel is obtained. Owing to the cheapness and general distribution of coal

throughout the neighboring regions, the market for Wolf Creek's mines are, in nearly every instance, purely local. The healthfulness of the climate is beyond dispute. The township has enjoyed immunity from almost every species of contagious disease, other than those natural to all localities. Indeed, the health of the inhabitants, when no extraneous causes enter into calculation, is fully equal to that of any other portion of the county.

The lands which afterward comprised Wolf Creek Township was mostly what is known as "donation lands." That phrase, and the one "depreciation lands," originated in this way: During the Revolution the soldiers supplied by each colony were paid in continental currency, a kind of paper inflated scrip that readily depreciated in value as the exigencies of the war sank lower and lower the colonial credit, until it became almost worthless. When the contest was over, and independence won, the commonwealth of Pennsylvania determined to extend its bounty to the remaining veterans who had fought so gallantly in behalf of liberty. To do this two measures were passed by the Assembly, one giving a certain portion of the public domain as a donation for services rendered—whence arose the term "donation lands"—and the other issuing warrants for lands to all who suffered loss in the depreciation of the continental currency—whence came the phrase "depreciation lands." In the settlement of these lands much trouble arose. The survivors of the war were in many cases indisposed to encounter the perils and hardships of settling in a new country, and as their land was located in a new region, they merely retained the ownership, without endeavoring to realize any other benefits. In some few instances they settled themselves, in others they disposed of their title to intending settlers; but in the majority of cases they simply let the land lie idle and unimproved. When the influx of settlers ensued, from 1796 to 1800, as no ownership to the soil could be detected from any evidences manifest on the land itself, many new-comers usurped claims for which they had at no time any legal right. But the truth of the old adage, that "possession is nine points in law," was never more clearly demonstrated than in the region of which we speak, for when the proper owners arrived, either in person or by proxy, as in the cases where the soldiers had sold their titles to those who purposed forming settlements on the land, an inevitable conflict ensued, in which the clash of conflicting interests was audible for many years after the commencement of the land-title troubles. Indeed, much troublesome and vexatious litigation followed, causing ill-feeling and engendering much ill-blood. This, of course, was not confined to Wolf Creek Township, but extended over the entire region known as Northwestern Pennsylvania. It is mentioned here simply as explanatory of what is implied in the phrase "donation and depreciation lands."

Pioneers.—Probably the first settler in the township was Samuel Waldron, a New Jersey man, who came with his family as early as 1796, packing his provisions from Pittsburgh on horseback, and conveying his heavier utensils in an ox-cart. Waldron had been a Revolutionary soldier, and the tract upon which he settled, afterward occupied by Simeon Waldron, was a donation lot.

Thomas McCoy settled in the township in 1796 or 1797, removing thither from Harper's Ferry, Va. He had six sons that settled in the neighborhood, viz.: John, Joseph, James, Thomas, Hugh and William. All grew to manhood, leaving sons and daughters. His neighbors at that time were William Breckenridge, the nearest one; Samuel Waldron, the McKees, William McMillan, Abraham Snyder, William Smith and others. These people had their peculiar sport. One of their tricks was to pull the hair of a comrade who could not say "thump, thunder and thatch." When a German was coaxed

into the party, and called out "tump, tunder and tach," he was sure to have his head well plucked. In this game poor Snyder was the sufferer among the Wolf Creek boys. Another trick was to bump the reaper in the harvest field who failed to reap clean as he went. Two of his comrades would catch him, each by a leg, lifting him up, and then run to the first handy tree, where the process would be gone through.

John Montgomery, a Scotchman by descent, whose father had immigrated to America when quite young, arrived from Allegheny County in the spring of 1797. With him came his father, William, and his five sisters and four brothers. The tract upon which the family settled was one of 200 acres, near what is now known as Montgomery's Hill. The first winter was passed back in Allegheny County, only two of the brothers remaining to look after the property. In 1801, though, the entire family returned to their Mercer County home, in which they now permanently established themselves. The sons of William, as soon as opportunity offered, cleared homes of their own, and afterward marrying, reared quite a colony of Montgomerys, which is still to be met with. Montgomery's neighbors on the south were John Perry and family, and John Sutherland, who entered in 1798, or thereabout.

In the year last mentioned, as nearly as can be ascertained, Philip Hoon, afterward a prominent man in the affairs of the township, entered the region, took up land, and effected a settlement. It was on this tract that one of the first coal banks in the county was opened. The date of the opening was 1827. The product, a fair grade of coal, was used at first merely for blacksmithing purposes, but its adaptability to other uses soon extended the scope of its usefulness, and the fuel came to be regarded a valuable factor in the township's natural resources. Another incomer of the year mentioned was Samuel Coleman, who, with his brothers, had come to the county the year previous. The latter located in Worth Township, while Samuel took up his residence near Centretown, upon a 400-acre tract of fine land, afterward occupied by E. S. Dunn.

James Craig, of Scotch and Irish descent, came about 1798 with four of his brothers, and a family of his own, into Mercer County, settling on a tract of land in what is now Wolf Creek Township. His son Francis was a soldier in the War of 1812. The descendants are still numerous.

Caleb Ball, a native of Washington County, Penn., settled in Wolf Creek Township in 1798. He served in the Revolution and War of 1812. He contracted a disease while in the latter, which caused his death. Among the later settlers were John Gealy, John Burnside, John Kelly, Jonathan Sopher and others, whose efforts, while not so prominent, were yet greatly helpful in developing the territory in which they settled. Edward Riddle settled in this township in 1804, in the neighborhood of the McMillans. He served in the whole seven years of the Revolutionary War. He subsequently removed from Cumberland County, Penn., to a place near Wheeling, Va., where there was a block house, which he occupied until he could erect a house for himself, and in which one of his sons was born. From that place he came to Mercer County. The Riddles appoint a meeting once a year for all who can attend. There were six brothers, sons of Edward, whose posterity numbers between 300 and 400. At these meetings the financial condition of each is inquired into, and where assistance is needed, those who are in good circumstances contribute. The six sons were named Alexander, James, twice at Erie in the War of 1812; Samuel, William, John B. and Washington. The daughters were Rebecca, who married Alexander McCracken; Mary Ann, who married Scott Stephenson; Eliza, who married John Emery, and Lucinda, who married William Mills.

It is not possible to say anything which can unduly impress the obligations which the present generation owes the one which has just passed away. But a single thought might be given to the perils and hardships, the deprivations and sacrifices of personal comfort and happiness, which they underwent in order to prepare the way for posterity.

There is little to be said concerning the industrial interests of the township. The first grist-mill erected in the vicinity was the one built by Samuel Waldron at what is now called Centretown, which was operated by water flowing from an adjacent spring. It did nothing beyond grinding corn. In about ten years the first saw-mill was built near the same spring. Samuel O. Waldron was the originator of the saw-mill which used to stand on the east branch of Wolf Creek. He built it in 1835. It has been replaced twice, the last time by the Williamson brothers. In the following year John Montgomery built and started in operation the grist-mill afterward conducted by James C. Montgomery. Two years later Henry Carter built the saw-mill which used to be run in the southwestern part of the township.

The only village in the township is Centretown. This is located on land formerly owned and originally settled by Samuel Waldron. Alexander Riddle was the first merchant, William Atwell the first blacksmith and Hugh Shaw the first shoemaker.

Ebenezer Reformed Presbyterian Church is the only church of its kind in the township, the denomination not being noted for its aggressiveness. It is situated about a mile or more east of Centretown. It was organized in 1855 or 1856 by Rev. David Kennedy. The house of worship is also used by other denominations.

WORTH TOWNSHIP.

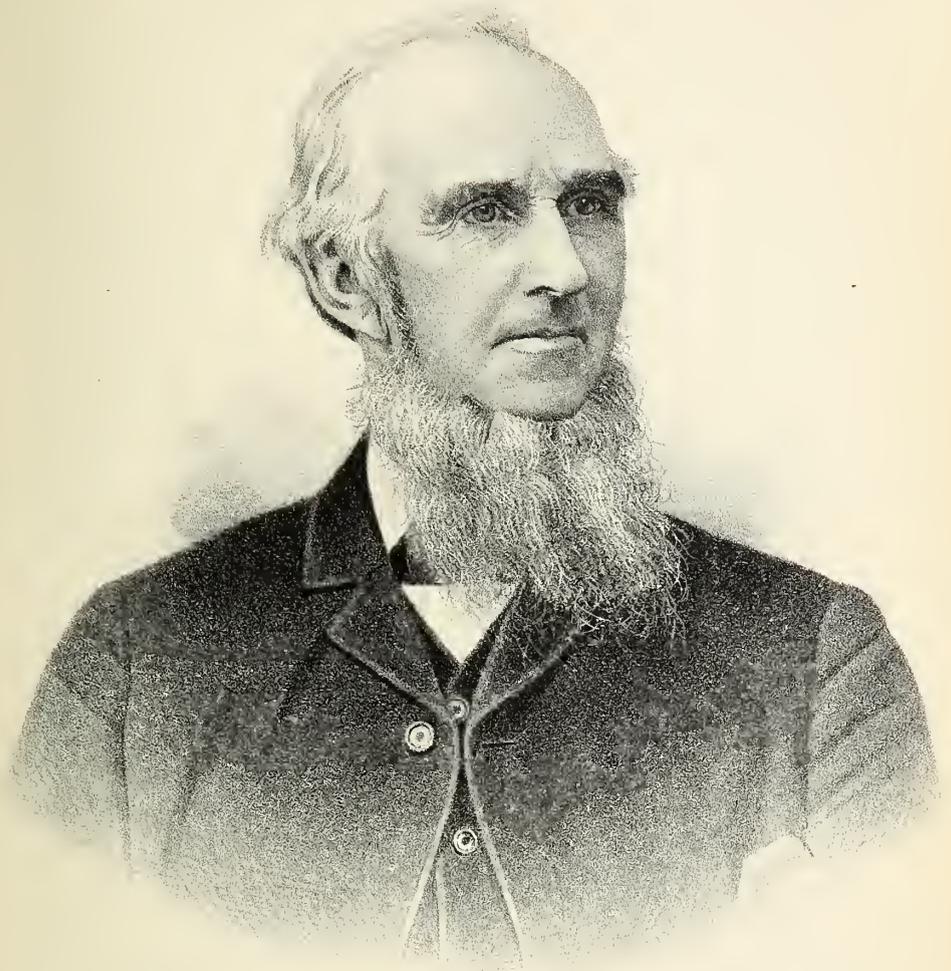
The territory comprised under the above named township was formerly a part of the township of Sandy Lake, from which it was detached on the 10th day of November, 1849, and erected into a new organization, which was named in honor of the distinguished general in the Mexican War, William J. Worth. It forms one of the extreme eastern tier of townships that face on the Venango County line. Its northern boundary is Sandy Lake, from which it was taken; its southern, Wolf Creek, and its western, Jackson Township. The surface is very uneven. In places it is especially broken. Hills rise up in wild outline, and the gulch-like appearance of the sharply outlined valleys give the whole an air of rugged picturesqueness, that is quite pleasing when contrasted with the low lands lying in some of the adjacent territory. Elsewhere in the township the land falls in gentle slopes, and even becomes undulating. It is this variety of landscape that constitutes the chief charm of the scenery. There is much valuable timber yet standing. The soil is generally fertile, and from it satisfactory crops of cereals and fruits are grown.

The lands which afterward became known as Worth Township was originally under the control of the North American Land Company. In order to secure an influx of settlers into the region, and thus to increase the value of their lands, the company offered 150 acres to every man who would make a permanent settlement upon a 400-acre tract, the remaining territory to be improved for, and afterward sold by the company itself. This offer, much more liberal than any which had been previously made, was eagerly accepted.

Pioneers.—The first settlement effected in the township was that of the Hendersons. In the year 1796 five brothers, three of them named, respectively, William, Archibald and John, entered from the region lying near Pittsburgh, and, in accordance with the offer spoken of above, made settlements upon tracts of 150 acres each. After effecting a few improvements, blazing a

few trees, and, in other ways securing their claims, they returned to their former homes to pass the severe winter which was just setting in. In the following year, with their families, they started on their journey to their new homes in Mercer County. Their progress was slow, and beset with many difficulties. The goods which they brought along, consisting of their provisions and necessary articles of household use—all articles not absolutely indispensable being left behind—were stowed away on the back of an old gray mare, the dilapidated saddle of which was for a long time preserved in the family as a memento of the tour. Mrs. William Henderson sat astride the animal, and it is related that while fording Slippery Rock Creek the party suddenly got in water beyond their depth, and in the struggle which ensued the horse, with all its burdens, capsized. The water flowed very rapidly, and it was by the merest accident that Mrs. Henderson, who was a large, stout woman, was saved. In the confusion a large pot hooked her under the arm and held her head above water until she was rescued. At length, however, after numerous annoyances and perils, of which the one narrated is but a specimen, the new homes were reached. The brothers had not erected any cabins as yet, and the party was forced to be without shelter, sleeping at night under the trees, on beds made of leaves, until small dwellings could be improvised. William Henderson, probably the most prominent of the brothers, succeeded in getting the first roof over his family's heads. There was but one room in the shanty. In the course of a few weeks this was decorated with rough hewn seats, and a table made of a huge log, hewn flat on the upper surface. Around this the family congregated at meal time and enjoyed their repast, which was exceedingly frugal. Game abounded, and with his trusty rifle Mr. Henderson supplied the meat used at his table. He at once began cultivating the ground, and preparing it for seed. In this task he was assisted by his wife, who was much larger and more powerful than he. The implements with which they set out to conquer the wilderness, consisted of two hoes and a mattock. In the use of the latter instrument they took turns. Henderson working with it until exhausted, and then giving place to his wife. When they came to fence in their cleared land she lifted the heavy end of the rails while he carried the opposite extreme. With them they had brought a cow and a dog. The former was almost indispensable to their existence, as it used often to supply food for the family when all other resources failed. The canine, which was a large and powerful one, was in the habit of accompanying its master upon all his expeditions into the forest in search of game. Upon one of these occasions it saw a large animal slowly moving along in the distance, and, without pausing to ascertain what kind of beast it was, the dog gave a bound and set upon it. The animal thus attacked proved to be an immense black bear, which no sooner beheld that its antagonist was a dog, than it immediately showed fight, and in a few moments had almost succeeded in killing it, when Henderson reached the scene, and with a large, keen knife which he carried, with a few dexterous strokes ended the struggle in favor of the dog, thus saving his faithful animal's life. The other four brothers settled in the township at various places, one of them, John, locating a short distance north of the present site of the village of Hendersonville.

The year following the first entrance of the Henderson exploring expedition witnessed several important arrivals. Probably the first of these accessions to the population of the county was made by the coming of Burroughs Westlake in the spring of 1797. He was originally a resident of Westmoreland County, and came with the idea of bettering his condition in life by securing a home in the Northwest, which was then, in the expressive language of to-day, being vig-



David C. Anderson

orously "boomed." He and his family settled near the present village of Millbrook. The old homestead is still in the possession of his descendants. Near him located the family of John Grace in the same year. The members of this family afterward achieved quite a prominence in local political circles, as will be attested by the early court records, in which the name of Grace, connected with some kind of official business, is very frequently seen.

On the east of Millbrook, settled in the same year William Carroll, claimed to be a distant relative of Charles Carroll, whose name, appended to which, in a bold hand, is the phrase "of Carrollton," stands forth as one of the signatures attached to the Declaration of Independence. Carroll was an Irishman by birth and a Catholic, and on removing to America became as strongly patriotic over his new as he had been over his former fatherland. He enlisted and served as a soldier in the Revolution. He married a Miss Wakefield, by whom he reared five children, one of whom, David, is said to have established the first iron foundry and machine shop in Worth Township, if not in the county. The parents died in the township. A third new-comer was Daniel Wolverton, whose entrance, likewise, dates back to 1797. He was according to all accounts a "mighty hunter," and, like a veritable Nimrod, he searched the forest in quest of game.

In the following year Peter Wilson, who had entered what is now Jackson Township from Allegheny County in 1797, removed with his family to Worth, locating on the farm afterward occupied by his son James. In 1799 a daughter was born to Peter, and this is said to have been the first birth in the township among the white residents.

Among the pioneer settlers of the township were William Waddle and his sister, Mrs. Sarah (Waddle) McDowell. They came from Franklin County, Penn., about 1798. He located 100 acres and she the adjoining tract of 100 acres, lying south of what is known as the St. Paul School-house. William Waddle was married to Catherine Stephenson, aunt of the late William M. Stephenson, Esq., of Mercer. They had two sons and five daughters, one of whom, Hannah Stull, is still living, over eighty years of age. William Waddle was in the War of 1812, and died at Erie of camp fever. His sons left no children to perpetuate the name.

Mrs. Sarah McDowell came to the county, as already intimated, with her brother. She had two twin boys about three years of age. Isaiah, one of them, married Elizabeth Davidson in 1820, and reared a family of twelve children, nine of whom are still living. He died in 1882, but his widow is still living at Millbrook, aged eighty-seven, with her faculties unimpaired. The names of Isaiah and Elizabeth McDowell's children are: William D., of Bradford, Penn.; John J., living in Worth Township; David, deceased; Isaiah, living in Venango County; Samuel, deceased; Mrs. Jane D. McElrath, living at Lakeville, Minn.; Mrs. Julia A. Eakin, of Millbrook; Mrs. Louisa Albin, of Centretown; Cyrus, living in Gordon, Neb.; Mrs. Sarah E. Boyles, of New Castle, and Milton R., deceased.

The year 1800 witnessed the arrival of William Perrine and family, who settled at what afterward became known as Perrine's Corners. They were originally from "Jersey," and the sons of William, of whom there were seven, subsequently became quite prominent in local affairs, Daniel being a soldier in the War of 1812, Job becoming a respected citizen of Sandy Lake Township and the others occupying at different times various posts of responsibility and honor.

One of the most distinguished families ever in the township was the Carmichael family. The first members of this to enter were John and Duncan Carmichael, who arrived in 1802 from Allegheny County. Each secured land

and began clearings. After eight years' experience Duncan concluded to go further west, so in 1810 he sold out to William Henderson and removed with his family to the State of Indiana. John, however, remained on the old homestead, where his descendants yet reside. The family is of Scotch origin, and the first to immigrate to America was John Carmichael, Sr., a soldier in the British army, who served with Wolfe in his gallant assault upon Quebec. He became deaf from the tremendous din of that engagement. The present Carmichaels, like their ancestors in times past, take a deep interest in the welfare of the township and county in which they live, and are active in assisting all worthy movements which have a tendency to promote this.

There are many others who may fairly lay claim to mention in the list of Worth Township's pioneers. Among them are William Graham, the Pennys, John, William and David; William Jack, Samuel Osborne and Jonathan Cochran. Space forbids more extended notice. Their efforts are borne abundant testimony to by the many evidences of material and intellectual prosperity among the inhabitants of the territory they labored so hard to cultivate, which follow as the legitimate and logical results of their noble, and, in nearly every instance self-sacrificing, endeavors. Too much praise can scarcely be accorded them. And if, as is often, too often, indeed, the case, this was not given them while living, let it not for that reason be denied now that they are dead.

Villages.—There are three villages within the present limits of the township. The first of these, Hendersonville, located in the extreme northeastern corner, was laid out in 1834 by Robert Henderson, from whom it takes its name, and by whom the first house had been erected as early as 1828. Robert afterward became the first postmaster. A tannery was built in 1829 by Jonathan Henderson, who remained its proprietor until 1855, conducting a shoe-shop in connection therewith, at which time he sold to Frank Adamson. The last owner was James Bowlender, under whose control it languished and died. School had been opened as early as 1812, the children of the neighborhood assembling in a small log hut at that time to receive such primitive instruction and educational training as the times afforded.

A short distance southwest is Perrine's Corners, in which the first dwelling was erected by John Forrest, in 1838. The list of postmasters, given elsewhere, will show the different officials who have distributed mail in the township.

Millbrook, the third village, is situated in the southern part of the township, on land formerly belonging to Joshua and Nathaniel Coleman. At the time the place was surveyed by Benjamin Stokely, the proprietors were Wesley, William and John Hogue. The only mills of any historic interest in the region are situated here. The first was a saw-mill, erected at a very early day by Nathaniel Coleman. This subsequently came into the possession of Daniel Waldron, who enlarged and improved it in 1846, and afterward conducted it with much success. More important even than the Coleman saw-mill, which supplied a want long felt by the early residents, was the grist-mill erected in 1815 by Peter Wilson. This was, according to all accounts, a very small concern, and the method of operating it was very unsatisfactory. But its successor, built by John Wilson, did much better, while the successor to this, built by Calvin Matthews, was superior to any near, and did a good business from the outset. There was at one time a carding-mill, operated by the Hagues, and a potash factory, run by Hogue, Dunn & Co. The latter subsequently passed into the possession of Carnahan & Hill. The first hotel was conducted by J. F. Cochran, while the first rural emporium of trade was established about fifty-three years ago by Calvin Matthews.

Churches.—The Methodist Church near Millbrook is said to have been the oldest church in the township, the edifice, a rude log one, being built in 1816. The organization of the society, as the wont in those primitive days, occurred at the house of William Carroll. His residence answered as a place for meetings until the church structure was ready for occupancy. Rev. Asa Shinn, one of the pioneer preachers of the county, is said to have organized this congregation during the presiding eldership of Rev. Jacob Gruber. The preaching for this congregation was done by the pastors in charge of the circuit to which it belonged.

The Methodist Episcopal Church at Hendersonville was begun about 1833, when meetings were held first by Rev. John P. Kent. Preaching first occurred at the house of Robert Henderson, and after several years they were taken to the school-house. In 1840 the society erected their present church edifice. The following is the list of pastors as found upon the proper records: R. Parker, D. W. Vorce, 1839; H. Luce, 1840–41; A. G. Miller, 1841; J. M. Plant, A. G. Miller, 1842; M. H. Bettes, J. Van Horn, 1843; W. Monks, G. F. Reeser, 1844; W. Monks, D. Pritchard, 1845; H. S. Winans, J. R. Lyon, 1846; H. S. Winans, H. M. Chamberlain, 1847; J. Abbott, T. G. McCreary, 1848; J. Abbott, P. Burroughs, 1849; P. Burroughs, D. M. Stever, 1850; E. Hull, J. G. Thompson, 1851; A. Keller, P. W. Sherwood, 1852; A. Keller, J. H. Vance, 1853; J. H. Vance, S. S. Stuntz, 1854; T. G. McCreary, A. L. Miller, 1855; J. McComb, A. L. Miller, 1856; J. W. Weldon, S. Hubbard, 1857; W. R. Johnson, 1858; R. B. Boyd, J. McComb, 1859; R. B. Boyd, E. Bennett, 1860; R. Beatty, E. Bennett, 1861; R. Beatty, S. K. Paden, 1862; J. Abbott, B. F. Wade, 1863; J. Abbott, J. Howe, 1864; C. Wilson, 1865–66; T. Graham, 1867–69; J. M. Edwards, 1870; I. Scofield, 1871; H. C. Smith, 1872–74; J. M. Foster, 1875–77; J. A. Ward, 1878; F. Fair, 1879.

The Millbrook Wesleyan Methodist Church. As early as 1838 a sentiment existed in Millbrook and vicinity in opposition to American slavery. The persons who were thus opposed to it believed with Wesley that "slavery was the sum of all villainies," and laid the sin of its existence and continuance at the doors of the political parties and churches of the United States. Animated by this spirit, and appealing to the considerate judgment of their brethren and to God for the rectitude of their intentions, they withdrew from the communion of the Methodist Episcopal Church and organized the Wesleyan Methodist Church of Millbrook. The organization was effected by Rev. Edward Smith, in September, 1843, soon after the Utica Convention, and was participated in by the following original members: Wesley Hogue, John F. Hogue, Freeman Dunn, Solomon Davis, Tobias Kimmel, David Reagle, Samuel Curt, Daniel Gildersleeve, George Westlake, Daniel Axtell, Nathaniel Coleman, Bennet Perrine, William Irwin, Thomas Lamb, Elizabeth Lamb, Rebecca Kimmel, Fanny Westlake and Mileah Lamb. A frame building was erected in 1848 for the use of the congregation, costing \$1,000. Following is the succession of pastors: Revs. Joel Parker, George Jacquis, Thomas Lamb, Thomas Savage, J. A. Preston, Andrew Donaldson, J. F. Selby, William Koon, James Langdon, Daniel T. Beckwith, George Savage, Thomas Foster, A. D. Carter, Benjamin Loughead, O. M. Sackett, James S. Albertson, D. S. Kinney, C. F. Hawley, H. S. Childs, J. E. Carroll, A. T. Wolff, S. H. Foster, and J. B. Knappenberger. The first officers were: Class leader, George Westlake; stewards, Wesley Hogue and Freeman Dunn; trustees, David Carroll, Jesse Gray and Aquilla Grace. The present officers are: Class leader, S. E. Westlake; stewards, W. T. Q. Gildersleeve and William Smith; trustees, D. G. Bagnell, S. E. Westlake and J. C. Perrine. The membership is sixty. Connected with the congregation is a Sunday-school,

the officers of which are: Superintendent, W. H. Howe; assistant, J. C. Perrine; secretary, Miss Lulu Perrine; librarian, Miss Mary E. Westlake, and treasurer, Miss M. A. Gillann.

Zion Wesleyan Methodist Church was organized on the north line of the township in 1845, with some thirty members, who withdrew from the Methodist Episcopal Church on account of differences of sentiment on the question of human slavery. Rev. John Moore is said to have been the first pastor. For a number of years prior to the erection of the present frame structure, which was the first, the services were conducted in a school-house. Francis Mears, of Sandy Lake Township, was instrumental in raising funds for the church edifice, as he was subsequently useful in completing the same as a member of the building committee.

OFFICIAL CENSUS BY DECADES, SINCE 1850.

In the following table will be found the population by decades of the townships and boroughs of Mercer County from 1850 to 1880 inclusive, according to the official census reports published by the United States Government:

TOWNSHIPS AND BOROUGHES.	1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.
Bethel Borough.....				151
Clarksville Borough.....		376	359	264
Cool Spring Township.....	2,760	892	865	970
Deer Creek Township.....		488	579	581
Delaware Township.....	2,893	1,816	1,703	1,616
East Lackawannock Township.....	922	794	672	660
Fairview Township.....		895	920	834
Findley Township.....	1,066	1,098	1,710	1,609
Fredonia Borough.....				323
French Creek Township.....	691	883	999	1,093
Greene Township.....	933	932	832	881
Greenville Borough.....	1,036	1,101	1,848	3,007
Hempfield Township.....		777	1,119	1,006
Hickory Township.....	2,089	3,009	7,700	5,926
Jackson Township.....		814	752	1,111
Jamestown Borough.....		256	572	974
Jefferson Township.....		1,265	1,292	1,126
Lackawannock Township.....	1,123	968	1,079	1092
Lake Township.....		589	524	638
Liberty Township.....		726	634	642
Mercer Borough.....	1,004	1,249	1,235	2,344
Mill Creek Township (including New Lebanon in 1870)	840	1,050	1,086	876
New Lebanon Borough.....			273	279
New Vernon Township.....		700	796	845
Otter Creek Township.....		471	560	530
Perry Township.....		849	914	1,160
Pinc Township.....		1,220	1,235	1,652
Pymatuning Township.....	2,161	2,031	2,540	2,319
Salem Township.....	2,206	585	686	592
Sandy Creek Township.....	2,865	691	734	745
Sandy Lake Township.....	1,100	1,061	1,028	1,097
Sandy Lake Borough.....			428	730
Sharon Borough.....	541	900	4,221	5,684
Sharpville Borough.....				1,824
Sheakleyville Borough.....		218	273	222
Shenango Township.....	1,574	2,107	2,616	1,595
Springfield Township.....	1,275	1,438	1,318	1,464
Stoneboro Borough.....			471	1,186
Sugar Grove Township.....		508	511	655
West Middlesex Borough.....			888	918
West Salem Township.....	2,481	1,879	2,082	2,071
Wheatland Borough.....				583
Wilmington Township.....	549	578	548	556
Wolf Creek Township.....	2,048	610	555	636
Worth Township.....	1,015	1,030	1,084	1,094

CHAPTER XXVIII.

THIRTY YEARS OF TOWNSHIP OFFICIALS—VALUE OF SUCH A RECORD—CHARACTER OF THE MEN CHOSEN—LIST OF FIRST JUSTICES—TOWNSHIP OFFICERS IN 1804—THE PIONEERS WHO ANNUALLY FILLED THE OFFICES IN EACH TOWNSHIP FROM 1806 TO 1831 INCLUSIVE.

GREAT interest often attaches to the inquiry, Who were the men that occupied the humbler positions in the early history of the various townships of the county? Townships are the lowest units of organization in the general economy of our government. They are to the rural regions what borough corporations are to the aggregations of population. In these governments of the people, it is possible for every elector to become acquainted with the necessary qualifications of those whom he assists in putting into position. The responsibility of the position he shares, because he has the opportunity of knowing in advance what may be expected of the candidates to be chosen.

As a rule the most competent men are chosen for township offices. An examination of the accompanying lists will indicate that the men chosen were leaders in their respective townships, and frequently chosen to fill both county and State positions. This was strictly in harmony with the maxim, that he who has been faithful over a few shall be appointed to rule over many.

It may be proper to remark that the townships are mentioned in the order in which they existed. For an account of the order of formation reference is made to other chapters of this work bearing upon that question.

List of First Justices.—First District—Cool Spring: John D. Littleford, January 2, 1802; Ebenezer Magoffin, January 2, 1804; Peter Rambo, April 1, 1806; John Creighton, July 4, 1806; Benjamin Stokely, March 29, 1808.

Second District—Wolf Creek: Hugh Hamilton, April 2, 1802; William McMillan, April 1, 1809.

Third District—Neshannock: John Monteith and John Carlisle Stewart, April 2, 1802; Thomas Canon, Arthur Hury, April 1, 1806.

Fourth District—Mercer: Isaiah Jones, July 4, 1804; Joseph Junkin, July, 1808.

Fifth District—Salem: John Christy, William McLean, April 1, 1806; David Semple, July 4, 1806.

Sixth District—Sandy Creek: Thomas Robb, April 2, 1802; Allen Dunn, April 1, 1806.

At the February term of court, 1804, the townships, with their executive officers, were as follows:

Cool Spring.—Justice, John D. Littleford; constable, William Pangburn.

Wolf Creek.—Justice, Hugh Hamilton; constable, Barnabas Johnston.

Sandy Creek.—Justice, Thomas Robb; constable, Aaron Boylan.

Salem.—Justices, John Christy, George Williamson; constable, Peter Yeatman.

Pymatuning.—Constable, Christian Miles.

Neshannock.—Justices, John Monteith, John C. Stewart, Thomas Canon; constable, John Mayburn.

1806.

Mercer.—Constable, John McElhaney; supervisors, George W. Bartlett,

Alexander Bean; appraisers, Jonathan Smith, C. S. Semple; overseers, Alexander Bean, Washington Porter.

Springfield.—Constable, Moses Cochran; supervisors, James Denniston, James Hart; appraisers, John Garvin, Thomas Hosack.

Mahoning.—Constable, John Mayberry; supervisors, George McWilliams, John Small; appraisers, John Olmstead, Samuel McBride; overseers, John Williamson, Robert Walker.

Lackawannock.—Constable, Thomas Gordon; supervisors, John Blair, Thomas Gordon; appraisers, Robert Wier, Robert Stevenson; overseers, William McMillan, William Hunter.

Wolf Creek.—Constable, John Powell; supervisors, John Uber, David McDowell; appraisers, John McKee, James Foster; overseers, John Gillman, James Gormley.

West Salem.—Constable, John Gravatt; supervisors, John Potter, Luther Calvin.

Slippery Rock.—Constable, John Hagerty; supervisors, Jonathan Harlin, Robert Cochran; appraisers, Thomas Taylor, John Green; overseers, William Michael, James Glenn.

Pymatuning.—Constable, Jonathan Dunham; supervisors, John Morford, Godfrey Carnes.

Sandy Lake.—Constable, William Pangburn; supervisors, Caleb Ball, William Perrine; appraisers, Cary Cooper, Job Egbert; overseers, Joseph Montgomery, Nathaniel Coleman.

Salem.—Constable, James Stevenson; supervisors, Andrew Christy, John Gilliland.

Shenango.—Constable, Christian Miles; supervisors, Benjamin Custard, David Crawford; appraisers, Thomas Felton, Henry Hoover; overseers, Charles Reno, William Jewell.

Neshannock.—Constable, John Watson; supervisors, Charles Gibson, Robert Irwin; overseers, James Reynolds, Matthew Kerr.

Sandy Creek.—Constable, William Eggleston; supervisors, Daniel Perkins, Stephen Riggs; appraisers, John Custard, Ithiel Dodd; overseers, Joseph Nelson, Daniel Axtell.

Delaware.—Constable, George Moore; supervisors, George Moore, David Bean; appraisers, Henry Bean, Robert Gault; overseers, John Gillespie, Robert Beatty.

French Creek.—Constable, Samuel Kilgore; supervisor, Patrick Kilgore; appraisers, Jacob Reed, James Montgomery.

1807.

Mercer.—Constable, John McElhaney; supervisors, Walter Jordan, David Watson, Sr.; appraisers, Joseph Osborn, William McMillan; overseers, John McElhaney, Alexander Bean.

Springfield.—Constable, Moses Cochran; supervisors, James Denniston, James Hart; appraisers, Benjamin Alexander, James Braden.

Lackawannock.—Constable, Joshua Cook; supervisors, Thomas Gordon, John Blair; appraisers, James Waugh, Sr., Samuel Blackstone; overseers, Robert Stewart, Asa Arnold.

Cool Spring.—Constable, James Mustard; supervisors, Cyrus Beckwith, Thomas Rice; appraisers, John Rambo, John Rice; overseers, Matthias Zahniser, Daniel Harper.

Wolf Creek.—Constable, John Powell; supervisors, William Ward, James Foster; appraisers, John McKee, Robert Glenn; overseers, Adam Urey, David McKinley.

West Salem.—Constable, Stephen Calvin; supervisors, Joseph Campbell, John Potter.

Slippery Rock.—Constable, Jacob Rose; supervisors, Jonathan Harlin, Andrew Denniston; appraisers, John Green, Thomas Taylor; overseers, James Glenn, William Michael.

Pymatuning.—Constable, Archibald Titus; supervisors, John Morford, Godfrey Carnes; appraisers, Samuel Clark, Robert Bean; overseers, David Hays, James Morford.

Delaware.—Constable, Samuel Caldwell; supervisors, David Beatty, John Gillespie; appraisers, Adam Gott, Henry Bean; overseers, Samuel Caldwell, George Moore.

Neshannock.—Constable, William Jackson; supervisors, Thomas Sampson, Jesse Dushane; appraisers, John Moore, William Painter; overseers, William Richards, Matthew Kerr.

French Creek.—Constable, John Robb; supervisors, Thomas Robb, Esq., Robert Robb; appraisers, Adam Carnahan, William Reed; overseers, Joshua McCracken, Francis Scott.

Sandy Creek.—Constable, John Sheakley; supervisors, David Condit, Alexander McCracken; appraisers, Ross Byers, John Thompson; overseers, Daniel Axtell, Joseph Nelson.

Sandy Lake.—Constable, Joseph Caldwell; supervisors, Allen Dunn, Casey Cooper; appraisers, Patrick McCloskey, William Henderson; overseers, Adam Hill, William Carroll, Sr.

Salem.—Constable, Hugh Donaldson; supervisors, James Stevenson, James Williamson; appraisers, Thomas Jolly, Robinson Gibbery; overseers, John Caughey, James Walker.

Mahoning.—Constable, William Delaney; supervisors, Thomas Scott, William Budd; appraisers, Charles Caldwell, William Edeburn; overseers, Benjamin Bentley, William Jewel.

Shenango.—Constable, Christian Miles; supervisors, John Black, Hugh Watson; overseers, Robert Walker, John Williamson.

1808.

Mercer.—Constable, James Hunter; supervisors, George Wright, Hugh Bingham; appraisers, Samuel Patterson, James Clark; overseers, John Creighton, John McCurdy.

Springfield.—Constable, Josiah Winters; supervisors, Christian Troxel, James Denniston; appraisers, Benjamin Alexander, William Denniston.

Lackawannock.—Constable, Samuel Hawthorn; supervisors, William McMillan, Robert Stewart; appraisers, William Young, George Stewart; overseers, Asa Arnold, John Johnston.

Mahoning.—Constable, William Delaney.

Cool Spring.—Constable, William Parker; supervisors, Cyrus Beckwith, Thomas Rice; appraisers, John Rice, Thomas Rambo.

Wolf Creek.—Constable, John Powell; supervisors, John Perry, William Ward; appraisers, James Moore, John McKee; overseers, Robert Kerr, Clement Pearson.

West Salem.—Constable, Stephen Calvin; supervisors, Michael Fry, John Klingensmith; appraisers, John Gravat, John Lininger.

Slippery Rock.—Constable, James McCune; supervisors, Andrew Denniston, John Emery; appraisers, John Green, Thomas Taylor; overseers, George Rogers, Edward Hanna.

Pymatuning.—Constable, Godfrey Carnes; supervisors, John Morford,

Godfrey Carnes; appraisers, Robert Bean, Samuel Clark; overseers, David Hays, David McKnight.

Salem.—Constable, Jacob Hunnell; supervisors, James Stevenson, Alexander Dumars; appraisers, William Lindsey, John Sims.

Sandy Lake.—Constable, Jacob Egbert.

Shenango.—Constable, Christian Miles; supervisors, William Budd, Thomas Scott; appraisers, William Edeburn, Charles Caldwell; overseers, John Moore, Charles Canon.

Neshannock.—Constable, John Hanson; supervisors, Bevan Pearson, William Painter; appraisers, William Richards, Henry Falls; overseers, William Raney, William Painter.

Sandy Creek.—Constable, Alexander McCracken; supervisors, Andrew Borland, John Arbuckle; appraisers, Robert McCartney, Alexander Caldwell; overseers, John Williams, Andrew Dawson.

Delaware.—Constable, Adam Miller; supervisors, David White, James Marshall; appraisers, James Donaldson, Andrew Bean; overseers, Adam Gault, David Bean.

French Creek.—Constable, Jacob Reed; supervisors, John P. McElwain, Samuel Evans; appraisers, Jacob Reed, John Montgomery; overseers, Thomas McCracken, Price Dilley.

1809.

Mercer.—Constables, James Clark, Joseph Hunter; supervisors, Joseph Smith, Hugh Bingham; appraisers, John Chambers, Marcus Heglin.

Springfield.—Constables, James Collins, Josiah Winters; supervisors, James Denniston, James Braden; appraisers, William Denniston Christian Troxel.

Lackawannock.—Constables, John Gordon, John Wright, Sr., William Mercer; supervisors, Asa Arnold, Joseph Watt; appraiser, William Young.

Mahoning.—Constables, William Delaney, George Allison; supervisors, Hugh Watson, John Angell; appraisers, Thomas Mathers, John Anstall.

Cool Spring.—Constables, Henry Beckwith, Cyrus Beckwith; supervisors, Adam Forker, Cyrus Beckwith.

Wolf Creek.—Constables, John Powell, Thomas McKay; supervisors, John Puny, Andrew Breckenridge; appraisers, Thomas Love, Robert Kerr.

West Salem.—Constables, Stephen Calvin, James Connell, John Brown; supervisors, Michael Fry, John Klingensmith; appraisers, Andrew Brown, Peter Klingensmith.

Salem.—Constables, Jacob Hunnell, William Gurwell; supervisors, John Leech, George Williamson; appraisers, Lewis Roberts, James Dumars.

Pymatuning.—Constables, John Carmichael, Robert McCord; supervisors, Godfrey Carnes, John Morford; appraisers, James Morford, Bashara Hull.

Slippery Rock.—Constables, Alexander Hunt, James Maxwell; supervisors, Andrew Denniston, William Nicholson; appraisers, James Sharp, John Green; overseers, Jonathan Harlin, George Rogers.

Sandy Lake.—Constable, Job Egbert.

Shenango.—Constables, Nathaniel Harriott, Christian Miles; supervisors, William Budd, Thomas Scott; appraisers, Samuel Hoover, Benjamin Caster.

Neshannock.—Constables, Charles Gibson, Joseph W. Reynolds; supervisors, James Gilkey, Robert McCaslin; appraisers, Henry Falls, William Richards; overseers, William Raney, Alexander Hawthorn.

Sandy Creek.—Constables, John E. Larimer, Ichabod Dilley; supervisors, Daniel Axtell, John Williams; appraisers, John Holloway, Ezekiel Condit.

Delaware.—Constables, David Bean, David Beatty; supervisors, Adam Gault, Adam Miller; appraisers, David White, Samuel Donaldson.

French Creek.—Constables, John S. McElwain, John Montgomery; supervisors, Thomas McCracken, Samuel Kilgore; appraisers, John Moore, Adam Carnahan.

1810.

Mercer.—Constable, Francis Hamilton; supervisors, George Wright, James Clark; appraisers, Nathan Patterson, Jonathan Smith.

Springfield.—Constable, James Collins; supervisors, James Braden, Adam Black; appraisers, John Garvin, William Denniston; overseers, Robert Creighton, John Garvin.

Lackawannock.—Constable, Hugh Means; supervisors, Matthew Dawson, Asa Arnold; appraisers, James McClain, George Stewart; overseers, Samuel Marquis, Robert Stevenson.

Mahoning.—Constable, George Allison; supervisors, James Welsh, John Piper; overseers, Robert Walker, Thomas Laughlin.

Cool Spring.—Constable, Cyrus Beckwith; supervisors, Cyrus Beckwith, Alexander Turner; appraisers, John Rambo, Hamilton Robb; overseers, Isaac Clark, John Mustard.

Wolf Creek.—Constable, William Daugherty; supervisors, James McCoy, Isaac Rose; appraisers, John McKee, Conrad Smith.

West Salem.—Constable, David Johnston; supervisors, John Potter, Michael Fry.

Salem.—Constable, Jacob Hunnell; supervisors, John Leech, John McGranahan; appraisers, John McLean, John Sims; overseers, Nathan Patterson, Robert Bole.

Pymatuning.—Constable, John Carmichael; supervisors, Matthew Young, David McKnight; appraisers, Jeremiah Hazen, Daniel Hull; overseers, Henry Hoagland, Jonathan Dunham.

Slippery Rock.—Constable, William Rogers; supervisors, Andrew Denniston, Abraham Hunt; appraiser, James Gilfillan; overseers, William Seeds, William Michael, John Elder.

Sandy Lake.—Constable, William Carroll; supervisors, William Perrine, Jacob Egbert; appraisers, Caleb Ball, John Caldwell; overseers, John Carmichael, Duncan Carmichael.

Sandy Creek.—Constable, James Brush; supervisors, Daniel Axtell, Isaac Holloway; appraisers, Thomas Phillips, John Holloway; overseers, David Gardner, John Holloway.

Shenango.—Constable, Nathaniel Harriott; supervisors, William Budd, Thomas Scott; appraisers, Benjamin Caster, Elias Jones; overseers, John Moore, Charles Reno.

French Creek.—Constable, Adam Carnahan; supervisors, Thomas McCracken, Samuel Kilgore; appraisers, Price Dilley, Hugh Moore; overseers, John Gibson, Robert Robb.

Neshannock.—Constable, James W. Reynolds; supervisors, James Gilkey, Robert McCaslin; appraisers, James Mitchell, Francis Gibson.

Delaware.—Constable, Adam Gault; supervisors, John Walker, James Woods; appraisers, David White, John Gillespie; overseers, James Marshall, James Rankin.

1811.

Mercer.—Constable, Samuel Thompson; supervisors, John Stewart, Silas Amberson; appraisers, Samuel Patterson, Joseph Smith; overseers, John Chambers, Samuel Scott.

Springfield.—Constable, Joseph Marlatt; supervisors, Benjamin Alexander, Adam Black; appraisers, Thomas Cummings, Robert Simpson; overseers, Christian Troxel, Andrew Ramsey.

Cool Spring.—Constable, Alexander Turner; supervisors, Cyrus Beckwith, Alexander Turner; appraisers, John Rambo, John Mustard; overseers, Isaac Clark, George Mustard.

Delaware.—Constable, William Baker; supervisors, James Gilkey, John Hunter.

Wolf Creek.—Constable, Richard Stephenson; supervisors, John McKee, William Daugherty; appraisers, Abraham Uber, Conrad Smith; overseers, John Galbraith, George Abel.

Neshannock.—Constable, George Pearson; supervisors, James Gilkey, John Hunter.

Pymatuning.—Constable, James Clark; supervisors, Robert McCord, Godfrey Carnes; appraisers, Robert Hodge, John Gillespie; overseers, Henry Clark, Henry Hoagland.

Sandy Creek.—Constable, Thomas Phillips; supervisors, James Caldwell, Aaron Ross; overseers, Robert McCartney, Israel Tuttle.

French Creek.—Constable, John Montgomery; supervisors, John Montgomery, Samuel Glenn; appraisers, William Kilgore, John Moore; overseers, John Robb, Robert Robb.

Slippery Rock.—Constable, William Rogers; supervisors, Andrew Denniston, Jacob Emery; appraisers, John Green, James Sharp; overseers, Daniel Stewart, William Lock.

Sandy Lake.—Constable, George Hunter; supervisors, Nathaniel Coleman, John Caldwell, Job Egbert; appraisers, William Carroll, Robert Fowler; overseers, James Kilgore, Caleb Ball.

West Salem.—Constable, Joseph Keck; supervisors, Peter Klingensmith, Robert McKean; overseers, William Fell, Richard Melvin.

Lackawannock.—Constable, William McMillan; supervisors, Robert McComb, Hugh Means.

Shenango.—Constable, Nathaniel Harriott; supervisors, William Budd, William Welsh; appraisers, Benjamin Caster, Samuel Hoover; overseers, Charles Reno, John Moore.

Mahoning.—Constable, Joseph Williamson; supervisors, James Welsh, John Piper; overseers, Samuel McBride, Thomas Laughlin.

Salem.—Constable, Robert Bole; supervisors, William Lindsey, Samuel Long; appraisers, William Trindle, Thomas Bean; overseers, Edward Crow, Jacob Hunnell.

1812.

Mercer.—Constable, Samuel Thompson; supervisors, John Stewart, Hugh Bingham; appraisers, Joseph Smith, C. S. Semple; overseers, George Wright, Samuel Patterson.

Springfield.—Constable, Joseph Marlatt; supervisors, Joseph Junkin, Adam Black; appraisers, James Braden, James Gealy; overseers, Robert Ramsey, Henry Hosack.

Cool Spring.—Constable, Hugh McKean; supervisors, Cyrus Beckwith, Alexander Turner; appraisers, John Rambo, Levi Arnold; overseers, Isaac Clark, William Alexander.

Delaware.—Constable, James Marshall; supervisors, Richard Fruit, Jonathan Hoover; appraisers, Robert McDonald, Adam Miller; overseers, Adam Gault, James Marshall.

Wolf Creek.—Constable, Richard Stephenson.

Neshannock.—Constable, Peter Mitchell; supervisors, William Ferguson, James Gilkey; appraisers, Henry Pauls, Hugh Braham; overseers, Dr. Samuel Wilson, James Mitchell.

Pymatuning.—Constable, Samuel Ferguson; supervisors, Archibald Titus, John Gillespie; overseers, Henry Hoagland, Henry Clark.

Sandy Creek.—Constable, James Davidson; supervisors, James Caldwell, Aaron Ross; appraisers, Ithiel Dodd, Lewis Dilley; overseers, Ezekiel Condit, Carpenter Ross.

French Creek.—Constable, Thomas McCracken; supervisors, John Smith, John Robb; appraisers, Adam Carnahan, Joshua McCracken; overseers, Francis Scott, Price Dilley.

Slippery Rock.—Constable, James McCommin; supervisors, Andrew Deniston, Joshua Buckmaster; appraisers, James Glenn, Kinsey Daniels; overseers, Henry Jordon, Isaac Daniels.

Sandy Lake.—Constable, John Grace; supervisors, Robert Fowler, Eliab Axtell; appraisers, John Simpson, Archibald McCormick; overseers, Allen Dunn, Nathaniel Coleman.

West Salem.—Constable, James Hill; supervisors, John Potter, Michael Barnhart; appraisers, Abraham Keck, John Gravatt; overseers, Joseph Morford, Philip Sherbondy.

Lackawannock.—Constable, James Hazlip; supervisors, Robert McComb, Joseph McClain; appraisers, John Huston, William Mercer.

Shenango.—Constable, John Anderson; supervisors, Elias Jones, David Kitch; appraisers, Benjamin Caster, Henry Hoover; overseers, John Moore, Charles Reno.

Mahoning.—Constable, Joseph Williamson; supervisors, Alexander Thompson, Adam Whiting; appraisers, James Wallace, James Watson; overseers, Samuel McBride, Thomas Laughlin.

Salem.—Constable, John Caughey; supervisors, Thomas Jolly, Joseph Long; appraisers, Andrew Christy, Thomas Limber; overseers, James Walker, Timothy Dumars.

1813.

Mercer.—Constable, Thompson Clark; supervisors, Hugh Bingham, John Stewart; appraisers, Jonathan Smith, George Wright; overseers, C. S. Semple, Bevan Pearson.

Springfield.—Constable, John Garvin; supervisors, James Collins, James Braden; appraisers, Thomas Cummins, Robert Gilmore; overseers, James Kerr, John Cummins.

Cool Spring.—Constable, Cyrus Beckwith; supervisors, Thomas Coulson, Alexander Turner; appraisers, Hamilton Robb, John Alexander; overseers, John McMillan, Adam Forker.

Delaware.—Constable, Robert Beatty; supervisors, Andrew Bean, Francis Beatty.

Wolf Creek.—Constable, Richard Stephenson; supervisors, Abraham Uber, Daniel McDowell; appraisers, James Moore, William Gile; overseers, John Albin, John Powell.

Neshannock.—Constable, Ephraim Dick; supervisors, Francis Gibson, William Watson; appraisers, John Cunningham, William S. Rankin; overseers, Hugh Watson, Thomas Pearson.

Pymatuning.—Constable, Nathan Fell; supervisors, Archibald Titus, John Gillespie; appraisers, Matthew Young, George Fell; overseers, Henry Hoagland, Henry Clark.

Sandy Creek.—Constable, John Holloway; supervisors, James Brush,

Charles Montgomery; appraisers, Carpenter Ross, Israel Tuttle; overseers, Aaron Ross, John Thompson.

French Creek.—Constable, Andrew J. Carnahan; supervisors, Andrew J. Carnahan, Robert Robb; appraisers, John McCracken, Samuel Glenn; overseers, Hugh Moore, John Smith.

Slippery Rock.—Constable, James McCormick; supervisors, Jonathan Harlin, Andrew Denniston; appraisers, William Lock, James Gilfillan; overseers, John Green, Barnabas McElway.

Sandy Lake.—Constable, John Henderson; supervisors, Patrick McCloskey; John Grace; appraisers, William Henderson, William Egbert; overseers, William Perrine, Adam Hill.

West Salem.—Constable, William H. Mossman; supervisors, William H. Mossman, Hugh Brown.

Lackawannock.—Constable, John McClain; supervisors, William Hunter, William M. Long; appraisers, William Young, George Stewart; overseers, William McMillan, James Hazlip.

Shenango.—Constable, James Swasick; supervisors, James Sample, David Kitch; appraisers, Pratt Collins, Nathan Wyatt; overseers, Charles Reno, John Moore.

Mahoning.—Constable, Joseph Williamson; supervisors, Adam Whiting, Alexander Thompson; appraisers, Matthew Murdock, William Cox; overseers, Samuel McBride, William McFate.

Salem.—Constable, John Caughey; supervisors, James Williamson, James Dumars; appraisers, James Walker, John Walker; overseers, Nathan Patterson, James Walker.

1814.

Mercer.—Constable, James Davitt; supervisors, Hugh Bingham, John Stewart; appraisers, Matthias Mounts, John McElhaeny; overseers, William Amberson, Samuel Scott.

Springfield.—Constable, John Garvin; supervisors, James Braden, Isaac Rose; appraisers, James Denniston, John Findley; overseers, James Kerr, James Braden.

Cool Spring.—Constable, Cyrus Beckwith; supervisors, Thomas Coulson, Alexander Turner; appraisers, Joseph Alexander, Levi Arnold; overseers, Thomas Rambo, John Alexander.

Delaware.—Constable, David White; supervisors, Richard Fruit, James Donaldson; appraisers, Adam Gault, Christopher Strigle; overseers, Christopher Strigle, David White.

Wolf Creek.—Constable, David McDowell; supervisors, Abraham Uber, William Buchanan; appraisers, James Moore, John Perry; overseers, John Albin, John McCoy.

Neshannock.—Constable, Crawford White; supervisors, William Watson, Andrew Reed; appraisers, Thomas Fisher, John Watson; overseers, Peter Mitchell, Nathan Patton.

Pymatuning.—Constable, Henry Hoagland; supervisors, John W. Dunlap, Samuel Ferguson; overseers, Matthew Young, John Hull.

Sandy Creek.—Constable, John Holloway; supervisors, Ezekiel Condit, Martin Carringer; appraisers, Jacob Carringer, Amos Axtell; overseers, George Ross, Thomas Philips.

French Creek.—Constable, Andrew J. Carnahan; supervisors, Andrew J. Carnahan, James McCracken.

Slippery Rock.—Constable, James McCalmont; supervisors, Andrew Den-

niston, Archibald McCune; appraisers, Isaac Pounds, Edward Hanna; overseers, Robert Wallace, Alexander Rogers.

Sandy Lake.—Constable, Peter Wilson; supervisors, John Grace, Patrick McCloskey; appraisers, William Egbert, William Perrine; overseers, John Carmichael, Timothy Linn.

West Salem.—Constable, Hugh Brown; supervisors, Joseph Keck, John Potter.

Lackawannock.—Constable, Robert McComb; supervisors, George Zuver, William Gordon; appraisers, Andrew Zuver, Joseph McClain; overseers, John McClain, Samuel Marquis.

Shenango.—Constable, Andrew Robb; supervisors, John Moore, Samuel Byers; appraisers, James Smith, William Byers; overseers, George Shilling, Benjamin Caster.

Mahoning.—Constable, Thomas Laughlin; supervisors, John Sankey, John McComb; appraisers, John Rhea, Matthew Murdock; overseers, John Anderson, John Summerville.

Salem.—Constable, Robert Bole; supervisors, Jacob Hunnell, John Sims; appraisers, James Walker, Joseph Long; overseers, James Williamson, Thomas Limber.

1815.

Mercer.—Constable, James Davitt.

Springfield.—Constable, Thomas McCoy; supervisors, James Braden, Robert Creighton.

Cool Spring.—Constable, Cyrus Beckwith; supervisors, William Zahniser, Thomas Coulson; appraisers, Jacob Forker, Abraham Clark; overseers, Joseph Forker, John Rambo.

Delaware.—Constable, James K. Marshall; supervisors, Robert Beatty, Richard Fruit; appraisers, William Beatty, Adam Gault; overseers, Adam Gault, Samuel Caldwell.

Wolf Creek.—Constable, David McDowell; supervisors, Samuel Waldron, Daniel McMillan; appraisers, John Uber, James Moore; overseers, John McKee, John Galbraith.

Neshannock.—Constable, Thomas Fisher; supervisors, William Fisher, Nathan Patton; overseers, Henry Falls, Peter Mitchell.

Pymatuning.—Constable, Henry Clark; supervisors, Henry Hoagland, Samuel Clark; overseers, Jeffrey Bentley, Bashara Hull.

Sandy Creek.—Constable, Ichabod Dille; supervisors, Ezekiel Condit, Andrew McClure; appraisers, David Gardner, Joseph Stright; overseers, John Sheakley, John Williams.

French Creek.—Constable, Jesse Kilgore; supervisors, James McCracken, George Reed; overseers, Hugh Moore, Robert Robb.

Slippery Rock.—Constable, James McCracken; supervisors, Robert Wallace, Andrew Denniston; appraisers, James Clark, Alexander Anderson; overseers, James Glenn, Jonathan Harlin.

Sandy Lake.—Constable, William Perrine; supervisors, John Grace, Patrick McCloskey; appraisers, Jonathan Carroll, Enoch Perrine; overseers, Adam Hill, William Carroll.

West Salem.—Constable, Alexander Hunter; supervisors, John Ferguson, George Fell; appraisers, William Fell, John Fell; overseers, Francis Mossman, Jacob Keck.

Lackawannock.—Constable, William Porter; supervisors, James Love, Hugh Means; overseers, Hugh Means, William Hunter.

Shenango.—Constable, Andrew Robb; supervisors, James Sample, Samuel Byers; appraisers, James Smith, William Robb; overseers, George Shilling, Benjamin Caster.

Mahoning.—Constable, Thomas Laughlin; supervisors, John McComb, John Sankey; appraisers, Henry Robinson, John Johnston; overseers, John Anderson, John Summerville.

Salem.—Constable, Andrew Christy; supervisors, John Sims, William McLean; appraisers, William Lindsey, Hugh Donaldson; overseers, John Leech, John Caughey, William Bean.

1816.

Mercer.—Constable, James Davitt.

Springfield.—Constable, John Crill; supervisors, James Braden, Abraham Uber; appraisers, Thomas Cummins, Alexander Black; overseers, John Crill, James Long.

Cool Spring.—Constable, Andrew Clark; supervisors, William Zahniser, Thomas Coulson; appraisers, John Mustard, Thomas McEwen; overseers, John Mustard, Thomas McEwen.

Delaware.—Constable, James Donaldson; supervisors, Samuel Williamson, Matthias Zahniser; appraisers, James Woods, John Walker; overseers, Richard Fruit, William Nichol.

Wolf Creek.—Constable, David McDowell; supervisors, William Craig, John White; appraisers, John Whittaker, Robert Glenn; overseers, Matthew McDowell, William Daugherty, Jr.

Neshannock.—Constable, Ebenezer Byers; supervisors, Samuel McCreary, William Fisher; appraisers, William Painter, William Watson; overseers, William Painter, William Watson.

Pymatuning.—Constable, John Gillespie; supervisors, Samuel Cree, John Johnston; overseers, Nathan Fell, Henry Vernon.

Sandy Creek.—Constable, William Stright; supervisors, Ezekiel Condit, Ross Byers; overseers, James Montgomery, Robert McCartney.

French Creek.—Constable, Rynear Van Vores; supervisors, Samuel Barr, Francis Scott; overseers, Samuel Evans, John Moore.

Slippery Rock.—Constable, James McCracken; supervisors, Andrew Deniston, James Martin; appraisers, James Gilfillan, Thomas Taylor; overseers, Jacob Emery, Archibald McCune.

Sandy Lake.—Constable, James Gealy; supervisors, William Egbert, John Grace; appraisers, Daniel Perrine, Augustus Giebner; overseers, Jonathan Cochran, Robert Job, William Perrine.

West Salem.—Constable, Jonathan Hoover; supervisors, Jacob Fry, John Gilliland; overseers, George Fell, Richard Brown.

Lackawannock.—Constable, John McCrumb; supervisors, Francis Scott, Malcolm McComb; appraisers, Matthew Dawson, James Gault; overseers, Archibald McNair, Hugh Means.

Shenango.—Constable, Henry Hoover; supervisors, Nathaniel Harriott, David Clark; overseers, George Shilling, Benjamin Caster.

Mahoning.—Constable, Adam Whiting; supervisors, James Watson, David McBride; appraisers, John Onstott, Henry Robinson, Joshua Bentley; overseers, William Cotton, John Whiting.

Salem.—Constable, David Leech; supervisors, Robert Means, Thomas Limber; appraisers, William Young, William Bean; overseers, John Leech, Jacob Loutzenhiser.

1817.

Mercer.—Constable, Thompson Clarke.

Springfield.—Constables, John Severs, Dennis Collins, John Balm; supervisors, Joseph Carpenter, Abraham Uber; appraisers, David Lyda, Robert Harlin; overseers, James Braden, James Kerr.

Cool Spring.—Constable, Robert Newell; supervisors, William Zahniser, Thomas Coulson; overseers, Samuel McCune, Peter Rambo.

Delaware.—Constables, John Walker, Richard Fruit; supervisors, William Beatty, William Hirkle; appraisers, Christopher Strigle, Matthias Zahniser; overseers, George Moore, George Reznor.

Wolf Creek.—Constables, Richard Stephenson, Isaac Rose; supervisors, David Courtney, John White.

Neshannock.—Constables, Ebenezer Byers, Jr., John Reynolds; supervisors, Nathan Patton, Peter Mitchell; appraisers, Henry Falls, Francis Gibson; overseers, Alexander R. Pinkerton, Andrew Reed.

Pymatuning.—Constable, Matthew Young.

Sandy Creek.—Constables, Ichabod Dilly, John Top; supervisors, Ross Byers, James Montgomery; appraisers, William Sheakley, George Stright; overseers, John E. Larimer, Andrew McClure.

French Creek.—Constables, Samuel Bane, Joshua P. McCracken; supervisors, William Reed, Robert Cochran; overseers, William Reed, John Smith.

Sandy Lake.—Constables, Enoch Perrine, John Perrine, James Gealy; supervisors, John Carmichael, William Egbert; appraisers, John Lynch, Enoch Perrine; overseers, John Green, Job Egbert.

Slippery Rock.—Constables, James McCracken, Samuel Anderson; supervisors, Andrew Denniston, James Locke; appraisers, John Grace, James Gilfillan; overseers, William Mathers, John Emery.

West Salem.—Constables, Hugh Mossman, John Lininger, Jonathan Hoover; supervisors, John Fell, Jacob Fry; overseers, Richard Brown, Abraham Keck.

Lackawannock.—Constables, William Hooey, Asa Arnold; supervisors, James Gault, Malcolm McComb; appraisers, Luke Irwin, William Coyle; overseers, Samuel Marquis, John McClain.

Shenango.—Constables, John Clark, John Canon; supervisors, Nathaniel Harriott, David Clark.

Mahoning.—Constables, Adam Whiting, John Morrison, John Onslott, James Reed; supervisors, David McBride, James Watson; overseers, Joshua Bentley, John Onslott.

Salem.—Constables, Francis Beatty, John Riley; supervisors, William Bennett, Robert Moore; appraisers, James Stinson, Timothy Dumars; overseers, David Leech, Robert Bean.

1818.

Mercer.—Constable, Adam Forker.

Springfield.—Constables, James Nelson, James Braden; supervisors, Abraham Uber, Joseph Carpenter; appraisers, Robert Reed, William Glenn; overseers, Samuel Glenn, Benjamin Junkin.

Cool Spring.—Constables, Charles Lucas, John White; supervisors, John McMillan, John Alexander.

Delaware.—Constables, Matthias Zahniser, Richard Fruit; supervisors, Christopher Strigle, John Mitchell; appraisers, John Boston, William Nichol; overseers, George Smith, William Nichol.

Wolf Creek.—Constables, Richard Stephenson, William Gill; supervisors, John Uber, John Gilmore; appraisers, Thomas Love, William Buchanan; overseers, David McDowell, James Miller.

Neshannock.—Constables, Ebenezer Byers, William Bailey; supervisors, Nathan Potter, Robert McGearey; appraisers, William Painter, John Hunter; overseers, William S. Rankin, Crawford White.

Pymatuning.—Constables, Walter Thompson, Samuel Clark; supervisors, James Clark, Robert McCord; overseers, Robert McDowell, Archbald Titus.

Sandy Creek.—Constables, Richard Davidson, Ezekiel Condit; supervisors, James Montgomery, James McCracken; appraisers, Moses Sheakley, Robert McCartney; overseers, Moses Sheakley, Robert McCartney.

French Creek.—Constables, Adam Carnahan, Joshua P. McCracken, Samuel Glenn, William Reed.

Slippery Rock.—Constables, James Locke, Joseph Emery; supervisors, Andrew Denniston, James Martin; appraisers, James Gilfillan, Alexander Anderson; overseers, Robert Jamison, Charles Gilkey.

Sandy Lake.—Constables, John Simpson, James Gealy.

West Salem.—Constables, James H. Bean, Daniel Parker, John Fell; supervisors, John Ferguson, Peter Klingensmith; overseers, Jonas Fell, George Fell.

Lackawannock.—Constables, Matthew Dawson, Asa Arnold; supervisors, Samuel Hazlip, John Gordon; appraisers, Hugh Means, John McClain; overseers, Malcolm McComb, James Love.

Shenango.—Constables, John Clark, John Jones; supervisors, David Clark, Henry Hoover; appraisers, James Sample, Matthew Hartford; overseers, John Morford, Thomas Carmichael.

Mahoning.—Constables, Adam Whiting, Joseph Cadwallader; supervisors, John Book, David McBride; appraisers, Alexander Thompson, John H. Monteith; overseers, William Porter, John Piper.

Salem.—Constables, John Bentley, Thomas Limber; supervisors, William McGranahan, James Stinson; appraisers, Samuel Long, James Walker; overseers, John Riley, Timothy Dumars.

1819.

Mercer.—Constable, Adam Forker; overseers, Presley N. Amberson, James H. Caldwell.

Springfield.—Constables, Andrew Breckenridge, John Findley; supervisors, Joseph Carpenter, Abram Uber.

Cool Spring.—Constables, Charles Lucas, John Severs; supervisors, John Alexander, John McMillan.

Delaware.—Constables, Hugh Donaldson, Richard Fruit; supervisors, James Beatty, Hugh Reznor; appraisers, Andrew Bean, George Smith; overseers, Richard Fruit, Andrew Bean.

Wolf Creek.—Constables, Richard Stephenson, William Foster.

Neshannock.—Constables, John Moore, Alexander Hawthorn; supervisors, James Watson, George Pearson; overseers, Arthur Chenowith, Adam Fisher.

Pymatuning.—Constables, Samuel Clark, David McKnight; supervisors, Samuel Koonce, Samuel McDowell; overseers, Samuel Cree, Samuel Hoagland.

Sandy Creek.—Constables, Adam Ross, Richard Davis; supervisors Eliab Axtell, James Brush.

French Creek.—Constables, Robert Cochran, Robert Robb; supervisors, Thomas Robb, Hugh Evans; appraisers, Joseph Axtell, John McCartney; overseers, Israel Tuttle, John Larimer.

Slippery Rock.—Constables, James Locke, James Smith; supervisors, Andrew Denniston, James Martin; appraisers, George Rogers, William Elder; overseers, David Locke, James Brown.

Sandy Lake.—Constables, James McCloskey, William Carroll, John Carmichael; supervisors, John Grace, Jared Tuttle; appraisers, Robert Job, Augustus Giebner; overseers, Robert Fowler, William Carroll.

West Salem.—Constables, John Potter, George Fell; supervisors, Peter Klingensmith, John Ferguson.

Lackawannock.—Constables, Silas Cossitt, James Young; supervisors, William McMillan, Asa Arnold; appraisers, John McClain, George Stewart; overseers, William Gordon, James Young.

Shenango.—Constables, John Clark, Henry Hoover; supervisors, Thomas Carmichael, William Edeburn; overseers, John Moore, George Shilling.

Mahoning.—Constables, Andrew Kelly, Alexander Clendennin; supervisors, John Book, William McFate; overseers, John Angell, Henry Robinson.

Salem.—Constables, John Mortimer, William Crawford; supervisors, John Sims, William Kennedy; appraisers, John Christy, Samuel Long; overseers, Joseph Lyon, John Caughey.

1820.

Mercer.—Constable, James Davitt; overseers, James Clark, Henry Anderson.

Springfield.—Constables, Andrew Breckenridge, Matthias Mounts; supervisors, Robert Reed, Benjamin Alexander; appraisers, Robert Reed, John Crill; overseers, William Glenn, John Pew.

Cool Spring.—Constables, John McMillan, Fergus Hill; supervisors, John Alexander, William Zahniser; overseers, George Mustard, James Lowry.

Delaware.—Constables, Richard Fruit, John Harmer; supervisors, Samuel Williamson, John Donaldson; appraisers, William A. Bean, David Linn; overseers, William Beatty, George Reznor.

Wolf Creek.—Constables, James Stephenson, Henry Brandon; supervisors, John Uber, Henry Woods; appraisers, John McFee, William Buchanan; overseers, John McCoy, James Miller.

Neshannock.—Constables, John Moore, James Watson; supervisors, John Hunter, Arthur Chenowith; appraisers, William Painter, Adam Wilson; overseers, James Banks, John Reynolds.

Pymatuning.—Constables, Lewis Carey, William Hays; supervisors, Nathan Fell, Azariah Dunham.

Sandy Creek.—Constables, Samuel Cochran, John Thompson; supervisors, John Robinson, Thomas Phillips; appraisers, Eliab Axtell, William Church; overseers, Ross Byers, Moses Sheakley.

French Creek.—Constables, Aaron Holdren, Robert Robb; supervisors, Jacob Reed, Hugh Evans; overseers, John Smith, Joseph Wallace.

Slippery Rock.—Constables, James Locke, Samuel Anderson; supervisors, Andrew Denniston, William Locke; appraisers, John Anderson, John Greene; overseers, David Locke, James Brown.

Sandy Lake.—Constables, Enoch Perrine, Stephen Kellogg; supervisors, James Tuttle, John Grace; appraisers, Augustus Giebner, Jonathan Carroll; overseers, John Lynch, Eli Butler.

West Salem.—Constables, John Fell, Jacob Leech; supervisors, George Fell, Hugh Brown; appraisers, William Fell, John Lininger; overseers, Alexander Hunter, Peter Klingensmith.

Lackawannock.—Constables, Silas Cossitt, N. McLaughlin; supervisors, Asa Arnold, William McMillan; appraisers, Eber Alderman, John Livermore; overseers, John McClain, Samuel Marquis.

Shenango.—Constables, William Sample, John Morford; supervisors, Jacob Trout, Thomas Jewell.

Mahoning.—Constables, Alexander Chadwick, Joshua Bentley; supervisors, William McFate, Thomas McMillan; overseers, Walter Oliver, James Watson.

Salem.—Constables, William Leander, Timothy Dumars; supervisors, David Leech, William Young.

1821.

Sandy Lake.—Constables, Bennett Grace, Lewis Egbert; supervisors, John Grace, Jared Tuttle; appraisers, Martin B. Davis, James McCloskey; overseers, John Carmichael, Jonathan Cochran.

Cool Spring.—Constables, William Hill, Thomas Coulson; supervisors, John Alexander, William Zahniser; overseers, Thomas McCune, John Mustard.

Sandy Creek.—Constables, Ichabod Dilly, Moses Sheakley; supervisors, John C. Robinson, Thomas Phillips; appraisers, Ross Byers, George Sheakley; overseers, James Davis, Israel Tuttle; auditors, John Larimer, Thomas Simpson, Ichabod Dilly, Isaac Holloway.

Springfield.—Constables, James Collins, Matthias Mounts; supervisors, William Denniston, Benjamin Junkin; appraisers, John Crill, Robert Black; overseers, William Denniston, Benjamin Alexander.

French Creek.—Constables, Aaron Holdren, Robert Robb; supervisors, Lewis Dilly, Hugh Moore; appraisers, James McCracken, Robert Robb; overseers William Smith, Isaac Woodworth; auditors, Francis Dunn, George Reed, Abraham Gage, Robert Cochran.

West Salem.—Constables, George Fell, Sr., Jacob Keck, Joseph Morford; supervisors, John Potter, George Fell; appraisers, Daniel Keck, Patrick McLaughlin; overseers, Peter Keck, John Mossman; auditors, William Fell, Alexander Hunter, Adam Miller, Hugh Mossman.

Neshannock.—Constables, Hugh Watson, John Moore; supervisors, Adam Wilson, Thomas Fisher; overseers, James Watson, Philip Painter.

Delaware.—Constables, William A. Bean, John Espy; supervisors, Samuel Caldwell, John Horner; appraisers, John Donaldson, Samuel Williamson; overseers, John Clark, John L. Williamson; auditors, James Linn, George Reznor, Robert Fruit, James Beatty.

Pymatuning.—Constables, Lewis Carey, Joseph Woods; supervisors, Daniel Hull, Henry Venner; appraisers, John Beggs, Samuel Ferguson; overseers, Samuel Clark, James Williamson; auditors, Robert McCord, James Clark, John Beggs, Bashara Hull.

Lackawannock.—Constables, John Gordon, George Stewart; supervisors, James Thompson, William Livingston; appraisers, Silas Cossitt, Asa Arnold; overseers, Archibald McNair, William Gordon.

Shenango.—Constables, Nathaniel Harriott, John Morford; supervisors, William Edeburn, William Haywood; appraisers, Samuel Sample, Joseph Robb; overseers, George Shilling, John Moore; auditors, James Mitcheltree, William Budd, James C. Sample, John Anderson.

Mahoning.—Constables, William Parker, James Small; supervisors, Thomas Williams, William Cox; appraisers, Hugh Watson, Joshua Bentley; overseers, Benjamin Sample, John Small.

Salem.—Constables, Cornelius Riley, John Bentley; supervisors, A. Thompson, Matthew Ormsby; appraisers, Samuel Long, George Sims; overseers, John Leech, Alexander Dumars.

Wolf Creek.—Constables, John Galbraith, David McDowell; supervisors, John Uber, Benjamin Woods; appraisers, Robert Glenn, John Graham; overseers, John McConnell, Henry Brandon; auditors, Thomas Courtney, James McCoy, Samuel Kerr, John Gilmore.

Slippery Rock.—Constables, Henry Hall, John Green; supervisors, Andrew Denniston, James Emery; appraisers, Robert Jamison, George Rogers; overseers, Hugh McKee, John Emery; auditors, William Elder, Robert Cochran, James Lock, James McCalmont.

1822.

Wolf Creek.—Constables, David McDowell, John Whittaker; supervisors, Benjamin Woods, John Uber; overseers, John McKee, John Galbraith; appraisers, John Gilmore, Robert Glenn; auditors, James Brandon, William Smith, John McCoy, Alexander McBride.

French Creek.—Constables, Adam Carnahan, John McCracken; supervisors, Adam Carnahan, John McCracken; overseers, William Reed, Robert Carnahan; appraisers, William Reed, Robert Robb; auditors, Robert Cochran, Andrew J. Carnahan, James DeFrance, Jacob Reed.

Cool Spring.—Supervisors, John Alexander, William Zahniser; overseers, John Mustard, Robert Hamilton; appraisers, David Zahniser, Samuel McCune.

Delaware.—Constables, John Hommer, Thomas A. Bean; supervisors, William A. Bean, George Reznor; overseers, William Nichol, Matthias Zahniser; auditors, George Smith, Hugh Donaldson, John Clark, George Reznor.

West Salem.—Constables, George Fell, Jesse Love; supervisors, Andrew Campbell, Alexander Hunter; overseers, Jacob Loutzenhiser, Harvey Walker; appraisers, John Smail, John Fell; auditors, Winfield Scott, William Fell, Jacob Hommer, Hugh Mossman.

Springfield.—Constables, Matthias Hunter, Robert Ramsey; supervisors, William Denniston, Samuel Winds; overseers, Robert Simpson, David Lyda; appraisers, William Reed, Solomon Horn.

Neshannock.—Constables, William Gibson, John Byers; supervisors, George Lindsey, Thomas Fisher; overseers, Thomas Fisher, George Lindsey; appraisers, Lot Watson, Henry Falls; auditors, John Fisher, Joseph Justice, James Wilson, John Falls.

Salem.—Constables, William Smith, Solomon Clyde; supervisors, William Leech, Hugh McPetridge; overseers, John Sims, John Leech; appraisers, Adam Thompson, Andrew Christy.

Lackawannock.—Constables, Silas Cossitt, Asa Arnold; supervisors, James Love, James Thompson; overseers, John McClain, Samuel Marquis; appraisers, Silas Cossitt, Asa Arnold.

Sandy Creek.—Constables, Ezekiel Condit, John Mackin; supervisors, William Church, John C. Robinson; overseers, Ross Byers, Charles Montgomery; appraisers, Ross Byers, Richard Davis; auditors, Charles Montgomery, John Thompson, John E. Larimer, Daniel Axtell.

Sandy Lake.—Constables, Bennett Grace, Hugh Graham; supervisors, John Grace, John Lynch; overseers, Augustus Giebner, Jason Barker; appraisers, Enos Sandford, John Simpson; auditors, Enoch Perrine, Lewis Egbert, Valentine Giebner, William Little.

Mercer.—Constables, Joseph McDowell, Samuel Shipler; overseers, Thomas Templeton, John Bowman; appraisers, Jonathan Smith, Nathan Paterson; auditors, Aaron Hackney, Samuel Thompson, Elias Cossitt, John Banks.

Slippery Rock.—Constables, James Campbell, Henry Hull; supervisors, Jacob Emery, Andrew Denniston; overseers, Edward Hanna, Robert Wallace; appraisers, James McCracken, James Martin; auditors, James McCalmont; David Robinson, James Locke, William Michaels.

Mahoning.—Constables, James McFarland, James Watson; supervisors,

John Piper, William Cox; overseers, James Waugh, Robert McConehey; appraisers, John Robinson, John Linn; auditors, Walter Oliver, James Watson, William McClurg, James Walker.

Shenango.—Constables, William Byers, Nathaniel Harriott; supervisors, William Haywood, William Edeburn; overseers, George Shilling, John Moore; appraisers, John Caldwell, Thomas Carmichael; auditors, Kennedy McFarland, Vance Stewart, David Clark, John Canon.

Pymatuning.—Constables, Robert Carnes, John Beggs; supervisors, Charles Vernon, David Beggs; overseers, David McKnight, James Clark; appraisers, David Fell, Nathaniel Hazen; auditors, Godfrey Carnes, Robert McCord, Andrew Satterfield, Nathaniel Vernon.

1823.

Cool Spring.—Constables, James Johnston, John Alexander; supervisors, John Rambo, William Zahniser; overseers, Thomas Coulson, Joseph Alexander; auditors, John Mustard, Thomas Hosack, John McMillan, John McElwain.

Mercer.—Constables, James T. Black, William Jones; supervisors, Patrick McCloskey, William Stephenson; overseers, Samuel Thompson, Thomas Graham; appraisers, Joseph McDowell, Herbert Ramsey; auditors, A. Patterson, John Findley, Frederick Minner, T. S. Cunningham, J. K. Caldwell.

Springfield.—Constables, Nathaniel Mounts, Thomas McCoy; supervisors, William Glenn, William Denniston; overseers, Henry Black, Andrew Uber; appraisers, Robert Simpson, William Denniston.

Neshannock.—Constables, Samuel McCreary, John Beyan; overseers, William Gibson, Thomas Fisher.

Salem.—Constables, Cornelius Riley, William Smith; supervisors, Smith McGranahan, Francis Beatty; overseers, James Walker, John Riley.

Mahoning.—Constables, Joshua Bentley, James Watson; supervisors, John Piper, John Carnahan; appraisers, Henry Robinson, Henry Dunberry.

Wolf Creek.—Constables, James McDowell, John Whittaker; supervisors, Andrew Coulter, John Miller; overseers, John Galbraith, John McKee; appraisers, John White, William Smith; auditors, John Whittaker, Henry Brandon, John Daugherty, John McKee.

Sandy Creek.—Constables, George Sheakley, John C. Robinson; supervisors, William Church, George Y. Stright; overseers, Thomas Philips, Thomas Simpson; appraisers, Charles Montgomery, John Williams; auditors, Charles Montgomery, Andrew Borland, Ross Byers, Aaron Ross.

Lackawannock.—Constables, Robert Hawthorn, Asa Arnold; supervisors, James Love, William Young; overseers, James Young, Archibald McNair; appraisers, John McClain, John Locke; auditors, Joseph Shannon, Francis Scott, John Gordon, Archibald McNair.

Sandy Lake.—Constables, Jonathan Carroll, William Carroll; supervisors, John Lynch, William Young; overseers, Jonathan Carroll, Nathaniel Coleman; appraisers, William Giebner, John Carmichael; auditors, William Little, Enoch Perrine, Amos Ball, Lewis Egbert.

Slippery Rock.—Constables, Henry Hull, Jacob Dean; supervisors, Jacob Emery, William Michael; overseers, Samuel Riddle, James Thorn; appraisers, Robert Wallace, George Rogers; auditors, James McCune, Michael Huttenbaugh, John Emery, Zachariah Dean.

Delaware.—Constables, Hugh Donaldson, George Smith; supervisors, David Linn, John Clark; overseers, David Walker, John Hommer; appraisers, George Smith, Samuel Williams; auditors, Samuel Williamson, George Smith, Thomas Fruit, Matthew Ralston.

West Salem.—Constables, William McLaughlin, George Fell, John Latta; supervisors, Alexander Hunter, Samuel Potter; overseers, James Mossman, Thomas Mossman; appraisers, Harvey Walker, Thomas Black; auditors, William Scott, Hugh Mossman, George Fell, Peter Klingensmith.

Pymatuning.—Constables, Robert Carnes, Joseph Keck; supervisors, Matthew Young, Elisha Fox; overseers, Samuel Clark, Azariah Dunham; appraisers, Nathaniel Hazen, Benjamin Fell; auditors, Godfrey Carnes, David McKnight, Robert McCord, Andrew Satterfield.

Shenango.—Constables, Nathaniel Harriott, Henry Truesdall; supervisors, William Haywood, William Edeburn; overseers, James Mitcheltree, Thomas Carmichael; appraisers, Moses Canon, Thomas Miles; auditors, William Byers, George Shilling, James Gilkey, Enoch McFarland.

French Creek.—Constables, Hugh Evans, John McCracken; supervisors, John McCracken, Adam Carnahan; overseers, Hugh Moore, Jacob Reed; appraisers, Joshua P. McCracken, Andrew J. Carnahan; auditors, Samuel Glenn, Robert Dunn, John De France, Lewis Dilley.

1824.

Mercer.—Constables, James T. Black, Frederick Minner; supervisors, John Simpson, Patrick McCloskey; overseers, Aaron Hackney, Bevan Pearson; appraisers, Thomas Templeton, Robert Patterson; auditors, Jonathan Smith, John Banks, William Stephenson, Samuel B. Foster.

Shenango.—Constables, Samuel Byers, Nathaniel Harriott; supervisors, Moses Canon, William Byers; overseers, James Byers, John Rankin; appraisers, John Mortimer, John Amon; auditors, Thomas Miles, James B. Campbell, Joseph Allen, Thomas Carmichael.

Springfield.—Constables, John McDonald, James Long; supervisors, William Denniston, Benjamin Alexander; overseers, Joseph Carpenter, Benjamin Alexander; appraisers, Abram Uber, Christopher Troxel; auditors, Thomas Paxton, John Kerr, Benjamin Johnston, Edward Hanna.

Delaware.—Constables, Joseph Reznor, William Nichol; supervisors, Robert Fruit, George Smith; overseers, Robert Beatty, William Mitchell; appraisers, Samuel Hunter, John Hoover; auditors, Samuel Caldwell, William W. Pearson, Thomas Fruit, Robert Beatty.

Lackawannock.—Constables, William Gordon, William Hunter; supervisors, James Love, John Coyle; overseers, Joshua Hazlip, Asa Arnold; appraisers, Daniel Hawthorn, George Means; auditors, Malcomb McComb, Joseph McClain, David Hawthorn, John Gordon.

Sandy Lake.—Constables, Jared Tuttle, Patrick McClurg; supervisors, Fergus Hill, Enoch Perrine; overseers, John Carmichael, Joshua Coleman; appraisers, Augustus Giebner, Jared Tuttle; auditors, Valentine Giebner, Thomas J. Brown, Jason Barker, William Carroll, Jr.

West Salem.—Constables, Robert Bean, Harvey Walker; supervisors, Jacob Keck, Alexander Hunter; overseers, Thomas Coulson, John Mossman; appraisers, William H. Mossman, George Fell; auditors, William Scott, William H. Mossman, Robert Bean, Jacob Kamerer.

Sandy Creek.—Constables, Joseph Williams, James Montgomery; supervisors, John Thompson, George Stright; overseers, William Church, Martin Carringer; appraisers, Martin Carringer, James Holloway; auditors, Samuel Minnis, James Montgomery, George Carringer, Ezekiel Condit.

Neshannock.—Constables, George Lindsey, E. Byers; supervisors, Lott Watson, William Hodge; overseers, Crawford White, Lott Watson; appraisers, Alexander Hawthorn, James Watson; auditors, A. Chenowith, James Banks, Joseph Junkin, Peter Mitchell.

Cool Spring.—Constables, James Johnston, Jacob Forker; supervisors, John Rambo, William Zahniser; overseers, John McMillan, John Mustard; auditors, Robert Newell, John Mustard, William Hill, Robert Hamilton.

Mahoning.—Constables, William McClung, Alexander Miller; supervisors, John Carnahan, James Murdock; overseers, Robert Walker, John Book; appraisers, Thomas Williams, William McFate; auditors, James Woods, James McBride, William McClung, Matthias Small.

Wolf Creek.—Constables, James Brandon, John Daugherty; supervisors, John Miller, Andrew Coulter; overseers, John Whittaker, Andrew Rose; appraisers, David McDowell, William Craig; auditors, Henry Brandon, Joseph Black, David Courtney, Henry Miller.

Pymatuning.—Constables, Robert Carnes, William Hays; supervisors, Samuel Clark, Thomas Gill; overseers, Nathaniel Vernon, William Campbell; appraisers, John Beggs, Benjamin Fell; auditors, David McKnight, Samuel Ferguson, Joseph Moore, James Clark.

Slippery Rock.—Constables, Henry Hull, John Hamilton; supervisors, Jacob Emery, M. Huttenbaugh; overseers, William Mathers, Michael Brown; appraisers, Samuel Burchfield, James Gillespie; auditors, John Emery, Hugh McKee, James Thorn, John Gealy.

Salem.—Constables, Cornelius Riley, William Crawford; supervisors, David White, John Stephenson; overseers, Thomas Dumars, William Bennett; appraisers, James Caughey, Samuel Walker.

1825.

Mercer.—Constables, Hugh Hunter, John Bowman; supervisors, Jacob Williamson, Samuel Scott; overseers, Robert Patterson, Robert Hazlip; appraisers, James Carnahan, David Crawford; auditors, Hugh Bingham, James Davitt, Michael Yeager, Thomas Templeton.

Lackawannock.—Constables, William Hunter, Victor Devine; supervisors, Hugh Hitchcock, Joseph McClain; overseers, John Wright, John Gordon; appraisers, Malcomb McComb, Thomas J. Gordon; auditors, John Wright, John Gordon, Archibald McNair, Malcomb McComb.

Sandy Lake.—Constables, Patrick McCloskey, Fergus Hill; supervisors, Fergus Hill, Bennett Grace; overseers, Aaron Taylor, Jared Tuttle; appraisers, John Carmichael, Augustus Giebner; auditors, Allen Dunn, Enoch Perrine, Valentine Giebner, William Carroll, Jason Barker, Jonathan Ball, William Fish.

Neshannock.—Constables, James Watson, Andrew Reed; supervisors, Robert Thompson, John Moore; overseers, John Moore, Patrick, Wilson; appraisers, John Fell, Henry Gibson; auditors, John Falls, John Watson, George Galloway, John Tidball.

Cool Spring.—Constables, Robert McKean, Hugh McKean; supervisors, Thomas Hosack, John Rambo; overseers, John McCullough, Hugh McKean; auditors, William Hill, John McCune, John Armstrong, Andrew Clark.

Springfield.—Constables, James Long, William Denniston; supervisors, Alexander Black, Thomas Bains; overseers, John Call, Alexander Uber; appraisers, John McDonald, William Glenn; auditors, Christopher Troxel, Robert Reed, Benjamin Johnston, John Kerr.

Delaware.—Constables, John Hommer, William Crawford; supervisors, Henry Pearson, John Donaldson; overseers, Robert Fruit, Samuel Williamson; appraisers, John Hommer, William Glenn; auditors, Samuel Williamson, Samuel Caldwell, William Pearson, William A. Bean.

Pymatuning.—Constables, Robert Carnes, David Beggs; supervisors,

Robert Hodge, Edward Campbell; overseers, William Campbell, Robert McCord; appraisers, Joseph Cooper, Charles Gilkey; auditors, William Carnes, Matthew Young, James Campbell.

Slippery Rock.—Constables, Joseph Emery, James Thorn; supervisors, John Emery, Michael Huttenbaugh; overseers, John Gunn, John Gilfillan; appraisers, Joseph Cooper, Charles Gilkey; auditors, James McCammond, William Michaels, James Locke, John Emery.

French Creek.—Constables, James McCracken, James DeFrance; supervisors, Rynear VanVores, James McCracken; overseers, Robert Robb, Adam Carnahan; appraisers, Jacob Reed, Adam Carnahan; auditors, Robert Cochran, James Moore, Hugh Moore, Samuel Glenn.

West Salem.—Constables, Andrew Campbell, Henry Walker; supervisors, George Lodge, Alexander Hunter; overseers, M. L. Robinson, Richard Brown, Samuel Parker; appraisers, Jacob Loutzenhiser, John Martin, Solomon Clyde; auditors, Jacob Kamerer, William Scott, Robert Bean, William Mossman.

Sandy Creek.—Constables, A. M. Elliott, Ross Byers; supervisors, John Caldwell, George Sheakley; overseers, George Y. Stright, Thomas Phillips; appraisers, John Robb, James McCracken; auditors, Ezekiel Condit, J. C. Robinson, D. E. Gordon, James Davidson.

Mahoning.—Constables, William Young, John Onslott; supervisors, Michael Book, Thomas Irwin; overseers, John Book, Robert Walker; appraisers, John Johnston, John Williamson; auditors, James Robinson, William Porter, James Small, James McBride.

Wolf Creek.—Constables, Joseph Black, James Brandon; supervisors, Chapman Rose, Andrew Coulter; overseers, John Whittaker, George Taylor; appraisers, George Christley, John McKee; auditors, Patrick Gibson, Thomas Courtney, James Alexander, William Craig.

Shenango.—Constables, Vance Stewart, John Canon; supervisors, William Byers, John Rankin; overseers, Thomas Miles, George Walker; auditors, James Byers, Joseph Allen, Robert Stewart, Joseph Budd.

Salem.—Constables, Myndert Freeland, Cornelius Riley; supervisors, Nathan Roberts, Robert Roberts; overseers, Cornelius Riley, James Caughey; appraisers, Thomas Limber, Jonas Fell.

1826.

Mercer.—Constables, Thomas Graham, Hugh Hunter; supervisors, James Thompson, William Stephenson; overseers, Joel B. Curtis, Robert Stewart; appraisers, James McKean, M. Yeager, J. K. Caldwell; auditors, John Banks, Bevan Pearson, Thomas Templeton, John McGill.

Delaware.—Constables, John W. Brown, John Hommer; supervisors, John Hommer, Jacob Loutzenhiser; overseers, James Beatty, George Smith; appraisers, John Hughes, John Donaldson; auditors, Samuel Caldwell, S. Williamson, James Donaldson, Robert Beatty.

Sandy Lake.—Constables, Fergus Hill, Bennett Grace; supervisors, Allen Dunn, Bennett Grace; overseers, William Carroll, Jason Barker; appraisers, Jared Tuttle, John Carmichael; auditors, E. Perrine, Allen Dunn, J. Carroll, Jason Barker.

Springfield.—Constables, John Rose, William Albin; supervisors, Alexander Black, John Crill; overseers, William Glenn, Thomas Paxton; appraisers, Jacob Logan, Henry Black; auditors, William Junkin, John Kerr, Roderick McCoy, William Reed.

West Salem.—Constables, James McCord, R. McLaughlin; supervisors, Alexander Hunter, James Calvin; overseers, George W. Fell, Samuel Parker;

appraisers, A. Lininger, Danial Williams; auditors, Robert Bean, Hugh Mossman, John Potter, James Melvin.

French Creek.—Constables, Samuel Barr, James Montgomery; supervisors, John Montgomery, Samuel Evans; overseers, Jacob Reed, Samuel Glenn; appraisers, Jacob Reed, Samuel Glenn; auditors, R. Austin, Charles De France, George Reed, J. P. McCracken.

Lackawannock.—Constables, Alexander Thompson, William Hunter; supervisors, Joseph Kirk, William McMillan; overseers, John Wright, John Gordon; appraisers, John Spangler, Robert Hawthorn; auditors, Malcomb McComb, James Love, James Gault, R. McCrumb.

Neshannock.—Constables, Andrew Reed, Robert Neal; supervisors, Thomas Wilson, William Painter; overseers, Abner Gibson, Peter Mitchell; appraisers, George Lindsey, George Falls; auditors, George Lindsey, James McElwain, Lot Watson, Hugh Watson.

Pymatuning.—Constables, David Beggs, William Carnes; supervisors, James J. Bean, Jonathan Dunham; overseers, Nathan Fell, Edward Campbell; appraisers, Andrew Satterfield, James Gillespie; auditors, Samuel Campbell, Samuel Ferguson, Nathaniel Vernon.

Mahoning.—Constables, Marinus King, William Young; supervisors, Joseph Brown, Peter Gundy; overseers, John Summerville, Robert Walker; appraisers, S. McBride, William George; auditors, F. McFarland, Matthew Small, James Small.

Cool Spring.—Constables, William Zahniser, Jacob Forker; supervisors, John Rambo, Thomas Hosack; appraisers, S. B. McCune, Hugh McKean; auditors, Alexander Turner, John Armstrong, Robert Newell, Thomas Coulson.

Wolf Creek.—Constables, James Kerr, John Daugherty; supervisors, Chapman Rose, John McCoy; overseers, George Taylor, Joseph Black; appraisers, George Christley, John Whittaker; auditors, James McCoy, David McDowell, Ephraim Rose, John Douglass.

Slippery Rock.—Constables, James Thorn, William Hamilton; supervisors, William Stoughton, John Berry; overseers, Thomas Boozle, John Gilfillan; appraisers, William Buell, Charles Gilkey; auditors, David Robinson, James Martin, William Mathers, William Elder.

Shenango.—Constables, Kennedy McFarland, James Riley; supervisors, John Rankin, Moses Canon; overseers, James McConnell, Thomas Carmichael; appraisers, James Ward, Andrew Robb; auditors, Robert Stewart, Joseph Allen, John Gundy, Thomas Jewell.

Sandy Creek.—Constables, William Stright, John Robb; supervisors, George Sheakley, John Caldwell; overseers, Moses Sheakley, William Church; appraisers, John L. Stright, Aaron Ross; auditors, David Gardner, John Robb, James Caldwell, Ira Holloway.

Salem.—Constables, Myndert Freeland, Cornelius Riley; supervisors, John Williamson, Thomas Leech; overseers, William Crawford, Peter Roberts; appraisers, John Water, John Sims; auditors, John G. Donaldson, Jonas Fell, William Lindsey, Samuel Leech.

1827.

Shenango.—Constables, Henry Trussel, John Byers, Nathaniel Harriott; supervisors, George Walker, Robert Stewart; overseers, William Edeburn, Thomas Miller; auditors, William G. Welsh, Thomas Jewell, John Canon, Samuel Sample.

Wolf Creek.—Constables, James Kerr, John Daugherty; supervisors, John McCoy, David McDowell; overseers, Joseph Black, George Taylor; appraisers,

John Whittaker, George Christley; auditors, William Smith, Richard McClure, John Williams, John Miller.

Springfield.—Constables, William Reed, John Rose; supervisors, John Crill, James Collins; overseers, B. Alexander, Abraham Uber; appraisers, Simeon Uber, Thomas Simpson; auditors, John Kerr, Thomas Paxton, William F. Junkin, Adam Black.

Pymatuning.—Constables, A. Satterfield, John Carnes; supervisors, Robert McCord, James Ferguson, James Young; overseers, Edward Campbell, Nathan Fell; appraisers, John Beggs, Benjamin Fell; auditors, James Campbell, Charles Vernon, Thomas Ferguson.

Cool Spring.—Constables, William Amberson, Thomas Coulson; supervisors, John Rambo, Thomas Hosack; overseers, John Rambo, Alexander Turner; auditors, Robert Newell, James McEwen, Jacob Forker, William Zahniser.

Mahoning.—Constables, Marinus King, John Book; supervisors, Henry Zuver, Benjamin Sharpless; overseers, James Walker, Nathaniel Porter; appraisers, R. Armstrong, George Book; auditors, James Watson, James Small, William McClung, Thomas Allison.

Lackawannock.—Constables, John Young, James Marquis; supervisors, Luke Irwin, James Sowers; overseers, George Zuver, Joseph McClain; appraisers, David Young, William Young; auditors, William McMillan, Joseph McClain, James Gault, John Carnahan.

Mercer.—Constables, H. R. Hunter, Charles Whistler, Jonathan Smith, A. Patterson; overseers, James Zahniser, H. Hosack, Jonathan Smith, James Smith.

Delaware.—Constables, Jacob Loutzenhiser, John W. Brown; supervisors, James Linn, James Moore; overseers, John Donaldson, Joseph Porter; appraisers, Robert Beatty, Thomas Gibson; auditors, James Donaldson, William Beatty, S. Williamson, Thomas Fruit.

French Creek.—Constables, Francis Dunn, George Bole; supervisors, Francis Dunn, John Montgomery; overseers, Jacob Reed, Ryneer VanVores; appraisers, William Reed, James Montgomery; auditors, Samuel Glenn, John Cooper, A. J. Carnahan, Abraham Gage.

Sandy Lake.—Constables, Jared Tuttle, Patrick McCloskey; supervisors, Joel H. Sanford, John Gibson; overseers, Jonathan Ball, R. Henderson; appraisers, Lewis Egbert, Augustus Giebner; auditors, Thomas Brown, Jonathan Ball, David Carroll, A. S. Bagley.

West Salem.—Constables, James McCord, James Loutzenhiser; supervisors, M. C. Johnston, Hugh Mossman; overseers, John McNeilly, David Hoover; appraisers, John Klingensmith, John Speir; auditors, Jacob Keck, Andrew Campbell, John Keck, Robert Bean.

Sandy Creek.—Constables, James Limber, Richard Dawson; supervisors, Andrew Borland, Joseph Axtell; overseers, Israel Tuttle, M. Carringer; appraisers, David Gardner, I. Holloway; auditors, John Robb, George Carringer, William Stright, James Caldwell.

Neshannock.—Constables, Nathan Patton, Isaac Donaldson; supervisors, George Galloway, William V. Bay; overseers, George Galloway, William V. Bay; appraisers, John Sampson, William Watson; auditors, James Watson, James Banks, John Fisher, William Hodge.

Salem.—Constables, Cornelius Riley, Henry Williamson; supervisors, Thomas Dumars, John G. Donaldson; overseers, Andrew McLean, John Riley; appraisers, Alexander Dumars, David Kitch; auditors, Jonas Fell, William Leech, Andrew Christy, William Young.

Slippery Rock.—Constables, Henry Hull, James Locke; supervisors, James McConnell, John Emery; overseers, George Bruce, Zach. Dean; appraisers, A. Anderson, William Turner; auditors, William Elder, M. H. Mento, George Carlin, Robert Wallace.

1828.

Slippery Rock.—Constables, John Offut, Noah Dean; overseers, William Elder, William Mathers; appraisers, Henry Hull, Henry Jordan; supervisors, John McConnell, James Locke; auditors, George Bruce, William George, William Stoughton, George Rogers.

Mahoning.—Constables, Thomas Allen, Jacob Rose; overseers, James Watson, William Oliver; appraisers, D. Williamson, John Angell; supervisors, John Summerville, Nathaniel Porter; auditors, James McBride, Alexander Porter, Thomas Irvin, William Porter.

Cool Spring.—Constables, William Amberson, H. McKean; supervisors, John Rambo, William Zahniser; auditors, I. Armstrong, Jared Forker, H. Beckwith, I. McCune.

French Creek.—Constables, Abraham Gage, F. Dunn; overseers, Jacob Reed, A. Carnahan; appraisers, J. Montgomery, Robert Robb; supervisors, Francis Dunn, Abraham Gage; auditors, Lewis Dilly, J. De France, J. McCracken, R. Cochran.

Springfield.—Constables, William Reed, H. Rose; overseers, A. Uber, Benjamin Alexander; appraisers, James Collins, R. McCoy; supervisors, John McDonald, John Crill; auditors, John Kerr, W. Christy, E. Hanna, J. Rose.

Shenango.—Constables, William Byers, H. Truesdall; overseers, John Rankin, Benjamin Caster; appraisers, H. Hoover, A. De Forest; supervisors, Joseph Thompson, Joseph Allen; auditors, W. B. Welsh, J. Budd, I. Sample, J. Z. Allen.

Delaware.—Constables, Jacob Loutzenhiser, H. Donaldson; overseers, J. A. Bean, H. Donaldson; appraisers, Joseph Beatty, John Espy; supervisors, J. W. Brown, George Reznor; auditors, Samuel Caldwell, W. H. Bean, Richard Fruit, George Reznor.

West Salem.—Constables, James Loutzenhiser, Joseph Brown; overseers, William Scott, John Keep; appraisers, Hugh Brown, Jared Fry; supervisors, Andrew Campbell, Samuel Parker; auditors, A. Hunter, Jacob Kamerer, G. W. Fell, Hugh Brown.

Lackawannock.—Constables, A. Aindee, J. Marquis; overseers, D. Young, James Marquis; appraisers, John Young, T. J. Gordon; supervisors, Thomas Gordon, A. Wilkin; auditors, M. Dawson, James Gault, M. McComb, J. Galloway.

Neshannock.—Constables, J. Donaldson, J. McCreary; overseers, S. Pearson, A. Thompson; appraisers, George Pearson, William Gibson; supervisors, W. V. Bay, George Galloway; auditors, James Banks, William Hodge, George Pearson, James Watson.

Wolf Creek.—Constables, J. Daugherty, James Kerr; overseers, William Smith, W. W. Smith; appraisers, J. Whittaker, William Bruthon; supervisors, H. Brandon, George Perry; auditors, J. Uber, James George, John Cochran, J. Black.

Salem.—Constables, H. Williamson, W. Crawford; overseers, C. Riley, M. Leech; appraisers, George McFetridge, Leon Waters; supervisors, J. McGranahan, Noble Dumars; auditors, A. Thompson, J. Leech, Jr., William McLean, R. Roberts.

Sandy Lake.—Constables, Jared Tuttle, Samuel Walker; overseers,

William Giebner, Bennett Grace; appraisers, Dennis Job, Thomas Graham; supervisors, Bennett Grace, Lewis Egbert; auditors, Enoch Perrine, William Carroll, Jason Barker, David Carroll.

Pymatuning.—Constables, Joseph Mattocks, J. J. Duncan; overseers, E. Campbell, Nathan Fell; appraisers, John Beggs, Samuel Ferguson; supervisors, Charles Vernon, John Hays; auditors, Nathaniel Vernon, James Campbell, Elihu Fox, W. Stillings.

Mercer.—Constables, James Carmon, Charles Whistler; overseers, A. Patterson, M. Yeager; appraisers, John Magill, John Chambers; auditors, J. T. Black, Joel B. Curtis, Robert Stewart.

Sandy Creek.—Constables, William Shannon, W. E. Stright; overseers, Thomas Phillips, J. Holloway; appraisers, J. E. Larimer, C. Montgomery; supervisors, Samuel Meney, Joseph Axtell; auditors, E. Henry, A. McCleary, J. Larimer, J. Dilley.

1829.

Sandy Lake.—Constables, Patrick McCloskey, A. D. Williams; overseers, Lewis Egbert, Jonathan Carroll; supervisors, Lewis Egbert, Bennett Grace, Samuel Walker, Jason Barker; appraisers, Enoch Perrine, Jared Tuttle; auditors, Jared Tuttle, Enoch Perrine, Jonathan Carroll, A. D. Williams.

Lackawannock.—Constables, M. Dawson, John Coyle; overseers, William Gordon, Asa Arnold; supervisors, James Love, Thomas Gordon; appraisers, Joseph Marshall, John Coyle; auditors, M. McComb, Joseph McClain, S. Marquis, J. Donaldson.

Cool Spring.—Constables, William Amberson, C. Wentz; overseers, Benjamin Stokely, Thomas Coulson; supervisors, William Zahniser, John Rambo; appraisers, John McCune, William Meek; auditors, W. Miller, William North, W. Hill, Robert Shaw.

Neshannock.—Constables, Patrick Wilson, Abraham Gilson; overseers, James Daniels, Samuel Pearson; supervisors, James Daniels, Samuel Pearson; appraisers, John Wareham, James Watson; auditors, John Fisher, George Pearson, John Falls, William Hodge.

Salem.—Constables, William Crawford, Adam Wier; overseers, John Williamson, Samuel Latta; supervisors, Joseph Long, John Donaldson; appraisers, John Leech, Alexander Dumars; auditors, D. Kitch, A. Thompson, John McLean, J. Williamson.

Pymatuning.—Constables, Joseph Mattocks, Joseph T. Woods; overseers, James Clark, William Campbell; supervisors, Nathaniel Hazen, Thomas Morford; appraisers, Luke Porter, James Campbell; auditors, John Young, C. Koonce, W. Stillings, S. C. Clarke.

Shenango.—Constables, William Byers, William Clark; overseers, John Rankin, Benjamin Caster; supervisors, William Franklin, Joseph Budd; appraisers, H. Vernon, Abraham DeForest; auditors, George Shilling, M. Canon, Thomas Jewell, Benjamin Love.

Slippery Rock.—Constables, George Carlin, Noah Dean; overseers, James Martin, Hugh McKee; supervisors, H. Jordan, Joseph Emery; appraisers; Thomas Boozle, George Bruce; auditors, J. C. Wallace, William Stoughton, J. Bentley, M. Huttenbaugh.

Springfield.—Constables, Robert Lyda, James Cunningham; overseers, John Crill, C. Troxell; supervisors, C. Painter, Jacob Smith; appraisers, John Crill, Robert Simpson; auditors, W. F. Junkin, John Kerr, John McCoy, B. Alexander.

French Creek.—Constables, Abraham Gage, S. Glenn; overseers, Jacob

Reed, A. Carnahan; supervisors, Abraham Gage, S. Glenn; appraisers, Jacob Reed, A. Carnahan; auditors, A. Carnahan, A. Vores, J. McCracken, A. Cooper.

West Salem.—Constables, Jacob Loutzenhiser, F. H. Shannon; overseers, George W. Fell, A. Hunter; supervisors, H. McLaughlin, Adam Miller, James Campbell; appraisers, William Kirby, Peter Rocky; auditors; R. Bean, John Loutzenhiser, John Christy, J. McLaughlin.

Delaware.—Constables, C. Love, J. W. Brown; overseers, James Moore, Thomas Fruit; supervisors, C. Stigle, Thomas Fruit; appraisers, Samuel Cooper, O. McDonald; auditors, R. Fruit, James Moore, R. Beatty, J. Donaldson.

Mercer.—Constables, W. D. Bell, J. Haney; overseers, William S. Rankin, Hugh Bingham; auditors, John Banks, J. Thompson, R. Stewart, J. Zahniser.

Wolf Creek.—Constables, William Amberson, D. McDowell; overseers, John Whittaker, Joseph Black; supervisors, H. Brandon, J. Galbraith; appraisers, N. Buchanan, J. Whittaker; auditors, J. Graham, S. Coleman, A. Coulter, George Taylor.

Sandy Creek.—Constables, William E. Stright, William George; overseers, Charles Montgomery, Thomas Phillips; supervisors, John Robb, Samuel Minnis; auditors, Thomas Phillips, Ross Byers, A. Ross, Andrew Borland.

Mahoning.—Constables, Thomas Allen, John Book; overseers, Marinus King, Matthew Small; supervisors, A. Kelly, William Phillips; auditors, R. Armstrong, S. Rox, Thomas Allison, G. Thompson.

1830.

Sandy Lake.—Constables, Samuel Walker, Peter Wilson; supervisors, T. J. Brown, Jonathan Carroll; overseers, A. D. Williams, John Wilson; appraisers, Adam Hill, A. Giebner; auditors, T. J. Brown, Enoch Perrine, E. Butler, Jonathan Ball.

Shenango.—Constables, Job Gold, D. Byers; supervisors, Joseph Budd, W. Mitcheltree; overseers, J. McConnell, W. D. Welsh; appraisers, William Byers, Henry Truesdall; auditors, George Allen, George Shilling, S. Satterfield, John Clark.

Wolf Creek.—Constables, W. Anderson, Jacob Rox; supervisors, J. Stewart, J. Daugherty; overseers, Robert Glenn, D. McDowell; appraisers, W. Buchanan, J. Whittaker; auditors, A. Riddle, R. McClure, H. McCutchen, William Craig.

West Salem.—Constables, John Loutzenhiser, F. H. Shannon; supervisors, Jacob Loutzenhiser, Irvin Kerr; overseers, H. Walker, Andrew Campbell; appraisers, Patrick McLaughlin, Robert Mann; auditors, J. Keck, J. R. Wick, William Scott, A. Hunter.

Pymatuning.—Constables, Joseph Mattocks, S. Ferguson; supervisors, J. Ferguson, William Mattocks; overseers, N. Vernon, S. Clark, Jr.; appraisers, S. Koonce, J. Adams; auditors, William Campbell, J. Beggs, S. Connelly, E. Evans.

Delaware.—Constables, S. Williamson, A. McDonald; supervisors, S. Donaldson, Jonathan Kerr; overseers, C. Strigle, William Beatty; appraisers, Robert Beatty, D. Galloway; auditors, D. Walker, J. McDonald, J. Linn, J. Connelly.

Lackawannock.—Constables, M. Dawson, W. Zuver; supervisors, James Byers, James Thompson; overseers, W. McMillan, John Wright; appraisers,

J. McNair, William Young; auditors, M. McComb, J. Donaldson, R. McCrumb, L. Irwin.

Mahoning.—Constables, Thomas Allen, James McFate; supervisors, Jacob Rose, Alexander Wright; overseers, Alexander Miller, William Porter; appraisers, J. S. Cunningham, John Bentley; auditors, J. Summerville, T. Covert, J. Book, J. Carnahan.

Slippery Rock.—Constables, H. Hull, W. Coulter; supervisors, Joseph Emery, Abraham Green; overseers, John Gealy, William Moore; appraisers, John Green, E. Allen; auditors, J. Wallace, J. Bentley, G. Carlin, R. Glenn.

Neshannock.—Constables, John Rea, N. Patterson; supervisors, J. Daniels, S. Pearson; overseers, J. Daniels, S. Pearson; appraisers, S. Wilson, J. Donaldson; auditors, J. Falls, P. Wilson, R. Gormly, G. Pearson.

Springfield.—Constables, R. Lyda, W. Small; supervisors, William Christly, C. Troxell; overseers, James Braden, J. Findley; appraisers, J. Williams, J. Winger; auditors, John Kerr, Benjamin Alexander, J. Palmer, John Rose.

Mercer.—Constables, W. D. Bell, T. Rodgers; overseers, James Thompson, Jacob Forker; auditors, D. Porter, John Banks, M. Yeager, J. Zahniser.

Salem.—Constables, Adam Wier, H. Williamson; supervisors, R. Roberts, J. Williamson; overseers, W. Crawford, R. Snodgrass; appraisers, Alexander Dumars, N. Roberts; auditors, J. McGranahan, M. Bennett, S. Latta, W. McMillen.

Cool Spring.—Constables, R. Bowman, R. Brownlee; supervisors, W. Hill, J. Livermore; overseers, J. White, H. Beckwith; appraisers, John Hanna, J. Alexander; auditors, R. Newell, R. Hamilton, T. Hosack, George Smith.

French Creek.—Constables, P. VanVores, J. M. Daily; supervisors, P. VanVores, Robert Cochran; overseers, Jacob Reed, A. Carnahan; appraisers, A. Carnahan, Jacob Reed; auditors, George Henry, J. McCracken, H. Moore, A. S. Carnahan.

Sandy Creek.—Constables, A. McCleary, J. Couse; supervisors, G. Carriager, J. Benson; appraisers, Ross Byers, W. E. Stright; auditors, W. McNamara, F. Beatty, J. Montgomery, A. Carnahan.

1831.

Springfield.—Constables, James Lyda, William Small; supervisors, John Crill, Thomas Armstrong; overseers, John Findley, James Braden; appraisers, Jacob Wingard, John Williams; auditors, Joseph Kerr, Thomas Palmer, John Findley.

Salem.—Constables, H. Williamson, H. McFetridge; supervisors, William McMillen, Jonas Fell; overseers, William Bennett, Alexander Dumars; appraisers, Samuel Latta, Andrew McLean; auditors, David Kitch, Nathan Roberts, William Leech.

Cool Spring.—Constables, Adam Harper, R. Hamilton; supervisors, William Hill, John Livermore; overseers, William Zahniser, Thomas Hosack; appraisers, David Garvin, H. Beckwith; auditors, John McEwen, Jacob Zahniser, M. Rambo.

Mercer.—Constables, William D. Bell, James Clark; overseers, William Amberson, Jonathan Smith; auditors, Bevan Pearson, David T. Porter, J. Zahniser, J. Houghton.

Lackawannock.—Constables, Samuel Zuver, John Coyle; supervisors, Samuel Bend, Jonathan Young; overseers, William McMillan, John Wright

appraisers, James Byers, A. Cotton; auditors, Francis Scott, John Wright, Thomas Gordon.

Sandy Creek.—Constables, Alexander McCleary, Ashur Williams; Supervisors, Amzi L. Stright, John McCracken; overseers, Griffith Bennett, William McNamara; appraisers, Ross Byers, James Brush; auditors, David Garner, William E. Stright, Aaron Ross.

Neshannock.—Constables, Ebn. Byers, R. McCaslin; supervisors, John Sampson, John Pomroy; overseers, John Sampson, Robert Gormly; appraisers, John Graham, Andrew Buchanan; auditors, John Fisher, James Banks, William Hodge.

West Salem.—Constables, F. Shannon, John Speir; supervisors, Irwin Kerr, John Loutzenhiser; overseers, John Loutzenhiser, James Waugh; appraisers, Henry Walker, Thomas W. Bean; auditors, Robert Bean, Andrew Campbell, Alexander Hunter.

Wolf Creek.—Constables, Chapman Rose, James Riddle; supervisors, John Daugherty, James Stewart; overseers, John Wolford, John Purry; appraisers, Michael Uber, Henry Kuntz; auditors, A. Riddle, J. Graham, John Galbraith.

Pymatuning.—Constables, Joseph J. Duncan, Joseph Mattocks; supervisors, Andrew White, James Ferguson; overseers, David Thompson, John Gillespie; appraisers, Luke Porter, Joseph Arbuckle; auditors, John Stevens, James Young, George Reynolds.

Delaware.—Constables, S. Williamson, Thomas H. Bean; supervisors, Jacob Emery, Jonathan Carr; overseers, Richard Law, George Reznor; appraisers, Adam Kamerer, William Emery; auditors, James Linn, William Smith, John Donaldson.

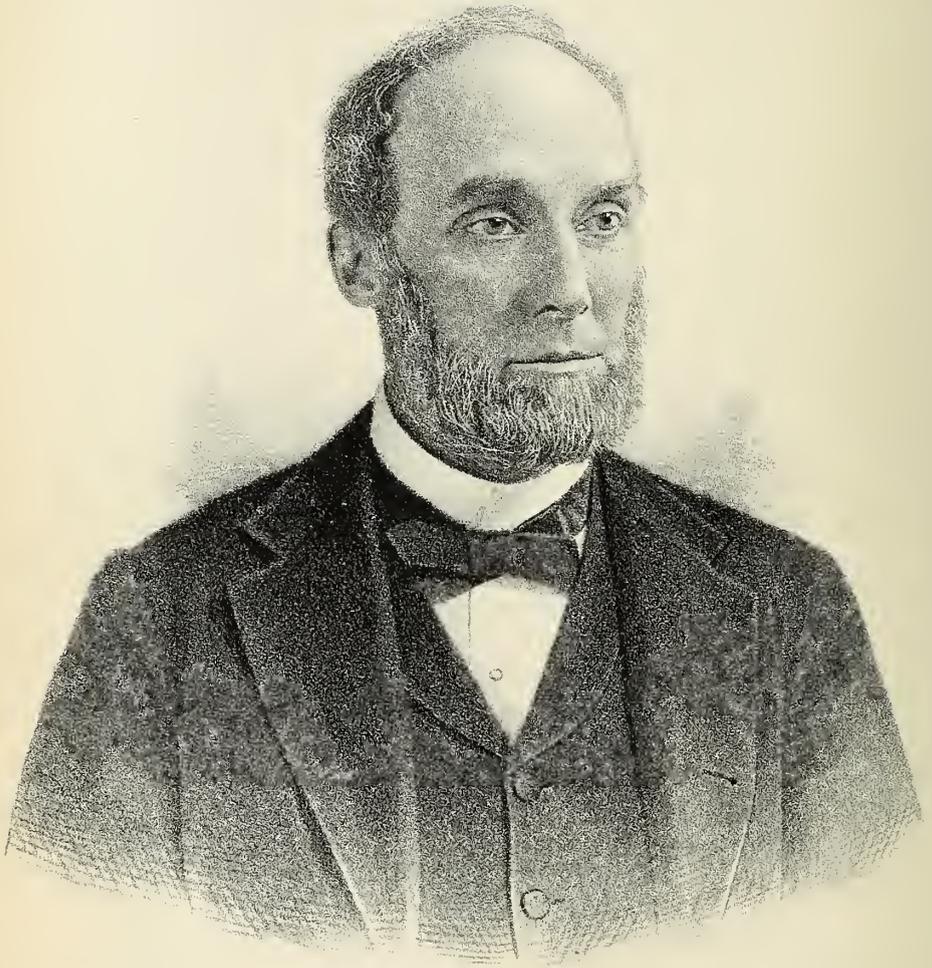
Slippery Rock.—Constables, Noah Dean, John Gealy; supervisors, Samuel Anderson, Charles Dickson; overseers, John Emery, William Stoughton; appraisers, George Bruce, William George; auditors, J. McCamon, John Reed, John Bentley.

Shenango.—Constables, Joel Gold, William Kerr; supervisors, Joseph Budd, James Scott; overseers, Andrew Satterfield, John Rankin; appraisers, Samuel McKay, Edward Means; auditors, William Budd, John Carver, John Byers.

Sandy Lake.—Constables, John Carmichael, Samuel Walker; supervisors, Lewis Egbert, John Carmichael; overseers, Allen Dunn, James Wilson; appraisers, Augustus Giebner, Thomas Graham; auditors, Enoch Perrine, Jonathan Ball, Jared Tuttle.

Mahoning.—Constables, John Kerr, R. McDonald; supervisors, C. Flaughner, Peter Gundy; overseers, Thomas Allison, John Book; appraisers, Francis Ward, Henry Robinson; auditors, M. Small, William Porter, Alexander Miller.

French Creek.—Constables, A. J. Carnahan, Jacob Reed; supervisors, A. J. Carnahan, Hugh Evans; overseers; Adam Carnahan, Jacob Reed; appraisers, John Thompson, Cookson Long; auditors, A. Carnahan, S. Barr, John De France.



Sincerely Yours
John Trunkley

CHAPTER XXIX.

BIOGRAPHIES OF MERCER.

JOHN J. ALEXANDER, attorney, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, April 6, 1850, to B. W. and Mary A. (Kilby) Alexander. The father was born in this county in October, 1809, and was the son of Joseph Alexander, one of the earliest settlers of Mercer County, and who is mentioned in a former chapter of this work. Joseph Alexander was the father of the following children: B. W., Thomas, John, Margaret, William, Joseph, Samuel and James. The last of the children was buried March 3, 1886. B. W. Alexander was a master mechanic, and when a young man he settled at Cincinnati, where he followed his trade and was married. He became the father of three children: Margaret (died in Cincinnati when small), Genetta B. (died in this county at the home of her uncle Joseph) and John J. The parents were members of the Presbyterian Church, and are buried at Cincinnati, Ohio. John J. Alexander was reared by his uncle, Joseph Alexander, from his sixth year, and was educated at the Mercer Union Schools and Kingsville Academy, Ash-tabula County, Ohio. He read law with Griffith & Mason, of Mercer, was admitted to the bar in 1876, and went into active practice in 1878. He married Ruth E., daughter of McLean Thorn, and with her belongs to the First Presbyterian Church of Mercer. He was secretary of the borough council three years, and is a Democrat.

W. C. ALEXANDER, banker, now of Grove City, was born September 10, 1843, in this county. His parents, William H. and Mary M. (McConnell) Alexander, were born, the former in this county and the latter in Ohio. The father survives his wife, and two of his four children are living: D. H., of Worth Township, and W. C. The father was elected prothonotary of Mercer County in 1863, at the time when the business now done by the county clerk was attached to the duty of the prothonotary. Our subject was educated in the common schools, and taught at the age of nineteen. He was his father's deputy prothonotary, and held the same position under A. B. McCartney. Before the latter's term expired he was chosen teller of the First National Bank of Mercer, and after twelve years in that position he was promoted to its cashiership. After three years in this department he served as deputy internal revenue collector under J. F. Walther, of Erie, for two years. He then engaged with W. B. Bard in the lime business in Butler County. He went out with the 100 day troops. He has been a member of the borough council one term, is a Republican, and is now connected with the Grove City Bank, doing business, under the firm name of Graham & Alexander.

THE AMBERSONS.—The original Amberson that came into Mercer County was William. He came from Pittsburgh, where he had lived prior to the Revolution, and where he had been engaged in conducting a small furnace and distillery. He arrived in Mercer about 1803, and located at once on the corner of East Market and Pitt Streets, now owned by Mrs. Dr. Temple and occupied as a barber shop. He built a hewed log house, a portion of which still remains. He was married to Elizabeth Smith, by whom he had ten children, nine of whom were born prior to his coming to Mercer. Their names were as follows: Elizabeth, born May 10, 1873, married to John Findley, who aided in laying

out Mercer; Silas, born October 10, 1785, was a captain and recruiting officer in the War of 1812; Clarissa, born January 7, 1788, never married; Presley N., born February 5, 1791, married to Sarah Cunningham, sister of Thomas Scott Cunningham, whose sketch is found in the Bench and Bar chapter. He was the father of Alexander C. Amberson, now a resident of Mercer; Mary, born February 14, 1794, married to Robert Johnson; Nancy, born October 1, 1796, married to George Flake, of Philadelphia, died in 1884, in Mercer; William, born January 1, 1799, died in infancy; William, born December 25, 1799, lived to manhood, married Margaret Hunter; Caroline, born December 24, 1802, died in infancy; Tarleton E., born in Mercer September 4, 1804; he became a physician, and married Emaline Flake, of Philadelphia. He died at Beaver Falls, Penn. William Amberson, the progenitor of the Ambersons in Mercer County, was a colonel in the Revolutionary War, and served several years. While a resident of Mercer he drew a pension until the time of his death, which occurred January 4, 1838, in his eighty-third year. He was associate judge of Mercer County for a number of years. His house is still standing, one of the oldest in Mercer. The weather-boarding was not sawed, but riven from timber and smoothed with the drawing-knife. It was fastened by means of nails wrought by hand. It is said to be the oldest structure in the town, eighty-five years having elapsed since it was erected.

A. C. AMBERSON, retired farmer, was born May 18, 1819, in the borough of Mercer. His parents, P. N. and Sarah (Cunningham) Amberson, were natives of Pittsburgh and Washington County, Penn., respectively. They had the following children: W. Smith, late of Waynesboro, Franklin County; Alexander died small; A. C., Mary married Bartram Cook, and lives in Ohio; Clarissa married Robert E. Barnes; Elizabeth, died in 1845; Presley N., died in 1845, and Samuel C., who lives in Minneapolis. The father of the above children died April 20, 1874, and the mother March 25, 1841. Our subject was educated in the common schools, and has always followed farming. He was married February 5, 1845, to Miss Margaret Hosack, whose family history will be found elsewhere. By this union he has had the following children: Presley N., deceased; Sarah married M. L. Calvin; B. C., lives in Superior, Neb.; Rebecca married S. S. Smith; Beriah lives in Salida, Col., and is an engineer on the Rio Grande Railroad; W. S. lives in Leadville, Col., and is an engineer; Charles E. resides in Superior, Neb. Mr. Amberson sold his farm, and in 1882 came to Mercer, where he has lived a retired life since. He was first lieutenant of a military company in Mercer County in 1850. He served as a justice of the peace in Findley Township for fifteen years, and as school director for nine years. He was a Democrat until 1856, when he joined the Republican party because of the agitation of slavery. He and wife are members of the United Presbyterian Church.

ANDERSON BROTHERS, grocers. This firm consists of A. E. and S. G. Anderson. They began business in Mercer in 1884, and by a strict attention to business they have merited a large patronage. Their line of goods consists of groceries, tobacco, cigars, tin-ware, glass-ware and queens-ware. These gentlemen are both natives of Mercer County, and are enterprising business men, deserving of the lucrative trade they enjoy. In politics they are adherents to the Republican party.

J. R. W. BAKER, attorney, was born in Findley Township, Mercer Co., Penn., November 30, 1848, to John and Susan (Walker) Baker, natives of Ireland, who immigrated to Pittsburgh in 1826, where the father engaged in the hardware business. In 1840 they removed to Mercer County, and located on a farm in what is now Findley Township. The father died in 1859, and the widow died

February 22, 1887. They were members of the Covenanter Church. Their children were: S. E. W. and Thomas A. (these two brothers were educated in Rome, the former holding the degree of Ph. D. from the University of Guttin-gen; the latter was bishop of Wilmington, Del., from 1870 to 1886, when he was transferred to the See of Savannah, Ga., where he now lives. The former died in California in 1884); Joseph D. enlisted in Company F, Fifty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, in 1861, and served in all the engagements with the regiment until taken prisoner at the battle of Gettysburg, was confined in Libby, Belle Isle and Andersonville prisons, and died in the last mentioned in 1864—the family could not get the body; Lizzie married Samuel Barnes, and J. R. W. The last named was educated in the common schools until eighteen, when he entered Westminster College, New Wilmington, Lawrence Co., Penn., where he was graduated in 1871. He then taught in the Dayton Academy, Armstrong County, one year. In 1872 he began reading law with White & Jackson; was admitted to the bar in 1873, and practiced until 1877, when he was appointed deputy sheriff, which position he held until the spring of 1888. He is now giving his attention to law. He was married September 12, 1876, to Anna Pardoe, by whom he has two children: Hunter P. and Ruth. He is a Republican, and he and wife are members of the Second United Presbyterian Church.

W. B. BARD, jeweler, was born in Butler County to John and Isabella (Cross) Bard, natives, the former of Huntington, and the latter of Butler County. The father was a merchant, and ran probably the first engine that was brought into Mercer County. He died in 1878, in Centreville, Butler County, and his wife died many years before. They had seven children: J. E. & H. E., merchants at Centreville; Margaret, Zelmira, Mrs. S. F. Thompson, whose husband is an attorney at Mercer, and W. B. The others are deceased. The father was a Democrat, and was elected prothonotary of Butler County. He was nominated for Congress in his district. He was an elector on the Greeley ticket for President, a delegate to the conventions that nominated Seymour and Tilden for President, was chairman of the Democratic County Central Committee of Butler County, and held his share of the minor offices where pay was not considered. He was president at the time of his death of a savings bank at Centreville, Butler County, and interested with F. H. Oliphant in the manufacture of lime in Butler County, which business his son, W. B., now conducts. He worshiped at the Episcopal Church. W. B. Bard opened up his book business in 1878, by purchasing the stock of goods of A. B. Filson. In January, 1882, he added the jewelry business, and employs two experienced workmen. Mr. Bard is the owner of a farm in Butler County, on which is a good gas well and a large vein of limestone. He has a kiln, and made the first successful attempt to burn lime by the use of natural gas. He is engaged largely in the manufacture of this necessary article under the firm name of Bard, Alexander & Co. He is a stockholder in the L. M. Ormsby Coal Company, limited, and is a director and manager of a railroad at Stoneboro. At one time Mr. Bard was a partner in the publication of the *Western Press*. He is a stockholder of the First National Bank of Mercer, is chairman of the Democratic Central Committee, and has often served as a delegate to State and county conventions.

D. L. BARTON, of the Mercer *Dispatch and Republican*, was born October 13, 1841, in West Carlisle, Coshocton County, Ohio, son of Henry and Charlotte (Harris) Barton. D. L. Barton was educated in the common schools of his native county. He began newspaper work in Coshocton, Ohio, some time prior to the breaking out of the rebellion. He subsequently worked at Cairo,

Ill., Cleveland, Ohio, and for the last fifteen years he has been connected with the *Mercer Dispatch*, now *Dispatch and Republican*. He enlisted August 4, 1861, as sergeant of Company H, Fifty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served until October 17, 1864, with the Army of the Cumberland, participating in all of its battles. He was married at Carbondale, Ill., November 14, 1867, to Mary E. Dunham, daughter of L. T. and Mary Dunham. He is a member of the G. A. R., A. O. U. W. and E. A. U., is a staunch Republican, and at the present time is chairman of the Republican County Committee.

JOHN W. BELL, attorney, was born in Liberty Township, this county, April 18, 1848. His father, William Bell, was born in Mercer County, and his grandfather died in Liberty Township, and was the father of Margaret, William, Joseph C., Elizabeth, and Rev. J. R. Catharine Breckenridge, the mother of John W. Bell, is a distant relative of the Breckenridge family of Kentucky, and was one of nine children: W. W., Jane, Rebecca, James, Catharine, Sarah A., Louisa, Mary and Joseph C. William and Catharine Bell are living in York, York Co., Neb. Their children are: Mary, married C. M. Cunningham, of Grove City; John W., Harriet, married A. P. Ramsay; Elizabeth, married A. M. Craig; Robert O., James M., editor of a paper in York, Neb.; Frances, William, Edwin, clerk in a national bank in York, Neb. John W. Bell was educated in the common schools, select school at Grove City and Edinboro Normal. He began reading law in 1873, with Hon. James A. Stranahan, and recited to S. S. Mehard; was admitted to the bar in May, 1874, and after a short period with Mr. Stranahan, he went into practice for himself. He was married January 17, 1871, to Hester J. Davitt, by whom he has two children, Nellie D. and Frank B. He and wife are members of the First Presbyterian Church, and he is a Republican.

JOHN A. BINGHAM was born in a two-story brick house in Mercer, adjoining the jail on the south side of the public square, in December, 1815, son of Hugh Bingham, a former resident of Adams County, who came to Mercer County in the early part of the century. He was a carpenter, and with his brother, Thomas Bingham, built the old Whistler House, which stood on the site of the present post-office and First National Bank building. Hugh held several public trusts, notably those of prothonotary and commissioner. He was regarded an industrious and worthy gentleman. John's early education was obtained in the Mercer Academy, his instructors being John Kelly and D. B. Cook. The latter was familiarly known as "Old Doby," and believed in the rote method of instruction. The text had to be memorized verbatim, and a failure to recite the exact language of the text was considered an unpardonable offense. John did not look at matters in the same light, and on one occasion was mortified to have a younger pupil called upon to recite the declension of a Latin noun, the forms of which had eluded his retentive grasp. When reminded that he ought to be ashamed to allow an urchin to surpass him, he suggested that the boy could give the language but did not comprehend it. He was good in declamation. He had mastered the great speeches of Webster, Clay and Calhoun, as well as the leading orations of the ancient orators, and rendered them with telling effect. He was an active spirit in a town debating society which embraced such young men as William Stewart, William S. Garvin, John J. Pearson, Joseph T. Smith and James Galloway, all of whom arose to distinction in legal, political or ecclesiastical circles. In this debating club he laid the foundation for the power which he subsequently exhibited as a public speaker. John had also spent considerable time and exercised a similar amount of patience in learning the art of printing. He began in the *Mercer Luminary*,

a strong anti-Masonic sheet. During the two years thus employed he became an anti-Mason, and in him were developed those principles which subsequently made him an Abolitionist, a Whig and a radical Republican, a striking illustration of the influence of cardinal principles upon human life. Disliking the printing business, young Bingham concluded to enter the legal profession. Seeking the advice of John J. Pearson, then a prominent member of the Mercer bar, he was told that he would act wisely to increase his educational outfit. Acting upon the advice, he entered Franklin College, at New Athens, Ohio, about 1836, and spent several sessions. Returning to Mercer with his additional equipment, he entered the law office of Pearson & Stewart, and applying himself diligently to study of the law, was admitted to the bar in 1840. He was an active speaker in the ensuing political campaign, espousing thoroughly the cause of "Tippecanoe and Tyler too." Soon afterward he removed to Harrison County, Ohio, where he became a prominent man. He represented his district in Congress many times, and for eleven years represented the United States at the court of Japan. He was employed as counsel in the impeachment of Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, and likewise in the prosecution of the conspirators in the assassination of President Lincoln. Mr. Bingham is still a resident of Cadiz, Ohio.

C. H. BLOCK, proprietor of a novelty and notion store, was born in Greenville, Penn. His father was a native of Germany, and immigrated to America in 1853. He settled in Warren, Ohio, where he was employed as a clerk in a clothing house for three years. In 1856 he engaged in the clothing business at Greenville, and did the leading business in that line in the place for a period of twenty years. In 1871 he started a store in Mercer, which is now the property of Frankel & Wright. He was also engaged in the same at Sheakleyville. At the present time he is a butcher at Greenville. He was married to Orrilla Stephenson, by whom he has two children: C. H. and Julia, who married D. P. Packard, an attorney of Greenville. The parents are members of the Episcopal Church. C. H. Block graduated in the union schools of Greenville, and took the junior year at Thiel College. He had early training in his father's stores, and the first business he did for himself was at Pittsburgh, where he conducted a queensware store. He traveled for the queensware and glassware store of James C. Lewis & Sons, of Pittsburgh, for four years. He also traveled for E. M. McGillin & Co., of Cleveland, Ohio, general dry goods merchants. In 1885 he opened a notion and novelty store at Mercer. He began with \$300, and by strict attention to business he has established himself thoroughly among the people of Mercer and the surrounding country as a square man to deal with, who believes in "live and let live." He carries a stock of over \$4,000, of which he is the owner. He was married in November, 1884, to Miss Ella M. Dickey, of Pittsburgh, by whom he has two children: Claire and an infant. He is a member of Argeronia Lodge No. 289, I. O. O. F., of Pittsburgh. In politics he is a Republican.

H. B. BOWSER, attorney, was born November 16, 1854, in Clarion County, Penn., son of William and Nancy E. (Brandon) Bowser. The father was a native of Armstrong County, Penn., and became an early resident of Clarion County. He was educated at Princeton, N. J., and Jefferson Medical College, and practiced medicine for many years. His children were six: Emma, married Samuel Shield, and resides in Iowa; Anna married G. M. Clugh, and lives in Iowa; Mary is a maiden lady; H. B., Ella, deceased wife of D. A. Moore, of Dunlap, Iowa, and Alice, a maiden lady. Mrs. Bowser was born in Pine Township, and the mothers of Q. A. Gordon, A. H. McElrath and W. B. Rose, deputy prothonotary, are her sisters. William Bowser was a strong Abolition-

ist, one of the first advocates of Republicanism in Clarion County, and was for many years an elder in the Lutheran Church. Our subject was educated in the common schools and academy at Callensburg, Clarion County, also Westminster College, New Wilmington, Lawrence County. He began reading law with Griffith & Mason in 1875, was admitted to the bar in 1876, and soon afterward formed a partnership with H. H. Zeigler, and two years later the firm changed to Mason, Zeigler & Bowser, and in 1884 he formed his present partnership with James A. Stranahan. He was married in January, 1882, to Mary Mason, daughter of Hon. S. R. Mason, and has two children: Janet and Helen. Mr. Bowser was elected burgess of Mercer in 1886. He has been a member of the borough council, and chairman of the Republican county committee, also the State committee.

AUTSIN S. BURWELL was born February 3, 1814, in Connecticut, and came to this county in 1848. He at once engaged in a general store. His place of business was in the block where C. H. Block is now located. He was one of the leading merchants of Mercer for over twenty-five years, and was succeeded by his sons, A. P. and A. S. He was engaged extensively in the wool business for many years. He removed to Seattle, Wash. Ter., in 1885, where he retired from active business. He married Susan M. Peck, of Connecticut, by whom he had the following children: Ellen S., A. P. and Anson S., who are engaged in the general hardware business in Seattle; Charles S., Harvey, who died small; Edward B., also with his brothers in Seattle; Ida M. and Minnie A. The mother of the above children died in 1888. The subject of this memoir was burgess of Mercer, and joined the Republican party at the time of its organization. While here he was one of the most active and enterprising citizens of the place, always lending his aid to everything that had a tendency to elevate society and build up the town or surrounding country. He was one of the organizers of the Mercer Woolen Mills, was for fourteen years a director of the First National Bank of Mercer, and obtained his start in the world by selling clocks over the country for four years. Charles S., another son, was born April 2, 1853, and was educated in the Mercer schools and at Oberlin College for three years, in which institution all of his brothers and sisters, except Minnie, graduated. After completing his collegiate course, Charles S. was employed as a clerk in the First National Bank of Mercer for seven years. He was teller for the following three years in the same bank, and in 1883 was promoted to the position of cashier. This important position he held until the spring of 1888, when he took a place in the City National Bank at Denver, Col. He was an elder of the Second Presbyterian Church at the time of leaving Mercer.

J. H. CHANDLER, recorder of Mercer County, was born April 28, 1848, in New Castle, Penn. He is a son of Henry B., born December 5, 1810, in Plympton, Mass., and Harriet Shurtleff, born in Middleboro, Mass., January 20, 1812. The parents were married in their native country, and after three of their children, Harriet M., Emma J., and Martha M., were born, they, in 1845, came to New Castle, where the father followed coopering, which avocation he pursued for fifty-two years. In 1857 the family moved to Youngstown, Ohio, in 1860 to Niles, the same State, and in 1862 to Sharon, where the father died November 11, 1878, and his wife July 6, 1868. To them were born three children while at New Castle, viz.: J. H., D. W., a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Kate L. The latter died in 1868, and Harriet M. died in 1858. Of the older children, Martha married T. M. Sweeney, manager of Kimberley's mills at New Castle, and Emma J. is a teacher in the Soldiers' Orphan School of Mercer. Henry B. Chandler was a member of

the Christian Church and his wife of the Presbyterian organization. Our subject attended school at New Castle and Sharon in Pennsylvania, and at Youngstown and Niles in Ohio. He learned the cooper's trade with his father, and they made all the kegs and barrels that were manufactured in Sharon for a period of twenty-five years. He was married in 1870 to Flora B. Williamson, daughter of T. W. Williamson, late associate judge of Lawrence County. By her he has two children, Henry B. and Stanley W. Mr. Chandler was burgess of Sharon in 1882, 1883 and 1884, and was elected recorder of the county in 1887. He is a member of the A. F. & A. M., and his wife is a Presbyterian. He is a Republican.

His brother, D. W., was educated at the Michigan Law University at Ann Arbor. He studied theology there, and began preaching at Deerfield, Portage Co., Ohio, and subsequently was in charge of a congregation at Windham, the same county. He was then sent to China as a missionary for eight years. He finally came home on account of declining health, and in about two years he began his ministerial labors at Kinsman, Ohio, where he continued for three years, and then located at Niles, where he is in charge of a church. He was married to Mary E. Stanley, of Ann Arbor.

CHARLES CLAWSON, butcher, was born December 24, 1844, in this county. His parents, W. H. and Melinda (Humason) Clawson, are mentioned in the notice of his brother, W. H. Clawson, of Sandy Lake. Charles was educated in the common schools of Mercer County, and when only sixteen years old he succeeded in getting into the army in the defense of his country. His enlistment was in Company G, One Hundredth Pennsylvania Volunteers, with which he remained nearly four years, and was mustered out as an orderly sergeant. He participated in the battles of Port Royal, S. C., James' Island, Second Bull Run, Chantilly, South Mountain, siege of Vicksburg, Jackson, Miss., Blue Springs, Tenn., Candle Station, Tenn., siege of Knoxville, White Ford, Tenn., Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna River, Bethesda Church, Va., Cold Harbor, Poplar Grove Church and Fort Steadman. At Cold Harbor he was wounded in the foot by a minie-ball, which he has in his possession. He was also wounded by a minie-ball in the left shoulder at the battle of South Mountain, September 14, 1862. On his return from the war he engaged in farming for three years, and then for the next four years he was in the oil business. Following that he was engaged for four years in a grocery in Mercer, having for a partner his brother, A. M. Clawson. In 1879 he started his present meat market, and has done the leading business in that line ever since. He was married November 22, 1871, to Melinda Truesdell, a daughter of Joel and Jerusha Truesdell, of Trumbull County, Ohio. By her he has three living children: Kate, Mary and Anna. He belongs to the G. A. R., is a Republican, and he and wife are members of the Second Presbyterian Church.

T. A. COURTNEY, manager of the Mercer Woodenware Works, was born June 9, 1848. His father, Thomas Courtney, is noted in another part of this volume. T. A. Courtney was educated in the common schools, the Mercer graded schools, and went to the Edinboro Normal, Erie County, for three terms. He taught, in all, twenty-three months in this and Venango Counties, and in Fulton County, Ill. In 1873 he opened a mercantile store at Balm, Springfield Township, in company with J. A. Painter. Two years later he sold out to Mr. Painter, and in 1875 was elected county auditor, and served two terms. He then resided on his farm until 1887, when he was employed as manager of the Mercer Woodenware Works, which position he now occupies. He was married in 1876 to Miss Laura M. Ketler, sister of Rev. I. C. Ketler,

president of the Grove City College. By her he has two living children, Nellie and May. He is a member of the Royal Arcanum, is a Republican, and owns a farm in Wilmington Township of 126 acres. His wife is a member of the Second Presbyterian Church, having been prior to their removal to Mercer a member of the Neshannock congregation.

HUGH DONALDSON CRAWFORD, one of the oldest sons in a family of fourteen children, was born of Scotch-Irish parentage, in Allegheny County, Penn., November 27, 1807. Grown to manhood before the free school system of Pennsylvania was adopted in 1834, he enjoyed but three months' schooling in his life. He married Matilda Reed, a most worthy helpmate, March 28, 1832, with whom he manfully met the trials of life more than forty-two years, until her death at Mercer May 4, 1874. Of their eight children one son, Rev. L. I. Crawford, of Sandy Lake; Miss M. M. Crawford, of Mercer; Mrs. S. J. Reed, of Springfield Township, and Mrs. E. A. Amberson still survive. Having purchased a 200-acre farm in Springfield Township, now owned and occupied by his son-in-law, Thomas Reed, the family removed from Allegheny County to this farm in March, 1835, where Mr. Crawford resided till the spring of 1866, when he located in Mercer, where he still lives. Nearly all his first neighbors in Springfield Township are dead. Shortly after coming to Mercer County he, with his wife, joined the Associated Reformed, now Second United Presbyterian Church, of Mercer, of which he was chosen a ruling elder in 1855. The duties of this office he faithfully fulfilled till the infirmities of age have retired him from active service. Distinguished for his life-long integrity, industry and temperance, generosity to the poor and sympathy with the unfortunate, a cheerful, hopeful disposition has made him everybody's friend, and retained for him the confidence of a large circle of friends and neighbors. At the age of eighty-one years this pioneer hopefully waits the reunion of wife and children and Christian friends gone before to the better country.

S. S. DAVIDSON, physician and surgeon, was born November 23, 1858, in Lawrence County, Penn. His father, W. M. Davidson, was a native of Lawrence County, and married Matilda Mehard, a native of Ireland, who immigrated to Lawrence County at an early period of her life. Her union with W. M. Davidson gave her six children: Alice married Philo Cunningham, a son of Judge Cunningham, once of Lawrence County; Christie married W. H. Witherspoon, of Lawrence County; Robert, a resident of Canton, Ohio; James and Joseph, of Lawrence County, and S. S. Dr. Davidson received his literary education in the Mercer high schools and Western University of Pennsylvania at Pittsburgh. He began the study of medicine in 1879 with Drs. J. W. and S. S. Mehard, father and brother of Judge S. S. Mehard. He attended Jefferson Medical College, where he was graduated in 1882. In August of that year he went to Europe and made a study of general medicine and surgery, including the eye and ear, with the leading physicians and surgeons of London, Berlin and Vienna, for a period of two years. He then returned to America, and soon after began practicing at Mercer, where he is rapidly establishing himself as a first-class physician and surgeon.

JONATHAN DEAN, ex-recorder of Mercer County, was born July 24, 1844, in Fairview Township, this county. His father, Aaron Dean, was a native of Butler County, Penn., and came to Mercer County while single. He married Ellen Dean, a native of Butler County, and who died in 1845, leaving four children: Enoch, Leah J., married Peter Clemens; John, enlisted in a company from Missouri, was confined in Andersonville and Libby prisons, and after having been exchanged and discharged, he re-enlisted and was killed at the battle of Franklin, Tenn., and Jonathan, the youngest, was reared

principally by his aunt, Leah (Dean) Wentz. He began for himself on a farm. At the age of seventeen he succeeded in enlisting in Company F, Eighty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, early in 1861, and served about three years. He was with the Army of the Potomac. At the time of the battle of Gettysburg he was confined in a hospital. On his return from the war he resumed farming, and in 1884 he was elected recorder of Mercer County by the Republicans. He was married in 1864 to Susie Rea, of Fairview Township, and daughter of Robert Rea. She was a native of Clarion County, and came here when two years old. By her he has five children: H. G., Alice S., the wife of A. H. Chew; Mary E. L., Jennie R. and Christalena. He is a Republican, and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in the Sabbath-school of which he is a teacher. His son, Hollis G., attended an academy at Sheakleyville for two years, and McElwain Institute at New Lebanon. He was his father's deputy recorder for two years. He, in partnership with S. K. Cochran, purchased, in 1887, a stock of furniture, and continued to conduct the business under the firm name of Cochran & Dean until December, 1887, when Mr. Dean became sole proprietor. This is one of the oldest institutions of the kind in Mercer County, having been established about the year 1827, by Samuel Giebner, who followed the business continually until 1883. Hollis G. Dean was married on January 11, 1888, to Miss Fannie McKean, a daughter of Archie J. McKean. He is an enterprising young business man.

CHARLES M. DERICKSON, merchant, was born in Meadville, Penn., a son of David V. and Mary (McDonald) Derickson, who were also born in Crawford County, where his father survives. Charles was educated in the public schools of Meadville. In August, 1882, at the age of eighteen, he enlisted in Company K, One Hundred and Fiftieth Pennsylvania Volunteers, which company was commanded by his father. He served till the end of the war, and on his return from the army in 1866, was appointed assistant internal revenue assessor. In 1867 he was appointed mail route agent on the Atlantic & Great Western Railway, between Salamanca, N. Y., and Akron, Ohio. In 1870 he was appointed assistant postmaster at Meadville, in which capacity he served till 1873, when he removed to Pardoe, this county, to engage in the mercantile business. He was appointed postmaster at Pardoe the same year, and in 1876 formed a partnership with W. D. Keck, of Mercer, in the general dry goods business, which is still continued. In the same year, 1876, he was married to Kate S. Carter, of Mercer, who, as well as himself, is a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Mercer. He is a Republican in politics, and has served in the postal service continuously for twenty-one years.

J. N. DONALDSON, merchant, was born December 8, 1830, in Mercer County, to William and Jane (Linn) Donaldson, natives of this county. The father was born in 1804 to James and Elizabeth Donaldson, of Scotch-Irish extraction, and the parents of the following children: Smith, Perry, Samuel, Phoebe, Sarah, Elizabeth and Callie. Phoebe married William Woods and died in this county; Sarah married William Thompson and lives in Clarks-ville; Elizabeth married John Fidler and he is dead; Callie married a Mr. Bixby. James Donaldson held during his life advanced grounds on every subject of reform, especially on temperance, slavery, politics and tobacco. He and his wife were active members of the Presbyterian Church. The Linn family is mentioned in another part of this work. William Donaldson was educated in the log cabin schools, and began for himself on a farm with a yoke of oxen and a few farm implements. He and his wife died in 1852, she

in the evening and he in the morning of the next day. Their children were J. N., Susan, married Andrew Thompson, who died in 1865; Wilson, died while confined in Andersonville prison, as a prisoner from the Union ranks; and Elizabeth, married Thomas Limber and she is dead. The parents of our subject were consistent members of the Presbyterian Church. J. N. Donaldson was educated in the common schools and the old Mercer Academy. He began teaching when eighteen years of age at \$12 per month and the patrons to board him. He followed this for five terms. The death of his father changed materially his plans of going to college. He therefore engaged in farming, which he continued until 1859, when he was employed as a clerk in the store of G. W. Mustard for over one year, and was then engaged by Burwell & Thompson, general merchants at Mercer, later A. P. Burwell & Bro., with whom he remained until 1885, when he was retained by F. P. James & Co., the successors of A. P. Burwell & Bro., and when D. V. Stranahan bought this enterprise he remained with him until in 1887, when the stock of goods was burned. He soon after formed a partnership with R. J. Zahniser in the general dry-goods business, which he continues, and enjoys a large patronage of the people whose confidence he obtained while laboring for the success of his various employers. The firm of Donaldson, Zahniser & Co. is located in the new Miller & Gordon Block with a large stock of goods. Mr. Donaldson was married in 1869 to Amanda Fleming, a daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Kerr) Fleming, natives of what is now Westmoreland County, Penn. Mrs. Donaldson was one of twelve children: Aaron, Alexander, Susan, Amanda, Joseph, Harvey, Elizabeth, Phœbe, Hampton, Frank and two who died young. Mr. and Mrs. Donaldson have no children and are active members of the Second Presbyterian Church of Mercer, and he is a Republican.

JOHN M. DOUDS, physician and surgeon, was born in Beaver County, Penn., December 17, 1847, to E. H. and Catharine M. (Fronk) Douds, natives of the same county, where they still reside. They are the parents of seven children: Rebecca M. (deceased wife of Amos Keeler, of Salem, Ohio), John M., Mary (married William Holmes of Beaver County), Elizabeth (married James Irons, of Beaver County), George F. (married Nannie Werghant), Minnie M. (deceased), and Aggie (single, at home). Dr. John M. Douds was educated in the common schools of New Sheffield, Beaver County, Edinboro Normal, Erie County, and finished at Mount Union, Ohio. He taught school ten years in Beaver County. He read medicine with J. S. Boyd, of New Sheffield, now of New Brighton, and attended the Homeopathic Medical College of Cleveland, Ohio, for three years, graduating at the same in 1881. He began his practice at Mercer that year, and has built up a lucrative business. He was married June 26, 1879, to Sarah E. Jackson, daughter of Thomas Jackson, of Beaver County. By her he has two children: Thomas C. and Edward H. He is a Republican, and he and wife are members of the First Presbyterian Church.

THE DOUDS FAMILY: John and Mary Douds had the following children: Agnes, Robert, James H., John, Benoni, Eliza, Mary, William W., Edward H., Margaret and Mahlon; Agnes married M. T. Stokes, by whom she had Elizabeth, John D., Mary A., William H., Joseph R., James H., Mahlon S. and Agnes A.; Robert died when small; James H. was born in 1805, married Margaret Caldwell and had Samuel C., John, Eliza, James H., Mary and Edward H. J.; John married Mary McDonald and had Eliza, Mary H., Martha, Oliver C., John, William, Elvy H. and Margaret D.; Benoni D. married Mary Irons and had James J., Rachel, John, Mary H., John (2), Robert and Agnes; Eliza married James Moore and had John D., Eliza, Mary H.,

Margaret, Jane, Joseph and Calvin; Mary married Reason Gamel; William married Rebecca Wyant and had Elizabeth, Mary H., Barbara, John, Henry William, Lehmer, Rebecca, Jane, Margaret and Maria; Edward married Maria C. Fronk and had Rebecca, John M., Mary H., Elizabeth, George, Minnie and Agnes; Margaret married Joseph Irons and had John D., Rachel, Dickson, Mary H., William D., Joseph and Mary A.; Mahlon married Rebecca Brotherton and had Sarah, Elizabeth, Mary H., David, Brotherton, Margaret and Jane. Mahlon T. and Agnes H. Stokes had Eliza, born in 1814, married William Lehmer and had Alice, Mary H., George, Emma, Laura, Jane and Joseph S.; John D. married Eliza B. Irvine and had James, Mahlon, Mary, Elizabeth, Emma T. and Harriet A.; Mary A. married Rev. W. Y. Brown and had William; William H., born in 1827, married Sarah J. Spear and had Lizzie and Alfred; Joseph was born in 1830; James H., born in 1831, married Anna McDowell; Mahlon T., born in 1834 and married Hattie A. Criswell; Agnes was born in 1837. Children of James H. and Margaret Douds: Samuel C., married Caroline A. Moore and had Edward H.; James H., was married twice, the second wife being Rachel C. Bryan, by whom he had Clara B.; John M., married Elizabeth Lebring and had Margaret and Jane; Eliza, married S. Moore and had Margaret. Children of Benoni D. and Mary Douds: Mary, married James Orr and had no children.

J. G. ELLIOTT, attorney, was born March 11, 1838, to B. F. and Mary (George) Elliott of Worth Township, Butler Co., Penn. He was educated in the common schools and at Jefferson College, Cannonsburg, where he was graduated in 1859. He taught school from then until 1863, when he began the study of law with Hon. John McMichael at New Castle. He was admitted to the bar of Lawrence County May 15, 1865, and began practice at Petroleum Center, Venango Co., Penn. He was in partnership with W. W. Marshall, and in one year the firm opened an office at Franklin, where Mr. Elliott prosecuted his profession until 1869, when he had an offer to form a partnership with Hon. David Craig at New Castle, Penn., with whom he practiced one year, and then located in Sharon, December 6, 1870. There he remained until 1878, when he came to Mercer and has continued in the work of his profession since. He was married July 7, 1870, to Eva Pearson, daughter of Johnson Pearson, by whom he has four children: George P., Charles T., Agnes M. and Frank P. Mr. Elliott is a member of the F. & A. M., is a Republican, and with his wife belongs to the Second Presbyterian Church.

HON. JOHN FINDLEY.—One of the prominent early settlers of Mercer County, whose impress has been left upon its institutions, was he whose name stands at the head of this sketch. We take great pleasure in appending an editorial sketch of this pioneer published in the *Mercer Whig* of December 20, 1855: "We mourn while we chronicle the decease of Hon. John Findley. He died at his residence in Findley Township in this county on Sunday, the 9th inst., at the advanced age of eighty-two years, leaving behind him a large circle of relatives and friends to lament their irreparable loss. Mr. Findley was a son of Hon. William Findley, of Westmoreland County, who had been so long a member of Congress from this State that in 1815 he was called the "Father of the House," and who was subsequently elected and served one term as governor of Pennsylvania. The subject of our notice was one of the first settlers of this county, having removed to the farm upon which he lived and is now buried in the year 1796, and during his long life felt and manifested a deep interest in the improvement and in the developing of the resources of the county. At that time our county was an almost unbroken

wilderness, with only here and there, at the distance of several miles, small clearings commenced and rough log cabins erected by the daring and hardy pioneers, a wilderness through which the wild beasts and the remnants of those tribes of Indians who, a few years before, had made the country surrounding Pittsburgh their battle-ground, prowled and roamed, and satiated their brutal instincts and the revenge of their savage minds; and even the place where Mercer was located and now stands was covered with the forest. But he has lived to behold vast changes in our country; he has seen the wilderness "to blossom as the rose," the dense forests have been felled and their places occupied by highly cultivated farms, the farm-houses and the mansions of our citizens have taken the place of the rough log huts of the first settlers, and the county, which then had only a few scattered inhabitants, is now among the most populous and wealthy in Northwestern Pennsylvania, and he has at length, in ripe old age, been "gathered to his fathers." Judge Findley was appointed in 1803 by Gov. McKean prothonotary and clerk of the several courts, and register and recorder of Mercer County, the first appointment made in the county, the duties of which offices he discharged until 1808. He again discharged the duties of the same offices, under appointment from Gov. Heister, from 1821 to 1824. He served for one term as one of the associate judges of this county, by appointment from Gov. Porter. He also, at different times, held the offices of deputy surveyor general and county surveyor for this county, of deputy United States marshal, appraiser of canal damages, etc. The unflinching integrity with which he discharged his official duties were in accordance with the correct principles and virtues of his private life. His services as surveyor and his iron recollection have been of incalculable value to our citizens in settling disputes in regard to land boundaries, which can never be replaced. Mr. Findley was during nearly his whole life a professor of Christianity, being a member of the Associate Reformed Church—the church of his fathers—and in the faith of Christ he lived and in that faith he died." John Findley was married to Elizabeth Amberson, daughter of William Amberson. His children were: William, who became a minister and died at New Castle a few years ago; David, who lived and died in Tarentum; John Junkin, died at Waynesboro, Franklin County, during the war. Besides, there were two daughters who died in infancy.

JUDGE DAVID FINDLEY.—In 1796 or 1797 David Findley removed from Westmoreland County to Cool Spring Township, Mercer County, where he married Miss Nancy Rambo. He removed subsequently to Mercer. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, and died at Fort Adams, Miss. His children were: Mary, never married; Nancy, married to Judge David T. Porter; John, went to California in 1849, but returned to Mercer, where he died; William, learned the hatter's trade with Michael Yeager, leaving home suddenly, never returned; David W., known as Judge Findley, was born in Mercer, January 3, 1810, and died at his home, same place, December 30, 1887, nearly seventy-eight years old. He was engaged for many years in merchandising, was prothonotary and clerk twice, and held the position of associate judge one term. He was also justice of the peace for a number of years, and finally, by common consent, was admitted to the Mercer County bar. He practiced law until his impaired physical condition compelled him to cease. He was a useful public man, thoroughly alive to questions that concerned the welfare of the people. For more than fifty years he was an exemplary member of the Presbyterian Church. During his earlier years he was a Whig, and then a Republican, but the closing years of his life were identified with the Democratic party. His name is held in great veneration in the community where his widow and children still reside.

R. T. FINDLEY, ex-county commissioner, was born February 3, 1829, in Sandy Creek Township, on the farm which he now owns. His father, Robert Findley, was born in Ireland, and emigrated, with his father, two brothers and two sisters, to America, and settled in Crawford County, Penn. Robert subsequently located in what is now French Creek Township, this county, and served in the War of 1812. He married Ann McCracken, and died in 1849, leaving four children: John, a resident of Perry Township; R. T., Mary, married James Brush and lives in Sheakleyville, and James, who died in the Civil War. The father was a Whig at the time of his death, also a member of the United Presbyterian Church. Our subject attended the common schools until he was sixteen years old. He afterward engaged in the stock business, which he never abandoned. He was the owner at an early day of a saw-mill, with water power, manufactured lumber and shipped it down the streams to Pittsburgh, where he sold it. He engaged in the mercantile business in Sheakleyville in 1874, and after several years of successful operation, he sold out and took an interest in the planing mill of Thorn, Byers & Co., at Mercer. He was elected county commissioner in 1884 by the Democratic party and served with entire satisfaction to all. He was married in 1851 to Maria daughter of James and Maria (Thompson) Dunn, early settlers of the county. By this union he has three children: Emma, Mrs. Herringer, of Chicago; Frank W. and Hattie M., the wife of A. M. Imbrie, an attorney of Pittsburgh. Mrs. Findley died in 1861, a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was again married in 1862 to Almira Byers, daughter of James and Elizabeth (Piper) Byers. James Byers was a son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Ramsey) Byers. Samuel Byers was born in 1762, in Maryland, and was the father of the following children: Agnes, Andrew, William, Samuel, John, Daniel, James, Ebenezer, Betsey. Samuel Byers settled in Mercer County in 1796 (now Lawrence County) and died in 1836, and his widow died in 1847. James Byers was born in 1800 on the old homestead near Pulaski, Lawrence County. At the age of twenty-eight he settled in Lake Township, and eight years later he located in Pulaski, where for ten years he kept hotel. He then purchased a farm in Venango County, where he lived for twenty-one years, and then purchased what was known as the "Half-way House," in Fairview Township, and kept hotel for a number of years. He was married December 22, 1825, to Elizabeth Piper, by whom he had fourteen children, ten of whom grew up: Mahala, John, Zela, Rosetta, Almira, William R., James W., Meldo, Frances E. and Belle. He resides in Fairview Township and with his wife belongs to the Presbyterian Church of Fredonia. Mr. Findley is an officer of the Stoneboro Agricultural Society, is a Democrat, and one of the enterprising citizens of Mercer County.

A. B. FILSON, lumber dealer, was born February 28, 1841, in Frederick County, Md. His parents, William and Susan (Favorite) Filson, were natives of the same State, and came to this county in 1848, the trip being made by wagon. The father was appointed court crier in 1856, and continued until 1883. His wife died in 1863, the mother of eight children: Sarah, A. B., F. A., Clara, Laura, W. S., Margaret and John R., who died young. The father was again married to Elizabeth Maddeu, by whom he has one child, Onie. The father lives in Cool Spring Township, and belongs to the Methodist Church. A. B. Filson was educated by his father and in the common schools of Cool Spring Township. He also attended the Mercer High Schools when they were taught by Congressman A. J. Warner, of Ohio. He enlisted in the Mercer Rifle Company, known as Company G, Tenth Pennsylvania Volunteers. He served until February, 1863, when he was taken with pneu-

monia, and after a period of treatment at the Odd Fellows' Hall in Washington City he was discharged and returned home. In July of that year he went out with the militia to check Morgan on his raid through Ohio. He was first lieutenant of Company F, Fifty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteer Militia. He re-enlisted in Capt. Tanner's Company. He was in the Seven Days' Fight, and the second battle of Bull Run and Antietam. He was married to Emma J., daughter of Alexander Flowers, of Pittsburgh. By this union he has two children: Anna E. and William A. He was elected county auditor in 1869; was appointed postmaster of Mercer in 1876 by Hayes and re-appointed by Arthur, and by holding a short time under Cleveland he thus served under four Presidents—Hayes, Garfield, Arthur and Cleveland. Since leaving the post-office he has been devoting his time principally to political work. He is a member of the G. A. R., and at present the post commander of Mercer Post, 169, also F. & A. M.; is a Republican, and he and wife belong to the Second United Presbyterian Church. David Filson, the grandfather of our subject, was for some time engaged in running a transportation wagon from Baltimore to Erie City. He enlisted at Erie and served in the War of 1812. He came to Mercer County to live in 1861, and died in 1863. In 1888 our subject, in partnership with M. C. Zahniser, engaged in the general purchase and sale of lumber.

HERMAN FRANKEL, clothing merchant, was born in Germany July 22, 1844, and immigrated to America in March, 1868. He came to Greenville and was employed in the clothing house of Nathan Block. In 1871 he opened up a clothing house in Mercer under his own name, and in 1874 he took in R. R. Wright, which partnership still exists. He was married in 1882 to Miss Mary Zahniser, daughter of Rev. George W. Zahniser. He is interested in the L. M. Ormsby Coal Company of Jackson Township, and the Soldiers' Orphan School, being treasurer and secretary of the former. He is a stockholder in the First National Bank of Mercer; has been a member of the town council, and is a Republican.

HUGH A. GAMBLE, clerk to the county commissioners, was born January 6, 1845, in this county, to John and Isabella (Alexander) Gamble, natives, the former of Lancashire, England, and the latter of County Armagh, Ireland. They immigrated to America about the years 1830 and 1831, respectively, and the father settled in Delaware, and the mother in West Salem Townships, this county. Their union gave them ten children: Hugh A., C. J., G. W., P. R., R. H., M. A., J. E., William, D. A. and Ida B. G. W. is deputy clerk of Rock Island County, Ill.; M. A. married A. R. Schadt; J. E. married W. A. Cubbison; William is bill clerk for the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R., at Moline, Ill.; Ida B. married W. W. Hancox. The mother of the above named children is living. The father died in 1875, and was Past Grand of the I. O. O. F. at the time of his death. He served as poor director two years. Hugh A. Gamble was educated in the common schools of Mercer County, enlisted in Company A, One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served about eighteen months. He was wounded twice, the first time at the battle of the Wilderness. His life was spared then by a small ambratype of his parents enclosed in a wooden case and lined with brass, which reached him on the evening before he received the wound. He had placed this much cherished treasure from his loved ones at home in the inside vest pocket just over his heart, and while on his knees in the act of loading his musket, he was struck with a rebel bullet which took effect in the picture, completely burying itself therein. He was knocked flat on his back and escaped with two ribs being broken. He at once returned the picture to his parents, together with

the bullet, accompanied by a full explanation. He has no treasure on earth which he values more than that little historic ambrotype with its rebel bullet. His second wound was received at Petersburg. This time he lost one of his little fingers. On his return from the war he engaged in farming until 1872, when he was selected by the board of county commissioners as their clerk. He afterward served two years as deputy prothonotary and three years as deputy register and clerk of courts. In 1882 he was again called by the commissioners to assist them, and has held that position continually ever since. He was married October 20, 1870, to Rebecca J. Lundy, daughter of Samuel and Rebecca (Wilson) Lundy. She died October 24, 1884, leaving the following children: Ida M., Mamie Eva (deceased), Jennie B. and Luella May. He was again married in November, 1887, to Mrs. Jennie S. Ecker, the widow of Dr. S. N. Ecker, late of Jacksonville, Cumberland Co., Penn. Mr. Gamble is a member of the A. O. U. W., I. O. O. F., S. K., and is an earnest Republican.

HON. WILLIAM SWAN GARVIN, the veteran editor of the *Western Press* for so many years, was born in Mercer, Penn., June 25, 1806, his parents being John and Agnes Garvin, who had removed from Cumberland County to Mercer, and occupied a tract of land along Garvin's Run, immediately north of Mercer, their house standing near what is now known as Griffith's Spring. John Garvin, the paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was of Scotch-Irish descent, migrating from the north of Ireland to this country prior to the Revolutionary War, and taking the oath of allegiance to Pennsylvania October 14, 1777, in Cumberland County. William's scholastic advantages were limited to a few months' attendance in the village school at Mercer, and yet his life-long work was a school. Though he knew not a noun from an adjective, he wrote the most vigorous and accurate English. At the age of fourteen he entered the *Western Press* office, then owned by Jacob Herrington, as an apprentice, and served faithfully nearly six years. Following this, he went to New York, and thence to New Orleans as a printer. Returning to New York he accepted the foremanship of the New York *Albion*, where he remained until his return to Mercer in 1830 to take charge of the *Western Press*, which he had meanwhile purchased from John Hoge and others. While in New York City Mr. Garvin was married to Miss Annie Hoyt Lockwood. From this union the following children were born: Annie Hoyt, afterward Mrs. James Hazelton; Agnes Swan, subsequently Mrs. Judge John Trunkey, wife of the late associate justice of the State of Pennsylvania, whose biographical sketch will be found elsewhere; Sarah Lockwood, afterward Mrs. Nesbitt, John G., Edwin Laughlin Garvin, now living near Oberlin, Ohio; Julia Olmstead, William Swan and David Wilmot. Of this number the only ones living are Mrs. Judge John Trunkey, Edwin L. and David Wilmot, of Florida. Mr. Garvin's power was shown in his career as editor of the *Western Press*, which he owned and managed, with brief interruptions, for more than half a century. For the particulars as to the changes through which it passed, the reader is referred to the chapter on "The Press." As a political writer he was vigorous, fearless and incisive, ever maintaining to the utmost of his ability the principles of the Democratic party, with which he was identified throughout his long life. His power was felt as a journalistic leader of his party, not only in the politics of the county but of the State. A strict adherent of the principles of Jeffersonianism, he did not hesitate to proclaim his faith everywhere and under most trying circumstances. He never retreated from his foe, but fought the battle vigorously until it was properly ended. He was a student of the constitution, and practically accepted and defended the political doctrine of State's rights

as constitutional. In 1845 he was the Democratic candidate for Congress, his opponent being the Hon. John J. Pearson. Though the district was largely Whig, it was carried by Mr. Garvin by a small majority. He represented his district with ability and credit both to himself and his constituents. He was twice postmaster of Mercer, first in 1837 during the administration of Van Buren, and next during the administration of Andrew Johnson, 1865-69. He was also flour inspector of Pittsburgh under Gov. Packer. Mr. Garvin was the close and intimate friend of Gen. Simon Cameron, Hon. Benjamin H. Brewster and Judge Wilmot. Though separated politically in later years from Cameron and Brewster by reason of their affiliation with the Republican party, no interruption of personal friendship ever ensued. He was conspicuous in Pennsylvania as an opponent of James Buchanan's nomination for the Presidency, and more than once was instrumental in preventing it by withholding a portion of the State delegation from Buchanan's support. Personally Mr. Garvin was a kind man, though at times he appeared to some gruff and unsociable. Afflicted for years with disease that impaired his health and soured his disposition, he was most kindly and lovingly appreciated by those who best knew his natural kindness of heart and temper. As an infant he was taken into the membership of the United Presbyterian Church, or its antecedent, the Associate Reformed, but at the time of his death he was identified with the Protestant Episcopal Church. His death occurred on the 20th of February, 1883, in the seventy-seventh year of his age. His remains rest quietly in the Mercer cemetery.

JOHN L. GORDON, of Mercer, was born in Mill Creek Township, this county, March 3, 1845, and lived on the same farm, attending district school and the New Lebanon Academy three terms prior to August, 1862, when he enlisted as a private in Company A, One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was discharged from the United States service in December, 1864, on account of a gun-shot wound received in the battle of the Wilderness, Virginia. On returning from the army, after his health had sufficiently recovered, he attended the State Normal School at Edinboro, alternating with teaching until in the spring of 1868, when he began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. Giebner, of Sandy Lake. In 1869 he was elected recorder of deeds of this county, and assumed his official duties the first Monday of December of that year; following this he served three years as prothonotary's clerk, and on January 1, 1876, he assumed the management and control of the Mercer *Dispatch* newspaper and is still connected with that business, although doing but little in the office since January, 1881. In 1880 he was a delegate to the Republican National Convention at Chicago. The past seven years he has been engaged principally in farming. He is interested in the Soldiers' Orphan School at Mercer, is a Republican, a member of the Second United Presbyterian Church and is superintendent of its Sabbath-schools.

THOMAS GRAHAM died in Mercer on the 4th of April, 1833, in his sixty-third year. His remains lie in the old graveyard back of the First Presbyterian Church. He was born in Ireland, and married Margaret Irwin, of Carlisle, Penn. His children, Isabella (now Mrs. Forker, of Mercer, aged eighty-seven); Susan, wife of Charles Whistler, deceased; Margaret (Mowry) and Thompson.

MAJ. THOMAS GRAHAM, son of Thomas Graham, hotel keeper, was a practical joker—a man of the world. He was a resident of Mercer for fifty-four years, and was, at the time of his death, which occurred on the 3d of January, 1871, sixty-three years of age. In the language of Mr. Garvin, a warm per-

sonal friend, he was "possessed of a vigorous mind, ready and pungent wit and general good sense. He was a recognized leader of the Democracy of Mercer County, firm and reliable in prosperity and adversity."

C. J. GREGORY, operator of the United Line of Telegraph, was born November 4, 1850, in Warren County, Penn. He was educated in the common schools and at Sugar Grove. He spent his younger days on his father's farm. He began to support himself at the age of fifteen years by hiring out to labor on a farm. He subsequently clerked in a dry goods store. At the age of twenty-one years he entered the Iron City Business College, where he was graduated. Soon after he purchased a saw-mill in Warren County, Penn., and operated it with good results for four years. He was married in 1874 to Miss Eleanora Davis, who died in 1882. He sold his saw-mill in 1880, and in 1883 he began the study of telegraphy at Sugar Grove, on the line he is now engaged with. In a very short time he had mastered the art sufficiently to warrant the company to give him charge of an office at Frewsburg, N. Y. After a period of success there he was transferred to Sugar Grove, where he remained until 1885, when he came to Mercer and fills the position entrusted to him with satisfaction to all concerned. He was again married in 1887 to Miss Sadie Wright, a niece of the Hon. George W. Wright. He is a member of the A. O. U. W., and is a Republican. His estimable wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

SAMUEL GRIFFITH, attorney, was born in Merther Tydvil, in South Wales, February 14, 1816, the son of Lewis and Jane (Parry) Griffith, and the grandson of Samuel Griffith. His ancestry, as will be seen, is genuine Welsh. In 1818 his parents came to America with their two children, Philip and Samuel, and located in Butler County, where they resided until 1827, when they removed to a farm, one and one-half miles west of Mercer. For five years Samuel lived on the farm with his parents, assisting his father in digging coal and hauling it to Mercer. During one of those winters he attended a country school on "Yankee Ridge," the teacher being Theodore Newcomb. In the spring of 1836, at the age of twenty, he left home and devoted six years to acquiring an education, relying solely upon his own efforts for the requisite means. He attended Allegheny College three sessions during 1836-37. He then taught school in New Castle in the winter of 1837, and in the spring of 1838, became acquainted with Rev. John Gamble, the distinguished linguist of his day, with whom he spent four years, two in Greenville and two in Franklin, a part of the time as an assistant instructor. Mr. Griffith had the reputation of being one of the best linguists Dr. Gamble ever trained. In the fall of 1842, he took charge of the Mercer Academy, and continued in that capacity for two years, the attendance ranging from sixty to eighty pupils, mainly in the classics. In the autumn of 1844, he made a trip West and South, visiting the principal cities along the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. The winter he spent in teaching a classical school in Jackson, Miss. The following year he returned, resumed his legal studies under William Stewart and R. C. Rankin, and was admitted to the bar in 1846. He began his legal practice in Mercer, and has continued a member of its bar to the present time. He has been the Gamaliel of the Mercer bar, many of its younger attorneys having prosecuted the study of law under his directions. He himself has stood one of the leaders of the bar, his practice being an extensive one. He has devoted himself assiduously to his profession, having been no aspirant for the petty offices that often tempt waiting attorneys. Mr. Griffith was, on August 7, 1849, married to Miss Caroline M. Foster, daughter of Samuel B. Foster, Esq., whose sketch is given in the "Bench and Bar" chap-

ter. From this union sprang the following children, still living: Samuel B., a practicing attorney in Mercer, being at present associated with his father in business; William Harry, at present residing at Denver, Col., practicing law, and acting as business manager of the *Times* Publishing Company, a Republican institution; and Caroline Foster, single, still residing at home. Mr. Griffith was elected to Congress in 1870, by a majority of over 900 in a strong Republican district. He served one term. He was also an elector on the Hancock ticket in 1880. At present his affiliation is with the Democratic party and the Methodist Episcopal Church. His step is firm and elastic, and his natural force unabated.

HON. HENRY HALL, editor of the *Mercer Dispatch and Republican*, and attorney, was born in England, and immigrated to this county with his parents in 1858. He read law with the firm of Miller & Gordon, of Mercer, and was admitted to the Mercer bar in 1886. In 1878 he was elected recorder of this county, and served one term. Since 1881 he has been editor in charge of the *Mercer Dispatch and Republican*, and part owner of the same. In 1886 he was chosen by the Republicans as their representative to the State Legislature, and re-elected by them to the same position in 1888. He is an enthusiastic Republican, and one of the self-made, talented young men of Mercer County.

L. HEFLING, retired bank cashier, was born October 23, 1830, in Harrison County, Ohio, son of Fielding and Sarah (Billingsley) Hefling, the parents of seven children. Our subject remained at home until twenty years of age. He was engaged in carpentering and cabinet-making for a few years. In 1855 he attended a mercantile college of Pittsburgh and was book-keeper at Cadiz, Ohio, for seven years. He was married in 1860 to Mary Kennedy and has four children: Maude I., Lula M., Cora G. and Marcy K. Mr. Hefling came to Mercer in 1864 and was employed as book-keeper in the First National Bank for two years, and the following four years held the same position in the private banking firm of Zahniser & Co.; formed a partnership in the Sharon Banking Company for three years; was cashier of the Sharpsville Iron Banking Company the following two years, and at the establishing of the Farmers and Mechanics' National Bank of Mercer, he became its first cashier, which position he held until 1884, when he was succeeded by John Robinson.

JACOB HERRINGTON.—The subject of this memoir came from Meadville to Mercer County in the early part of 1811, bringing with him the materials with which the *Western Press* newspaper was first printed, portions of which yet stand in its present printing office. The War of 1812 soon following, this paper, less than a fourth the size of the present sheet, was comparatively prosperous in obtaining a subscription list, but paying advertisements were few and far between, and as to job printing, with the exception of a few horse bills in the spring season, there was almost none. For the first few years Mr. Herrington annually printed an almanac, calculated for the meridian of Pittsburgh (by the Rev. John Taylor, who is recollected as residing alternately in Pittsburgh and in Mercer County, where he met his death, in 1838, in Salem Township, from lightning, being killed by it while in his bed at night), and also several editions of a little primer, ornamented with the engravings that were explained in side notes, such as: "In Adam's fall, we sinned all," "Xerxes the Great did die, and so must you and I," and the always interesting representation of the burning of John Rogers, with his wife and nine children as spectators, and containing the Westminster Shorter Catechism. These publications were principally traded for rags, that were turned over to the paper maker. At that time there were but two newspapers in this part of

the State, the *Crawford Messenger*, published by Thomas Atkinson in Meadville, and the *Western Press*, by Jacob Herrington in Mercer. In looking over the files of the *Press*, between 1811 and 1816, we find the Franklin lists of letters, proclamations of elections in Venango County, and the treasurer's sales in the counties of Venango and Warren were advertised in Mr. Herrington's paper, and where public meetings were held in Erie that the *Messenger* and *Press* were alike furnished with copies of proceedings and requested to publish them. In 1813 Mr. Herrington was elected to the House of Assembly. He was re-elected in 1814, 1815 and 1816, and again in 1818 and in 1820, and lastly in 1834; in all he served seven times as representative in the House. In 1821 he was elected to the State Senate, and re-elected in 1823, making thirteen years that he represented the people of Mercer County in a legislative capacity, a longer period than that of any other citizen before or since that time. In those days, when the people needed assistance in opening roads, building bridges, etc., the representative that could get the most money appropriated out of the State treasury for their benefit was, by far, the most popular man. In this, Mr. Herrington was peculiarly fortunate. He succeeded Mr. James Montgomery in the House, who had failed to secure a \$3,000 appropriation to help build the Mercer Academy, which had been asked for, and was successful in his effort to obtain it. He afterward obtained State assistance in opening several roads, more particularly a subscription of \$20,000 to the stock of the Mercer and Meadville Turnpike, and afterward to a similar amount in the stock of the Butler and Mercer Turnpike Company. These public services, along with his social qualities and kind and obliging disposition, contributed to give him great power with the people, by whom, for a number of years, he was almost idolized. He was enterprising, and was the first citizen of the county that entered largely into the driving of cattle to the eastern market; kept a very large store and gave credit to every one that asked for it. As he never enforced collection by law, the result in the end, about 1826, was a failure in business, when the newspaper went out of his hand into that of John Hoge, Esq. For some years afterward he busied himself in various ways to wring from the world a support for himself and family, when in 1834, his party again placed him in nomination for the Legislature. The Democrats were then in a minority, the anti-Masons holding a decided majority of the popular vote, yet a sympathetic feeling for Mr. Herrington, although a member of the lodge, enabled him to get a majority of six votes over his competitor, Mr. William S. Rankin.

R. M. HOPE, physician and surgeon, was born March 27, 1849, son of Hugh and Sarah (McGeehan) Hope, natives of Lawrence County, where the Doctor was also born. James Hope, the grandfather of our subject, was one of the pioneers of Lawrence County, having located there in 1800. R. M. Hope was educated in the common schools, Jackson Academy and Westminster College, began reading medicine in 1871 with Dr. Brough, of New Wilmington, and attended Cleveland Medical College one term, and graduated at the Cincinnati Medical College in 1874. He began practice at North Liberty, this county, and in 1879 left there for Mercer, where he has since remained. He was married to Sarah J. Kirkpatrick, and has two children, Paul and Eveline.

J. P. HOSACK, physician and surgeon, was born February 10, 1822, in the borough of Mercer, and in the house where he now resides. His father, Henry Hosack, was a native of Adams County, Penn., whence he came to what is now Findley Township, this county, in 1799. He subsequently came to Mercer, and learned the shoemaker's trade with Henry Anderson, and followed that business until his death, which occurred April 23, 1861. He married

Elizabeth Paxton, by whom he had the following children: John D., born April 12, 1813, fell from a hickory tree when eight years of age, and died three days later; Martha, born March 14, 1815, married George Lindsey, and died March 20, 1853; James, born January 8, 1818, and died August 16, 1824; Sarah, born June 3, 1820, married John R. Lindley, now resides in Springfield, Mo., a widow; John P. and William C. (twins), the latter of whom died August 12, 1824; Jane E., born July 9, 1824, married John L. Sheriff, and died July 9, 1848; Gwinthlain, born February 8, 1827, and died March 7, 1827; and Elizabeth, the mother of Dr. Hosack, died December 3, 1858. The parents were members of what is now the United Presbyterian Church. Our subject attended a pay-school until he was twelve years of age, when he entered the store of Judge D. T. Porter, of Mercer, as a clerk, where he continued for some time. He was very attentive to his books at nights, and studied Latin under instruction of William H. Scott, then an attorney at Mercer. He subsequently studied under D. H. A. McLean, and Greek, Latin and French under Hon. Samuel Griffith. After a period at Cannonsburg, prosecuting his studies in Jefferson College, he began the study of medicine in 1843 with Dr. James Magoffin, of Mercer, and attended the Cleveland Medical College, making the trip to that city by stage in 1845, and returning home in March, 1846, by means of a sled. He at once entered upon the practice of his profession in Harrisville, Butler County, and in 1848 attended lectures at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. He then came to Mercer, where he has since remained, and has done much to help build up the town and surrounding country, having been instrumental in helping to establish the public schools of Mercer and to get the railroads to the county seat. After passing a satisfactory examination at Harrisburg, under Prof. H. H. Smith, surgeon general of Pennsylvania, he responded to the call of his country, and went out as a surgeon in the One Hundred and First Pennsylvania Volunteers. In November, 1861, he went with Hartranft in the Fifty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, with the promise that he would be sent back to the One Hundred and First Regiment, but stayed with the Fifty-first until after the surrender of Vicksburg, when he resigned, thinking that the war was virtually ended, and came home. He was married to Margaret G. Forker, daughter of Gen. John Forker, and by her had the following children: John F., born September 7, 1847, superintendent of Scott's Coal Mines, of Scott Haven, Westmoreland County; Henry, born February 28, 1850, died February 22, 1851; Jane, born January 22, 1852, now principal of the preparatory department of the female college at Bellevue, Neb., near Omaha; Mary, born August 16, 1856; George, born July 8, 1858; Isabella, born July 4, 1864, was graduated at Mount Holyoke Seminary in 1887, and is teaching at Thyne Institute, in Virginia. The Doctor and his wife are members of the Second United Presbyterian Church of Mercer. He was a Democrat at the breaking out of the war, when he became a strong Republican, to which party he still lends his influence. He was one of the early members of the Mercer County Medical Society.

A. I. HOON, physician and surgeon, was born May 17, 1856, in Butler County, Penn., to Anthony and Mary A. (Beatty) Hoon. His father was born in Lewistown, on the Susquehanna River, in August, 1817, and his parents moved with him to Butler County when he was thirteen months old. On that same farm he has lived for more than seventy years, and has filled various civil offices. His marriages gave him twelve children, seven of whom, with his second wife, are living. The Doctor's grandfather, Henry Hoon, was of Pennsylvania Dutch descent, and was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. Our subject remained at home until the age of seventeen, after which he attended

school successively in Butler, Pittsburgh and Allegheny City. He then taught school two years in Chartiers, when he decided to study a profession. He pursued his classical training at Westminster College. He then read medicine in the office of Drs. Dickson, the noted surgeons of Pittsburgh; attended his first course of lectures in the medical department of Michigan University, and his second course in the medical department of the University of the City of New York, where he was graduated with honorable mention as to rank. He was also for one year resident physician in the Mercy Hospital, Pittsburgh, Penn. He began private practice in Wilmington, Vt., where he remained over two years, and removed to Mercer in 1883, where he has already secured a large patronage. He was married November 30, 1882, to Miss Nettie M. Wilson, of Allegheny City. He and his wife are members of the Second United Presbyterian Church of Mercer.

SAMUEL HOSACK, livery, was born November 14, 1849, in this county, and his parents, James and Mary (Crill) Hosack, are mentioned in another part of this work. Samuel was educated in the common schools, and was brought up on a farm. He engaged in the livery business, in Mercer in 1881, and is doing a good business.

JOHN HUTCHINSON, retired farmer, was born in this county. His father, John Hutchinson, emigrated from Ireland, his native country, and settled in East Lackawannock Township, Mercer County, in 1824. He was married in his native country to Margaret McKelvy, who blessed him with three children before coming to America: Jane, the wife of James Forsythe, of Jefferson Township, whose sketch appears elsewhere; Alexander and Andrew. Alexander went to California from this county in 1849, and subsequently to the Sandwich Islands, where he established a large sugar plantation, and there died. Andrew settled for awhile in California and is now a resident of Oregon. After settling in this county there were born to John and Margaret Hutchinson the following children: Richard lives in Oregon, and deals in cattle; John, born May 1, 1827; William lives in East Lackawannock Township, and James, who died small. John Hutchinson was an enterprising farmer in good circumstances at the time of his death, which occurred in September, 1880. His wife died many years before him. They were members of the Presbyterian Church of Ireland. John whose name heads this sketch, was educated in the common schools, and was brought up on a farm. He was married in 1877 to Susan, daughter of Samuel Shannon, one of the early settlers of what is now East Lackawannock Township. He remained on the old homestead until 1884, when he bought his present elegant residence and removed to Mercer, where he lives a somewhat retired life. He has always been an ardent Democrat, and is a strict temperance man. He and his wife are members of the Second United Presbyterian Church of Mercer. Further mention of the family will be found in connection with a sketch of William Hutchinson, of East Lackawannock Township.

W. B. ISENBERG, dentist, was born in Huntingdon County, Penn. He was educated in Alexandria, that county, and began the study of dentistry with Dr. E. P. Stewart, of Sharon, with whom he remained for nine years. In 1878 he located in Mercer, and at once took the lead in his profession. By strict attention to his business he has built up a large patronage. He was married in 1875 to Miss Ella McGoun, a native of Sharon, and a daughter of Nicholas McGoun, deceased. The Doctor is a member of the A. O. U. W. and the R. T. of T. He is a Democrat in politics, and is one of the progressive young men of Mercer County. He and his wife are members of the First Presbyterian Church of Mercer.

WILLIAM JACK, merchant tailor and ex-county clerk, was born in Washing-

ton County, Penn., February 8, 1833. His father, Robert Jack, was a native of the same county, and was of Irish extraction. Mary Arthur, the mother of William Jack, came to this county with her parents in 1838. They settled in Worth Township. Here his mother died in 1865, her husband having died in Youngstown in 1873. Their children were: Hannah (married F. A. Filson), Francis (died small), Jane (deceased), Robert (deceased), Mary A. (widow of Thomas Black), Nancy (married William M. Gibson), Eliza (married James Such, of Youngstown, Ohio), and William. The mother was a member of the Second United Presbyterian Church. Our subject was educated in the common schools and the Mercer Academy. His teachers in the academy were: Anna Babcock, Catharine Hunter, Nellie Devitt, a Miss Howard and George W. Zahniser. He began to learn the tailor's trade when thirteen years of age, with his brother-in-law, James Such, and finally finished his trade with A. J. Greer. He then bought the business of A. J. Greer, and continued to conduct it until the breaking out of the war, when he enlisted in Company A, One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served in the Sixth Corps for about three years. He participated in the battles of Fredericksburg, Antietam, Cold Harbor, Spottsylvania and the Wilderness. On his return from the war he resumed his trade, having his shop at his residence. He was afterward employed by John Braden and Thomas Conley as a cutter. He continued to hold this position with the change of the business from these men to George Gillett. He finally bought out the last named gentleman, and in two years purchased the interest of Byers & Miller, with whom he had been engaged in partnership. He was elected county clerk in 1885. He has been a member of the town council and school director. He had always taken a deep interest in the Republican party, having cast his first presidential vote for Fremont. He was married October 13, 1859, to Margaret I. Moore, daughter of Ex-Sheriff John Moore, and has by her the following children: Belle A., Helen M. and one deceased. He is a member of the A. O. U. W., and with his wife and children belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church.

W. D. KECK, merchant, was born January 7, 1850, in Greenville, son of John Keck, mentioned in the biographical chapter of Greenville. Our subject was educated in the Greenville schools and brought up in his father's store. He attended a commercial college at Mount Union, Ohio, beginning at the age of fifteen years, from which institution he was graduated. After clerking a while for his father, he was employed by Lawton, Burnett & Co., coal operators, and subsequently was employed in the office of Gen. McKibbin, then superintendent of the Shenango & Allegheny Railroad, where he remained two years. He was then engaged as agent for a railroad at Mercer, and three years later he severed this connection, entered his present partnership, and has built up an extensive business. He was married to Miss Eva Stewart, daughter of James Stewart, by whom he has two children: James M. and Louese. He has been a member of the borough council of Mercer, is chief of the fire department, is a member of the Masonic Lodge of Greenville, is a staunch Republican, and one of the enterprising business men of Mercer.

WILLIAM KILE, hardware dealer, was born September 29, 1837, in what is now Lawrence County. His father, Robert Kile, was born in Ireland, and immigrated to Lawrence County in 1817 with his parents, William and Nancy Kile. Here the family settled, and the old homestead is in the possession of John Kile, the youngest son of William Kile, who, together with his wife, died thereon. He married Ann Reed, a native of Ireland, who came to America with her parents, John and Jane Reed, and settled in North Beaver

Township, Lawrence Co., Penn., about the year 1810. Her parents located about two miles from the Kiles, and in 1843 the parents of our subject removed to what is now Jefferson Township, this county. Here Robert established himself among his neighbors, as one of the most enterprising and worthy citizens of the community in which he dwelt. He served as a justice of the peace for twenty years, was deeply interested in the schools of his day, and was school director. He was identified with the Whig party, and later united with the Democrats. He died in 1884, a member of the United Presbyterian Church. His widow survives on the old farm, and is a member of the same church. William Kile was educated in the common schools and Westminster College, at New Wilmington, Lawrence Co., Penn. His early life was spent on a farm. He was married in 1861 to Harriet, a daughter of Robert Fruit, whose sketch appears in this volume. The result of this union has been one son, R. M., who is engaged in the store with his father. When starting out for himself Mr. Kile engaged in farming. In 1862 he enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served in the defense of his country for nine months. On his return from the war he resumed farming. In 1879 he formed a partnership with J. C. Logan in the general hardware business in Mercer. In this he has been very successful. In 1885 they erected a large building, in which they are now located. In 1881 he was called on by the Republicans to serve as sheriff of Mercer County, to which he responded, and filled the position with credit. He was a delegate to the Republican National Convention, held at Chicago in 1888, which nominated Gen. Benjamin Harrison for President of the United States. He and his wife are members of the Second United Presbyterian Church of Mercer.

GEORGE KING, furniture dealer and undertaker, was born in 1845 in Mercer County, to Robert and Hannah (Forker) King, natives, the father of England and the mother of Mercer County. The father immigrated to this county at the age of eighteen years. He died in 1877, and his wife died in 1876. They had nine children: Mary married Thomas Masford; John is dead; George, Newark, Hannah, Henry, Robert, Kate married John Runkle; Samuel and one deceased. Our subject attended the common schools, and was brought up at farm labor. In 1869 he and his brother, Newark, engaged in his present business, and six years later Newark withdrew, and George has conducted the business ever since. He gives his entire attention to his enterprise, and consequently is successful. He was married August 10, 1880, to Lidia Motheral, by whom he has three children: Lula, Walter and Paul. Mr. King is a Democrat, and he and his wife belong to the First Presbyterian Church. He is one of the enterprising citizens of Mercer, and merits the large patronage accorded him.

COL. WILLIAM A. KREPS, sheriff of Mercer County, was born in Franklin County, Penn., March 27, 1846, and is a son of Jacob F. and Eliza (Turney) Kreps, the former a native of Greencastle, Franklin Co., Penn., and the latter of Greensburg, Westmoreland Co., the same State. Jacob F. grew to manhood in his native county, thence moved to Westmoreland County, where he met and married Miss Eliza Turney, daughter of Adam and Hannah (Weber) Turney, pioneers of Westmoreland County. The father of Elizabeth Weber was the founder of the Reformed Church in Westmoreland County, Penn., when that county comprised a large portion of the western part of the State. Among the many churches which he assisted is a prominent one on Smithfield Street, Pittsburgh. Col. Kreps' father, Jacob F. Kreps, soon after marriage returned to Greencastle, where he was in the mercantile business for

many years, and was also postmaster of the town. He reared eight children: Catharine, wife of Dr. J. Q. Robinson, of West Newton, Penn.; George R., of Greenville; Hannah, wife of A. E. Dravo, of Allegheny County, Penn.; John W., of Allegheny City; Francis A. M., a deceased business man of Allegheny City; Adam T., of the firm of Hamblin Sons & Co., Greenville; David D., of Greenville; William A.; two others were deceased in early life. In 1849 the family removed to West Newton, where Mr. Kreps went into the foundry business, and subsequently the mercantile trade. During the war Mr. Kreps retired from active business. His wife died in West Newton, Penn., March 3, 1887, where he died in May, 1888, aged eighty-two years. He represented the Republican party in the Legislature one term, and was one of the leading men of his county throughout his active life. Col. Kreps grew up in Westmoreland County, and in September, 1864, when in his eighteenth year, he enlisted in the Fifteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, and served until the close of the war, being mustered out July, 1865. In 1869 he located in Greenville, where he had become interested in the lumber business with his brother two years prior to his coming. The firm of Kreps Bros. carried on the leading planing-mills and lumber yard in Greenville, up to its destruction by fire, April 1, 1887. Col. Kreps was married to Lucetta Taylor September 22, 1875. She is a daughter of William G. Taylor, one of the deceased business men of the town. Of this union five children have been born: George R., Corrinne S., Ida B., William Gregg and Thomas A. The family belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church. Politically Col. Kreps is a staunch Republican, and November 8, 1887, was elected sheriff of Mercer County. May 29, 1875, Col. Kreps organized Company K, Fifteenth Regiment Pennsylvania National Guards, of which he was elected captain, re-elected in 1880, elected major in 1883, and colonel in July, 1884, which position he is now filling. He belongs to the I. O. O. F., and is one of the enterprising citizens of Mercer County.

JOHN LOGAN, deceased: A Mercer paper said the following: "After a few days of illness a life of usefulness suddenly terminated. We regret deeply that we are called upon to chronicle the death of the subject of this memoir, which occurred at his residence on West Market Street, February 10, 1883, at 5:30 P. M. As previous mention has been made, his sufferings were from pneumonia, he having been sick about two weeks. During last week his condition seemed a little more hopeful, but he had become very weak and his system proved unable to rally. Hope faded on Friday and Saturday until the end came as stated, while surrounded by many who watched with sorrow as the sufferer slowly yielded his life, and the spirit passed to the great unknown. Mr. Logan was born in 1825 in Pittsburgh, and was therefore in his fifty-eighth year. He was reared in Allegheny County, where he lived until 1858, when he came to this county and joined his brother William, who survives, and who had preceded him to this locality, in the improvement of a tract of land about two miles north of Mercer, in Cool Spring Township, owned by James McCully, of Pittsburgh, an uncle of the deceased. In 1858 he was married to Miss Anna Howard of this place, who with her two children survives him. In company with his good wife they industriously conducted the farm until 1873, when, by the death of Mr. McCully, Mr. Logan inherited a competency, consisting of the farm upon which he lived and a large quantity of property in the city of Pittsburgh. Soon following this he purchased his late residence and moved to Mercer, giving himself up to retirement. In early life he connected himself with the United Presbyterian Church, and for many years was an active member and officer of the same. At the time of his death he was superintendent of the Sabbath-schools connected therewith. He was

also a member of our borough school board, and proved a very valuable and efficient officer. His early demise is greatly mourned, and his substantial worth will be missed in every arena in which he moved. The genuineness of his character was shown by the manner in which he received his sudden rise to affluence, the same kind, genial spirit being found regardless of his circumstances. The funeral was largely attended, the schools dismissing in his honor, and the Sabbath-schools, of which he had been a leader, attended in a body to perform the last sad rites of friends." His widow's parents, William and Mary (Glasgow) Howard, emigrated from Ireland to this county about 1829. They had eleven children: Adam, William, Rosannah, James A., David, Samuel, Eliza J., John A., Silas S., Anna M. and Robert W. The father was born February 27, 1781, in County Antrim, Ireland. He died at Mercer in his ninety-third year. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland, and on his arrival in this country united with the United Presbyterian Church, of which he was an upright and consistent member. Mary, his wife, died in her eighty-sixth year, and was also an earnest worshiper at the United Presbyterian Church.

WILLIAM LOGAN, retired farmer, was born April 1, 1819, in Pittsburgh, to John and Jane (McCully) Logan, natives of County Antrim, Ireland, who immigrated to America in 1818. They settled at Pittsburgh, and in 1823 or 1824 settled on a farm in Allegheny County, where they died. They had five children, two of whom are living: William and Samuel. The parents were connected with the Reformed Presbyterian Church. William Logan was educated in the country schools, walking a long distance through the woods. He began for himself at the age of twenty-four years. In 1845 he came to Mercer County, and located on a farm in Cool Spring Township, where he remained for nearly twenty-eight years. In 1877 he moved to Mercer, where he has lived a somewhat retired life ever since. He was elected president of the First National Bank of Mercer in 1877, and has held the position since. He was married in 1843 to Eliza J. Wilbe, daughter of Andrew Wilbe, of Allegheny County, Penn. By her he had nine children, eight of whom are living: John C., married Sarah Roberts; William H., married Mary Cornell; Andrew; Mary J.; Samuel, a jeweler of Mercer; Sarah, married P. C. Emery; Martha, and Armina. Mr. and Mrs. Logan are consistent members of the Second United Presbyterian Church of Mercer. Mr. Logan is a Democrat with prohibition proclivities.

R. G. MADGE, Burgess of Mercer, was born September 3, 1843, in Lackawannock Township, Mercer County, to Robert and Sarah (Gilky) Madge, the former of whom was a native of England, who came, when twelve years old, with his father to Northumberland County, where they stayed four years and then moved to Mercer County. Robert's history will be found in Lackawannock Township. Our subject spent his early boyhood on the farm, attending the country schools of that time. In 1862 he enlisted in Company C, Fifty-Seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served until the close of the war, doing most gallant and effective service. He was in the Army of the Potomac in the battles of Fredericksburg, Gettysburg and Second Bull Run, and carried the regimental colors at the battle of the Wilderness. Twice in that fierce and bloody fight were the colors shot from him, but each time only to be raised again by the brave and dauntless hand that carried them. He was taken prisoner at Richmond and confined for seventy-six days in the following prisons: Castle Thunder, Libby and Belle Isle. Capt. Houser, of Chambersburg, was his captain for over one year. Returning home, he settled on his father's farm, where he remained until 1876. One year was spent in

selling fruit trees through the county. In 1870 he took the census of East and West Lackawannock, Wilmington, Jefferson and Shenango Townships and West Middlesex Borough, and the remainder of the time he was engaged in farming. January 1, 1876, he began his duties as clerk for the county commissioners, which position he filled very acceptably for six years, when he resigned to accept the office of county clerk, to which he had been elected in 1881. Having served his term of three years he was retained by his successor as deputy, which position he has continued to hold until the present time, indisputable evidence of his ability and popularity. In 1866 he was married to Rebecca L. Gault, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Banks) Gault. Her parents having died when she was quite young, she was brought up by her aunt, Mrs. A. J. Burgess. By this union there were six children: A. W., Laura M., Rebecca A., Sarah E., Fannie M. and R. F. He and his wife are members of the First United Presbyterian Church of Mercer, and he is superintendent of the Sabbath-school. He is a member of the K. of H., and a strong Republican, by which party he was elected burgess of Mercer in 1888. His brother, J. G., is pastor of the United Presbyterian Church at Dalton, Ohio.

DRS. JAMES AND BERIAH MAGOFFIN.—The subjects of this sketch were of Scotch-Irish ancestry. Their father, Dr. James Magoffin, Sr., was a graduate of medicine from the University of Edinboro, Scotland, and in his early professional life was a surgeon in the British navy. After some years of this service he engaged in private practice in the city of Newry, Ireland, and later in life emigrated with his whole family to the United States. His wife, whose maiden name was Anne Moore, was of the same stock as the British general, Sir John Moore, who fell at Corunna, Spain, and whose memory is so beautifully embalmed in Wolfe's poem, entitled "Burial of Sir John Moore."

Dr. James Magoffin, Jr., their eldest son, was born in the city of Newry in March, 1798. He received a classical education in his native city, studied medicine under the direction of his father, and graduated as a doctor of medicine in 1820 from the University of Glasgow, Scotland. He immigrated to the United States in company with his father's family in 1821, coming over as surgeon of the vessel in which they sailed, intending, however, to go to the British West Indies to practice his profession. After landing at Quebec the family took passage up the St. Lawrence and across Lake Ontario, visiting on their way the falls of Niagara, and reached Mercer in July of the same year. Their purpose in coming to Mercer was to visit Ebenezer Magoffin, Esq., an elder brother of Dr. James Magoffin, Sr., who had immigrated to America near the close of the last century. The uncle persuaded the young doctor to abandon his idea of going to the West Indies and to locate in Mercer, painting to him in glowing colors the wonderful future that was about to open to the town and county. Seduced from his original intention by the eloquence of his uncle, the young doctor located in Mercer, and immediately succeeded in acquiring a large practice. After a short stay in Mercer the rest of the family resumed their journey to Kentucky to visit the twin brother of the elder doctor, Beriah Magoffin, Esq., who had immigrated to this country and settled in Kentucky about the time his brother Ebenezer settled in Mercer. Dr. James Magoffin, Jr., had diligently practiced his profession in Mercer for about five years, when he married Miss Grace Elizabeth Mitcheltree, only daughter of Dr. William Mitcheltree, late of Dublin, Ireland. The children of this union were: W. J., now deceased; Elizabeth Anne, also deceased, wife of Rev. W. H. French, who is now pastor of the First United Presbyterian Church, of Cincinnati; John M., a resident of Mercer; Sarah J., a maiden lady of Mer-

cer; Matilda Grace, deceased, wife of the late Rev. W. C. Jackson, who at the time of his death was pastor of the Fourth United Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia; Beriah, an attorney of Mercer; Montrose M., a physician and surgeon practicing in Mercer; Maria, a maiden lady of Mercer; Amanda, deceased, and H. M., the youngest, who is a farmer in Findley Township. Dr. James Magoffin practiced his profession with great energy and skill, and gave his attention strictly to his vocation, attending all classes, the rich and the poor alike. He never failed when any of his patients were unable to procure necessary medicines, or were liable to suffer from lack of nourishing food, to supply their wants. No physician in this part of the country ever practiced over the extent of territory he did. It was no uncommon occurrence for him to be called into all the surrounding counties, and even into the State of Ohio, and if he had not been blessed with a fine physique, indomitable will and nerve, he never could have stood the long rides on horseback he frequently had to undergo. He was likewise a public-spirited citizen, and always responded liberally to every enterprise calculated to benefit the town or community. He established the first drug store of any consequence in Mercer, and perhaps the first in Mercer County. The three-story brick building at the northeast corner of the public square, known as the Magoffin Drug Store Block, he built in 1839, which was the first building of the kind erected in Mercer, and at the time was regarded as quite an imposing edifice. He donated the ground and furnished much of the means to build the First United Presbyterian Church of Mercer, of which congregation he and his wife were long communicants. He practiced medicine for nearly fifty years, and died November 25, 1879, at the advanced age of eighty-two, honored and respected by the whole community in which he had so long lived. His wife, who was a lady of great refinement and adorned with all the virtues that define the true woman, had preceded him to the grave, having died March 2, 1873.

Dr. Beriah Magoffin was also born in the city of Newry, Ireland, about the year 1800. He came with his father's family to this country, as already stated, in the year 1821, and settled first in the State of Kentucky. There he studied medicine, graduating from the Transylvania University, located at Lexington, when that institution had on the roll of its professors the names of such eminent physicians and surgeons as Daniel Drake and Benjamin Winslow Dudley. After receiving his degree he came to the State of Pennsylvania, and located for the practice of his profession in the town of Harmony, Butler County. He then succeeded in building up a large and lucrative practice, and established a fine reputation as a physician. In 1840 he was united in marriage to Miss Amanda Patterson, daughter of Robert Patterson, Esq., of Mercer, and shortly after removed from Harmony to Mercer, where he continued to live until the time of his death in August, 1877. Several children were born to him and his wife, but only one, James, lived to attain manhood. His wife Amanda died in 186-, and in 1867 he was again married, to Miss Maria Mitcheltree, of Pittsburgh, who survives him. His son James, in whom he had centered such high hopes, died in the fall of 1876. Dr. Beriah Magoffin did not practice his profession with any great energy after he came to Mercer to live. For the first ten or twelve years he took charge of his brother's drug store, preferring that kind of practice to the hardships incident to horseback riding through the country. He was a man of generous impulses, and although not possessed of the same positive, robust qualities as his brother James, he always commanded the respect of the community as a man of sterling character.

The lives of both the Dr. Magoffins, James and Beriah, did honor to our common humanity, and they died leaving behind them memories which their friends will never cease to treasure as precious legacies.

HON. S. R. MASON, attorney, was born March 1, 1827, in the portion of Mercer County that is now included in Lawrence County, son of Robert and Matilda (McKinley) Mason, natives of Ireland and Washington County, Penn., respectively, and were the parents of seven children, two of whom survive: S. R. and William W. Our subject was educated in the country schools, private instructions by David Martin, a minister of the United Presbyterian Church, and in Allegheny College, at Meadville, graduating from that institution in 1849. He read law with Hon. John Hoge, of Mercer, was admitted to the bar in 1852, and subsequently formed a partnership with Hon. Samuel Griffith, which firm became one of the best known in Western Pennsylvania. He was married in 1853 to Miss Sarah J. Smith, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth Smith, one of the pioneer families of Mercer. Mr. Mason's union gave him seven children: Lizzie, Robert, Mary M., Joseph, Samuel R., W. C. and Jennie A. Mr. Mason was elected district attorney for Mercer County in 1854, and was one of the commissioners who built the union schools of Mercer. In 1878 he was nominated and made the race for governor of Pennsylvania on the Greenback ticket. Since then he has thrown his influence with the Republicans. He is one of the trustees of the insane asylum of Warren, was a director of the New Castle & Franklin Railroad, and is now the attorney for the B., N. Y. & P. and Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroads. He and wife are members of the First Presbyterian Church of Mercer.

G. W. McBRIDE, the present district attorney of Mercer County, was born May 15, 1849. His parents were David and Margaret (McCandless) McBride. His father was born in Ireland, and immigrated to this country when a boy, and was married to Margaret McCandless in 1842. After their marriage the parents settled on a farm in Pine Township, this county, where they died some years since. The subject of this sketch was one of eleven children, of whom eight are still living. He was educated in the common schools of the neighborhood where he resided, and also in Grove City Academy and Westminster College. He taught school successfully for a number of years in Mercer and Lawrence Counties, and, after reading law in the office of Hon. S. H. Miller, was admitted to the Mercer County bar in 1882. He was nominated and elected district attorney of this county, by the Republican party, in 1887. He married Maggie J., a daughter of W. H. and N. J. McCoy, of Grove City, by whom he has two children: Quincy A. and Paul A. He is a member of the A. O. U. W., of Mercer Lodge, and has been a member of the borough council. He is a representative of a self-made man, having worked himself up from the position of a country school-teacher to the honorable and useful position which he now occupies.

THOMAS MCBURNEY, stock dealer, was born March 25, 1819, in Ireland, son of John and Mary (Frances) McBurney, natives of Ireland, and who immigrated to Mercer County in 1828. James McBurney, a brother of John, opened up a mercantile store in Mercer in a smoke-house which stood on the site of John M. Magoffin's present residence. This smoke-house was the property of an Irishman named Samuel Thompson, who at that time was conducting a hotel near by, known as the Thompson House. He retired from the business about 1848, and died in 1855 or 1856. He was the father of the following children: Mary J., married Frank Baskin; Celia, married Thomas R. Sheriff; Sarah A., married Rev. John Armstrong; Matilda, married David Mourer; Rebecca, married W. J. McKean. John McBurney engaged in farming when locating in the county. He followed that business in Springfield, Lackawannock and Jackson Townships until 1867, when he died, his wife having preceded him to the grave about two weeks. He was the father of

eight children: Ann, died in Erie while the family was on their way to this county; Celia, married Joseph Taylor; Mary, married Rev. Miller Wallace; Sarah, married Theopolus McDowell; Jane, married David Proudfit; Thomas, James and John. Our subject began for himself on reaching his majority upon a rented farm, and later became the owner of land and an extensive dealer in cattle and sheep, buying them in Mercer County, driving and selling them in the eastern markets. He was married in 1841 to Rosannah, daughter of Hugh McKean, and was blessed with four children: Nancy, married B. A. Ride; John F., married Sarah Maskry; Mary, married Fred Squires, and William T. Mrs. McBurney died December 29, 1873, and he was again married, to Sarah Moore, daughter of John and Isabella Moore. Mr. McBurney was nominated by the Democrats for sheriff of Mercer County in 1866, and was defeated by a small majority.

THOMAS W. McCLAIN, foreman of the *Western Press*, was born in Pittsburgh, Penn., November 27, 1854. His father, David McClain, was born in County Downe, Ireland, in 1826, was a shoemaker by trade, and died August 6, 1877, the father of six children. His mother, Sarah (McKeown) McClain, was born in County Antrim, Ireland, in 1828, and is still living in Sharon. Our subject was educated in Pittsburgh, Philadelphia and Sharon. He began the printer's trade in the office of the *Sharon Times* in 1868. He was the editor of this paper at the time of its suspension in 1880. He also published a small paper in Sharon for a few months, and was editor of the *Vindicator*, of Hubbard, Ohio, for nearly one year. In 1880 he joined Capt. George R. Guss in the publication of the *Chester County Democrat* at West Chester, Penn. In 1882, a few months prior to the death of Hon. William S. Garvin, he came to Mercer to take charge of the *Western Press*, which in the fall of that year passed into other hands. He has been since then connected with that paper. He was married in Sharon July 5, 1877, to Mary A. Zahniser, born in 1857 in Hickory Township, this county, daughter of John and Ann Zahniser. By this union he has six children: Alice, Mary, John, Lidia, Thomas and Robert. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., K. of P., and E. A. U., and is a Democrat.

S. H. McCLEERY, county superintendent of schools, was born July 20, 1856, to James and Lucinda (Snyder) McCleery. The father was born in Mercer County in 1834, and his father, Samuel, was a native of Ireland, and immigrated to America, with his parents and brothers and sisters, at the age of eighteen years. Samuel settled near Sheakleyville, where James now resides, and is the father of the following children: S. H.; J. S., a dentist at Beatrice, Neb., who taught school a number of years, read dentistry in Greenville, practiced at Burg Hill and Hubbard, Ohio, married Joanna Calvin and in 1885 went to Beatrice; William E.; Catharine; Martha; Mary E., married Newton Vanmeter; Frank A., Hugh N., John E. and Emma. S. H. McCleery attended the common schools, academy of New Lebanon, Sheakleyville, Grove City College and Edinboro Normal, Erie County, Penn. He graduated at the last named in 1882. He began teaching at the age of nineteen, and followed that vocation for six winters in country schools, one year in Utica, Venango Co., Penn., and one year at Sheakleyville. He was elected county superintendent of Mercer County in 1884, and re-elected in 1887. He was married to Silvia J., daughter of Joseph and Mary Infield, of New Vernon Township. By her he has one daughter, Mary E. He is a member of the Baptist organization of Sheakleyville. Mr. McCleery has worked himself up to the high position he now holds by his own efforts. His father was wounded in the war while serving in Company G, One Hundred and Forty-fifth Pennsylvania

Volunteers, and was always in limited circumstances. Consequently our subject was compelled to make his own way through his educational studies. He usually spent his vacation during the summer months in the harvest fields, cradling wheat and pitching hay. In politics he is a Republican.

J. W. McCULLOUGH, farmer, was born March 17, 1821, one mile north of Mercer. William McCullough, the grandfather of our subject, was a native of the north of Scotland, and immigrated to Washington County, Penn., in 1784, where he remained until the spring of 1794, at which time he, in company with his two eldest sons, came to Mercer County and located on land now in East Lackawannock Township, to where he, in the year 1796, brought his entire family. In July, 1833, he died. His children were: William, John, Alexander, Mary, Jane, Nancy and Elizabeth. John, the father of our subject, was married to Mary Wright, who came from Cumberland County, Penn., and his children were: Margaret, William, Mary, George, John W. and Samuel. The father died in August, 1854, and his wife died in January, 1842. Both were original members of the First Presbyterian Church of Mercer. John W. McCullough was educated principally in the old Mercer Academy, his teacher being D. B. Cook. He was reared on a farm, and at the age of eighteen years he began clerking in a store. He was married in 1848 to Mary Patterson, by whom he had two children: William W., married Miss E. P. Horne, and has one child, John; the other died in infancy. Mr. McCullough was elected a justice of the peace eight terms, was county poor director in 1860, and was one term burgess of Mercer. His wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a Republican.

ARCUS McDERMITT, deceased, was born in what is now Findley Township, Mercer Co., Penn. His father died when he was very young, and his early life was spent on the farm where he was born, attending the country schools and the old famous Mercer Academy. Later he became a student at Columbia College, Tennessee, in which State he also taught school. Returning to Butler County, his family's home, he read law with Charles Sullivan, a prominent attorney of Butler, and was admitted to the bar of Butler County in 1849. He was admitted to the bar of his native county September 1, 1851, and in 1852 he was elected county treasurer, and served with credit for a term of two years. From this time until he was chosen president judge he continued to prosecute his chosen profession with much energy and success. He formed a partnership with S. H. Miller in 1872, which continued until 1874, when he was elected to the office of president judge. The *Mercer Western Press* of January 1, 1884, says: "In 1882 he was a prominent candidate before the Democratic State Convention for the nomination for judge of the supreme court. The excellent record which he had made as one of the best common pleas judges in the State was known all over the commonwealth, and it was generally thought by the most careful politicians that he would secure the nomination. He would have done so without a doubt had not the complications arising from nominating Robert E. Pattison for governor worked against his interests. He, however, stood next in the list to Judge Clark, who received the nomination." He was married September 28, 1865, to Miss Elizabeth Hoge, daughter of John and Rebecca (Smith) Hoge. John Hoge, whose father and childless uncle, John Hoge, presented to Mercer the land upon which it is built, was born in Washington, Penn.; graduated from Washington College; began practicing law in Mercer, and married Rebecca, daughter of Joseph Smith, in 1835. His fine scholarly attainments and brilliant mental endowment made him a man of mark, and it is the pleasure of such men as Simon Cameron, Charles R. Buckalew, George

Plumer Smith and others to relate anecdotes of his wit and genius. He died suddenly of apoplexy in 1854, and was the father of the following children: Elizabeth (who became the wife of A. McDermitt), David L. (who resides in Illinois), Annie (who married A. B. McCartney), and three others who are deceased. The judge's union blessed him with one daughter, Jane Hoge McDermitt. He was stricken with sudden illness on Monday, November 19, brought on by too close application to study and the duties of his profession and position, and died November 30, 1883. His funeral took place the following Sunday, and was the largest ever seen in Mercer, the number present being estimated at from 3,000 to 4,000 persons. The Mercer bar passed the following memorial, which was read by Quincy A. Gordon at the funeral ceremonies: "The members of the bar of Mercer County, called together by the sudden death of the Hon. Arcus McDermitt, president judge of our courts, deem it a proper occasion to pay a suitable and truthful tribute to the memory of our late professional and official chief. Judge McDermitt's life was devoted to his profession. Endowed with generous and varied gifts, he was above all things a lawyer. He was original in his cast of mind. Everything he said and everything he wrote was full of the individuality of the man. He was never commonplace. To those qualities he added the fruits of industry, unremitting and life-long labor. His capacity for work seemed to be without limit, and continued until his life went out. "His eye was not dim nor his natural force abated" until the shadow of the death angel literally fell upon him. So accustomed were we to see him vigorous and strong, grasping the duties of life with a firm hand and a keen zest, that we were startled and shocked when we realize that he is dead, and that it is less than a fortnight since he occupied his place on the bench. On this sad occasion it is pleasure to be able to say that in addition to mental gifts, such as are rarely bestowed and still more rarely improved, Judge McDermitt possessed qualities of heart which endeared him to a large circle of personal acquaintances. He was sternly and scrupulously honest. No one ever suggested or suspected that he had ever touched a dollar that was not honestly his own. He was sympathetic; he was the friend of the unfortunate, and always resolved all doubts in favor of the largest liberty of the citizen. It is not panegyric, it is simple justice, to say that an able jurist, a just judge and an honest man has fallen this day. And while thus giving expression to our appreciation of the high character and worth of Judge McDermitt as a lawyer, judge and man, we desire to tender our sympathy to his family in their sore bereavement. We would further recommend that this tribute to the memory of our departed chief be spread upon the minutes of the court, that they may be read at the funeral services, that a copy be presented to his bereaved family, and be furnished the press of Mercer County for publication." Signed by S. Griffith, B. Magoffin, Edwin W. Jackson, Thomas Tanner and A. F. Henlein. On the same occasion the Hon. John Trunkey, late of the supreme court, delivered an eloquent and heartfelt tribute to the deceased, whom he knew so well from a long and intimate relation. He said: "I never heard while practicing beside him, or when presiding in the courts of this county, where he was engaged during my administration, on one side of almost every important case that was tried, that he ever exacted an exorbitant fee, but I frequently knew that he was ready to lend his best service for the defense of him who was poor and unable to pay a farthing; that no poor man, as far as I knew, ever resorted to him for counsel and assistance and was denied. I knew him to have been a true friend, a friend without deceit, for if he ceased to be your friend you knew it, for

that was the nature of the man. I never knew of his attempting to despoil anybody in a business transaction; I don't think he was ever known by the brethren of the profession to resort to a trick. Earnest as he was in behalf of his client, making the case his own, he sought to win upon its merits. He sympathized with the poor, the widow and the orphan, the weak in their contests with the strong; neither money nor power, nor personal feeling, rested his judgment; he was a terror of evil doers, and the hope of the innocent; with all his mind and heart he administered justice according to the law of the land."

WILLIAM McELHENY (deceased).—William McElheny was born in Shavers Creek, Huntingdon County, Penn., about the year 1801. He came to Mercer County in 1831, and bought a farm in Cool Spring Township from Aaron Hackney, who was the builder of the old Whistler Hotel. After four years at farm life Mr. McElheny, in company with Thomas Fairman, opened up a small store in a building on the present site of the F. & M. N. Bank. Two years later our subject bought the stock of goods and moved them to a room where now stands Montgomery's drug store. Three years later he removed to the corner where the *Western Press* was issued for many years. In four years he sold out and bought a lot, with an orchard and a small frame hut, on the site of which is the Magoffin drug store corner. On this lot is to be found a well sixty feet deep, the last thirty feet having been cut through solid stone. It is not exactly known who planted the orchard or dug the well. It is thought, however, that a Mr. Sample was the man. Mr. McElheny helped to build the brick block that now stands on the old orchard spot, where he lived until his death, which occurred in 1865. He married Mary Smartt, of Huntingdon County, and brought her to this county by team. He and Andrew Patterson used to go to Philadelphia on horseback for goods. His union gave him seven children: Letitia, a maiden lady of Mercer; William C., was a minister of the Union Presbyterian Church; John S., was a farmer; Elizabeth, Mary, Margaret and Frances, died when young. William C. married Alice Walsh, a native of Ireland, and who came to America when twenty years old. By her he had two children: Mary F. (married John B. Morrow) and William G. (died December 9, 1879). Mr. McElheny served as justice of the peace, and was interested in the schools of the county. He helped to build a church where the water-works tank now stands. He was a member of the United Presbyterian Church, and died in the faith of that organization. His only daughter, Letitia, is a resident of Mercer, and a worthy Christian lady.

A. H. McELRATH, ex-prothonotary and attorney, was born in Beaver County, Penn. His father, Dr. John McElrath, was a native of Ireland, and immigrated to Beaver County, Penn., in 1822, with his father, Archibald. John and his father came to Mercer County, and John subsequently returned to Beaver County. In 1852 the Doctor settled in Jackson Township, where he died, February 24, 1872. He married Jane Brandon, a native of Pine Township, this county, by whom he had the following children: James B. (a physician at Jackson Center), Archibald H., Mary E., Ida N. (who married A. M. Clawson). The father took his medical course at Cleveland and Jefferson Medical Colleges, and practiced successfully for many years. Archibald H. attended the common schools, Mercer Union School, Beaver Academy and Alleghany College, at Meadville, Penn. After teaching a number of terms, including two years in the Freeland Seminary, Montgomery County, Penn., and one year as principal of the public schools at Washington, N. J., he, in 1870, began reading law, and was admitted to the Mercer County bar in 1873, and practiced, except when employed as clerk in public offices, until elected

prothonotary of Mercer County, which position he filled with credit. He was deputy under Sheriff McClure, and clerk in the prothonotary office from 1879 to 1882. He enlisted in the Fifty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteer Militia, and served until the regiment was mustered out. He was married to Miss Mary, daughter of Josiah McJunkin, of Mercer, by whom he has one son, Archibald H. He is a Republican, and he and his wife are members of the First Presbyterian Church of Mercer.

JAMES MCKEAN (deceased).—James McKean was born in Ireland in 1794, and immigrated to America in 1818. He settled for a time in Cumberland County, and in 1820 came to Mercer, bought property and went back for his family, consisting of his mother, brothers and sisters, whose names were: Catharine, married Henry Snowden, of Pittsburgh; Margaret, married James McClure; Jane; William, who studied law with Hon. John Banks, was associate judge one term, justice of the peace five years, started the independent Democratic paper mentioned elsewhere, and died in Meadville; Samuel, who went to Ohio soon after 1821, and there died, and John, the youngest, died recently in Mercer. Archibald and Sarah McKean, the parents of the above named children, are dead, the former passing away at Newville, Cumberland County, and the latter in this county. They were Presbyterians and of Scotch-Irish extraction. James, whose name heads this memoir, when he located in this borough engaged in the manufacture of spinning-wheels, which he discontinued in 1836, and took contracts on the construction of the Erie & Pennsylvania Canal. He built the dam that raised Conneaut Lake and constructed many aqueducts and locks. In 1843 he was elected treasurer of Mercer County, and in 1848 was chosen sheriff, and served in these important offices with credit. He was appointed postmaster of Mercer by President Grant, and served eight years. He married Elizabeth Simpson, daughter of James Simpson, who settled about the year 1796 on the farm in Cool Spring Township now owned by S. H. Miller. By this union he had seven children: Prudence, married George Lyon, and died in California, whither she moved in 1850; A. J., Catharine, married John P. Sheriff, and died in 1887; Rebecca J., married James R. Reed, a jeweler of Pittsburgh; The others died in infancy. He associated himself with the Methodist Episcopal Church in Ireland and was a member sixty-five years. He died in 1884. His wife, Elizabeth, was received into the United Presbyterian Church by Rev. Dinwiddie. He was married a second time, to Eleanor Canon, of Columbiana County, Ohio. By her he had three children: James, Caroline and Ella. James was first lieutenant of Company G, One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was killed at Cedar Creek on the day of Sheridan's famous ride; Caroline married A. C. Ray, of the editorial staff of the *Dispatch* and *Republican*; Ella married Thomas Moore, and died in Colorado.

W. J. MCKEAN, insurance agent, was born September 3, 1834, in Lawrence County, Penn. His father, William McKean, was a native of the same county, and was a son of Hugh McKean, who was born in Ireland and immigrated to what is now Lawrence County, then Mercer County, about the year 1774, and died in his ninety-eighth year. Patrick Rice, the father of Anna Rice, the mother of W. J. McKean, emigrated from Scotland and settled in what is now Findley Township, this county, in 1785. He was a cabinet-maker and died a farmer. William McKean was one of nine children: James, John, Hugh, Furgeson, Elizabeth, Muncy, Jean, Jane and William. Patrick Rice was the father of the following children: Robert, John, Templeton, Samuel, Anna, Rebecca, Margaret, Maria, Esther, Eliza and Mary. William and Anna McKean were the parents of: Hugh, a farmer in Iowa; Esther, married

Parker Simison, lives in Lawrence County, and W. J. The mother of our subject is living in her eightieth year. W. J. McKean was educated in the common schools, and at the age of twenty-five began the mercantile business at Mercer. Prior to his embarking in the mercantile business he was employed as a clerk by Burwell, Beach & Co. for eight years. This prepared him well for taking the responsibility of managing an enterprise for himself. He did business under the firm name of McKean & Porter for six years, when he withdrew and entered into the woolen factory then in Mercer. Later he was engaged in the lumber trade, after which he was again interested in the mercantile business with a Mr. McKinney for about eighteen months. In 1870 he entered into his present business, that of real estate and fire insurance, which he has continued and is doing a large amount of business. He was married October 11, 1859, to Miss Rebecca McBurney, a daughter of James and Mary A. McBurney, by whom he has four children: Benjamin S., Eva C., Jennie and Matilda. He has been school director, a member of the borough council, burgess one term, and is serving his ninth year as assessor of Mercer. He has been secretary of the Mercer Central Agricultural Society. He enlisted in Company F, Fifty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers in June, 1863, and served sixty days. He is a member of the Royal Templars and E. A. U., is a Republican, and, with his wife, belongs to the Second United Presbyterian Church.

J. S. McKEAN, postmaster, was born in Cool Spring Township, September 28, 1840, to John and Nancy McKean. The father was born in Ireland, and immigrated to America with his parents in 1818, and first settled in Cumberland County. Archibald, the father of John, had the following children: James, William, Samuel, Margaret, Catharine and Jane. John McKean came to Mercer in 1820, and after learning the brick mason's trade built the house where Mrs. Armstrong's boarding house is conducted. He also built many others, and followed that business until 1869, when he retired, principally because of ill health. He was a sufferer for many years, but was finally relieved by death on June 9, 1888. His widow survives, and blessed him with the following children: Archie, Anna, married David Farrell; J. S., William T., John H., Sarah, married M. M. Veach; Agnes, married John Asper; Margaret, married J. W. Baird; H. N. and Kate S. The parents worshiped at the Second United Presbyterian Church. J. S. McKean was educated in the common schools, and from the age of fifteen to twenty-two was a clerk for A. J. McKean in his drug store. He then enlisted in Company A, One Hundred and Thirtieth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was discharged in June, 1865. On his return he resumed clerking until 1868, when he engaged in the grocery business. He was appointed postmaster by President Cleveland in 1886. He married Nancy J. Lindsey in 1869, by whom he has, Alice, his assistant postmaster, Irene and Robert L. He has been a member of the town council, is a Democrat, and with his wife belongs to the Second United Presbyterian Church.

ROBERT McKEE, lumber dealer, was born January 6, 1822, in Butler County, Penn. His parents, James and Jane McKee, were natives, the father of Ireland and the mother of Juniata County, Penn. The father immigrated to Mercer County in 1798, and settled in what is now Liberty Township, on land that is now owned by the Ubers. He removed to Butler County before the War of 1812, where he was subsequently appointed a justice of the peace by the governor, and became thoroughly identified with the development of that county. His death occurred in 1847, and that of his widow in 1863. Their children were: Thomas, John, James, Hugh, David, Robert, Hiram, Nancy, Martha, Jane and Letitia. The parents were members of the Seceder Church. Robert was educated in the log-cabin schools of Mercer and Butler

Counties. He began to learn the carpenter's trade in 1840 with Johnson Smith, an old settler of Liberty Township, with whom he worked for three years. He followed his trade for several years. He was married in 1848 to Caroline V., a daughter of James Robinson, of Berkley County, Va. By her he has four children: Amanda J., E. L., S. E. and Mary. He settled in Liberty Township in 1849, and engaged in the mercantile business until 1856, when he moved to what was then Irishtown, now Pardoe, where he continued in the same business until the commencement of the late war, when he moved to a farm and kept the post-office, then known as Irishtown, for three years. In connection with his other business he dealt extensively in cattle for about twenty years. In 1881 he engaged in the lumber business, and in 1883 moved to Mercer, where he still continues in the same business. While on the farm he served a term as justice of the peace. He has been a member of the State Board of Agriculture for eight years, and was one of the organizers of the Mercer Central Agricultural Society, of which he has been both president and director. For ten years he has served as a director of the Pymatuning Fire Insurance Company, and is now its treasurer. He has always been a strong Republican.

DR. S. S. MEHARD (deceased).—The following appeared in the *Mercer Republican* a few days after the death of Dr. Mehard: "On last Sunday morning about half-past one o'clock Dr. S. S. Mehard, tired of the struggle of life, calmly heard and answered the summons that called him from its battle. The family were astir, but he knew the significance of the hour better than they. As his son entered the room and raised his father from the couch, the latter extended his hand and quietly whispered, 'My son, this is death.' As soon as his sister was called he appeared contented, relapsing into a slumber so soft and natural that the watchers did not know whether it was the repose of sleep or repose of death until the breathing ceased. Dr. Mehard had been gradually declining for years. A bronchial affection induced him to lay aside the practice of his profession a decade ago, but such was his vigor that he daily sat in his office and refused to become an invalid. A week ago, on Monday last, he parted from his son James, and the news of his death that followed Tuesday evening was a greater shock than his weakness could support. He retired to rest on Tuesday night never to rise again. Dr. S. S. Mehard was a public man, and as such occupies a place in our local history. He was the son of James Mehard, who emigrated from Larne, County of Antrim, Ireland, to this State, in 1818. He was a millwright by trade, and although his education was such as he gave himself, he had cultivated a mind that was naturally strong and sound, to a degree that enabled him to exert a wide influence. His son, Samuel S., was born in Harmony, Butler County, in 1822. He received an exceptional education in those days at the old Darlington Academy, and the Western University at Pittsburgh. Studious in his habits and ambitious, he began the study of medicine with Dr. Mowry, of Allegheny. Thence he went to the Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, where he was graduated in 1847. Coming back to Butler County he practiced at Sunbury for five years, and then again returned to take an extra course in Philadelphia. In 1853, on the decease of Dr. Baskin, Dr. Mehard came to this county. Thoroughly grounded in the science of his profession he gained and held a large practice. He was a true lover of his art, kept abreast of the times and enjoyed a superior reputation as a physician. Having secured a competence, however, he was content to establish his son James in his position, and gradually shifted the burden of his practice to the latter's able shoulders, until he at length retired from practice altogether. His is the oft repeated tale of

human existence. He lived a busy, useful life, and made himself a name. To-day he sleeps with his fathers. Glad to sleep, for he sleeps the sleep 'He giveth His beloved.' "

JAMES WALKER MEHARD, M. D., deceased, was born in Allegheny City, Penn., April 17, 1848, and was the eldest son of Dr. Samuel S. Mehard, who is mentioned elsewhere. In 1853 he came with his father's family to Mercer. He attended the Mercer public schools until 1865, when he entered Westminster College, from which institution he graduated in 1869. He began the study of medicine under the direction of his father, and was graduated from the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1872. He entered upon the practice of his profession with his father, and continued to practice medicine until the time of his death, which occurred September 25, 1883. He left a wife and three children. The *Mercer Republican* of September 27, 1883, contained the following in referring to his death. "Thoroughly trained, keen of perception, sound in judgment, fertile in resource, bold in action, he knew the course to follow and had confidence to follow it. Success attended him in all his operations, and to-day, though only thirty-five, he leaves vacant the presidential chairs of board of pension and medical association of the county. High strung, at times almost imperious, he had a sensitive nature and a warm heart. He had his faults; who has not? But he had virtues that made him tenderly beloved by those who learned to know him, and abilities that snatched his memory from oblivion. In this short and incomplete career he has wrought a work that will live after him. It shows the design of a master mind, and, half done, the ruin speaks eloquently of man's soaring ambition and the vanity of human aims. Neither in remembrance nor spirit will he be buried." "For now he lives in fame though not in life."

S. S. MEHARD, president judge of Mercer County, was born December 18, 1849, in Sunbury, Butler Co., Penn. His father, Dr. S. S. Mehard, is mentioned elsewhere. The judge received his literary education in the Mercer schools and Westminster College, entering that institution in 1866, from which he graduated in 1869. He then registered as a law student under Hon. John Trunkey, late of the supreme bench of Pennsylvania. He was under Judge Trunkey's tuition until September, 1872, when he was admitted to the bar, and associated himself with Hon. James A. Stranahan, and remained in that connection until he sailed on a tour through England, Ireland, Scotland and Germany in May, 1874. He spent some time as a student of jurisprudence at the University of Heidelberg, Germany, after which he continued his tour of the Continent, and returned home in the summer of 1875. He resumed his law practice with Mr. Stranahan until December 8, 1883, when he was appointed by Gov. Pattison president judge of Mercer County, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge A. McDermitt. He held this position until January, 1885, when he took the oath of office by virtue of his election to the same position. He was married July 1, 1880, to Ida Augusta Brown, daughter of the late Judge George H. Brown, of Somerville, N. J. Mrs. Mehard died May 29, 1883, leaving one son, Churchill Brown Mehard. The Judge is a Democrat and a member of the Second United Presbyterian Church, and one of Mercer County's most worthy citizens.

HON. S. H. MILLER, attorney, was born in Cool Spring Township, Mercer Co., Penn., and is a son of William Miller, one of the pioneers of this county. He attended the common schools of his native township until he was twelve years of age, when he entered Westminster College, New Wilmington, Penn., from which institution he was graduated in 1860. He became the owner of the *Mercer Dispatch* in 1862, and edited and published that journal until 1870.

He read law with Hon. Samuel Griffith, and was admitted to the Mercer bar in the fall of 1870. He at once entered upon the practice of his chosen profession, and to-day ranks among the leading attorneys in Northwestern Pennsylvania. He was elected in 1880 as Congressman for the Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania District, composed of Mercer, Butler and Crawford Counties, and served in the Forty-seventh and Forty-eight Congresses, from 1881 to March 4, 1885, with credit and ability.

J. C. MILLER, attorney, was born October 27, 1855, in Wolf Creek Township, this county. His parents, James and Lodusky (Baker) Miller, were born, the former in Findley Township and the latter in Venango County, Penn. The father died in January, 1888. Our subject attended the common schools until he was fourteen years of age, when he went to a select school at Grove City. He taught in the common schools for eleven years, beginning at the age of fifteen. In 1874 he entered Westminster College at New Wilmington, Lawrence Co., Penn. He began reading law with James A. Stranahan in 1878. Judge Mehard was also one of his instructors in the study of his chosen profession. In 1882 he was employed by County Prothonotary S. C. Simon-ton, Jr., where he remained until May 1, 1885. February 14, 1884, he was admitted to the bar of Mercer County, and has practiced ever since. During William Jack's term as county clerk Mr. Miller acted as second deputy clerk. He was the Democratic nominee for the office of prothonotary of Mercer County in 1888. He has always taken a deep interest in politics, having been chairman and secretary of the Democratic county committee. He is serving as a member of the school board.

WILLIAM R. MONTGOMERY, druggist, a son of Charles and Elizabeth (Cus-tard) Montgomery, was born in 1836 in Mercer County, and was reared and educated at Sheakleyville, Penn. Early in life he entered the employ of T. G. Van Lew, a merchant of Sheakleyville. In 1862 he was appointed county commissioner's clerk, filling the position for some six years. He then engaged in his present business. He was elected in 1880 a member of the State Leg-islature. He has also filled the office of councilman of Mercer. He married in 1858 Miss M. E. Powell, of Crawford County, Penn., who died in 1876, leaving three children: Alexander L. R., Charles L. and Minnie A. He mar-ried for his second wife Miss Rebecca Nelson, and by this marriage they have one child, Nellie. Mr. Montgomery is a Republican.

A. B. MOON, hotel keeper, was born in Mercer County, January 25, 1842, to George and Catharine (Crills) Moon, of German extraction. The father was a stone cutter the greater part of his active life. He helped to build the old stone jail at Mercer, and also the stone house where the Robinson family now reside. The parents had nine children: Elizabeth, married Samuel Boston; Lewis, married Mary Hosack; George W., married Mary Paxson; David, mar-ried Miss Sarah Jane Black; Nancy, married William Ringer; Sarah Jane, married Hugh Gordon; A. B., John, married Emma C. Webb; Cyrus, mar-ried Sarah Bestwick. The parents were Presbyterians, and the father was a Whig. A. B. Moon attended the country schools until he was thirteen years of age. He then began to learn the carpenter's trade with his brother, George, going to school each winter until twenty-one years of age. He followed his trade for twenty-seven years. In 1876 he built his present elegant residence and hotel. He was married in 1867 to Catharine J. Smith, of Butler County, by whom he has one son, S. B. Moon, who was educated at the Mercer graded or high schools, read medicine, and is now at the Homœopathic College of Chicago. Mr. Moon has been a member of the town council, and is a Demo-cratic. He and wife and son belong to the First Presbyterian Church of Mercer.

GEORGE A. MORRIS, miller for William Houston, was born November 6, 1841, in Mercer County, Penn. His parents, George and Harriet (Winton) Morris, are mentioned in another part of this work. Mr. Morris was educated in the common schools, and worked while a boy with his father in a mill. In 1874 he bought a half interest in a mill then owned by his father. This he operated until 1882, when he was employed by Mr. Houston, and two years later he was made the head miller, which position he now holds. He was married to Mary M. Hosack, whose family history is written in another part of this work. By his union he has one daughter, Anna M. He is a Republican, and he, wife and daughter are members of the Second United Presbyterian Church of Mercer.

J. B. MOWRY, boot and shoe dealer, was born August 23, 1851, in Mercer, to Thomas and Ellen H. (Beatty) Mowry, natives of this county. The father was born in 1824, and was a son of John B. Mowry. Thomas Mowry had two children, J. B. and Mary, married W. P. Ealy. Thomas was a merchant of Mercer for some years. J. B. Mowry was educated in the Mercer schools, and at the age of seventeen he entered the drug store of P. E. Shipler & Co. as a clerk. In 1871 he engaged in the boot and shoe business in Mercer, under the firm name of J. W. Bell & Co., and in the spring of 1872 R. R. Wright became his partner, who sold to Mr. Mowry in 1874. Since then he has done business in his own name, and conducts one of the largest boot and shoe houses in Mercer. He was married to Elda E., a daughter of Robert Logan, by whom he has two children, Mintie and John L. He has served in the borough council and is a director of the Mercer schools. He is also a director of the First National Bank of Mercer, and together with his wife belongs to the First Presbyterian Church.

DANIEL NELSON, retired farmer, was born October 1, 1815, in Huntingdon County, Penn., to John and Margaret (Graff) Nelson, natives of the same county. The former was of Irish extraction and the latter of German. The parents came to Mercer County in the spring of 1837, and settled in what is now Springfield Township. Here they bought land, on which they died. Daniel attended the country schools of his boyhood days. At the age of twenty-three years he was married to Mary, a daughter of George Webb, an early settler of his county. He took his bride to a farm of 140 acres given him by his father. After having improved his farm he, in 1860, sold and came to Mercer, and bought a building which stood on the present site of the Whistler House, and there kept hotel for five years. While thus engaged five of his children died within thirty days with diphtheria. Their names were Nancy, Mary A., Harriet, Charles and Frank, and they are buried side by side in the cemetery with their graves marked with marble slabs. The remainder of Mr. Nelson's children were: Margaret, married William F. Thomas; Melissa, Catharine, George, Caroline and Rebecca. He bought and improved property in Rochester, Beaver County, where he lived for two years. He was engaged in the dry goods business at West Middlesex with a Mr. Rossler, the stock of goods having been removed by him from Rochester, where he had been engaged in business for one year. In one year Mr. Nelson bought the stock and removed it to Prime's Corners, and after one year there he bought the store of Adam Ketler, at London, Springfield Township, where he remained for two years. He gave the business to his daughter Catharine, and came again to Mercer in 1873, and bought his present residence, where he lives a somewhat retired life. His wife is a member of the First Presbyterian Church and he is a Republican.

JOHN W. NICKUM, liveryman, was born September 3, 1854, in Mercer. His father, Thomas J. Nickum, was born in Emmitsburg, Frederick County,

Md., and his parents, John and Elizabeth (Weaver) Nickum, were natives of Maryland, Elizabeth having been born in Emmitsburg, Md.; their children were: Margaret, the wife of J. G. Kline, of Mercer, Penn.; T. J., of Mercer; Lewis S., of New Castle, Penn., and Joseph B., of Mercer. John died in Emmitsburg. Thomas J., the father of our subject, came to Mercer in 1842 with his uncle, Lewis Weaver, for whom he clerked in a store until 1847, when he began to learn the printer's trade in the office of the Mercer County *Whig*. In 1851 he went back to his native town, and soon after brought his mother and family to this place. Here his mother died September 30, 1888, at the age of eighty-nine years. Mr. T. J. Nickum, with Hon. J. H. Robinson, bought the Mercer County *Whig*, December 11, 1854, and published the paper until December, 1866, and sold to Thomas Irwin. During the war Mr. N. was appointed United States Assessor for Division No. 5, of the Twentieth District, and served four years. In November, 1885, he was elected jury commissioner for three years, and in February, 1886, was elected constable for Mercer, and is serving in both offices. He was married December 25, 1851, to Hannah M., daughter of Thomas Rogers, by whom he reared nine children: Ella, John W., Thomas, Eva, Jessie, Charles F., Minnie, George M. and Flora. He served as deputy sheriff under Flem Smith and Penrose Leech. John W. Nickum was educated in the Mercer schools. He began for himself in running a milk wagon in company with Pack Kerr, who lived on the farm now owned and occupied by B. A. Williams. In 1871 he sold his interest, and with two horses and two buggies he began a career of a liveryman and stock dealer, which has grown until he is known all over Northwestern Pennsylvania as the possessor of an extensive business, second to none in the country. Some time after he entered business he erected a fine stable at a cost of \$7,075, which was later destroyed by fire. He subsequently rebuilt at a cost of \$6,500. He married Ida M. Brown, daughter of D. J. Brown, the present proprietor of the St. Cloud Hotel, of Mercer. By her he has the following children: Katie B. and Nellie. He is a member of the A. O. U. W. and K. of H., and has served as burgess and councilman of Mercer two terms each. He is a Republican, as is also his father. His wife is a member of the Episcopal Church.

JAMES ORR, lumber dealer and contractor, was born August 24, 1843, in Jackson Township, Mercer County, son of William and Nancy (McCafferty) Orr, natives of Ireland. The parents settled in Jackson Township in 1843, where they still reside. Their children are: John, James, William, Jane, Hannah, Nancy (deceased), Eliza, Reed (deceased), Belle (deceased), Caroline (deceased), Reed (deceased), Mamie. Our subject was educated in the country schools of Jackson Township. He began for himself in a coal bank at small wages. During the years 1864-65 he was employed on a farm in California. He returned in the spring of 1866, and engaged at the carpenter's trade with A. B. Moon, with whom he remained for eight years. In 1872 he was operating a store at Bethel, this county. One year later he began dealing in lumber and contracting. In 1882 he established his extensive lumber yard at Mercer. Since 1873 he has given his entire time to his present business, and has built many excellent buildings in Mercer County, prominent among which are the Grove City College and Orr's Opera House at Mercer. He was married in 1871 to Miss Alice, daughter of William Thompson, of Sheakleyville. By this union he has two children, Harry W. and Nina M. He is a member of the A. O. U. W., K. of H., and, with his wife, belongs to the First Presbyterian Church of Mercer. He is a Democrat and one of the prosperous and enterprising citizens of Mercer County.

ROBERT ORR, boot and shoe dealer, was born in this county to Elias and

Margaret (Holliday) Orr, natives, the father of Springfield Township, Mercer County, and the mother of what is now Lawrence County. The mother died in Fairview Township January 1, 1886, after having blessed her husband with eight children: Mary (married Alexander Black, of Springfield Township), Robert, Beriah (lives in Fairview Township), Sarah (a maiden lady), James W., Samuel H., John M. and Margaret, all of whom live in Mercer County. Robert, our subject, was educated in the common schools and was taught how to farm. Early in the beginning of the war he responded to the call for defenders of the Union, enlisting in Company K, Sixty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served nearly four years. He was slightly wounded at the battle of Bull Run, and participated in the battle of Gettysburg and many others with the Army of the Potomac. He was married to Mary Paden, one of six living children of John Paden, of Delaware Township: Eliza (the wife of D. W. Webster, of California), Margaret (the wife of Gilbert Johnson, of Wolf Creek Township), William (a merchant of Greenville), Rebecca (the wife of George E. Tanner, of Mercer), and Maria (married C. W. Gamble, a merchant of Fairview). Further mention will be found elsewhere. Mr. and Mrs. Orr have five living children: L. W., John P., Samuel J., Olive and Robert M. Mr. Orr was elected county treasurer in 1881 and served one term. In 1885 he purchased a stock of boots and shoes of W. W. Thorn and removed them to his present room, where he carries on a prosperous business. He gives his own personal attention to his business, and like all who love their vocation is successful. He is assisted in an efficient way by his sons. He and his wife belong to the Second Presbyterian Church, and he is a staunch Republican.

ANDREW J. PALM, editor and proprietor of the Mercer *Western Press*, was born in Sandy Creek Township, Mercer County, June 21, 1848. His father, William Palm, is mentioned elsewhere. Our subject was educated at the New Lebanon Academy, Jamestown Seminary and at the Edinboro Normal, Erie County, Penn., graduating at the last named in 1871. He taught school a number of terms, and from 1878 to 1884 was county superintendent of schools for Mercer County. He began the publication of the *Teachers' Advocate* in Mercer in 1879, which was afterward consolidated with the *Allegheny Teacher* of Allegheny City and the *Educational Voice* of Pittsburgh, and a new monthly issued in their stead called the *Educational Review*. This afterward passed into the ownership of Mr. Palm, who changed it to the name of *Pennsylvania Teacher*. It was sold in 1884. In the last mentioned year Mr. Palm took charge of the *Western Press*, of which he is the owner of seven-eighths. He was married in 1875 to Lena Counselman, who was born in French Creek Township, this county, in 1857. Her father, Joel Counselman, was born in Dauphin County, Penn., in 1820, and her mother, Sarah (Clinger) Counselman, was born in Venango County, Penn., in 1824. By his union Mr. Palm has four children: Charles O., Bessie, Ida B. and Lorena. In politics he is a Democrat.

ANDREW PATTERSON, deceased, was born in Cumberland County, Penn., November 15, 1792. He was one of three children: Elizabeth, Andrew and Robert. The three came to Mercer. One Samuel Patterson came to Mercer about the year 1800, and engaged in the tannery business near where the North Western Hotel now stands, and when Andrew came he joined Samuel in this tannery. The first money Andrew Patterson made in Mercer County was \$5 for tanning a bear-skin. He afterward engaged in the mercantile business, beginning about the year 1811, in a building where is now located Meyer's restaurant. It was a log structure, and, although somewhat demolished, is still standing. His principal trade was with the numerous Indians,

exchanging with them gunpowder for lead, which was to him a great wonder as to where these red men obtained this lead. He continued in the mercantile business in Mercer for about fifty-eight years, and was married in 1818 to Eliza Brown, daughter of Alexander Brown, who was captured by the Indians near Pittsburgh. Mr. Patterson settled at marriage in a frame building just west of where the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank now stands. This building is standing and in the possession of the family. He soon after transferred his stock of goods to a portion of his dwelling, and there did business until a few years prior to his death, which occurred in August, 1869. His first wife died in 1840, having blessed him with the following children: Mary, died young; Elizabeth, married Dr. D. H. A. McLean; Imelda, married James McGill; Eveline, married Dr. G. W. Baskin; Robert, lives in Beaver County; Helen and Emma, both died young. He was again married on October 15, 1850, to Margaret Martin, daughter of John Martin, of Cumberland County. By her he had one son, John A. B. His widow is living in Mercer, and is an excellent Christian lady. Andrew Patterson, Sr., the father of our subject, married Elizabeth Dixon April 10, 1771. Samuel, his son, was born August 14, 1775, and Nathan, another son, was born September 15, 1773. Andrew, Sr., was married a second time, that event being March 6, 1788, to Mary Wilson. By this union he had three children, Elizabeth, Robert and Andrew, mentioned above. Elizabeth was born March 14, 1798; Robert, born December 19, 1790, and Andrew, birth given above. Andrew Patterson, our subject, bought from the settlers around Mercer large quantities of home-made linen, with which he purchased seven acres of land, on a portion of which the residence of James A. Stranahan now stands. The Pattersons were strong Presbyterians, and Andrew gave his assistance to everything that had a tendency to build up Mercer or the surrounding country.

GEORGE E. PATTERSON, deceased, was born January 21, 1851, in Wolf Creek Township, this county, where his father settled in 1845. His father died several years ago, but his mother still lives on the old homestead. Besides George there were of the family three sons and one daughter, all of whom are living. After attending the common schools George went to the academy at Grove City, then taught by Rev. Dickson and wife. He taught a number of terms in Venango and Mercer Counties, and then entered the university at Wooster, Ohio, where he graduated in 1876. After this he was principal of Sandy Lake schools for a year, and the two years following conducted an academy at Wurtemberg, Lawrence County. While there he registered as a law student with D. S. Morris, Esq., of New Castle, and was admitted to the bar in 1880. Soon afterward he presented himself for admission to the Mercer bar, and after passing a highly creditable examination was admitted. He was elected district attorney in 1884. In July, 1886, he was married to Miss Susan Given, of Wooster, Ohio, whose father, Hon. William Given, resigned his position as judge of Wayne County, Ohio, to enter the Union army. The *Mercer Western Press* said the following editorially in giving an account of his death, which occurred December 9, 1887: "District Attorney George E. Patterson, whose death was hourly expected when we went to press last week, died at 3 o'clock on Friday morning. Not since the death of Judge McDermitt has the decease of any man in the county caused so profound and general a feeling of regret. For almost three years he had served the county faithfully and ably as public prosecutor, and the people felt that their interests were faithfully guarded by one whose hands were never stained with a bribe. While he was not disposed to be severe against the wrong-doer who was more unfortunate than wicked, yet no criminal ever came

before Mr. Patterson hoping to escape the penalty of the law by compromising his case to the personal advantage of the district attorney. Considered in every respect, he was, perhaps, the most promising young lawyer at our bar. Though he had been admitted but seven years, it has been more than once remarked in our hearing that, if he kept his health and habits of mind and body, he would be the next Republican nominee for judge of Mercer County. He was a diligent student, and had a mind trained to habits of study. He was clear and logical, and the theory of his case as presented before the court was always reasonable and consistent. In addition to his being a close student and a good reasoner, he was a fluent speaker, using clear, strong and correct language. Socially, he was an agreeable, courteous gentleman. While not much given to those light pleasantries, by which too many are inclined to judge a man's social qualities, he was a good conversationalist, and one with whom it was a pleasure to converse. Morally, he was one whose example was worthy of imitation."

BEVAN PEARSON, one of the prominent citizens of Mercer County, was the fourth son of John and Anna Pearson. He was born in Darby, Delaware Co., Penn., on the 26th of December, 1773. His brothers and sisters were Charles, Benjamin, Thomas and Anna B. His father having married a second time to a Miss Johnson, he had four step-brothers and sisters, viz.: George, Hannah, John B. and Margaret. Of these brothers and sisters Thomas, Anna B. (Garrett), George and Margaret all removed to Mercer County and became the progenitors of all the Pearsons living now in Mercer or Lawrence Counties. Bevan Pearson enjoyed all the advantages afforded in his early days by the schools of Eastern Pennsylvania. At the age of twenty-two he married, in 1795, Miss Anna Warner, by whom he had the following children: William Warner, deceased; Henry, deceased; John J., late of Harrisburg, Penn. (see sketch in Bench and Bar chapter); Sarah W., born August 14, 1803, still living in Mercer; Thomas W., died young; Benjamin B., deceased; Thomas W., second child by that name, deceased; Anna B., still living at Meadville, the wife of Judge Gaylord Church. Mr. Pearson removed to Neshannock Township, Mercer County, in 1805, and remained there till 1809, when he became a resident of Mercer. In 1808 he was elected a member of the Legislature, and in the following year was appointed to the various offices connected with the court. He was Burgess of Mercer for many years, and was identified with the growth of the Mercer Academy.

JOHNSON PEARSON, attorney, was born in what is now Lawrence County (then Mercer), January 10, 1819, to George and Sarah (Reynolds) Pearson. The father was born in Delaware County, Penn., where he learned the tanner and currier's trade. He came to this county in 1803, and in 1806 he went down the Ohio River, working at his trade, as far as New Orleans. Thence to Charleston, S. C., and there followed his trade for some time; returned to his native county, and in 1810 he located on a farm in what is now Lawrence County. He married Sarah Reynolds, daughter of James Reynolds, who was connected with an old forge situated in the present limits of Lawrence County, which was one of the first forges west of Pittsburgh. In 1854 the father of Johnson Pearson removed with his family to New Castle, where he principally retired from labor. He was reared in the Quaker faith, and was one of the earliest advocates of the Whig party. When eighty years old he marched on double-quick with a militia company, organized as home guards during the Rebellion, much to the amusement and delight of the by-standers. He was the father of eight children: James, died in 1857; Thomas, Charles, George, Hannah R., married to James R. Shaw; Johnson, John and another, of

whom the last two died in infancy. The original Pearsons immigrated to America from the west of England with William Penn. Johnson Pearson was educated in the log cabin schools and acquired the knowledge of geography and English grammar by his own efforts, his early teachers being unqualified to teach those branches. His boyhood days were spent on a farm, and at the age of eighteen years he entered Allegheny College, Meadville, Penn., where he graduated in 1840 with the degree of A. B., followed by the degree of A. M. a few years afterward. September 4, 1840, he came to Mercer and began reading law with the firm of Pearson & Stewart, and was admitted to the bar in 1843. He has practiced at Mercer ever since. He was married March 2, 1846, to Miss Sarah J. Templeton, daughter of Thomas and Nancy (Hezlep) Templeton, of Scotch and Irish extraction, respectively. Mrs. Pearson died in 1860, leaving four children: George, graduated at Harvard University, read law with his father, and was admitted to the bar in 1872, elected clerk of the Pennsylvania Senate, and later recording clerk in the Pennsylvania House, afterward elected chief clerk of the same, and is now private secretary to Gov. James A. Beaver; James, is a miner in Colorado; Eva, married J. G. Elliott, an attorney of Mercer, and Charles, engaged in the hardware firm of Fruit, Ohl & Co., Sharon. Johnson Pearson was appointed deputy attorney-general of Pennsylvania by Gov. Johnston, and served two years. When the office of district attorney was established he was elected to that position, and served for three years. He was at one time the regular nominee by the Republicans for president judge of Mercer County, or rather the Mercer district, and was defeated because of an independent ticket being put in the field. As Mr. Pearson figures largely in the historical chapters of Mercer County, it is unnecessary to repeat it here.

ALBERT C. RAY, local editor of the *Mercer Dispatch and Republican*, was born in Clarion County, Penn., February 6, 1847. He was reared on the farm and received a good education. He began teaching school at the age of seventeen years. He began learning the printer's trade in 1869 under the direction of Ray & Morrison, of Sharon, serving three years. He served as clerk in the Mercer post-office for four years, and held the same position at Sharon post-office three years. Since June, 1882, he has been engaged in editorial work, a year and a half as editor and proprietor of the *Grove City Telephone*, and the remainder of the time has been with the *Mercer Republican* and *Dispatch and Republican*. He married Miss Caroline G. McKean, of Mercer. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and is a Republican.

JAMES HENRY ROBINSON, deceased attorney, was born in Hubbard, Trumbull Co., Ohio, May 29, 1826. His father, Thomas Robinson, was born in Ireland, and died in Perry Township, Mercer County, in 1851, and his mother, Mary (Mayers) Robinson, was also a native of Ireland, and died in Findley Township, this county, in 1870, the mother of seven sons. Our subject was educated in the old Mercer Academy, and was graduated from Washington College in 1849 with high honors. He taught school during his early days and clerked in a store. He studied law under instructions of Hon. William Stewart, and was admitted to the bar in 1852. He served as district attorney two terms, and was State senator from 1859 to 1863. He was a member of the United Presbyterian Church, a Whig and Republican. A further mention is made of his business career, official positions and abilities in the chapter on the Mercer Bar. He was married July 5, 1853, to Miss Eliza Mills, born in County Tyrone, Ireland, July 12, 1827, daughter of Robert and Mary (Moon) Mills, both natives of Ireland. By this union the deceased was blessed with the following children: John, Mary, Robert, Henry and William J.

WILLIAM G. ROSE.—The subject of this sketch was born in Mercer County, September 23, 1829, the youngest of eleven children. His parents were James and Martha (McKinley) Rose, the former of English and the latter of Scotch-Irish descent. The family has been a patriotic one, the father and four of his brothers serving in the War of 1812, while ten of his grandsons aided in suppressing the rebellion of 1861-65. The subject of our sketch served three months as a private in West Virginia. His early education was secured in the country school, he working on the farm in summer and attending school in winter. At the age of seventeen he taught his first school, and continued the occupation for several years, meantime attending an academy, where he enlarged his educational outfit by mastering the rudiments of English and giving some attention to Latin, Greek and the higher mathematics. At the age of twenty-three he was able to accomplish his cherished purpose of entering upon the study of the law. Entering the office of Hon. William Stewart, of Mercer, he prosecuted his studies vigorously, and was admitted to the bar April 7, 1855. He entered upon practice in Mercer, but soon became interested as one of the editors and proprietors of the *Independent Democrat*. He was soon led into the Republican party, which elected him for two terms to the State Legislature, commencing in 1857. In 1860 he was chosen a delegate to the National Republican Convention, which nominated Abraham Lincoln for the presidency. In 1865 he removed to Cleveland, and gave his attention to the purchase and sale of real estate. He made friends rapidly. In 1877 he was elected mayor of the city, the duties of which he performed with great efficiency and acceptance for two years. In 1883 he was unanimously nominated as lieutenant-governor of Ohio on the ticket with Judge J. B. Foraker, the present governor. Owing to the complications growing out of prohibitory and license amendments the ticket was defeated by 13,000 votes, but he came nigh being elected. In Cuyahoga County his vote exceeded that of the party by 3,000 votes. He is a courageous, conscientious, public-spirited citizen, loved and respected by all.

THOMAS R. SHERIFF, clothing merchant, was born June 17, 1825. His father, James Sheriff, was born April 3, 1800, in Allegheny County, Penn. He married Christina M. Rodgers, born July 29, 1803, to Thomas and Christina (Morrison) Rodgers. The Morrisons were natives of Scotland, and while Thomas Rodgers, who was born in Pennsylvania, was in Scotland settling some estate he became acquainted with his future wife, whom he brought back with him, and settled in Virginia, and when Ohio became a State they located in Galia County, that State. They were the parents of nine children: Christina; James R.; Elizabeth, married Samuel Maxon; John A.; Margaret, married Thomas Pearson; Mary Jane, Romaine and Isabella. Thomas Rodgers served as associate judge of Galia County, Ohio, for over thirty years, and with his consort was connected with the Presbyterian Church. James Sheriff was married June 18, 1824, in Gallipolis, Ohio, and came to Mercer July 15, 1825, and with his brother, John Sheriff, opened up a store in the old Amber-son corner, and soon after moved to a building where the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank now stands. About the year 1827 they located their store on the site of Thomas R. Sheriff's clothing house, where he remained, engaged in business for many years. He died August 16, 1870. His widow survives, and blessed her husband with three children: Thomas R., infant, died unnamed, and John J., died at the age of two years. James Sheriff was a tinner and coppersmith, and many of the old distillery "tills" that were used in this county were made by him. He made the last one in 1840, and gave his son, Thomas R., \$10 to defray his expenses to Erie City to attend the convention that nominated William Henry Harrison for

President. This was the beginning of the quiet political career of Thomas R. Sheriff. Thomas was educated in the old Mercer Academy, and worked in his father's store, and at the age of seventeen years he entered business for himself, it being a grocery and bakery stand, located near Dr. Yeager's present office. He then, after selling that business, located where his present clothing house stands, and for years was engaged in the general dry goods business, from which he drifted into the clothing trade. From 1861 to 1865 he had James W. Braden, now deceased, as a partner. He was married May 28, 1846, to Celia M. McBurney, daughter of James McBurney, by whom he has three children: Christina, married John K. Lindsey; Mary, married William M. Burwell, and Eva C. He is one of the original directors of the First National Bank of Mercer, is a Republican, and he and family belong to the Second United Presbyterian Church.

CAPT. P. E. SHIPLER was born December 7, 1840, in Mercer, son of Joseph and Mary (Stewart) Shipler, natives of Westmoreland and Mercer Counties, respectively, and the parents of two children who grew up: P. E. and H. N.; the latter became the wife of William M. Dight. Our subject was educated in the Mercer Academy and Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio. He enlisted in Company G, Tenth Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, as a private, and was soon promoted to captain, and served as such for three years with the Army of the Potomac. On his return from the war he engaged in the drug business under the firm name of P. E. Shipler & Co. This he sold to W. R. Montgomery & Sons, and for awhile engaged in the coal business. In 1884 he was elected justice of the peace by the citizens of Mercer. He was married in 1861 to Mary Hirst, by whom he has two children: W. H. and Joseph S. Capt. Shipler is a Republican, a member of the F. & A. M. and the G. A. R., and, with his wife, belongs to the Presbyterian Church.

REV. EDWARD SMALL (deceased) was born December 24, 1811, in Washington County, N. Y. He was one of seven, the children of George and Jennet (Lourie) Small. Edward attended the common schools, academies at Salem and Cambridge, in his native county, and graduated at Union College, Schenectady, in 1833. During the four years following he attended the Associate Theological Seminary at Canonsburg, Penn. In 1837 he was licensed to preach, and in June of that year started on a missionary tour through the West on horseback. He held meetings at Mohegan, Mansfield, Bucyrus, Renoldsburg, Columbus, Massier's Creek, all in Ohio; Bloomington, Princeton, Burnett's Creek, all in Indiana, and on his return trip at Massier's Creek, Kenton, Zanesville, Cambridge, in Ohio, and thence to Pittsburgh. He left his horse at Carlisle, Penn., and subsequently preached at Newark, N. J., various places in Upper and Lower Canada and Philadelphia. In October, 1838, he came to Mercer County, and in January, 1839, accepted calls to the pastorate of Springfield and Rocky Springs congregations; these he resigned April 3, 1861, and retired, after which time he did no ministerial work except to preach occasional sermons and conduct funerals. Mr. Small was a man of strong convictions, and earnest in the support of his views. Religiously he was educated in the faith of the United Presbyterian Church, and was exceedingly strict in adherence to his teaching. Though somewhat characteristic in manner, yet he was a citizen of high esteem, strictly honest and upright in all his transactions. He lived full of faith, and his death is but a passing to a realization of that which it was his life work to teach. He was married in 1839 to Miss Mary A. Hanna, of Cadiz, Ohio, who survives him, with four children, viz.: Mary, the wife of W. H. Adams, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Dr. E. H.; Nellie, the wife of John Robinson, Esq., cashier of the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank, and Emma, the wife of John F. Davitt, of McKeesport.

GEORGE KLINE SMITH, merchant, was born in Mercer, February 10, 1841. He and his son are the only male descendants of Col. James Smith, one of the early Indian pioneers, whose history may be found in "The Indian Wars of the United States," by John Frost, LL. D., published by Derby & Miller, and also in No. 5, Ohio Valley Historical Series, by William Darlington, of Pittsburgh, published by Robert Clark & Co., of Cincinnati, Ohio. James was George K. Smith's great-grandfather. Jonathan Smith was his grandfather and William M. Smith, the father of G. K. Smith, born September 29, 1806, was the first child born in Mercer. William M. Smith married Catharine Kline, who was born in Washington County, and brought to Mercer County by her father, George Kline, in 1828. By her he had five children: Harriet Patterson Smith (deceased, married William Forrest), Elizabeth Pettitt, Jonathan Parker (who was captain of Company G, Tenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and led his company through the seven days' fighting before Richmond, Sharpsburg, South Mountain, and the regiment at Antietam [see Bates' History, Volume I], was mortally wounded at the second battle of Fredericksburg, January 6, 1863, and died at Seminary Hospital, Georgetown); George K. and Theodore W. (deceased). The father was a tanner, followed that business for thirty years, and then opened the first leather store in Mercer. G. K. Smith was educated in the Mercer Academy and public schools. He learned the trade of a tanner, and was a clerk for three years in the store of Maj. T. Graham, in Mercer. In 1863 he went to California, and mined in that State and Arizona Territory until 1865, when he returned home, and, after serving one year as constable, clerked until 1869, when he entered the general dry goods business, which he still continues. He married Emma F., a daughter of Irwin Sampson, of Wilmington, Penn. By her he has two children, Helen E. and George Irwin. He is interested in the gas and water works companies and the Mercer Creamery. In 1887 he was a candidate for county treasurer on the Prohibition ticket. He and his wife are members of the Second Presbyterian Church of Mercer.

JOHN E. SMITH, agricultural implement dealer, was born in 1864, in Lawrence County, Penn. His parents, H. P. and Harriet (McDowell) Smith, were natives, the former of Lawrence and the latter of Mercer County. The parents had three children: Alva (married Miss Clara Whitney), John E. (unmarried) and Laura (married Albert Peters). The parents are living in West Middlesex. Our subject came to Mercer County when eighteen years of age, engaged in the implement business for W. R. Packard, and in 1885 formed a partnership with W. G. Jones in the general agricultural and farm implement business. Jones died in 1887, and Mr. Smith has conducted the business ever since. He began to learn his trade at the age of thirteen years with Davidson Bros. at West Middlesex. He worked awhile with W. O. Leslie at Sharon. It will thus be seen that Mr. Smith thoroughly understands his business. He is engaged in the manufacture of bed springs, is a first-class tinner, a good telegraph operator, follows plumbing, gas fitting, manufactures tin-ware, and sells all kinds of implements, general hardware, buggies, robes, harness, etc. He is a member of the Second United Presbyterian Church, is a Republican, and a thorough-going business man who attends strictly to his business, and, like all who love their vocation, is successful.

JOSEPH SYKES, manufacturer of wagons, was born March 28, 1807, in England, to Joseph Sykes. Our subject came to Mercer in 1829. He learned his trade in his native country, and upon locating here opened up a shop on the very lot where his shop now stands. He has continued at the same business all this time. Silvanus Perkins, of Meadville, was in partnership with him

from 1835 to 1837. Many of the old wagons used in hauling goods from eastern cities to this part of the State were manufactured by him. He was married in 1831 to Mary A. McCullough, daughter of John and Mary (Wright) McCullough, who lived in what is now Cool Spring Township. Mr. and Mrs. Sykes had the following children: John, died at the age of five years; Thomas B., machinist, married Elizabeth Spearman; Mary, single; Jane, married John Wigstaff; Caroline, married Marion J. Rich, lives in the State of New York; Florence, married Rev. W. H. Wilson, who died in 1886, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church; Gerrett S., married Anna Gooding, of Massachusetts, and is conducting a preparatory school in Cincinnati, Ohio, having been graduated from Harvard College in 1877, and George T., learned the trade of his father, enlisted in Company G, Tenth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and served three years, married Sarah E. Shipler, a daughter of Peter Shipler, a native of Westmoreland County, who came to this county in 1820, is now engaged with his father in the manufacture of wagons, and is also engaged in the undertaking business. Joseph Sykes, whose name heads this brief notice, is one of the most respected citizens of Mercer, and is an earnest Christian.

R. A. STEWART, attorney, was born December 30, 1852. His father, Hon. William Stewart, was born in Mercer County in 1810. Robert Stewart, the father of William, was a native of Westmoreland County, Penn., and came to this county at an early day, and here died, the father of ten children: Elizabeth, married James Kilgore; William, Mary, married Joseph Shipler; John, Jane, married John Wright; Hannah, married Dr. Henderson; Robert, Margaret, married Maj. A. H. Snyder; Sarah, married Joseph Barnum, and Benjamin. The last named was a class-mate with the Hon. James G. Blaine, at Washington and Jefferson College, and after studying law died in the West. Hon. William Stewart experienced many of the hardships that fell on the early settlers, such as hauling goods from Pittsburgh by team for his father, who was an early merchant at Mercer. He entered Washington and Jefferson College before reaching his majority, and walked many times from that institution to Rochester, where he was met by his brother, John, with a horse on which to ride the remainder of the way home. He was admitted to the bar of Mercer County, the date of which is mentioned in another part of this work, but it was about the time he was twenty-one years of age. He began the practice of his chosen profession in Warren, Penn., where he remained for two years. One day, after having paid all of his little debts, and with \$40 left, he made up his mind, just as the hack was leaving for Franklin, to try his fortune in another field. He accordingly took the hack and was soon located in an office at Franklin, where he succeeded in doing considerable business for two years. He then came to Mercer and formed a partnership with Judge John J. Pearson, late of Harrisburg, which continued until Pearson was appointed to the position of judge at the capital of the State. He subsequently had Robert C. Rankin, a Mr. Snyder and J. H. Robinson as respective partners. At the time of his death, which occurred October 17, 1876, he had no partner. He served two terms in the State Senate and two terms in Congress immediately preceding the breaking out of the Rebellion. He stumped the State of Pennsylvania, or rather the western portion, during his latter years, in the interest of the organization of the Republican party. He was somewhat independent in his politics during a few years prior to his demise, because of the natural jobbery complications that will be worked into any party with a large majority in a county or district. He was one of the two candidates on the Republican ticket for president judge of his judicial district when

John Trunkey, the regular Democratic nominee, was elected. In 1874 Johnson Pearson was the regular nominee of the Republican party, and Mr. Stewart was brought out as an independent candidate, and A. McDermit, another Democrat, was elected. He was a member of the F. & A. M., and was instrumental in the organization of the Know-nothing party in this section of the State. He married Alletta G. Gaston, born in New Jersey, July 3, 1826, who survives, and by whom he had the following children: Evelina, married A. S. Gillette; Mary, married D. T. Gilman; R. A., William G., deceased; Ida M., deceased; Alletta Y. and George B.

His son Robert was educated in the Mercer schools, and spent one year at Elizabeth, N. J. He then took instructions under an Episcopal minister at Conneautville, and in 1871 he entered the freshman class in Princeton College, where he remained nearly two years, and at the request of his father he left and entered Lafayette College, at Easton, Penn. There he graduated in the classical department in 1874. He at once began reading law with his father and in the office of the Hon. Samuel Griffith and S. R. Mason. He was admitted to the Mercer County bar in 1876, and has since practiced. He married, November 22, 1882, Alice I. Bogle, of Philadelphia, and has three children: Alletta B., Elizabeth H. and William G. He was the projector of the Mercer *Republican*, which was merged into the *Dispatch and Republican*. He and his wife are members of the First Presbyterian Church, and he is a staunch Republican.

HON. JAMES A. STRANAHAN, attorney, was born in Philadelphia, March 7, 1839. His father, Andrew Stranahan, was born in County Down, Ireland. Our subject was educated in the Mercer Union Schools and Westminster College, New Wilmington, Penn. His early life was spent on a farm. He was admitted to the Mercer bar in April, 1864, and has continued to practice his chosen profession since. He entered the service of his country as first lieutenant of Company B, United States Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served six months, and was detailed as post adjutant at Cumberland, Md. He was a member of the State Legislature during the winter of 1883-84. He is a Democrat and a member of the Presbyterian Church.

MRS. MARY TEMPLETON, at this time (November, 1888) a resident of Mercer, is the second oldest person in the county. She was born January 1, 1794, at Redstone Fort, on the Monongahela, now called Brownsville, Fayette Co., Penn., the daughter of James Hezlep and Sarah (Bell) Hezlep. She is of Scotch-Irish descent, her ancestors having come from Belfast. In 1796 she came with her parents to what is now New Wilmington, Lawrence (then Mercer) County, where, on June 10, 1819, she married James Williamson. Three children blessed this marriage: Hezlep, George and Sarah. Mr. Williamson dying, she was married a second time, on December 15, 1826, to Thomas Templeton, by whom she had two daughters: Sarah, afterward Mrs. Johnson Pearson, and Mary, at present engaged in millinery business in Mercer. Mrs. Templeton's second husband, Thomas Templeton, was a merchant in Mercer, a justice of the peace at the time of his death, and at one time a candidate for the Legislature. He died comparatively a young man, the date being September 21, 1829, at which time he was but forty-four years of age. Mrs. Templeton and her family have all been identified with the Presbyterian Church.

A. B. THOMPSON, attorney, was born in Lackawannock Township August 27, 1845, and was educated in the common schools and at Westminster College, New Wilmington, Penn., being graduated in 1870. He taught school in Shenango and Lackawannock Townships and Greenville; began reading law with Johnson Pearson in 1871; was admitted to the bar February 17, 1873,

and has practiced ever since. He was elected district attorney in 1875, and served one term. He was married June 15, 1875, to Eliza M., daughter of Alvin Martin, of Sugar Grove, Warren Co., Penn., and by her has had four children: Grace, Leigh (deceased), Loyd and Harold. He is a Republican, and he and wife are members of the Second United Presbyterian Church of Mercer. His father, Alexander Thompson, was born near Steubenville, Ohio, in 1806, and he, with his parents, Alexander Thompson, Sr., and Margaret (Stett, *nee* Burgess) Thompson, settled on a farm in Lackawannock Township in 1812, on which both died, senior in 1851 and junior in 1865, and which is still in the possession of the Thompson heirs. The senior Alexander was a native of Ireland and emigrated from County Antrim about 1790, living one year near Philadelphia and in Washington County, Penn., and the balance of the time near Steubenville, Ohio, until he came to this county as stated. He was the father of the following children: James, Elizabeth McMaster, Margaret McNair, Joseph, John, Jane (married John Thompson), Alexander, Jr., and Mary A. Brooks. Alexander Thompson, Jr., and Ann (Love) Thompson were married in 1831, and were blessed with fourteen children; four died in childhood, and those growing up are: Thomas (deceased), Mary A. (married R. W. Clarke), Alex. L. (died in 1872 of disease contracted in army as a member of Company H, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers), Sarah (on homestead), James W. (killed at battle of Gettysburg while serving as sergeant major of the Fifty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers), A. B., Gordon E. (stock and real estate dealer, Big Springs, Neb.), Nancy (a teacher in Union Schools of Mercer), Robert S. (a dealer in coal and farm implements, Atlantic, Iowa), and Samuel J. (on the old homestead). The parents were members of the Lebanon United Presbyterian Church, with which the surviving widow is still connected. Ann Love was born in 1811. Her parents were Thomas Love and Margaret (Gilkey) Love, natives, the former of County Derry, Ireland, settled in Pine Township in 1796, and the latter of Franklin County, Penn. Margaret was reared principally by an uncle in Virginia, who lived at the forks of the James River, and came to Mercer County in 1804 to visit her brothers, James and John Gilkey, and other relatives, and married Thomas Love in 1805. Their children were: Rebecca (married Robert Miller, now a widow in Venango County), Ann, Margaret (married John Dawson, and after his death Joseph Douglass, now deceased), Nancy (married Samuel Lusk), Sarah (a maiden lady) and Matthew. Thomas Love died in August, 1825, and Margaret (Gilkey) Love in June, 1864. John Gilkey was the originator of the Neshannock Irish potatoes, and died near Leesburg, in this county. James Gilkey reared a large family and died in Shenango Township.

J. C. WEIDMAN, physician and surgeon, was born in Juniata County, Penn. He was educated in the common schools, Randolph, N. Y., and Kishoquillis Seminary, Mifflin County, Penn., and read medicine under Dr. H. A. Fisher, of McAllisterville, Juniata County, attended lectures at Jefferson Medical College, and, after five years' practice at McAllisterville, he came to Mercer, where he is building up a good practice. He married Mary, a daughter of the late John Logan, of Mercer.

GEORGE WHARTON, deceased, was born in Philadelphia, and came to this county about 1816. He married in his native city Hannah Jones, daughter of Cadwalader Jones, who came to Mercer County at an early day and settled in what is now Jackson Township. Mr. Jones had the following children: John, Jacob, David, Charles, George, Mary, Rachel, Deborah, Hannah, Elizabeth, Susan, Rebecca and Margaret. George Wharton settled in Jackson Township

on land that is in now in possession of some of his heirs. He died July 4, 1852, and his widow died October 17, 1868. Their children were: Robert, died small; John, died October 17, 1882; Mary, married Jacob Mower; Deborah, married Nicholas Mourer; Jacob, married Dora Boyd; Rebecca; Margaret, married Peter Shipler; Hannah, George, married Catherine Hunter, and Susan, married Thomas Vernon. Miss Hannah Wharton began the millinery business in Mercer in 1857 in a small room on Pitt Street. In 1858 she located near where she now carries on an extensive business. She has been very successful, and in 1882 she erected a fine brick block. Her father was a Democrat.

J. G. WHITE, attorney, was born July 15, 1841, in what is now Grove City, to Hiram C. and Martha (Alexander) White, natives of Pine and Wolf Creek Townships, Mercer County, respectively. His mother was a daughter of James Alexander, who came from Scotland at a very early date and located on a farm in Pine Township, where he died. The children of James Alexander were: Mary, single, and now nearly ninety years old; Rebecca, married Archie McCormick, both of whom are dead; Susan, died when seventy-four years old; Margaret, married Luke Voghan; Elizabeth, married Cornelius Graham; Martha, Sarah, died young; Hamilton, died on the old place; Isabella, married William Morrison, and after his death G. W. Brandon. The father of James Alexander was in the War of 1812, and was a Democrat. John White, the grandfather of our subject, was born in Washington County, Penn., and came to this county about 1800, where he settled in Pine Township on the farm where he afterward died. His children were John, James, Samuel, George Washington, Hiram C., Henderson, Rachel, Jane and Elizabeth, all of whom are deceased except Hiram. Grandfather White was in the War of 1812, and had three brothers and one sister: Alexander, Samuel, James (a preacher in the Seceder Church) and Hannah. Our subject was educated in the common schools, at Westminster College and at Allegheny College, Meadville, Penn. He enlisted in Company I, Tenth Pennsylvania Reserves, in April, 1861, was mustered into service in June, and served a short time. Returning from the war he resumed teaching, taught at Harlansburg, Lawrence County, one year, and then served as principal of the Union schools at Mercer for two years. In 1865 he married Nancy A. McKinney, daughter of John M. McKinney, ex-sheriff of this county, and went to St. Louis, where he engaged in the real estate business for two years, 1865-66. Returning to Mercer early in 1867 he engaged in starting the Soldiers' Orphan School, putting \$70,000 into the institution. This he sold in 1874 to S. F. Thompson, J. I. Gordon, G. W. Wright and R. R. Wright. He read law with the late Judge McDermitt, and was admitted to the bar in February, 1870. From 1870 to 1875 he practiced here with E. W. Jackson, now of Harrisburg, under the firm name of White & Jackson. From 1877 to 1879 or 1880 he was associated with B. Magoffin. Since then he has practiced by himself. He has three living children: Bertha B., Grace and John A. He is a member of the A. Y. M. and I. O. O. F., and has frequently been connected with the schools. In 1874 he was a candidate for Congress from this district, and was defeated by seventy votes. He was a member of the convention of the U. L. P. at Cincinnati in January, 1887, and helped to form that party. He was one of Democratic candidates for the Assembly in 1888.

GEORGE M. WILLIAMS, livery, was born in Owego, Tioga County, N. Y., and came to Mercer County in 1874. He married Maria, a daughter of Joseph Cubbison, who settled in a log cabin in Fairview Township, where he lived for over fifty years. Mr. Williams, after marriage, went to Talbot

County, Md., and farmed for two years. He then returned to this county, bought a farm, which he sold in one year, and went into the oil business in Venango, Warren, Butler, Armstrong and Clarion Counties for three years. He then bought a farm in Fairview Township, and after farming two years sold and bought another in Jefferson Township, where he remained until April 1, 1887, when he engaged in the livery business at Mercer. He is a member of the present town council, is a Republican, and with his wife belongs to the Second Presbyterian Church. Their children are: Mary, Harry, Edwin, Edna and Ida. He served as school director while in Jefferson Township.

HON. GEORGE W. WRIGHT, superintendent of the Soldiers' Orphan School, was born in Worth Township, Mercer County, July 19, 1841. His parents, Thomas and Sarah (Fowler) Wright, were natives of England, and immigrated to America while single. The father died, a farmer, in Worth Township, in 1851, and his widow died in 1883. They were the parents of the following children: Mary, married William Trivett; Alexander, a resident of Venango County; G. W., Richard R., John S., a merchant at Hendersonville, and Thomas J., resides on the old homestead. The parents were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. George W. Wright was educated in the common schools, Mercer Academy and Thickson Academy, of Meadville, Penn. He began teaching at the age of sixteen years, by which he obtained the means to defray his expenses in the academies. He taught in Tennessee and Kentucky in 1859 and 1860, thus being in the South when John Brown made his famous raid at Harper's Ferry. He enlisted in Company I, Tenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and remained in service for two years. On his return from the war he engaged in the oil business at Petroleum Center, Venango County. He then helped to establish the Sandy Lake Car Manufacturing Company. While there he was appointed clerk to the county commissioners, and held that position until 1873, when he was elected county recorder. While in that office he was appointed superintendent of the Mercer Soldiers' Orphan School. He was elected to the State Senate in 1876, and served one term. In 1877 he was appointed superintendent of the Mount Joy, Penn., Soldiers' Orphan School, and in 1883 was chosen superintendent of the Soldiers' Orphan School at both McAllisterville and Chester Springs. He was married in 1864 to Rozetta M. Carroll, and are rearing Mamie McKnight, a niece of Mrs. Wright. They are Methodists, and he is a Republican.

GEORGE W. YEAGER, physician and surgeon, was born in 1824, in the borough of Mercer. His father, Michael Yeager, was a native of Montgomery County, Penn., and came to this county in time to serve in the War of 1812, under Capt. Clark. Cynthia Fell, the mother of Dr. Yeager, came to Mercer County when a child with her father, Nathan Fell, who is mentioned in the history of West Salem Township. She was a native of Bucks County, Penn. By her union with Michael Yeager she had the following children: Mary A. (married Dunlap McLaughlin), Elizabeth (married B. F. Baskin, Esq.), George W., Emeline (married James C. Eyster, of Chambersburg), Imelda (married Josiah McJunkin); Jane A. and Agnes are dead. Michael Yeager was once a trustee of the old Mercer Academy, and was appointed a marshal to take the census of 1850. He was identified with the Whig party during its existence, and drifted into the Republican party. During his latter days he and his wife worshiped at the Methodist Church, of which he was for many years a trustee. Our subject was educated in the Mercer Academy, under the instructions of D. B. Cook, William Stephenson, D. H. A. McLean, Samuel Griffith and others. He was employed, for many years, as a clerk for his father and others in Mercer. He began the study of medicine in 1847, with

Drs. James and Beriah Magoffin, and attended a course of medical lectures at Cleveland, Ohio, in 1848. In 1849 he went to California, and two years later returned and resumed his studies, and in 1852 he graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia. He at once began the practice of his chosen profession at Mercer, which he has continued ever since. He was appointed the first physician to the county poor-house. He was married to Miss Sarah E. Amberson, daughter of Dr. T. B. Amberson, who practiced here for many years. She was a native of Butler County, Penn. By her he has been blessed with eight children: Cynthia (married Dr. F. M. Temple), Emeline (married William V. Galbraith), Margaret (married James Miller), Mary A. S. (married R. Robinson), Sadie (died in infancy), Caroline and Nancy F. (twins) and Michael George. Dr. Yeager was early identified with the medical society of Mercer County. He was a surgeon, in 1864, in the Union army, being located at the Soldiers' Rest Hospital, at Alexandria, Va., and the King Street Hospital, at the same city. He afterward had charge at Forts Whipple, Cass and Tillinghast, of the defenses of Washington.

REV. GEORGE W. ZAHNISER was born March 19, 1823, in the borough of Mercer. His parents were Jacob and Catharine (Wright) Zahniser. The father was reared on a farm, and at an early period in his life was employed as a clerk in a store. He operated a mercantile store in Mercer for some time, and died in 1852. He was superintendent of the Sabbath-school of the First Presbyterian Church of Mercer for over thirty-five years, and was an elder. He was the father of the following children: Margaret, William, George W., Mary (died when small), Jacob and Michael. The mother of the above children died in 1860, and was a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church. A very complete sketch of the Zahniser family appears in connection with that of Jacob Zahniser, of Jackson Township. Our subject was educated in the old Mercer Academy and Washington and Jefferson College, graduating at the latter in 1846. The year following he was a tutor in that institution. At that time Dr. R. J. Breckenridge was president of this college, and finally resigned to accept the pastorate of a Presbyterian Church of Lexington, Ky. It was through Mr. Breckenridge's influence that Mr. Zahniser was induced to take charge of a classical school at Lexington, which grew so rapidly under his efficient management that he induced Judge Lawrence, the now famous blind orator of Bellefontaine, Ohio, to associate himself with him in this institution, which connection lasted for about one year. After closing his term in Lexington he entered a theological seminary at Princeton, N. J., where he remained for two years, and then came to his home; was soon afterward licensed by the Erie Presbytery, and began his ministerial labors at Conneautville, Crawford Co., Penn. Here he continued with good results for eight years. He was then called to Huntingdon County, and preached in Huntingdon City from 1859 to 1876. At the latter date he returned to Conneautville and had charge of that congregation for one more year, when he withdrew from regular pastorates, and has since been a supply minister for various congregations of his faith. He began the career of a school teacher when sixteen years of age, teaching his first term in the Cranberry District, in the neighborhood of what is now Grove City. Later he taught in the public schools of Mercer, and still later he was associated with Rev. Vincent and James L. Rodgers, respectively, giving instructions in the old Mercer Academy. He also taught for two years in Conneautville, while in charge of his Presbyterian congregation at that place. He was married in 1854 to Jane Forker, by whom he had one daughter, Mary, the wife of Herman Frankel.



Engraving by G. Kernan, 1851

Joseph, W. Blunt

Mrs. Zahniser died in 1859, and in 1864 he was again married, to Miss Kate Gaston, of New Jersey, who died soon after marriage, and he selected a third wife in the person of Mrs. Lizzie McGill, this marriage occurring in 1866. She was born in Somerville, N. J., and by her he had the following children: George (now a student at a college in Bethlehem, Penn.), Kate G. and Albert. Rev. Zahniser is a Republican, and one of the most respected and worthy citizens of Mercer County.

R. J. ZAHNISER, of the firm of Donaldson, Zahniser & Co., general merchants, was born April 14, 1854, in Jackson Township, and is a son of John L. Zahniser, whose family sketch appears in connection with the Zahniser family history, as furnished by Jacob Zahniser, of Jackson Township. Our subject was educated in the common schools of Jackson Township and was brought up at farm labor. He attended and was graduated from the Iron City Business College in 1872; from 1872 to 1879 he clerked for Zahniser, Bell & Co., Mercer, Penn., and from 1879 to 1882 was book-keeper for the Pinkerton Lumber Company in Somerset County, Penn. In 1882 he was elected recorder of Mercer County by the Democrats against a large Republican majority. He engaged in the grocery business in 1886, which he continued until 1887, when he formed a partnership with J. N. Donaldson in the general mercantile business, further mention of which is made in connection with the sketch of Mr. Donaldson.

H. H. ZEIGLER, attorney, was born August 17, 1849, son of J. R. and Margaret A. (Bell) Zeigler, natives of Montgomery and Mercer Counties, respectively, and the parents of four children: Emma A., H. H., Frances E. and one who died before maturity. Our subject was educated in the common schools, Grove City Academy, New Wilmington College and Edinboro Normal; began reading law in 1870 with James A. Stranahan, and was admitted to the bar in 1873, and has since continued practice. He was married in 1874 to Lizzie Mason and has three children: Samuel, Jesse and Lizzie. He was appointed United States commissioner in 1878 and still serves. He and wife are members of the First Presbyterian Church and he is a Republican.

CHAPTER XXX.

BIOGRAPHIES OF SHARON

AUGUSTUS ALDERMAN, tobacco merchant and coal operator, was born in Brookfield Township, Trumbull Co., Ohio, September 19, 1831. He is a son of Aruna and Eunice (Munson) Alderman, natives of Hartford, Conn., and who removed to Brookfield Township, Trumbull Co., Ohio, with their respective parents in 1805. Both spent the remainder of their lives in that part of Ohio. Augustus grew to manhood in his native township, and in 1852 went to California via Cape Horn, where he worked in the mines nearly three years. Returning to his home he lived in Brookfield Township till 1859. He subsequently spent one year each in Missouri and Michigan. About 1870 he located in Hickory Township, this county, and since 1877 he has resided in Sharon and carried on his business. He was married June 10, 1857, to Miss Elizabeth Hassan, daughter of Robert and Sarah (Lysle) Hassan, of Hubbard, Ohio, and natives of Pennsylvania. She bore him one son, Fred H., who has

charge of the store. Mrs. Alderman died in 1888, after a lingering illness. Mr. Alderman is a Democrat, and in 1886 was elected a member of the borough council, which position he is now filling.

ABNER APPLGATE, notary public, was born in Hubbard Township, Trumbull Co., Ohio, October 26, 1826, and is a son of William and Mary (Huff) Applegate, the former a native of New Jersey, born October 25, 1767, and the latter of Bath, Va., born September 7, 1787. William Applegate and family settled in Hubbard Township, Ohio, June 8, 1808, where he spent his life, dying June 14, 1839. Abner grew up in his native township, and on the 18th of May, 1841, located in Sharon. He clerked for some years, and on May 1, 1856, he began merchandising, in which he was engaged till August, 1878. He was married February 12, 1854, to Miss Marilla Hibler, of Hubbard Township, Trumbull Co., Ohio. They have three children: Mary E., wife of H. F. Dickson; William C. and Jennie, wife of G. W. Lycett, of Tiltonville, Ohio. He and his wife are Disciples. Politically he has been a life-long Democrat, and has been justice of the peace twenty years, postmaster of Sharon six and one-half years under Pierce and Buchanan, and notary public since April 17, 1881. He was once the Democratic candidate for associate judge, and also the General Assembly, and in both instances he ran ahead of his ticket.

FREDERICK T. ASCHMAN, chemist, was born in Hudson City (now Jersey City Heights), N. J., September 26, 1858, and is a son of Frederick T. and Martha E. (Davis) Aschman. The former was a native of Switzerland, who immigrated to New York, where he met and married Martha E. Davis, of Ann Arbor, Mich., a daughter of Gen. Martin Davis, one of the pioneers of Ann Arbor. Mr. Aschman, Sr., was head of the silk importing house of F. T. Aschman & Co., of New York, and died at Hudson City, September 4, 1867, leaving four children, Frederick T. being the eldest of the family. On his death-bed Mr. Aschman requested his wife to educate the children in Europe, and in the spring of 1868 she crossed the Atlantic with her family, and our subject spent eight years in the schools of France and German Switzerland. He returned to New York in 1876 with the intention of entering his father's old firm. His mind, however, had a scientific bent, and in the fall of 1877 he entered the School of Mines of Columbia College, and graduated in May, 1881. In the meantime he had made a trip to Europe, in 1880, where the balance of the family still were. He worked in New York during the summer of 1881, and the following autumn accepted the position of chemist for the Wheeler Iron Company, at West Middlesex, Penn. In the spring of 1882 he made a second trip to Europe, and there married Marie Zolikofer, of St. Gall, Switzerland, and returned with his wife to West Middlesex, where she died June 17, 1883. He remained in West Middlesex till the spring of 1884, when he came to Sharon and opened an office as general analytical chemist, and has since done a large and successful business, being the only general chemist in the Shenango Valley. Mr. Aschman was again married, April 15, 1866, to Mary D., daughter of William C. Bell, one of the pioneers of Sharon. A daughter, Dorothy B., is the issue of this union. Mr. Aschman and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church of Sharon, in which body he fills the office of deacon. He is a Republican in politics, and belongs to the Masonic fraternity.

JOHN ASHTON, retired manufacturer and merchant, was born in Staffordshire, England, January 13, 1811, and is a son of Richard and Esther (Skidmore) Ashton, both of whom lived and died in England. John there grew to manhood, and attended a select school of his neighborhood. He afterward

worked in a rolling-mill, and in June, 1832, immigrated to the United States, and found employment in an iron-mill in New Jersey about two years. He then removed to Pittsburgh, Penn., and continued to work at the iron business there until the fall of 1850, when he came to Sharon with a number of other mill-men to form a stock company with Joel B. Curtis, George Boyce, Peter Shoenberger and David Agnew, under the name of the Sharon Iron Company. This company built the first plant, and Mr. Ashton was connected with it till the mill shut down. He subsequently followed farming a few years, and then worked for the Westerman Iron Company. Mr. Ashton was one of the company who erected and put in operation the Atlantic Iron Mills, the firm being Alexander, Ashton & Co. P. L. Kimberly subsequently bought Alexander's interest, and the firm became Kimberly, Ashton & Co. In 1871 Mr. Ashton sold out to Col. James Carnes, whose name succeeded his in the firm. He next went into the grocery business, and soon afterward engaged in developing the coal fields of Trumbull County, Ohio. For the past seventeen years Mr. Ashton has not been engaged in active business, except looking after his real estate and other property. He was married May 28, 1835, to Miss Frances, daughter of Stephen and Rebecca Manfull, natives of England, where Mrs. Ashton was born. Ten sons and three daughters were the fruits of this union: Richard (deceased), Mary Esther (deceased), William A. (deceased), Joseph, Stephen M., John, C. A., David (deceased), Frank, James (deceased), George W. (deceased) and Alice (deceased); five sons and one daughter surviving. Mrs. Ashton died February 16, 1881, a member of the Christian Church, to which denomination most of her children adhere. Politically Mr. Ashton is a Republican, has served in the borough council several terms, and one term as burgess. Coming to the United States comparatively a poor man, he has accumulated through the passing years a large estate, and is not only recognized as one of the wealthiest retired business men of Sharon, but also one of its honest, enterprising and respected citizens.

C. A. ASHTON, grocery dealer, was born in Pittsburgh, Penn., April 24, 1849, and is a son of John Ashton, one of the retired manufacturers and merchants of the borough. In 1850 Mr. Ashton's parents came to Sharon, where he grew to manhood, receiving his primary education in the public schools, subsequently taking a commercial course in Iron City College, Pittsburgh, Penn. He clerked for several years, and in 1870 purchased the grocery house of C. N. Prindle & Son, which he has since carried on, and is to-day one of the leading grocers of Sharon. Mr. Ashton was married May 21, 1871, to Miss Emma E. Bown, of Sharon, who bore him two daughters, Lizzie and Lucy. Mrs. Ashton died June 17, 1878, and March 23, 1882, he was again married, to Miss Mary Morrison, of Sharon. Mr. Ashton is a Republican, a member of the Masonic fraternity, I. O. O. F., K. of P., and K. of G. E. He is agent for the Erie Express Company at Sharon, and is one of the progressive, enterprising young business men of the town.

REV. JOHN A. BAILEY, pastor of the United Presbyterian Church of Sharon, was born in Washington County, Penn., May 22, 1835, and is a son of Matthew and Ann Bailey, natives of the same county, and of Scotch ancestry. Mr. Bailey was reared on the old homestead in Washington County, and received his primary education in the district schools. At the age of nineteen he attended Westminster College, New Wilmington, Penn., and was graduated July 7, 1859. In the fall of the same year he entered the Allegheny Seminary of the United Presbyterian Church, at Allegheny, Penn., where he took a full theological course of four years, and was licensed to preach the gospel September 3, 1862, by Lake Presbytery of the United Presbyterian Church.

He was ordained and installed pastor of the united charge of Sheakleyville, Penn., and New Vernon, Penn., June 23, 1863, which position he filled for six years. For the next thirteen years he was pastor of churches in Sidney, Shelby County, and Wellsville, Columbiana Co., Ohio. On January 1, 1883, he became pastor of the United Presbyterian Church of Sharon, which has since doubled its membership. Mr. Bailey was married October 19, 1860, to Miss Bella, daughter of John M. and Isabella Porter, of Pymatuning Township, Mercer Co., Penn. She is a native of Lowellville, Ohio, but removed to Mercer County with her parents in girlhood. Mr. Bailey was originally an Abolitionist, and on the formation of the Republican party he enlisted in its ranks, and remained therein till 1879, when he became a Prohibitionist. He has since worked in harmony with the Prohibition party, and done all in his power against the liquor traffic.

JOSEPH BARBER, retired machinist, was born in Derbyshire, England, January 15, 1821, and is a son of John and Sarah (Morrel) Barber, both of whom lived and died in England. Mr. Barber grew to manhood in his native country, and there learned the carpenter trade. In the fall of 1845 he immigrated to Allegheny, Penn., where he worked in the iron mill till the fall of 1850. He then came to Sharon as a stockholder of the Sharon Iron Company, with which he was connected until 1855, when the works closed. Since then he has worked most of the time for the successors of the same mill, though now comparatively retired from active life. He was married in England, June 22, 1845, to Sarah Wigley, by whom he has had three children: Martha A. (widow of Frederick Overfield), Anna (wife of Frederick Myers) and Elizabeth (wife of John W. Mason), all of the vicinity of Sharon. Politically Mr. Barber is a Republican, and has served as councilman and school director. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and has always tried to do his share toward the moral and material development of the town.

ADDISON L. BECK, druggist, was born near Curlsville, Clarion Co., Penn., February 5, 1859, and is a son of Dr. J. N. and Ella (Boyles) Beck, the former a native of Centre County, and his wife of Clarion County, Penn. Dr. Beck practiced medicine in Curlsville till 1873, when he removed to Sligo in the same county, where he continued practice until 1881, being actively engaged in his profession for a period of twenty-two years. In December, 1874, Addison L. went into the drug business in Sligo and carried on the same until 1882, when he sold out and came to Sharon in August of that year. He purchased his present store and has since done a successful business, devoting a portion of his time to chemical analysis. His parents joined him in the spring of 1884, his father assisting in the drug store until his death in June, 1888. In 1885-86 our subject attended the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, taking a special course in chemistry, in addition to the regular studies, and was graduated in the class of 1886-87. In a class numbering 148 Mr. Beck was awarded three of nine prizes given for merit, and was named as distinguished in the contest for the Proctor prize of a gold medal. He was awarded half of the H. C. Lea prize of \$100 for the best thesis; the chemistry prize of an analytical balance for original quantitative analysis; and the theoretical pharmacy prize of a fine prescription balance and certificate for the best examination in theoretical pharmacy. Mr. Beck was married January 30, 1884, to Miss Julia E. Lowe, of Sligo, Penn., of which union one son, Harold, has been born. Mr. Beck is a Republican, a member of the P. H. C. and N. U., and with his wife belongs to the Presbyterian Church.

THOMAS B. BEIL, insurance agent, was born in Delaware Township, Mercer Co., Penn., October 27, 1843. His father, Peter Beil, was a native of North-

ampton County, Penn., and located in Delaware Township early in the thirties, where he married Fannie, daughter of Peter Rickard, who came to the township about the same time as the Beil family. Six sons and four daughters were born of this union, all of whom grew to maturity, and nine of whom are yet living and heads of families. Peter Beil died August 29, 1885, in the Lutheran faith, to which church his widow belongs. She resides on the old homestead in Delaware Township. Mr. Beil was a quiet, unassuming, practical farmer, and by judicious investments in real estate became quite well off. Our subject was the eldest son, and grew up in his native township. In February, 1862, he enlisted in Company K, Sixty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served three years, and was discharged from the service in March, 1865. For a year and a half afterward he was engaged in merchandising at Hamburg, and for the next five years was in the employ of James Pierce, Son & Co., of Sharpsville, in general merchandising. He then carried on a store in Sharpsville for about two years, spent a year in the west, and in November, 1874, located in Sharon, where he has since been engaged in the general insurance business. He has built up a large trade, and ranks to-day among the leading insurance men of the county. Mr. Beil was married March 13, 1875, to Miss Flora V. Guthrie, of Hempfield Township. Both are members of the Presbyterian Church, and Mr. Beil belongs to the Masonic order and K. of P. Politically he is a Republican, has served one term in the borough council, and for the past six years has been secretary of the board.

WILLIAM C. BELL, retired merchant, was born in Washington County, Penn., January 20, 1812, and there grew to manhood. On the 4th of November, 1840, he was married in Pittsburgh to Susan Evans, a native of Worcestershire, England, born October 12, 1812. They came to Greenville, Penn., in November, 1840, where William C. spent a year and a half in mercantile business, thence removed to Clarksville, and in August, 1844, located in Sharon. He carried on the mercantile business till 1860, and in 1866 went into the coal business, from which he retired in 1870, after several years successful operations. He was afterward interested with his sons, Richard E. and Robert A., for a few years in the hardware business. To William C. and Susan Bell have been born eight children: W. Dwight, assistant cashier of the People's National Bank, Pittsburgh; Richard E., deceased; Alice A., Emma I., William B., of Leadville, Colo.; Robert A., of Youngstown, Ohio; Mary B., wife of F. T. Aschman, of Sharon, and Henderson D., of Sharon. Politically Mr. Bell was an anti-slavery man, then a Republican, and is now a Prohibitionist, and has served as burgess of Sharon one term. Both he and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Bell is one of the oldest surviving retired business men of Sharon, and has seen the town grow from a village of a few stores to its present flourishing prosperity.

JAMES BENTLEY, P. O. Sharon, Penn., son of Benjamin and Mary (Baldwin) Bentley, was born May 23, 1798, upon the site of Sharon, and was the first white child born within the borough limits. The father of our subject made his claim for his property in 1795, and made his permanent settlement in 1796. In 1806 he sold his farm to Samuel Quinby and moved across the line into Ohio, where both he and wife died. The family of Mr. Bentley consisted of the following children: Robert, Adamson, George, Benjamin, Elizabeth, James, Martin, Sheshbazar, Mary and Aholiab. James and Aholiab are the only survivors. Our subject was married in 1822 to Miss Temperance Butties, and by this marriage they had seven children: Amos B., Anson, Caroline (wife of Samuel Woodbridge, of Iowa), Evaline (who married C. F. De Voll), Martin, Joel and B. F. The mother died July 25, 1887. Mr. Bentley was

for many years connected with the Ohio State Militia with the rank of captain. In 1845 he was elected justice of the peace, which office he held for two terms. In 1840 he was appointed United States marshal, and filled that position for a number of years. He is a member of the Masonic order, having been initiated in 1819, and in politics he is a Democrat. Mr. Bentley has lived in Trumbull County, Ohio, for over eighty years, and is one of its oldest and most respected citizens.

CORNELIUS BOWDEN was born in Hickory Township, Mercer Co., Penn., December, 12, 1826, and is a son of Daniel and Mary (Wasey) Bowden. The former was a native of Bucks County, Penn., of English parentage. His wife was of Scotch parentage. They were married in Bucks County, and with three children moved to Gustavus, Ohio. About 1822 they settled in Hickory Township, Mercer County, where five children were born, making a family of four daughters and four sons. The youngest son, James G., was killed at the battle of Fort Wagner. In 1835 the family removed to Mercer, where they resided about twenty years and then located in Sharon, where the parents spent the balance of their days, the mother dying January 22, 1866, and the father July 12, 1872, both being members of the Baptist Church. Cornelius began business in Sharon in 1846, and afterward moved to Orangeville, Penn., where he remained for nearly two years. He then returned to Sharon, where he has ever since been in business, having a large carriage and wagon factory, which a few years ago was destroyed by fire. Mr. Bowden was married June 1, 1850, to Abigail Ray, of Brookfield, Trumbull Co., Ohio, daughter of David and Abigail Ray, pioneers of that county. Four daughters have been born to them. Politically Mr. Bowden is a Prohibitionist, and he and his family are members of the Presbyterian Church.

GEORGE BOYCE (deceased) was born in England in May, 1805, and after reaching manhood immigrated to London, Ontario, Canada. He received a thorough classical and scientific education in Paris, France, and learned the civil engineer's profession in his native land. Soon after coming to Canada he removed to Beaver, Penn., where he became one of the engineers in the survey of the Beaver & Erie Canal. He was connected with this enterprise till its completion, and in 1837 took up his residence in Sharon. In 1839 he was there married to Miss Satira A., daughter of Linus and Margaret Curtis, and sister of Gen. Joel B. Curtis, a prominent citizen of Sharon. Mrs. Boyce was born in Charlestown Township, Portage Co., Ohio, February 20, 1815. After his marriage Mr. Boyce went to St. Catharines, Ontario, and was a contractor in the construction of the Welland Canal, on which enterprise he was engaged about four years. Returning to Sharon he entered into partnership with his brother-in-law, Mr. Curtis, in the development of the coal fields adjacent to Sharon, in which business he was engaged for many years, and accumulated a large fortune. Soon after forming the partnership with Mr. Curtis our subject removed to Erie, Penn., to look after the interest of their business at that point, where he resided until after the death of Gen. Curtis, in 1862, when he returned to Sharon and continued in the coal business until the mines would no longer pay for working. He was a leading member of the firm of Boyce, Rawle & Co., which operated the furnace between Sharon and Sharpsville for many years, and he was also interested in the iron business at West Middlesex. Mr. Boyce took a prominent and active interest in having the Sharon Railroad built from Sharon to Sharon Junction, and from Sharon to West Middlesex. He was also largely interested in the Emmet Mining Company, in its iron ore lands in Michigan. For several years preceding his death he was a director of the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio Railroad, and vice-president of the

Sharon National Bank. Politically a Whig in early life, on the dissolution of that party he became a Democrat, and was ever afterward a staunch advocate of the principles of that party. He died December 28, 1885, at the ripe old age of nearly eighty-one years. He was a life-long member of the Episcopal Church. Throughout his career he commanded the respect and confidence of the best citizens of the Shenango Valley, wherein he had spent the greater portion of his life. Of wide information, sterling integrity and scrupulous honesty in all his dealings, his death was recognized as a deep loss to the social and material interests of Sharon, where his memory will long be held in kindly remembrance. His widow resides in the beautiful home, on the west hill, which he erected and beautified.

JOHN J. BOYLE, general grocer, was born in the County Mayo, Ireland, November 27, 1853, and is a son of John and Bridget (Thornton) Boyle, natives of Ireland, and who immigrated to the Sharon Furnace in Hickory Township in the fall of 1865. The father died in Sharon in November, 1884, and the widow still resides in this town. John began working in the Sharon Iron Works, and continued till 1879, as a roller, and in the fall of that year opened his present grocery store and has since done a highly successful trade. He was married May 13, 1885, to Miss Ann Fitzmaurice of Sharpsville, but a native of New York State, and daughter of Thomas and Ann Fitzmaurice, natives of Ireland. Of this union two children have been born, Thomas and Florence. The family are Catholics, and politically Mr. Boyle is an independent Republican.

PATRICK BRADY, jeweler, was born in Dublin, Ireland, March 17, 1837, and is a son of Paul and Martha (Hamilton) Brady, natives of Ireland. Patrick learned the jeweler's trade in Dublin, and subsequently took a full course of instructions in the manufacture of watches in Liverpool, England. He then returned to Dublin, where he became foreman of one of the leading jewelry houses of that city. During the war he immigrated to Sharon and opened a jewelry store, which has grown to be the foremost house in its line in that borough. Mr. Brady married Ellen Cooke, a native of Ireland. Of this union seven children survive: Martha, Ella, Lucy, Lillie, Emma, Alice and Albert. Politically he is a Republican, and the family belong to the Episcopal Church. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and the A. O. U. W. Beginning on a small capital he has, by close attention to his business, accumulated considerable property, and is one of the oldest business men of Sharon.

PHOEBE BROOKS, physician and surgeon, was born in Crawford County, Penn. She received her primary education in the district public schools, afterward attending and graduating at the State Normal School at Edinboro, Penn. She taught for several years, devoting her spare moments to the study of medicine. In 1876 she entered the medical department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, and graduated in June, 1878. She afterward spent one year at the New England Hospital for women and children, Boston, Mass. In December, 1879, Dr. Brooks opened an office in Sharon, and has since built up a good practice. She belongs to the Presbyterian Church, and is one of the well-known physicians of the borough.

LOUIS BUCHHOLZ, general clothier, was born in Prussia, Germany, December 29, 1837, and is a son of Joseph and Rebecca (Loewenstein) Buchholz, natives of Germany. The former died there in 1867, and his widow is a resident of Berlin. Louis was educated in his native land, and in the fall of 1856 immigrated to Warren, Ohio, where he clerked three years. In the autumn of 1859 he started in the clothing business in Ravenna, Ohio, in partnership with the late Jacob Goldstein. In the spring of 1863 he located in

Sharon, and has since been one of the leading business men of the borough. Jacob Goldstein continued in partnership with him up to his death, in August, 1882, at which time Mr. Buchholz became sole owner of the business, though still retaining the old firm name of J. Goldstein & Co. Mr. Buchholz was married, July 7, 1864, to Miss Lizzie, daughter of the late William McGilvray, of Sharon. Three children were born of this union: William, Joseph and Edward. His wife died May 14, 1877, and he was again married, June 25, 1884, to Miss Mary, daughter of the late Thomas Clark, one of the early settlers of the valley, whose widow, Mrs. Nancy Clark, resides on the old homestead near Sharon. Politically Mr. Buchholz is an unswerving Democrat, and one of the well-known enterprising citizens of the borough, where he has lived twenty-five years.

THE BUDD FAMILY.—In 1796 William Budd, a native of New Jersey, born October 19, 1773, whence he had removed to Washington County, Penn., was sent out to the Shenango Valley by his father, William, for the purpose of selecting lands for settlement. After exploring the country embraced in Mercer County he selected a tract lying on each side of the Shenango River, built a cabin, and passed the winter of 1796-97 in hunting and trapping, and the following year in the same way. In 1798 he returned to Washington County, Penn., where he married Drucilla Hulse, and again came out to his settlement on the Shenango. He was afterward joined by his parents, William and Sichy Budd, brothers, Daniel and John, and sisters, Patience, Nancy, Sallie, Elizabeth and Mary. He built a cabin for his parents not far from his own, where both died at an early day. To William and Drucilla Budd were born the following children, all upon the site of Sharon: Joseph, March 1, 1801; Elizabeth, January 7, 1803; Sichy and William (twins), September 26, 1807; Edward Scofield, February 1, 1809; Henry H., January 30, 1811, and Daniel Upson, March 2, 1813, the last mentioned, now a resident of Sharon, being the only survivor of the family. The mother died at Sharon June 10, 1815, aged thirty-three, and he was again married October 11, 1821, to Hannah Riggs, born in New Jersey September 5, 1779, whom he survived. He died May 23, 1849. He laid out the original town of Sharon on his land, and lived to see it quite a flourishing place. He was a justice of the peace about thirty years.

Daniel Budd was born in New Jersey in 1775, and inherited fifty acres of the land entered by his brother William. He subsequently bought his brother John's fifty acres, and the farm is still owned by his descendants. He afterward purchased land east of the Shenango and laid it out into town lots. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel and Achsah Quinby, pioneers of the valley. Daniel reared a family of four children: William, Sarah, Emily and Lafayette. Sarah (the widow of W. C. Malin) and Lafayette survive and reside in Sharon. Mr. Budd built one of the first frame houses in the village. In early life Mr. Budd was a Democrat, but afterward joined the Whig party, and both he and wife were members of the Baptist Church. Daniel died October 8, 1841, his widow surviving him till February 22, 1880, dying in the ninety-third year of her age.

John Budd, youngest son of William, Sr., married Unice Riggs, and lived in Hickory Township till his removal to the west many years ago.

Of the daughters of William Budd, Sr., Patience married a Mr. McMullen, and moved to Ohio; Nancy married Amos Hazen, and went west; Sallie married Nathaniel Hazen, and both died near Sheakleyville; Elizabeth married Thomas McMurren, and removed to Brookfield, Ohio, where they died, and Mary married Edward Scofield, a civil engineer sent out to survey the West-

ern Reserve, who afterward served in the War of 1812, and was a member of the Legislature from Trumbull County, Ohio.

WILLIAM BUDD (deceased) was born in Sharon, Penn., September 26, 1807, was a son of William and Drucilla Budd previously spoken of, and spent his whole life in the vicinity of Sharon. He was married, October 26, 1829, to Miss Catharine, daughter of John and Patience (Elliott) Hull, who was born immediately north of Sharon September 19, 1812. Mr. Budd was a carpenter by trade, and followed that business many years. Politically he was a Democrat, and a life long member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and died November 9, 1867. He was recognized as an upright, honest man and a good Christian citizen. His widow resides in Greenville, enjoying the competence which his industry and judicious management accumulated.

EDWARD SCOFIELD BUDD (deceased) was born in Sharon February 1, 1809, and was a son of William and Drucilla Budd. He grew up and married, December 29, 1829, Mary Willson, a native of Brookfield, Ohio, born December 3, 1814. Soon after marriage they removed to Hickory Township, and in 1841 to Brookfield, Ohio. In 1857 they went to Edina, Knox Co., Mo., returning to Sharon in 1863. On the breaking out of the Rebellion Mr. Budd raised an independent regiment of volunteer cavalry for service as militia in the State of Missouri, which he commanded until early in 1863, when sickness compelled him to retire from active duty. After his return to Sharon he remained there until his death, which occurred October 21, 1886. His widow is still a resident of the borough. While living in Trumbull County, Ohio, Mr. Budd served as justice of the peace nine years, and one term as sheriff. He also served as justice of the peace in Sharon one term. Politically he was a Republican, and a member of the Baptist Church, to which denomination his widow also belongs. They were the parents of the following children: James D., William, Jane (deceased), Mary A. (deceased), Edward W., Eliza (deceased), Samuel (deceased), Warren (deceased), John, Sarah E. and Benjamin F.

DANIEL UPSON BUDD, retired farmer, was born March 2, 1813, and is the youngest son of William and Drucilla Budd. He has spent his whole life in Sharon, and resides on a part of the land entered by his father. He has been twice married, first to Lucy Ann Hull, of Trumbull County, Ohio, December 29, 1836. Two daughters were born of this marriage: Sarah E. (wife of William Matthews, of Kansas City, Mo.), and Emma V., wife of A. S. Service, of Sharon. Mrs. Budd died January 19, 1883, and he was again married, October 8, 1886, to Mrs. Sophronia Waldorf, daughter of William and Lucretia Chew, of Brookfield, Ohio. Mr. Budd has followed farming all his life, and is the oldest continuous resident of Sharon, which borough he has seen grow from a small hamlet to its present flourishing dimensions. Since attaining his majority he has never missed casting his vote for the national nominee of the Democratic party.

LAFAYETTE BUDD, farmer and real estate dealer, was born in that town April 21, 1824, and is a son of Daniel and Elizabeth Budd previously spoken of. He grew to manhood in Sharon and obtained his education in the village schools of the borough. In February, 1850, he went to California, where he spent twenty years in the gold regions. He returned to his early home in 1870, and has since been engaged in farming and dealing in real estate. Mr. Budd was married December 18, 1871, to Mrs. May Strawbridge, daughter of Roswell and Mary (Scotfield) Abell, pioneers of Trumbull County, Ohio. Mrs. Budd is a member of the Episcopal Church. Our subject is a Democrat in politics, and a member of one of the oldest families of this section of the State.

FRANK H. BUHL, manager of the Sharon Iron Works, now the property of Buhl, Sons & Co., is a native of Detroit, Mich., in which city his parents reside. He received a first-class education and is a graduate of Yale College. In 1869 Mr. Buhl located in Sharon, and in 1874 became manager of the extensive iron works previously spoken of. He filled that position four years and then returned to Detroit. In August, 1887, he again took charge of the works, and has since remained in that capacity. Mr. Buhl was married February 8, 1888, to Miss Julia Forker, daughter of the late Henry Forker and granddaughter of the venerable T. J. Porter, Esq., of Sharon. He is a Republican in politics, and one of the most prominent iron manufacturers of Pennsylvania.

CHARLES E. BUNDEL, druggist, was born in Lancaster, Penn., November 14, 1844, and is a son of Michael and Charlotte (Spurier) Bundel, the former a native of Lancaster, Penn., and the latter of England, both of whom died in Lancaster many years ago. Our subject grew to manhood and received his education in his native town. He there learned the drug business, came to Cleveland, Ohio, in the fall of 1867, and in the spring of 1869 located in Sharon, where he began clerking for Viall & Carnes. In 1870 he succeeded Mr. Carnes, and the firm of Viall & Bundel was organized. In 1874 Mr. Bundel withdrew from the firm and opened his present drug store, where he has since conducted a successful business. In June, 1864, he enlisted in the Seventy-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served till the close of the war, participating in the Atlanta campaign and Sherman's march to the sea. He was married October 20, 1870, to Miss Sarah E. Murphy, of Lancaster, Penn., who has borne him four children: Mary C., Grace, Charles M. and Kate H. Politically he is a Republican, and has been a member of the borough council one term. Mr. Bundel was one of the organizers of the Sharon Engine and Hose Co., now the Sharon Fire Department, has been chief of the department since 1881, and has done a great deal toward building up that institution to its present high state of efficiency.

GEORGE W. BURNETT, proprietor of livery stables, was born in Brookfield, Ohio, November 14, 1843, and is a son of David C. and Rhoda (French) Burnett, the former a native of Trumbull County, Ohio, and the latter of Georgia. They were married in Texas, and afterward settled in Brookfield, Ohio, where David C. engaged in the manufacture of machinery, engines, stoves, etc., which he followed up to his death in 1869. His wife having died September 24, 1854, he married again, and reared four children by his second marriage. By his first marriage he reared five sons and four daughters, all of whom are living except one son, who died while serving in the late war. George W. grew up in Brookfield, and in January, 1862, enlisted in the Third Ohio Independent Battery, raised at Canton, Ohio, and served till the close of the war. Before the war he learned the engineer's trade, and at its close resumed that business. In the fall of 1871 he came to Sharon and ran the locomotive engine for the Stewart Iron Co. about ten years. Shortly before quitting this position he bought an interest in a livery stable, which business he has since followed, locating in his present stand in 1881. Mr. Burnett was married May 9, 1866, to Felicia E., daughter of James and Mary J. Cope, of Youngstown, Ohio, and natives of England. One son, David C., is the fruit of this marriage. In politics he is a Republican, is a member of the Masonic fraternity, K. of P., K. of L. and G. A. R. societies.

JOHN W. CANON, superintendent of the Sharon public schools, was born in Mill Creek Township, Mercer Co., Penn., February 11, 1844, and is a son of Robert and Catharine (Steele) Canon, of that township. His grandfather,

John Canon, was born near Canonsburgh, Penn., and married Jane McFarland, whose home was near Orangeville, Ohio. They settled in Shenango Township, near Middlesex, in the last decade of the eighteenth century, where both spent the remaining years of their lives, dying on their farm near West Middlesex. They left a family of four sons and two daughters, all of whom grew to maturity in this county, Robert, of Mill Creek Township, and Mrs. Joseph Clark, of Russell County, Kas., being the only survivors. Our subject grew up in Mill Creek Township, obtaining his primary education in the public schools, subsequently attended New Lebanon Academy, and in 1866 entered the Edinboro Normal School, where he graduated in November, 1868. He, however, had begun teaching in the winter of 1864-65, and thus obtained the means to prosecute his studies till graduation. He then taught in Cambridgeborough two years, and in 1870 became a member of the faculty of the Edinboro Normal School, where he taught seven years, mainly the departments of mathematics and United States history. While teaching in the Edinboro school he pursued a regular course of study, adding much to the normal course. In 1877 he resigned his position and accepted the principalship of the Franklin High-school, where he taught two years. In August, 1879, he was elected principal of the Sharon public schools, and in 1882 was elected superintendent, under the law of 1881 allowing boroughs of 5,000 inhabitants to elect a superintendent with the same powers and duties in the borough as the county superintendent has in the balance of the county. Mr. Canon has since filled the position of superintendent of the Sharon schools, and is one of the best known educators in the Shenango Valley. He was married March 10, 1875, to Mrs. Lizzie Reeder, *nee* McClaughrey, of Edinboro, Erie Co., Penn., of which union one son, Robert, has been born to them. Mr. Canon is a Democrat in politics, and a member of the Presbyterian Church.

JOHN CARLEY, of the firm of Wallis & Carley, contractors and builders, and manufacturers of builders' materials, was born near Brockville, Ontario, February 28, 1844, and is a son of John and Sarah (Green) Carley, natives of that place, where both died. Our subject grew to manhood in his native county, and in the fall of 1865 came to Youngstown, Ohio, locating in Sharon the following year. He learned the carpenter's trade after coming to Sharon, and in company with Jacob Faas, William Wallis and A. Kanengeiser, under the firm name of Faas, Kanengeiser & Co., began contracting and building, Faas and Kanengeiser retiring from the firm in 1876. In March, 1876, Wallis & Carley purchased the Carver & Trout planing mill and lumber yard, which was burned down the following October. They soon afterward built their present mill, which they have since operated. The firm of Wallis & Carley have built up an extensive trade and operate one of the largest institutions of its kind in the Shenango Valley, which they carry on with their usual energy and business sagacity. Mr. Carley was married in 1873 to Miss Maggie Armstrong, of Guelph, Ontario, of which union two children have been born to them: Ethel and Glenn. Politically he is a Prohibitionist, and a member of the Masonic and I. O. O. F. societies. He is one of the most progressive and enterprising citizens of the valley.

JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN, baker and confectioner, was born in Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, England, January 8, 1826, and is a son of Joseph and Mary (Cleveland) Chamberlain, both of whom spent their lives in England. Joseph learned his trade in his native land, and in 1850 immigrated to Pittsburgh, Penn., where he soon afterward started a bakery and confectionery, which he conducted seven years. About 1858 he purchased a farm north of Sharon, upon which he settled and lived a few years. In 1863-64 he erected the

building at present occupied by the *Herald* office, where he established a bakery, confectionery and grocery business. This was the pioneer institution, in that line, in Sharon. Several years afterward Mr. Chamberlain erected another bakery and steam cracker factory on Silver Street, where he manufactured his goods, though still conducting his store, and also ran peddling wagons. He subsequently removed to the corner of State and Shenango Streets, and in 1883 he erected his present store-room, where he has since carried on his business. Mr. Chamberlain was married in England in 1847, to Miss Elizabeth Morris, and both he and wife belong to the Episcopal Church. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and politically is a Republican.

ALBERT W. CHASE, general grocer, was born in Jefferson Township, Mercer Co., Penn., May 24, 1858, and is a son of John and Ellen (Luce) Chase, the former a native of Potter County, Penn., and the latter of Vermont. John Chase came here when a child, with his parents, Chester and Esther Chase. The father died in Jefferson Township, and his widow still resides there. John grew to manhood in Jefferson Township, and married Ellen Luce, whose parents emigrated from Vermont to this county when she was a child. John Chase and wife have been residents of Sharon for twenty-five years. Albert H. has spent his whole life in this county, and twenty-five years of it in Sharon. He was in the livery business seven years, and in September, 1885, he opened his present store, and has since done a good business. Mr. Chase was married January 10, 1882, to Miss Anna M. Donlin, of Sharon. Politically Mr. Chase is a Prohibitionist, and a member of the Protected Home Circle.

SAMUEL CLARK, deceased, a soldier of the War of 1812, was born in Sussex County, N. J., August 13, 1796, and in 1804 his parents, Samuel and Mary Clark, settled in Pymatuning Township. They were natives of Northampton County, Penn. Samuel grew up in this county, and learned the carpenter and millwright trade. He was twice married, first to Mary McDowell, of Pymatuning Township, who bore him three children: John, deceased; Mary, deceased, and Samuel B., a resident of Sharon; all born on the farm at Clarksville. The mother died there in 1841, in the faith of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Clark was again married in 1844, to Mrs. Susan Reno, *nee* Patterson, of Sharon, widow of Joseph Reno, and daughter of Isaac and Margaret Patterson, natives of Adams County, Penn., who settled on the site of Sharon about 1803, moving across the line into Ohio in 1814 or 1815. Mrs. Clark was born on the site of Sharon October 7, 1811, and had three children by her first marriage: Isaac, of Sharon; Malissa, deceased, and Jane, deceased. Three children were born of her marriage to Samuel Clark: James, Jennette and Corinthia V., all residents of Sharon. Mr. Clark and wife removed to Sharon from Clarksville about two years after their marriage, and he spent the balance of his life in this town, dying October 6, 1878. He was a contractor on the Sandy & Beaver Canal, was one of the pioneer boatmen on the Beaver & Erie Canal, and is said to have brought the first load of Lake Superior ore to Sharpsville. Mr. Clark was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In early life he was a Whig and afterward a Republican. He was one of the well-known pioneers of the Shenango Valley. His widow resides on the old homestead in Sharon, at the ripe old age of seventy-seven years.

FRANK H. CLARK, general grocer, was born in Delaware Township, Mercer County, Penn., January 29, 1846, and is a son of Daniel G. and Susan (Biggart) Clark. The former was born near Lancaster, Penn., of German parentage, while the latter was a native of this State, of Irish ancestry. John Clark, wife Rosanna and family settled in Delaware Township when Daniel

G. was a boy, and both he and wife died in that part of the county. On the maternal side John Biggart, wife Eliza and family located near Sheakleyville, Penn., when Susan was quite small, and both died in that township. Daniel G. Clark and Susan Biggart grew to maturity in Mercer County, and were here married. Daniel learned the blacksmith's trade, and opened a shop in Delaware Township, subsequently removing to Jamestown, Penn., and thence to Clarion County, where he died, and where his widow now resides. Our subject grew up in this county, and began clerking in Jamestown, Penn. In 1868 he came to Sharon and followed clerking, principally, till opening his present grocery house, April 1, 1887. Mr. Clark was married May 6, 1869, to Miss Maggie Allbright, of Jamestown, Penn., of which union two children have been born, Jennie C. and Charles A. Politically Mr. Clark is a Republican, a member of the E. A. U., and the family belong to the Baptist Church.

MARK COHEN, deceased merchant, was born in London, England, July 9, 1843, and was a son of Henry Cohen, who died when Mark was nine years old, throwing our subject upon his own resources. At the age of sixteen he crossed the Atlantic to Wilmington, Del., where he followed clerking in that city, and afterward in Philadelphia. He then opened a clothing store in Wilmington, Del., which he conducted until the spring of 1867, when he located in Sharon, in the clothing business. He was married January 6, 1867, to Miss Julia Weinburg, of Philadelphia, who bore him six children: Henry M., Reuben W., Emanuel, Julia, Rose and Marquis, deceased. Mr. Cohen was a Republican in politics, a member of the Jewish faith, and belonged to the Masonic fraternity. He served two years as vice-president of the fire department, and held that position at the time of his death, which occurred May 12, 1878. He was also a member of the I. O. O. F. and I. O. R. M., of Wilmington, Del. He was a man of strict integrity and generous principles, and took a deep interest in the growth and prosperity of Sharon, and was one of its progressing and enterprising citizens. Soon after his death his widow took charge of the business, established a cloak and millinery department, has made Sharon the leading cloak market between Cleveland and Pittsburgh, and has one of the largest retail trades in the Shenango Valley.

ISAAC D. COLE, retired farmer, was born in Washington County, Penn., June 10, 1813, and is a son of Moses Cole, a soldier of the Revolution, and Judah (Vanness) Cole, natives of New Jersey, of Dutch ancestry. They removed to Trumbull County, Ohio, late in the eighteenth century, where they lived several years, thence removed to Washington County, Penn., and there died in the faith of the Presbyterian Church. Isaac D. grew to manhood in Washington County, and attended school in the primitive log school-house of the pioneer days. In 1831 he was married to Elizabeth Taylor, of Washington County, who bore him eleven children, eight of whom are living: John, of Perry Township; Sarah A., Mary C., wife of Sylvester Cook, of Shenango Township; Hannah L., deceased wife of Hugh Robison, of Hartford, Ohio; Nancy J., deceased; Martin V., of Perry Township; Judah, wife of Gibson Minner, of Jackson Township; Isaac, deceased; Caroline, wife of William Minner, of Hickory Township; Samuel, of Hickory Township; and Franklin P., deceased. In 1834 Mr. Cole settled in Shenango Township, with his wife and three eldest children, and all the balance were born upon the old homestead. Mrs. Cole died in 1863, and he was again married August 12, 1865, to Mrs. Catharine Hughes, a native of England and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Cole is a Democrat, and was closely identified with the school interests of Shenango Township during his residence therein. Coming

to Mercer County a poor man, he has accumulated through the passing years a large estate. He has always been energetic and economical in his habits, and upright and honest in his business affairs.

JOHN COOK, contractor and builder, was born in Allegheny County, Penn., September 14, 1844, and is a son of Conrad and Elizabeth (Benter) Cook, both natives of Germany. They removed from Allegheny County to Deer Creek Township, Mercer Co., Penn., about 1850, where the mother died in 1853. The family afterward removed to Michigan, where the father died in 1886. After his mother's death John returned to Allegheny County, where he learned the carpenter's trade. He worked in the oil region about one year, and located in Sharon in July, 1866, where he has since resided. For the past sixteen years he has been engaged in contracting and building. Mr. Cook was married September 21, 1868, to Miss Clara Lawhead, of Sharon, who has borne him three children: Ida M., Harry B. and Mattie R. In politics Mr. Cook is a Democrat.

ERNEST COPE, proprietor of livery stables, was born in Staffordshire, England, September 18, 1833, and is a son of James and Mary (Fryer) Cope, both of whom lived and died in England. Ernest grew to manhood in his native land, and there followed coal mining. In 1856 he immigrated to Lowellville, Ohio, where he lived two years. He then spent a short time in the West, whence he returned to Youngstown, Ohio, where he followed mining, and subsequently engaged in the same business in Brookfield, Ohio. In 1870 he went into the mercantile business in Brookfield, but soon sold out and engaged in shipping coal. In March, 1873, he came to Sharon, and formed a partnership with W. E. Hall, under the firm name of Hall & Cope, in the livery business, which they have since carried on successfully. Mr. Cope was married July 5, 1861, to Mary E. Groezinger, of Warren, Ohio, who has borne him four children, all of whom died in infancy. He is a Republican in politics, belongs to the Masonic order, A. O. U. W. and P. H. C., and both he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

WILLIAM H. COVER, undertaker, was born near Edenburgh, Lawrence Co., Penn., November 18, 1848, and is a son of Jacob and Lydia (Robb) Cover, the former a native of Eastern Pennsylvania and the latter of Indiana, and early settlers of Lawrence County, Penn. They reared a family of fourteen children, nine sons and five daughters, all of whom grew to maturity, and seven are now living. Four of the sons served in the Union army during the late war. In 1868 the parents removed to Poland, Ohio, where the father died in the Methodist Episcopal faith, in January, 1881. The widow is still a resident of Poland in her eighty-second year, and is an ardent Methodist. Our subject grew to manhood in Lawrence County, attended the public schools of his neighborhood, and when his parents removed to Poland, Ohio, entered the seminary in that town, where he spent three years. In 1871 he came to Sharon and learned the cabinet and undertaker's trade, which he followed for several years. In the spring of 1876 he opened a furniture and undertaking store in Bedford, which he conducted two years. He then returned to Sharon, where he carried on a picture framing and sewing machine business till August, 1885, when he opened his present undertaking establishment, and has since built up a large trade. Mr. Cover was married July 6, 1875, to Miss Emma V., daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth Hanson, natives of England. Mr. Hanson immigrated with his family to Sharon in 1850, and was one of the leading carpenters and builders of the town for many years. He erected and owned the Carver House and many other buildings, and resided here till his death. His widow lives in Sharon, where they reared two sons and five daughters, one of

the sons dying in Libby Prison during the war. One son and four daughters survive. Politically Mr. Cover is one of the leading Prohibitionists of this section of the State, and both he and wife are members of the Sharon Methodist Episcopal Church, where he has been teacher of the young men's bible class in the Sabbath-school for ten years. He belongs to the R. T. of T. and the P. H. C., and is grand counselor of the R. T. of T. of Pennsylvania, the highest office in the order in the State.

HENRY CROSTHWAITE, deceased cigar manufacturer, was born in the County Kildare, Ireland, and immigrated to the United States when a boy of thirteen, subsequently locating in Pittsburgh, where he learned his trade, afterward working in Blairsville, Penn. In 1851 he came to Sharon, where he followed cigar making up to his death, March 17, 1881. He was married March 9, 1863, by Rev. J. J. Gallagher, to Miss Ellen, daughter of Patrick and Catharine Griffin, a pioneer family of the Catholic settlement near Mercer. Mrs. Crosthwaite was born in Iowa, and the whole family belong to the Catholic Church. Politically Mr. Crosthwaite was a Democrat, and served in the borough council. He was one of the oldest and best known business men of the town, was upright and honest in his dealings, and was thoroughly respected by all who knew him. Since her husband's death Mrs. Crosthwaite has carried on the business quite successfully.

GEN. JOEL BAKER CURTIS, deceased, was born in Granville, Mass., June 21, 1797, and was a son of Linus and Margaret (Peck) Curtis, the former a native of Granville, Mass., and the latter of Lyme, Conn. In 1809 a company was formed of citizens of Granville and Blanford, Mass., to settle the lands now embraced in Charlestown Township, Portage Co., Ohio, then owned by Samuel Hinckley, of Northampton, Mass. Linus and Charles Curtis were members of this company, and in the summer of 1810 the former came west with his family and settled in that township, whither he was followed the next summer by his brother, who settled on an adjoining tract. The township was named Charlestown in honor of his brother, Charles. To Linus and Margaret Curtis were born the following children: Olive, Joel B., Malissa, Harris P., Prudence, Saxton, Satira and Charles. Satira married the late George Boyce, Esq., of Sharon, Penn., and is the only survivor of the family. The parents died on the old homestead in Charlestown, Ohio. Joel B. was a boy of fourteen when the family removed to that State, and received his education in Granville, Mass., and Charlestown, Ohio, being one of the pupils in the first school opened, in 1811, in Charlestown. He married Miss Clarissa, daughter of Ozias Norton, also an early settler of Portage County, and one of the first township officers in the organization of Charlestown Township in 1814. Mrs. Curtis was born in Durham, Conn., August 15, 1794. Mr. Curtis came to Mercer prior to his marriage, and engaged in merchandising. He was afterward connected with a stage line between Erie and Pittsburgh for several years, whence he came to Sharon in 1836. Mr. Curtis and wife were the parents of several children, all born in Mercer, but only two of whom grew to maturity, Alfred Norton and Frederick. The latter died before his father, but Alfred survived his parents, and succeeded his father in the management of the large business interests built up by the latter, which he skillfully controlled up to his death. Gen. Curtis, in partnership with his brother-in-law, George Boyce, was early interested in the development of the coal fields in the vicinity of Sharon, in which business he was engaged for many years. In 1850 he was the leading spirit in the organization of a stock company which built the original plant of the Sharon Iron Works, and was president of the company, and its principal financial support from 1850 until 1855, when the mill was

closed. In 1856 it was fitted up by another company to manufacture steel from raw ore, but that experiment finally proved a failure, and in the fall of 1857 the mill was again shut down. It remained idle until 1861, when the plant was sold, and bid in by Gen. Curtis, who then sold it to William Coleman, James Westerman, C. B. Wick and P. W. Keller, who again opened it as an iron mill. Gen. Curtis was prominently identified with the leading interests of the Shenango Valley up to his sudden death at Mecca, Ohio, August 27, 1862, at which point he was then engaged in developing the oil fields. Throughout his long residence in Sharon no man of his day did so much toward building up that town, and to him is largely due its present prosperity. He was one of the leading Democrats of this portion of the State, and was as firm as a rock in upholding the principles of his party. His widow survived him until May 20, 1875. Gen. Curtis was a man of unbounded energy and enterprise, and was well known and highly respected throughout the Shenango Valley. Possessing fine social qualities and an affable disposition, he was nevertheless a man of dignified manners, broad views and great natural endowments.

ALFRED NORTON CURTIS was a son of Gen. Joel B. Curtis, who was intimately connected with the early prosperity of Sharon. He was born in Mercer on the 30th of September, 1827, and came with his parents to Sharon in 1836, and resided here from that time up to his death, December 28, 1884. Acquiring a good education in his boyhood days he afterward entered the mercantile business in which his father was interested, and of which he gradually assumed entire and successful direction. On the death of Gen. Curtis, in 1862, the control of the large and valuable estate, of coal and other interests, devolved upon him, and largely increased in size and value under his correct and careful business management and judicious investments. His charity, his generosity, his benevolence, were his distinguishing characteristics, however. Hunger and wretchedness never appealed to him in vain, and his Christian charities and beneficent deeds were without number. His tender heart was constantly devising means of promoting the happiness of those around him, and he has left a name fragrant with tenderest affection for those to whom he was attached by the bonds of friendship or the ties of blood. The following tributes to his memory from two of his old friends illustrate the deep esteem in which he was held:

“Mr. Curtis died just at the holiday season of the year, a time when he especially devoted himself to making all those around and in any way connected with him to feel happy and thankful for Christmas. No poor person, however obscure, in the neighborhood who could not claim him for a friend, and the well-to-do were the better for having him as a neighbor. Blessed with abundant wealth he had the rare gift of bestowing it liberally—in a way that the recipient was thankful without feeling it was given in charity. His name and memory will long be held in grateful remembrance by his friends everywhere, and especially by his friends in Sharon.”

“If the good which men do live after them—and there can be no doubt of that fact—then this community has reason to be thankful, not only that Alfred Norton Curtis has lived amongst them, but that his bright and beautiful example will continue to be an incentive for others to follow. Who is it that knew him that was not benefitted by that acquaintance, by being made better men, women and children? Honored and respected by the people amongst whom he has lived almost his whole life, his death is most sincerely regretted, whilst to very many, outside of his home ties, his practical advice, good judgment and kind words, were of no ordinary value. May the sod rest lightly on his

pillow, and the cold embrace of death transfer him to another and a better world."

CONRAD GANSEFORT CARVER, deceased merchant, was born in Richfield, Otsego County, N. Y., March 31, 1800, and was a son of Joseph and Abigail (Rounds) Carver. The former was born in Otsego County, N. Y., April 16, 1769, and married Abigail Rounds, October 5, 1788. She was born in Maine, July 4, 1768, and reared a family of several children. They died, respectively, June 8, 1815, and August 1, 1847. Conrad G. grew to manhood in his native county, came to Sharon in 1829 and began merchandising and milling, and subsequently followed contracting on the canal. He was one of the pioneers in the development of the coal fields of the Shenango Valley, being a contemporary of Gen. Curtis and George Boyce in that business, and was among the first to ship coal by canal to Erie. He was also engaged for a time in manufacturing, and continued in the coal business until a few years prior to his death, which occurred September 2, 1874. He was the third post-master of Sharon, and served from 1841 to 1845. He was married in Sharon, August 6, 1833, to Miss Terressa, daughter of Samuel Quinby, one of the pioneers of Sharon. Mrs. Carver was born in Warren, Ohio, April 7, 1808, and is the mother of two children, Joseph L. and Conrad Q., both residents of Sharon. Politically Mr. Carver was an old line Whig, and afterward a Republican. He was one of the most enterprising citizens of the town, and did a great deal toward its growth and prosperity. He laid out Carver's Addition to Sharon on the East Hill, and was known and recognized as an energetic, pushing business man. He came to Sharon when it was in its infancy and lived to see it developed into one of the most flourishing towns of the valley. He was a man of undoubted integrity, straightforward principles and unsullied reputation, and none stood higher in the respect and confidence of his fellow citizens.

CONRAD Q. CARVER, the youngest son, was born in Sharon, December 17, 1836, was educated in the public schools of the borough, and subsequently attended Hiram Institute, Portage County, Ohio, and the academy at Fredonia, N. Y. From early manhood until within a few years ago he was engaged in mercantile pursuits in Sharon, from which he retired and entered the coal business, which he yet follows. He was married December 17, 1868, to Miss Mary, daughter of the late James Westerman, for many years one of the leading manufacturers of the Shenango Valley. Three children are the fruits of this union: Mary, James and Conrad. Politically Mr. Carver is a Democrat, and one of the well-known citizens of the borough.

LUDWIG DACH, proprietor of meat market, was born in Bavaria, Germany, November 24, 1843, and is a son of Clemens and Elizabeth (Hengle) Dach, who immigrated to Pittsburgh, Penn., in 1847. In 1852 they came to Mercer County and settled at Hickory Corners, two miles east of Sharon, where the father carried on the butcher's trade. He there donated the ground for a Catholic church and cemetery. Several years later he removed to Sharpsville, where his wife died, December 26, 1883, and where he still lives. Ludwig lived with his parents until twenty-two years old and learned the butcher's trade with his father. He then opened a shop in West Middlesex, but after one year returned to Hickory Corners and succeeded to his father's business, the latter going to Sharpsville. In October, 1883, he opened a shop in Sharon, where he has since carried on business, besides conducting the old shop at Hickory Corners, where he resides. He was married September 26, 1876, to Miss Margaret Sigler, of Hickory Corners, a native of Germany and daughter of Franz and Margaret Sigler, who both died at Hickory Corners in the

Catholic faith. Eight children have been born to them: Elizabeth, Mary, Clemens, Annie, Franz, Catherine, Margaret and Theresa. Mr. Dach is a Democrat, and the family belong to the Catholic Church. He is a member of St. Peter's Society and the C. M. B. A.

CHARLES DAHRINGER, proprietor of meat market, was born in Lowellville, Mahoning County, Ohio, February 22, 1850, and is a son of Ignatz and Lucy (Roup) Dahringer, natives of Germany, who immigrated to New Castle, Penn., in 1848. They subsequently removed to Lowellville, Ohio, where the mother died, leaving a family of five children: Louisa (wife of Jacob Hoelzle), Frank (deceased), Frederick, Charles and Lizzie (wife of N. Knapp, of Sharon). The father married again and is now living in Sharon. Our subject came to Sharon in 1866, and learned his trade with Jacob Hoelzle. In April, 1879, he went into business for himself, and has since been quite successful. He was married May 27, 1873, to Miss Josephine, daughter of Matthias and Susan Steiner, of Sharon, but natives of Germany. Mrs. Dahringer was born in New York State, and came to Sharon with her parents when quite small. Six children have been born of this union: Lizzie, Charles, Henry, Edward, Emmett (deceased) and Ada. The family belong to the Methodist Church, and in politics Mr. Dahringer is a Democrat, and a member of the A. O. F.

PHILIP F. DAVIS, proprietor of the Carver House, was born in Warren County, Penn., December 24, 1825, and is a son of Abraham and Ruth (Mead) Davis, both natives of Pennsylvania. Philip F. grew to maturity in his native county, and in 1849 removed to Muncie, Ind., and the following year went overland to California, where he remained about two years. Returning to Muncie, Ind., he resided in that State till the fall of 1882, when he located in the hotel business in Warren, Penn. In May, 1883, he took charge of the Carver House, and has since built up its trade till it is regarded as one of the leading hotels in the Shenango Valley. While in Indiana he was principally engaged in the hotel, livery and mail route business. Mr. Davis was married May 1, 1855, to Elmira Davis, of Muncie, Ind., who was the mother of four children: May (wife of Prof. F. R. Webb, of Staunton, Va.), Fred. W. (of San Diego, Cal.), Lucy A. (wife of Charles Bowers, of Indianapolis) and John F. (of Erie, Penn.). Mrs. Davis died August 1, 1872, and he was again married June 16, 1879, to Mrs. Mary C. Davis, *nee* Webber, of Cincinnati, Ohio, who is the mother of one son, Horace W. Politically Mr. Davis is a Republican, and a K. T. in the Masonic fraternity.

SOLOMON DILLINGER (deceased) was born in Westmoreland County, Penn., December 14, 1805, and was a son of Jacob and Catharine Dillinger. The former immigrated from Germany with his parents to Westmoreland County, Penn., when a small boy, where he grew up and married. About 1807, they removed to Jefferson Township, Mercer Co., Penn., with a large family, of whom six sons and one daughter grew to maturity: John, Jacob, George, William, Henry, Solomon and Elizabeth. Henry, who resides on the old homestead in Jefferson Township, is the only survivor. Jacob, Sr., was a soldier in the War of 1812, and both he and wife died on the old homestead, in the faith of the Lutheran Church. Our subject grew to manhood on the home farm, and about 1831 came to Sharon and entered the employ of Elias Jones, who then owned all of the lands now included in the northwest portion of the borough. On January 7, 1833, he was married to Miss Jane, daughter of Elias and Jane (Smith) Jones, the former a native of Wales, and the latter of Virginia. They were married in that State, and in 1803-04 came from Winchester, Va., to Hickory Township, Mercer County, and settled on the M. C. Trout farm, where Mrs. Dillinger was born, December 10, 1807. There

were six children in the family of Elias Jones: Betsy, Smith, Sarah, Hannah, Jane and Elias, the two last mentioned being twins. Mrs. Dillinger is the only survivor. Mr. Jones removed with his family to the site of Sharon a few years after the birth of Mrs. Dillinger, where he kept hotel, and was also the first postmaster of the village, as well as its first merchant. Both he and wife died in Sharon. One child, Elizabeth J. (wife of Septimus Marsden, of Sharon), was born to Solomon and Jane Dillinger. Mr. Dillinger was a Democrat, and followed farming up to his death, which occurred October 10, 1853. His widow now resides with her daughter, Mrs. Marsden.

GEORGE DRESCH, wholesale liquor dealer, was born in Hickory Township, Mercer Co., Penn., June 5, 1857, and is a son of Jacob and Margaret (Hossel) Dresch, natives of Breidenbach, Rhine Pfaltz, Bavaria, Germany, born December 2, 1828, and January 13, 1839, respectively. Jacob Dresch immigrated to Sharon in December, 1853, and was here married April 10, 1855, to Miss Margaret Hossel, of Hickory Township. He first followed coal mining, but subsequently engaged in the saloon business, and in 1863-64 went into the clothing and dry goods trade, which, after three or four years, he sold out and established the first exclusive wholesale liquor store in Sharon, which he conducted successfully up to his death, November 16, 1883. Politically he was a Republican, a member of the I. O. O. F., and the German Reformed Church. The widow still resides in the town, and is the mother of the following children: George, Caroline (widow of Rev. F. P. Hartmetz, late Reformed minister of Archibald, Ohio), Annie (wife of Fred P. Miller, of Sharon), Catherine, Charles F., Jacob (deceased), Emma S., Alice, Clara, Francis and Lida. George grew to manhood in Sharon and attended the public schools, subsequently spending one year at Calvin Institute, Cleveland, Ohio, and one year at Heidelberg College, Tiffin, Ohio, which completed his education. He was a commercial traveler two years, and also followed clerking up to his father's death, when he took charge of the store and has conducted the business ever since. Mr. Dresch was married April 13, 1880, to Miss Jane A. Green, of Sharon. Politically he is a staunch Democrat, is a member of the German Reformed Church, and belongs to the K. of P.

DANIEL EAGAN, of the Shenango Machine Company and manager of the Sharon Steel Casting Company, was born in Ireland, December 21, 1845, and is a son of John and Mary Eagan, who immigrated to Galt, Ontario, in June, 1846, where both died. Our subject grew up in that city, and in 1863 came to the United States, locating in Greenville in 1864. The following year he came to Sharon, and for four years was connected with the mining interests of Kimberly, Forker & Co., in Hickory Township. In 1869 he located in Sharpsville, where he was subsequently engaged in the foundry business for fourteen years. In 1879, in partnership with Samuel McClure, he leased a shop in Sharon and opened a branch of the Sharpsville works, which they operated one year. In March, 1881, he purchased the old portion of the present shops of the Shenango Machine Company, and in 1883 Mr. Eagan sold his interest in the Sharpsville works and removed to Sharon. In 1885 the new additions were erected, and Mr. Eagan has had sole control of the Sharon works since 1881. In February, 1887, he was one of the main spirits in the organization of the Sharon Steel Casting Company, superintended the erection of the plant, and has since been manager of the works, which so far have been highly successful and rank second to none in the quality of the work produced. Mr. Eagan was married September 24, 1874, to Miss Mary G. Foster, of Canada. Of this union eight children have been born: John H., Elizabeth, Veronica, Mary, Frances, Daniel, Bernard and Helena, and the whole family

belong to the Catholic Church. Politically Mr. Eagan is a Republican, and is one of the best known and most successful iron men of this portion of the State.

SOLOMON ECKSTEIN, proprietor of the Excelsior Furnishing Store, was born in Gottingen, Germany, January 8, 1849, and is a son of Emanuel Eckstein, deceased, who immigrated to Philadelphia in 1855, where our subject grew up and received his education. Mr. Eckstein carried on business in Philadelphia, and in 1871 removed to Pittsburgh, where he conducted business till April, 1887, when he located in Sharon in the Stambaugh Block. During the past year the Excelsior Block, now occupied by him, was erected, and he has now the finest and most extensive clothing establishment in this section of the Shenango Valley. Mr. Eckstein was married March 22, 1882, to Miss Fannie Simon, of Philadelphia, of which union one daughter, Goldina, has been born. Politically he is independent, and is one of the most prominent merchants of Sharon.

JAMES EDMUNDS, sheet roller in the Sharon Iron Works, was born in Monmouthshire, South Wales, May 1, 1821. His parents were Edward and Ann Edmunds, both of whom spent their lives in Monmouthshire. James grew up in his native town, and learned his trade in Pontypool, South Wales. In 1856 he immigrated to Pittsburgh, Penn., where he worked till 1859, and then went to Newport, Ky. In 1866 he located in New Castle, Penn., and in the spring of 1884 came to Sharon. He has since had charge of the sheet-rolls in the Sharon Iron Works. Mr. Edmunds was married in October, 1848, to Mary A. Cordell, of Monmouthshire, who has reared three children, James, Edward and Mollie, all residents of Sharon. Politically Mr. Edmunds is a Republican, and both he and his wife are members of the Baptist Church. He is a member of the Equitable Aid Union and the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers. Mr. Edmunds is one of the oldest and most successful sheet rollers of the United States.

JOHN H. ELLIOTT, attorney at law, was born in Worth Township, Butler Co., Penn., February 4, 1847, and is a son of Benjamin F. and Mary (George) Elliott. The former was born and reared in Lawrence County, Penn., and, January 5, 1836, married Miss Mary George, a native of Liberty Township, Mercer County, whose family were pioneers of that township. Immediately after marriage they settled in Butler County, on the farm where Mrs. Elliott died in September, 1886, and her husband July 23, 1888. They reared eleven children, seven of whom are living. Mr. Elliott's mother belonged to the Perry family, the same which produced the celebrated commodore of that name. Our subject was the fourth son, and, after receiving a good education in the schools of his district, taught two terms, and then spent one session at the Edinboro Normal, and one year at Grove City College. He afterward finished his education at Westminster College, New Wilmington, Penn. He commenced reading law in the spring of 1874, at Sharon, and was admitted to the bar at Mercer in January, 1877. After a short visit to his old home he formed a partnership with his brother, James G., at Sharon, which continued until the spring of 1878, when the latter removed to Mercer, and John H. has since continued practice alone. Mr. Elliott was married June 19, 1879, to Miss Jennie S. Bell, of Sharon, of which union one child, Sarah F., survives. Politically he is a Republican, and a member of the Masonic fraternity.

MALIN EWING, dealer in dry goods, notions and millinery, is a native of New Lisbon, Ohio, born April 13, 1843, and is a son of Jacob and Sarah A. (Malin) Ewing of that town. The grandfather was a native of Ireland, who immigrated to Ohio, where Jacob was born and reared. Jacob married Sarah

A. Malin, a native of Pennsylvania, whose paternal ancestors were of Puritan stock, and, on the maternal side, of Quaker origin. In the fall of 1847 they removed to Georgetown, Beaver Co., Penn., where our subject was reared and educated. In July, 1861, he enlisted in Company L, Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served until April, 1865, when he was discharged with the rank of second lieutenant. This regiment was afterward divided, Company L, Twenty-eighth, then becoming Company A, One Hundred and Forty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers. He participated in the many battles and campaigns of his regiment, and was wounded at Lost Mountain, in the Atlanta campaign, but recovered sufficiently to serve in Sherman's march to the sea. He was in command of his company from May, 1863, until discharged, except the interval while wounded. He followed steamboating on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers till 1870, when he came to Sharon, and clerked until 1883, in which year he and B. R. Williams succeeded to the old established house of Mrs. L. Williams. He subsequently purchased his partner's interest, and has since continued alone. His parents came to Sharon about eight years ago, where they died in 1881 and 1882, respectively, in the faith of the Disciple Church. Mr. Ewing was married October 1, 1868, to Miss Lizzie, daughter of Reese and Leah Williams (deceased), one of the old families of Sharon. Of this union four sons survive: Charles S., Benjamin S., Malin R. and Ralph W. Mr. Ewing is a trustee and stockholder in the Hall Institute, a member of the G. A. R., and the family belong to the Baptist Church.

ENOCH FILER, coal dealer and operator, was born in England January 15, 1833, and is a son of Thomas and Ann (Barber) Filer, who lived and died in England. Enoch came from England to Mercer County, Penn., in March, 1852, and began working at the coal business, which he had followed in his native land. In 1859 he sank the first large shaft on the farm of John Hofius, Hickory Township, this being the introduction of that class of mining in Mercer County, and the first in which machinery was used for hoisting the coal. He subsequently sank a shaft for Kimberly, Forker & Co., and also one for Pierce, Scott & Allen. He afterward spent a couple of years in the oil region, where he was engaged in the coal business for himself. In 1866 he returned to Mercer County, purchased an interest in the original shaft on the Hofius farm, and soon after went into partnership with Samuel Kimberly, as Kimberly & Filer. He was afterward connected in the coal business with James Westerman, whose estate is still a part of the company. Mr. Filer is, to-day, the oldest and most prominent coal operator in Mercer County, and has been very successful in business. He was married May 21, 1853, to Elizabeth Lawton, a native of England, by whom he has five sons and one daughter: John F., Enoch L., Frank P., Henry J., Walter G. and Clara. He is a Democrat, a K. T. of the Masonic fraternity, and is one of the enterprising, progressive business men of the Shenango Valley. The family belongs to the Episcopal Church.

HENRY FORKER (deceased) was born in Mercer, Penn., in August, 1823, and was a son of Gen. John and Isabella (Graham) Forker, of that borough. He grew up and received his education in Mercer, and there carried on the mercantile business up to 1857, when he sold his interest to his brother Joseph and Mr. Zahniser, and removed to Sharon, where he entered the coal business in partnership with his father-in-law, T. J. Porter, Esq. In company with Samuel Kimberly, under the firm name of Kimberly & Forker, he opened Keel Ridge coal mine in 1863. He was successfully engaged in coal operations until his sudden death by a railroad accident at Altoona, Penn., May 20, 1865.

He was married February 22, 1849, to Miss Salina J., daughter of the venerable T. J. Porter, Esq., of Sharon. Of this union three sons and two daughters survive: John, teller of the Sharon National Bank; Thomas J., dry goods merchant of Sharon; Harry P., Julia A., wife of Frank H. Buhl, of Sharon, and Bella G. Mr. Forker was a staunch Republican, but took no active interest in political affairs. He was deputy sheriff under his father one term. He was a regular attendant at the United Presbyterian Church, and did a great deal toward building up that denomination in Sharon.

THOMAS J. FORKER, dry goods merchant, was born in Mercer, May 27, 1856, and was the second son of Henry Forker. He was educated in the public schools of Sharon, clerked two years, and in 1877 formed a partnership with C. S. Quinby, under the firm name of Forker & Quinby. They began business in the old room previously occupied by Porter & Forker, and have increased their business annually till they are now one of the leading dry goods houses of the town. Politically Mr. Forker is a Democrat, but devotes his attention solely to his business affairs.

JOSEPH FORKER, president of the Sharon National Bank, was born in Mercer, Penn., June 6, 1829, and is a son of Gen. John and Isabella (Graham) Forker, the latter of whom is still a resident of Mercer. Adam Forker, grandfather of our subject, with his wife and family, located in Cool Spring Township early in the present century, afterward removing to Mercer, where Adam and wife died. Gen. Forker was a gunsmith by trade, and in the War of 1812 followed that business for the army at Erie, Penn. He was afterward prominently identified with the militia of the county, holding therein the rank of brigadier-general. He was an ardent Democrat, served one term as sheriff of Mercer County, and was one of the leading men of his day. He died in 1865, in the faith of the United Presbyterian Church, and his widow still survives him. They reared five children, three of whom are living. Joseph was the third eldest in the family, and grew to manhood in Mercer. At the age of sixteen he began learning the gunsmith's trade in his father's shop, at which business he spent five years. In 1853 he began clerking in his brother Henry's drug store, and in 1857 formed a partnership with R. M. J. Zahniser and C. W. Whistler, under the firm of Forker, Zahniser & Co., and bought out his brother's store. In 1864 Mr. Forker sold out to his partners, and went into the coal business in Hickory Township, and for the past twenty-four years has been actively identified with the development of the Mercer County coal fields. In 1868 he became interested in the furnace of Henderson, Allen & Co., and since 1872 has been connected with the Spearman Iron Company. Mr. Forker was one of the organizers of the Sharon National Bank, in 1875, and was chosen its first president. He served until 1878, and was succeeded by James Westerman, who served until his death, July 20, 1884, when Mr. Forker was again chosen president, and still occupies that position. He was married in 1857 to Miss Mary Mathews, who died in 1861, leaving two children: Frances (wife of Victor Delamater, of Meadville, Penn.) and David M. (of Birmingham, Ala.). Mr. Forker was again married in 1877, to Mrs. Ruth Harrington, of Sharon. He is a Republican in politics, and the family belong to the Episcopal Church.

JAMES SATTERFIELD FRUIT, hardware merchant, is a native of Jefferson Township, Mercer Co., Penn., where he was born October 17, 1849. His parents were Thomas and Anna (Campbell) Fruit, the former a native of Eastern Pennsylvania, and the latter of Mercer County, and a member of a pioneer a mily of Hickory Township. Both died in this county, the mother January 26, 1888, surviving her husband many years. Our subject left home at the

age of fourteen, and entered a store in Clarksville, Penn. At the age of sixteen he attended the Edinboro Normal School, where he spent three terms. He subsequently clerked in Wheatland, and thence removed to Trumbull County, Ohio, where he conducted a general store for about eleven years. In January, 1879, Mr. Fruit formed a partnership with J. J. Spearman, and as J. S. Fruit & Co. purchased the hardware store of A. E. Carter & Co. The following month they bought out Ohl, Vile & Co., and the firm of Fruit, Ohl & Co. was then organized. For the past nine years this firm has conducted one of the leading hardware houses of the Shenango Valley. Mr. Fruit was married December 4, 1884, to Miss Callie Semple, of Hermitage, and a native of Mercer County, of which union one son, Fred, has been born. Mr. Fruit was a delegate to the Republican State Convention in 1884, and was a member of the State Committee in 1885. In 1886 he was elected to the Legislature from Mercer County, and served in the session of 1887. In the spring of 1888 he was renominated at the convention held at Mercer, and re-elected in November. Mr. Fruit is a member of the Masonic and I. O. O. F. fraternities, and is one of the best known citizens of his native county.

THOMAS J. GILLESPIE, leather merchant, was born in Clarksville, Mercer Co., Penn., July 14, 1840, and is a son of John and Sarah (Clark) Gillespie. The former was born in Fayette County, Penn., July 19, 1806, and was a son of Samuel and Martha (Luckey) Gillespie, natives of Pennsylvania, of Irish ancestry. They were married in Fayette County, Penn., and removed to Pymatuning Township, Mercer County, where both spent the balance of their lives, dying March 7, 1850, and August 9, 1855, respectively. They reared the following children: John, Mary (who married John Duncan), Harriet (who married John Fell), Anna (who became the wife of a Mr. McDowell, and afterward of a Mr. Rutledge), James, Sarah J. (who married John Woods), David and Samuel L., all of whom became the heads of families, and only one, Mrs. Sarah J. Woods, of Iowa, survives. John, the father of our subject, married Sarah, daughter of Samuel Clark, a pioneer of Clarksville. He was a cabinet-maker by trade, and carried on the manufacture of furniture in Clarksville until his death, September 25, 1846, in the faith of the Methodist Episcopal Church. John and Sarah Gillespie reared the following children: Samuel (deceased), Martha (deceased), William, James D. (deceased), John, Jacob, Thomas J. and Mary (deceased). The mother died in Clarksville, January 26, 1883, in her eighty-second year, and throughout her life she was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Our subject grew up in Clarksville, and at the age of seventeen went west, where he spent two years. He then returned home and learned the blacksmith's trade, at which he worked a few years. In June, 1867, Mr. Gillespie opened a boot and shoe store in Sharon, which he gradually gave up for the more successful business of a dealer in hides, leather, etc., in which he has built up a large and lucrative trade. He was married May 27, 1867, to Miss Almira, eldest daughter of Henry and Zula Clark, pioneers of Pymatuning Township. Mr. Gillespie enlisted in Company B, Fifty-fifth Pennsylvania Militia, to repel Lee's invasion of Pennsylvania. His brother, John, was captain of Company B, Fifty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served three years. Jacob served three years in an Illinois regiment. William went South in 1852 and served in the Twentieth Mississippi, was captured at Fort Donelson, and subsequently exchanged and returned to his home. Mr. Gillespie is a Republican, and has served two terms in the council and two years as burgess of Sharon. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, I. O. O. F. and N. U.

ELISHA GRISWOLD, physician and surgeon, was born in Chester, Penn.,

March 14, 1828, and is a son of Jesse and Susanna (Mancill) Griswold, the former a native of Chester County, and the latter of Delaware County, Penn. In 1833 the family removed to Trumbull County, Ohio, where the mother died in 1846. The father again married, and, on the death of his second wife, removed to Gardner, Ill., and died there in 1873. His first wife bore him seven children and the second three; eight of the ten are living. Our subject was the eldest of the family, received his primary education in the public schools of Trumbull County, Ohio, and then attended a private school of higher grade, afterward teaching in that county. In 1848 he returned to his early home in Eastern Pennsylvania, where, under private tutors, he spent three years in improving his education. Before returning to the east he had spent two years in studying medicine, but not being satisfied with his preparatory education, he concluded to improve it by a more thorough course of study. After having done so he resumed his medical studies, and graduated at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, March 9, 1853. Having met Dr. S. S. Mehard, late of Mercer, who was attending some special studies at Jefferson College, he learned of a desirable field in Mercer County for qualified young physicians, and soon afterward located at Sheakleyville. In the spring of 1854, having formed a partnership with Dr. John M. Irvine, of Sharon, he moved to that place. Dr. Irvine retired two years afterward and left Dr. Griswold the field. In October, 1861, the Doctor was appointed by Gov. Curtin surgeon of the One Hundred and Twelfth Pennsylvania Volunteers, but was soon made acting brigade and afterward acting division surgeon, which positions he occupied up to July 30, 1864, when he resigned his position as surgeon of the regiment for the purpose of accepting an appointment by President Lincoln in the corps of United States surgeons. This appointment was accepted while on the Petersburg front, and he was ordered to Washington and placed in charge of the Giesboro United States Army General Hospital, having a capacity of 500 beds. He filled this position till December 14, 1864, when the hospital was closed, and Dr. Griswold was transferred to the charge of Judiciary Square Hospital, of like capacity, which occupied the grounds whereon the pension office now stands, Washington, D. C. He remained in charge of, the same until it was closed, July 8, 1865, after which he was engaged for a few weeks on a medical board for examining candidates for the United States colored regiments. He was then sent to New Orleans as chief medical officer for the Freedman's Bureau for the State of Louisiana, in which capacity he served till March 15, 1867, when, having resigned, and received commissions as lieutenant-colonel and colonel by brevet for long and faithful services, from the President, he finally returned to Sharon, where he has since continued in the active duties of his profession. Dr. Griswold was married in 1856 to Miss Mary A. Cook, of Vermont, who died without issue April 22, 1871. He was again married April 8, 1874, to Miss Nannie Green Heywood, of Wooster, Mass., of which union five children have been born, two of whom survive: Arthur H. and Ralph M. Politically the Doctor is a Republican, and a member of the three bodies of the Masonic fraternity, viz.: The blue lodge, the chapter and the commandery. He is a member of the Mercer County Medical Society, of the Trumbull County Medical Society, of Ohio, of the Pennsylvania State Medical Society, and of the American Medical Association. He was a member and officer of Section 3, of the Ninth International Medical Congress, which met at Washington, D. C., in September, 1887, and is also a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States Commandery of Pennsylvania.

WALTER E. HALL, proprietor of livery stables, was born in Brookfield,

Ohio, June 7, 1846, and is a son of Ira D. and Laura M. (Griffin) Hall, he a native of Connecticut and she of Ohio. They were married in the latter State, and were the parents of two children: Walter E. and Florence, deceased. The mother died January 21, 1884, and the father is still a resident of Brookfield. Our subject grew to manhood in Trumbull County, and was educated in the Johnston public schools. He learned the blacksmith trade in Vienna, Ohio, and in 1866 came to Sharon. In 1870 he started a general blacksmith and wagon shop, which he carried on five years. In the meantime he purchased, in 1871, a half interest in the livery stable of Emanuel Struble, and in March, 1873, his present partner, Ernest Cope, bought out Mr. Struble, and the firm of Hall & Cope was formed. This firm has since been engaged in the same business, and is the oldest livery firm of the borough. Mr. Hall was married, December 24, 1868, to Miss Flora A. Hazleton, of Sharon, of which union seven children have been born: Maud D., Edward H., Bertha M., Edith L., Aurie D., Bessie G. and Charles H. The family belong to the Disciples' Church, and Mr. Hall is independent in politics, and a member of the P. H. C. and E. A. U.

REV. HORACE CHANDLER HALL, pastor of the First Baptist Church of Sharon, was born in Courtland County, N. Y., March 24, 1853, and is a son of Joseph B. Hall, a native of Susquehanna County, Penn. Our subject grew to maturity in his native county, and received his primary education in the public schools of that county and Crawford County, Penn. He prepared for his collegiate course at Reid Institute, Reidsburg, Penn., entered Bucknell University at Lewisburg, Penn., in the fall of 1878, and was graduated June 28, 1882. Before his graduation he received a call from the First Baptist Church of Sharon, assumed charge of that church in July, 1882, and was ordained August 3 of that year. Since coming to Sharon the membership of his church has doubled, while the handsome church edifice and pastoral residence have both been erected under his administration. Rev. Hall was married, August 26, 1872, to Miss Dora E. Post, of Centreville, Crawford Co., Penn., of which union two children, Lola E. and Leroy H., have been born. Politically Mr. Hall is independent. He is the originator of the P. H. C., and has been its supreme president since its organization. He is also a member of the E. A. U. Mr. Hall has recently established a preparatory institute in Sharon, which bears his name. The building is erected and equipped, and school was opened September 18, 1888, with nearly 100 students in attendance, and is daily increasing in numbers and popularity.

JACOB B. HANN, farmer, was born in Sussex County, N. J., July 24, 1822, and is a son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Roof) Hann, natives of New Jersey, born in 1783 and 1782, respectively. They were married in August, 1810, and in 1827 removed with a family of six children to Brookfield Township, Trumbull Co., Ohio. In 1830 they settled on the old Hann homestead in Hickory Township, Mercer Co., Penn., where the remaining years of their lives were spent. The father died October 8 and the mother October 24, 1874, each being in their ninety-second year. They were life-long members of the Baptist Church, and in the August preceding their death celebrated the sixty-fourth anniversary of their marriage. They reared the following children: Sarah A. (deceased wife of William Applegate), Christopher (deceased), Mary (deceased wife of Henry Shilling, deceased), James, Jacob B. and Elizabeth J. (widow of Lemuel Troutman). Our subject grew to manhood on the old homestead, where he resided up to the spring of 1884, when he removed to Sharon. He was married, in October, 1854, to Miss Nancy, daughter of William Titus, of Hickory Township. She died in the Baptist

faith in September, 1863. He was again married, January 30, 1868, to Miss Jennie, daughter of John and Kate (Groves) Cauffield, of Brookfield Township, Trumbull Co., Ohio. Her parents were natives of Ireland, who immigrated to Ohio in 1825, where both spent the remaining years of their lives. Mrs. Hann is the mother of one daughter by this marriage—Drusie. She is a member of the Disciple Church. Politically Mr. Hann is a Democrat, and belongs to the Masonic fraternity.

W. P. HANNA, piano and organ dealer, was born in New Castle, Penn., May 29, 1856, and is a son of J. C. Hanna, jeweler of that city. William P. grew to manhood in New Castle, and received his musical education at the Boston Conservatory of Music. In 1875 he established the New Castle Conservatory of Music, which he conducted about two years. In December, 1877, he located in Sharon and established a jewelry and musical instrument store. He carried on this business till the spring of 1887, when he disposed of the jewelry department, and has since devoted his sole attention to the piano and organ trade. He is one of the leading dealers in that line in Mercer County and does a large business. Politically he is a Democrat, and is a member of the Masonic fraternity. In the spring of 1888 he went to Australia as the representative of several leading musical instrument manufacturers, and took charge of their exhibit at the great Melbourne exposition.

HUGH C. HARSHAW, grocer, was born in the County Tyrone, Ireland, June 9, 1839, and is a son of James and Jane (Rafferty) Harshaw, who immigrated to Elgin County, Ontario, in 1845, subsequently removing into Middlesex County, where both spent the balance of their lives, dying at the ages of ninety-six and seventy-seven years, respectively. Our subject grew to manhood in Canada, followed farming and also taught school four years, and sold goods in St. Thomas, Ontario, about three years. In May, 1869, he came to Charleston, Mercer Co., Penn., where he remained until 1871, and then located in Sharpsville, where he was successfully engaged in the mercantile trade fourteen years, and one year in farming. In February, 1886, he came to Sharon, where he has since carried on a general grocery business. Mr. Harshaw was married June 27, 1872, to Miss Margaret T., daughter of John and Margaret McCallen, of Hickory Township. Three children survive this marriage: Jennie May, Edward Clark and Mary Evelyn. Mr. Harshaw is a Republican, and both he and wife are members of the United Presbyterian Church.

WILLIAM C. HAUS, attorney at law, was born in Boalsburg, Centre Co., Penn., February 6, 1852, and is a son of Jacob and Sarah (Crozier) Haus, natives of Union and Juniata Counties, Penn., respectively. Jacob Haus was a prominent Republican politician of Union County, and served as deputy sheriff and also prothonotary of that county two terms. He afterward removed to Boalsburg, Penn., and in 1854 to New Castle, Penn., where he has since resided. In 1855 he was elected justice of the peace, and excepting the period from 1867 to 1869, when he was prothonotary of Lawrence County, has served continuously in that office up to the present. Our subject grew to manhood in Lawrence County, and was educated in the public schools of New Castle. He spent considerable time in his father's office during his term as prothonotary, and thus became familiar with the duties thereof. In January, 1870, Mr. Haus came to Mercer and clerked in the prothonotary's office nearly two years, devoting his spare moments to reading law. In October, 1871, he began reading in the office of McClure & Anderson, of Sharon, with whom he remained nearly two years. In August, 1873, he entered the Albany Law School of the Union University, Albany, N. Y., and graduated May 5, 1874. He was at once admitted to the Mercer bar, and began practice in Sharon,

where he has since followed the duties of his profession. He was admitted to the United States courts May 8, 1876, and is the local solicitor for the Pennsylvania Company. Mr. Haus was married February 11, 1875, to Miss Mary, daughter of Cornelius Bowden, of Sharon, of which union two children, William B. and Emma R., have been born. Politically he is a Republican.

SALEM HEILMAN, physician and surgeon, was born in Kittanning, Armstrong County, Penn., June 10, 1847, and is a son of Isaac and Hannah (Briney) Heilman, the former a native of Armstrong and the latter of Westmoreland County, Penn., and both residents of the former county. The Doctor was the second eldest in a family of eight sons and four daughters, and received his education in the public schools and academies of Armstrong County. In the fall of 1868 he began reading medicine at Cochran's Mills, in that county, and in the fall of 1869 entered Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Penn., where he was graduated March 12, 1871. On the 6th of the following month he opened an office in Sharon, where he has been engaged in active practice for over seventeen years, and has built up one of the largest practices in this portion of the county. Dr. Heilman was married March 23, 1871, to Miss Bella McKee, of Cochran's Mills, Penn., of which union two children survive, Elmo Pearl and Ralph Salem. Dr. Heilman is a staunch Democrat, and the family adhere to the Lutheran Church. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and is a K. T. in that society, also belongs to A. O. U. W. and is supreme medical examiner of the P. H. C. Dr. Heilman spent five months in Europe during the winter of 1886-87, and took special courses in general surgery and gynecology in the medical colleges of Berlin, Vienna, Paris and London. For the past thirteen years he has been surgeon of the Fifteenth Regiment of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, and ranks as major of that regiment. He is an ex-president and member of the Mercer County Medical Society, and belongs to the State Medical Society and the American Medical Association.

BRANTON H. HENDERSON, vice-president of the First National Bank, was born in Norristown, Montgomery County, Penn., December 24, 1823, and is a son of John and Elizabeth (Branton) Henderson, of that town. His father was a lawyer of the Montgomery County bar, and died when our subject was a small child. In 1827 his mother, with her two sons, Samuel and Branton H., came from Norristown to Mercer, Penn., accompanied by her brother, Samuel Holstein. The latter was for many years one of the prominent attorneys of the Mercer County bar, where he resided until 1854. He then removed to Neshannock Falls, Lawrence County, Penn., where he owned a mill property, and lived at the Falls until his sudden death at New Castle, in 1869. Our subject was educated in the common schools of Mercer, and Allegheny College, Meadville. He early engaged in mercantile pursuits in Mercer, and in 1858 removed to New Castle with his mother, leaving his brother Samuel in Mercer, where the latter followed merchandising up to within a few years of his death, which occurred at Mercer in 1862. Samuel's first wife was a daughter of Judge Thomas S. Cunningham, a pioneer lawyer of the Mercer bar, and left one son, Matthias H., now vice-president of the Sharon National Bank. By his second wife he left three children, who, with the widow, reside in Philadelphia. Mrs. Elizabeth B. Henderson died in New Castle in 1871, and in 1872 Branton H. and his nephew, Matthias H., removed to Sharon, where both have since resided. Mr. Henderson became interested in the development of the coal fields in 1865, and has been largely interested in the iron interests of the valley during the past twenty years. In 1868 he organized the firm of Henderson, Allen & Co., who built the Allen furnace, later

known as the Henderson furnace, at Sharpsville, in that year. In 1872 he was one of a company who established the Spearman furnaces of Sharpsville, and is still interested in that enterprise. He has been connected with the First National Bank of Sharon since 1873, and vice-president for the past two years, while his nephew has been interested in the Sharon National Bank since its organization in 1875. The Henderson family are Episcopalians in religious faith, and both Branton H. and Matthias H. are prominent members of the Masonic order.

WILLIAM HENLAN, proprietor of meat market, was born in Meadville, Penn., November 8, 1829, and is a son of John and Mary A. (Williams) Henlan. His father was a native of Newfoundland, of Irish ancestry, and came to Meadville in early manhood, where he married Mary A. Williams, who was born in that city in 1813. Her parents, Isaac and Margaret Williams, removed from Carlisle, Penn., to Meadville, Penn., late in the last or early in the present century. Isaac Williams was a shoemaker, and both he and wife died in Meadville. John and Mary Henlan reared two sons and four daughters, all of whom are living. The father was a tailor by trade, and served in the War of 1812. He died ten years ago, and his widow is still a resident of Meadville. Our subject left Meadville at the age of sixteen, and going to Warren, Ohio, served an apprenticeship of three years to the tin and coppersmith trade. In April, 1849, he came to Sharon, and for the next twelve years worked in the tin-shop of E. A. Wheeler, in the meantime engaging in business in Sharon on his own account for about three years. After leaving the employ of Mr. Wheeler he began working for C. G. Carver, Esq., with whom he remained nearly eighteen years. In December, 1878, he bought an interest in his brother John's meat market, some four years afterward purchased his brother's remaining interest, and has since continued the business alone. Mr. Henlan was married in 1851 to Miss Mary J., daughter of William and Julia A. (Reno) Trotter. The latter was born in Sharon, and is living with Mr. Henlan at the ripe old age of nearly eighty-four years. Five children have been born of this marriage, three of whom survive: Julia E., wife of William Dickson, of Sharon; Conrad C. and Gaylord L. Mr. Henlan is a Democrat in politics, and a leading gospel temperance worker. He has been Burgess of Sharon two terms, served in the council several years, and has also been a director on the public school board. He was once the Democratic candidate for the Legislature, and cut down the Republican majority from 1,200 to sixty-eight votes. The family belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Mr. Henlan is a member of the Masonic order, A. O. U. W. and the E. A. U., and is one of the oldest and most respected citizens of Sharon.

SEBASTIAN HERRMANN, proprietor of the National Hotel, was born in Simmershausen, Bavaria, Germany, August 14, 1835, and is a son of Fabian and Magdalena (Dach) Herrmann, also natives of Bavaria, where the father died in 1879, and where the widow still lives. In June, 1854, Sebastian immigrated to Sharon, and began working in the coal mines of Hickory Township. He remained in that township and business principally till 1880, when he purchased his present hotel property in Sharon, where he has since carried on business. Mr. Herrmann was married in Greenville, Penn., by Rev. Andrew Schweiger, August 17, 1858, to Anna Kirch, daughter of Peter and Magdalinda Kirch, deceased, natives of Luxemburgh, Germany, who has borne him eight children, seven of whom survive: Magdalena (wife of Conrad Watson, of Sharon), Elizabeth (wife of James Claffey, of Sharon), Margaret (wife of Albert Wengler, of Sharon), John C., Atilia, Mary and Albert. The family belong to the Catholic Church, and in politics Mr. Herrmann is a Democrat.

FREDERICK HOELZLE, wholesale and retail dealer in meats, was born in Baden, Germany, November 6, 1836, and is a son of Stephen and Fredericka (Scheible) Hoelzle, who lived and died in their native land. Frederick served an apprenticeship at the butcher trade in Germany, and in April, 1854, immigrated to the United States, and spent two years at his trade in Philadelphia. In April, 1856, he came to Sharon, and the following spring opened a butcher-shop on State Street. He has since been successfully engaged in that business, being to-day one of the wealthiest citizens of the town. Mr. Hoelzle was married in March, 1857, to Miss Sophia Doerr, of Sharon, but a native of Germany. Of this union ten children were born, five of whom are living: Charles, Frederick, Henry, Nora and Eva, while Elizabeth died at the age of fourteen and the remaining four in infancy. Both he and wife belong to the Reformed Church. He is a Republican, and has filled the office of councilman two terms, and is a member of the Masonic and I. O. O. F. fraternities.

JACOB HOELZLE, proprietor of meat market, was born in Baden, Germany, March 15, 1841. His parents were Stephen and Fredericka (Scheible) Hoelzle, who spent their lives in Germany. Our subject learned the butcher's trade in his father's shop, and in October, 1860, he immigrated to Sharon. In the spring of 1863 he opened a meat market, in which business he has ever since been engaged. Mr. Hoelzle was married March 3, 1864, to Miss Louisa, daughter of Ignatz Dahringer, a native of Baden, Germany, who immigrated to New Castle, Penn., in 1848, moving from there to Lowellville, Ohio, and from there to Sharon, where he now resides. Mrs. Hoelzle was born in Germany, and is the mother of ten children, six of whom are living: Emma, wife of John Wagner, of Sharon; Mary, Frank, George, Elizabeth and Elmer. William died aged fourteen years, and the three others in infancy. Mr. Hoelzle is a Republican, and a member of the Masonic fraternity, I. O. O. F. and P. H. C., and his family belong to the German Reformed Church.

PETER HOFFMANN, dealer in stoves, tin-ware and hardware, was born in Bavaria, Germany, February 3, 1831, and is a son of Frederick and Margaret (Waltzer) Hoffmann, of that country. Peter grew up in his native land, and in December, 1854, immigrated to Mercer County, Penn., and began working in the coal mines of Hickory Township. One year afterward he brought out his parents, both of whom spent the balance of their days in Hickory Township. He followed coal mining for twenty years, then opened a bank for himself, which he operated successfully six years, and then retired from the business. In 1884 he opened the store now managed by his sons. Mr. Hoffmann was married January 4, 1856, to Miss Charlotta Gimbel, a native of Bavaria, who immigrated to Mercer County with her parents. They reared nine children, seven sons and two daughters: Peter, Charlotta, wife of Jacob Hassel, of Sharon; Frederick, Karl, Katherine, wife of Jacob Hassel, of Sharon; Calvin, Edward, Albert and Wilhelm. The family belong to the German Reformed Church, of Sharon, and in politics Mr. Hoffmann is a Republican.

CHARLES W. HOYT, physician and surgeon, was born June 11, 1839, in Chautauqua County, N. Y., and is a son of Joseph and Sarah (Boyce) Hoyt, of that county. The Hoyts were among the first settlers of Massachusetts, being there as early as 1620, from which time they trace their genealogy. The ancestors of this branch removed from Amesburg, Mass., to New Hampshire, where the father of our subject was born March 9, 1809. In early manhood he removed to Chautauqua County, N. Y., where he has since resided. Charles W. received his education in his native town, in the high-school, and subsequently attended Allegheny College, Meadville, Penn. He began the

study of medicine in 1866, under the instruction of Drs. Glidden and Rice, of Panama, N. Y., receiving his degree from Cleveland Homœopathic Hospital College in 1870. Dr. Hoyt began the practice of his chosen profession at Panama, N. Y., removing to Sharon, Penn., in 1870, where he has since been engaged in active practice. He was the first announced homœopathic physician in the county, has built up a large and lucrative practice, and is recognized as one of the leading physicians of the Shenango Valley. He was married in 1861 to Miss Emeline Polley, of Panama, N. Y., of which union four children survive: Frank H. (a practicing physician associated with his father), Emma, Josephine and Myrtle. Dr. Hoyt went into the army in 1862, as lieutenant in Company F, One Hundred and Twelfth New York Volunteers, serving six months. He is a Republican, and one of the best known and most popular physicians of Mercer County.

ORLANDO A. JONES, physician and surgeon, was born in Youngstown, Ohio, August 19, 1863, and is a son of David A. and Cecelia (Armstrong) Jones, natives of Wales. The parents immigrated to Johnstown, Penn., about thirty-six years ago, and a few years afterward removed to Ohio, thence to the vicinity of Mercer, Penn., in 1868. They resided in this county several years, and then removed to Coalburg, Ohio, where the mother died in December, 1879, and where the father is still living. Dr. Jones grew up under the parental roof, and began reading medicine in 1880. He attended lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, Md., and was graduated in March, 1886. He soon afterward located in Sharon, where he has built up a good practice. He is now in his second term as county physician of Sharon. Dr. Jones was married March 6, 1887, to Miss Matilda J. Herbert, of Coalburg, Ohio. The Doctor is a member of the Mercer County Medical Society, the I. O. R. M., is a Republican, and with his wife belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JONES BROS., grocers, are one of the younger firms of Sharon. Con C. Jones, the senior member, was born in Hickory Township, Mercer Co., Penn., October 30, 1861, and is a son of Seth and Margaret (Smith) Jones, residents of Hickory Township. He grew up on the old homestead, and began clerking in Sharon in 1886. In July, 1887, the firm of Jones Bros., was formed. They purchased the grocery store of D. A. Clepper, and have since done a fair business. Con C. was married August 1, 1888, to Marie Struble, of Sharon. He is a Republican, a member of the Equitable Aid Union, K. of G. E., and Jr. O. United A. M. Wade B. Jones, the junior member of the firm, was born on the old homestead, August 20, 1865, and remained there until the present partnership was formed. He is a Republican, and was married June 29, 1887, to Sadie Martin, of Sharon, who is a member of the Baptist Church. Though a new firm, Jones Bros. have been doing their full share of the business in their line.

MATTHIAS KAHL, general grocer, was born in Prussia, Germany, November 6, 1846, and is a son of John and Mary Kahl, natives of Germany, who immigrated to Madison, Ind., in December, 1853, and in 1855 removed to Hickory Township, Mercer Co., Penn. Here they resided until the fall of 1870, when they removed to a farm about three miles east of Greenville, where they are now living. Our subject grew to manhood in Mercer County, and in his early boyhood began working in the coal mines of Hickory Township, which he followed until the spring of 1884, a period of twenty-five years. In April, 1884, he opened his present grocery store in Sharon, and has since built up a good business. He was married, April 26, 1870, to Miss Rosa Connor, of Hickory Township. Of this union seven children have been born to them, six of whom

survive: Mary, Catharine (deceased), Rosa, Annie, John, Martha and William. Mr. Kahl is a stanch Democrat, and in 1876 was one of the Democratic candidates for the Legislature. The family are members of the Catholic Church, and he is one of the enterprising business men of Sharon. Mr. Kahl was one of the organizers of the Merchants' Protective Association in the spring of 1887, and has been president of the society since its organization.

SAMUEL KIMBERLY, deceased manufacturer, was born near Salem, Ohio, November 25, 1817, and was a son of Amos E. Kimberly, also a native of the Western Reserve. Samuel was reared in Columbiana County, and spent his early manhood near Austintown, Ohio. About 1861-62 he became interested in the development of the coal fields near Sharon, removing to that town in 1862, and at once becoming one of its most prominent business men. With the late Henry Forker, of Sharon, and Myron Arms, of Youngstown, Ohio, he opened the Keel Ridge Bank in 1863, one of the most successful mines ever operated in Hickory Township. He was afterward interested with Enoch Filer and others in the Mount Pleasant, Hickory, Lackawannock and other mines. About 1865 he bought an interest in the Westerman Iron Company, which he retained several years. In 1869 he built the Keel Ridge Furnace, now owned by his son, P. L. Kimberly. He also had large interests at New Castle, where, in 1872, he purchased the Etna Furnace, which he operated successfully for several years. At different times he was interested in the Wampum Furnace, the Eagle Furnace, at Youngstown, Ohio, and other enterprises. The great depreciation of property and securities following the panic of 1873 compelled him to close out his interests here in 1878, and a year later he removed to the West, finally locating at Geneva, Ill. After leaving Sharon he gave his attention mostly to iron ore mining, and at the time of his death was president of the Emmett Mining Company, whose offices are in Sharon. Mr. Kimberly was twice married, first to Miss Minerva Lanterman, of Austintown, Ohio, who left at her death a family of three sons and one daughter: Amos E., German A., Peter L. and Mrs. Kate E. Murdock. He died February 25, 1885, at his home in Geneva, Ill., in his sixty-eighth year, where his widow still resides. Mr. Kimberly was a man of most active business habits, readily grasping at once the scope and details of large transactions, often involving many thousands of dollars. In politics he was an ardent Republican, and took a deep interest in the success of that party.

JOHN S. KING, deceased merchant, son of Phillip and Susanna King, was born in Charlestown Township, Chester Co., Penn., April 26, 1813, and died at Sharon, Penn., December 4, 1864. In early life he held responsible positions as a salesman in mercantile establishments in his native county, and prior to reaching manhood he became proprietor of a general store at Port Providence, Montgomery Co., Penn. While thus in business he was joined in marriage January 30, 1834, to Catharine, daughter of Peter and Rachael Young, of his native township. She was born February 18, 1812, and died April 11, 1835, leaving one son, Ambrose M., who died four months afterward. Soon after the death of his wife Mr. King disposed of his business and engaged in superintending the building of bridges, etc., on the P. & R. R., and at Petersburg, Va. After building one lock and bridge on the James River Canal, near Lynchburg, Va., he returned to Chester County, Penn., during the fall of 1838. Mr. King was again married, at Norristown, Penn., September 16, 1841, to Mary C. McFarland, a native of Montgomery County, Penn., born November 26, 1813. He again engaged in the mercantile business at Milford Mills, Chester Co., Penn., which he continued until 1846, when, in company with James McFarland, he removed to Mercer

County, locating at the Big Bend, on the Beaver & Erie Canal. He here engaged in the manufacture of iron from the native ores, and as a consignor of merchandise. This enterprise having resulted in financial loss to its owners, he engaged in superintending an iron furnace near New Wilmington, Penn., and continued in this business about one year. He then removed to Sharon, and in partnership with A. L. and George Cochran, of New Castle, engaged in mining and shipping coal from their mines in Hickory Township, which he continued up to the time of his death. By his second marriage the following children were born to him: Kate Y., wife of W. O. Leslie, of Sharon; Mrs. Myra S. McMartin, of Raton, N. M.; Arthur M., of Arkansas; Mary W., wife of G. D. Davitt, of Sharpsville; one daughter, deceased, and one died in infancy. His wife died December 1, 1854, and he survived her ten years, dying December 4, 1864. Mr. King was a prominent and active Republican politician during his residence in Mercer County, and was a candidate for congressional nomination once or twice in the Republican district convention.

JOSEPH KING, justice of the peace, was born in Chester County, Penn., October 26, 1817, and is a son of Philip and Susanna (Slonaker) King, natives of that county, of German descent. Joseph grew up in that county, and received the usual advantages which the district schools afforded. He learned the blacksmith's trade, and followed it for many years, then went into farming, which he continued until the spring of 1859. In November, 1860, he came to Sharon, and, in partnership with his brother, John S., and Wheeler & Irwin, started a stove foundry. He remained in the foundry business about twelve years, and then opened a stove and hardware store in partnership with his niece, Mrs. W. O. Leslie, in which he remained until 1874, when he sold out to Mr. Leslie. In 1876 Mr. King was appointed a justice of the peace, has been elected to the same office three times, and has filled it continuously up to the present, each term being for five years. The present term will not expire till May 1, 1892. He was married January 14, 1847, to Miss Barbara Strough, of Chester County, Penn., of which union two children grew to maturity: Elnora, wife of S. M. Dalzell, of Erie, Penn., and Addison S., born February 2, 1853, and died November 2, 1875. Politically Mr. King is a Republican, of strong temperance proclivities; has served in the council one term and nine years on the school board, and both he and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church, in which organization Mr. King fills the office of elder.

ARTHUR and MARIAN (Smith) KIRK are among the oldest living citizens of Sharon. The former was born in Scotland July 5, 1804, there grew to manhood, and married Marian Smith, also a native of Scotland, born December 13, 1803. In 1839 they immigrated to Allegheny City, Penn., being then the parents of eight children. Four were born in this State, and a fact worthy of mention is that the whole twelve are living. Mr. Kirk learned the weaver's trade in his native land, and came out to take charge of a cotton-mill in Allegheny City, which position he held about ten years. He afterward erected a cotton factory near Saxonburg, Butler Co., Penn., which he operated a few years. About 1855 he came to Sharon, and went into the grocery business, which he followed successfully until his declining years compelled him to give up the active duties of a business life. He and wife are still residents of Sharon, and are in their eighty-fifth and eighty-sixth years, respectively. Both enjoy the blessing of good health, have been life-long Presbyterians, and in politics he is a Republican. George S. Kirk, harness and collar manufacturer, and youngest son of Arthur and Marian Kirk, was born in Butler County, Penn., and learned his trade in Sharon, at which he worked till entering business for himself in 1869. He devotes his time to the manufacture of

harness, collars and carriage trimmings. In January, 1865, at the age of fifteen, he enlisted in Company G, Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served till the close of the war, three of his brothers also serving in the army. Mr. Kirk is a Republican, and staunch in his devotion to the principles of that party.

JOHN S. KISSINGER, manufacturer and bottler of mineral waters, was born in Clarion County, Penn., January 7, 1854, and is a son of David and Siniah (Cochran) Kissinger, of the same county. Upon the death of his mother, which took place when John was about six years old, his father moved to Lawrence County, Penn., where John grew to manhood and received a common school education. He learned his present business in New Castle, and in January, 1885, came to Sharon and established a factory for the manufacture of all kinds of mineral water. He has since built up a lucrative trade, and is recognized as one of the young progressive men of the town. Mr. Kissinger was married June 15, 1879, to Miss Sarah Hunt, of Lawrence County, Penn., and daughter of Abraham Hunt, now a resident of Grove City, Penn. One son has been born to them, Walter C. Politically Mr. Kissinger is a Democrat, and his wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

HARRY KLINE, contractor and builder, was born in New Castle, Lawrence Co., Penn., August 8, 1854, and is a son of Henry and Anna J. (Bell) Kline, both natives of Eastern Pennsylvania; he of German and she of Irish ancestry. Henry died in New Castle in 1861, and his widow came to Sharon with the children in 1865. Here Harry grew to manhood and learned the carpenter trade, at which he worked several years. He then began contracting and building, and in 1882 built a planing-mill on the N. Y., P. & O. R. R., which he has since operated. In 1886 he purchased his present lumber yard, corner of Railroad and Silver Streets, and in connection with his planing-mill does a good business in the contracting and building line. Mr. Kline was married in February, 1884, to Miss Mary Stickle, of Lawrence County, of which union two children, Henry and Mary, have been born. Politically he is independent, and is a K. of P., and one of the young progressive men of Sharon. He adheres to the Methodist Episcopal Church, while his wife is a Presbyterian.

LAFFERTY BROS., druggists, is one of the new firms of Sharon. John H. Lafferty was born in Jefferson Township, Mercer Co., Penn., June 14, 1863, and was principally educated in Sharon. He began clerking here in 1880, and has since followed that business. He is a son of James and Mary (Todd) Lafferty, the former a native of Ireland, and the latter of Bruce County, Ontario, Canada. The parents were married in Canada, and soon afterward removed to Mercer County, where the father died August 26, 1883. The widow resides on the homestead in Jefferson Township. Mr. Lafferty is a member of the United Presbyterian Church, and of the E. A. U., and in politics is a Democrat. He is a dealer in fine stock, and does considerable business in that line. Archie I. Lafferty, was born in Jefferson Township March 10, 1867, and received his education in this county. He learned the drug business with Dr. B. Love, of Sharon. After Dr. Love's death the business was conducted by our subject till April, 1887, when he purchased a one-half interest, and in December following, his brother, John H., purchased the remaining half. The firm of Lafferty Bros. has since carried on a successful business. In politics Archie I. is a Republican, and belongs to the E. A. U.

JOHN LEE, retired merchant, was born in Lancashire, England, May 6, 1828, and is a son of Jeremiah and Nancy (Jackson) Lee, both of whom spent their lives in England. Our subject grew up in his native land, and learned

the hatter's trade, and subsequently the weaver's trade, at which he worked till September, 1854, when he immigrated to Sharon. He went to work for the Sharon Iron Company, and continued in their employ until February, 1856, when he began working in the coal mines of Hickory Township, which he followed till 1864. He then embarked in the grocery business in Sharon, in partnership with James Beveridge, as Lee & Beveridge, but soon purchased his partner's interest, and became sole proprietor. He continued to do a very successful business until 1874, when he sold out to his son and retired from active life. Since that time Mr. Lee has devoted his attention to looking after his real estate in Sharon and vicinity. He was married to Ann Martin, who is the mother of four children: Edwin, William, Nancy and Mary. Mr. Lee is a Republican, a member of the I. O. O. F., and the family adhere to the Episcopal Church. He is an ardent supporter of education, and his daughters are graduates of the Sharon High-school and the Edinboro Normal School, the youngest being now a teacher in the latter institution.

WILLIAM LEE, general grocer, was born in England, September 14, 1850, and is a son of John Lee, whose sketch appears in this chapter. In 1854 the family immigrated to Sharon, where William grew to manhood. In early boyhood he began working in the coal mines of Hickory Township. In 1862 his father started a grocery store in Sharon, and our subject assisted him as clerk until 1873, when he started in business for himself. In 1877 he sold out, and visited his native land. He returned in 1878, and lived in Sharon till 1882, when he spent one year clerking in Philadelphia. Coming back to Sharon, he continued to clerk till the spring of 1887. In August, of that year, a partnership was formed with D. A. Clepper, under the firm name of Lee & Clepper, and a wholesale grocery house was opened in the Carver House Block. This partnership continued until March 1, 1888, when the firm was dissolved, and Mr. Lee opened his present store in Lee's Block, on East State Street. Mr. Lee was married October 16, 1881, to Miss Isabella H. Jewett, of Pittsburgh, a native of Providence, R. I., of which union two children survive: Milly H. and Herbert M. The family attend the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Lee is a Republican and a member of the K. of P., and is one of the well-known business men of the town.

PHILIP A. LEONARD, foreman and manager of the nail department of the Sharon Iron Co.'s factory, was born in Allegheny City, Penn., November 13, 1838. His parents were Philip and Mary (Crook) Leonard, natives of Gloucestershire, England, who were married in Allegheny City. The former was an iron mechanic, and worked in Pittsburgh until his death. His widow married Edward Higgs, of New Castle, Penn., and is now a resident of Sharon. Philip A. was reared in New Castle, Penn., and learned the nailer's trade at Niles, Ohio. In the fall of 1862 he came to Sharon, and has since been connected with the old mills, being for twenty-three years foreman and manager of the nail factory. Mr. Leonard was married June 22, 1858, to Miss Anna Leah Kelly, of New Castle, Penn., of which union six children survive: John A., Mary F., Ollie (wife of Elias Gething, of Sharon), Martha A., Anna B. and Philip C. Our subject is a Republican in politics, and a member of the I. O. O. F., K. of P. and G. A. R. In the spring of 1862 he enlisted in Company C, Eighty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served three months. He is the inventor and patentee of a scraper or turner for grindstones, and of an attachment for a cut-nail machine for the manufacture of iron nails, and is one of the leading representative iron workers of the Shenango Valley.

W. O. LESLIE, hardware merchant, was born in Trumbull County, Ohio, May 9, 1846. His father, Robert Leslie, was born June 25, 1794, on a farm where

now stands the town of Tarentum, Allegheny Co., Penn., and was the son of James Leslie, born in Cumberland County, Penn., in 1764. The latter was a civil engineer by profession, and married Mary, daughter of Robert Galbreath, a Scotchman, and a prominent lawyer of Pittsburgh. James died in Pittsburgh September 1, 1830, and his widow April 1, 1849. Robert Leslie removed from Pittsburgh, Penn., to Youngstown, Ohio, when eighteen years of age, where he afterward carried on the mercantile business. He there married Betsy, daughter of Henry and Hannah Wick, who died without issue about one year afterward. He was again married, to Eliza Scott, of Allegheny County, Penn. He removed from Youngstown to Brookfield, Ohio, and was engaged in running a line of stages to Warren, Ohio. In 1846 he removed from Brookfield to Sharon, where he died June 21, 1855, his widow surviving him till March 20, 1865. They were the parents of seven children: Mary (deceased), Belinda M., Henry (deceased), Lucretia W., Lovica H., W. O. and Kate S. Our subject grew up in Sharon, and received his education in the public schools of that borough. He began clerking for A. L. Crawford & Co., coal operators, and in 1865 the firm of Williams & Leslie was organized and a hardware store opened. Since that time Mr. Leslie has been successfully engaged in the same line of business. He was married March 9, 1865, to Miss Kate Y., daughter of John S. King, deceased. She was born in Chester County, Penn., and is the mother of three children: Frank K., John S. and Grace S. Mr. Leslie and wife are members of the Episcopal Church, and he is a Republican in politics.

SAMUEL S. LIDDLE, proprietor of livery stable, was born in Mahoning County, Ohio, May 24, 1844, and is a son of Carnes and Julia A. (Gilbert) Liddle, the former a native of England, of Irish parentage, and the latter of Eastern Pennsylvania, of German descent. They were married in Mahoning County, Ohio, and settled on a farm in that county. They were the parents of the following children: Joseph (deceased), Mrs. Mary Fletcher (of Wheeling, Va.), John (who served nearly four years in the Rebellion and died of wounds received in the service), Samuel S. (of Sharon), Juliet (deceased) and Henry (of Wheeling, Va.). Samuel S. grew up in his native county, and in 1861 enlisted in Company D, Sixty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, for three years, but in the latter part of 1862 he was discharged from the regiment on account of sickness contracted in the service. Returning home he soon after went to Youngstown, Ohio, and learned the blacksmith's trade. In 1865 he came to Sharon, where he was employed in the rolling mills about one year and learned the puddler's art, but then went back to his old trade, entering into partnership with Cornelius Bowden. He subsequently sold his interest to his partner and opened a shop for himself, which he carried on till 1868-69, when he went into the livery business with Mr. Boise. After a few years he bought out his partner and continued the business for several years, when business reverses necessitated his returning to his trade, at which he worked till October, 1878, when the present partnership of Liddle & Dougherty was formed. Mr. Liddle was married July 8, 1868, to Miss Julia Quinby, daughter of Samuel Quinby, one of the pioneers of Sharon. Three children were born to them: Carl C., William W. and Essie E. Politically he is a Prohibitionist, and a member of the A. O. U. W. The family belong to the Presbyterian Church.

DR. BENJAMIN LOVE, deceased, was born in Mercer County, Penn., July 1, 1828, and was a son of Benjamin and Sarah Love, who came from Eastern Pennsylvania, and died in this county, aged ninety-one and eighty, respectively. Dr. Love grew to manhood in Mercer County, and studied medicine with his

brother, Dr. James Love, of Greenfield, Mercer County. In February, 1857, he removed to Girard, Ohio, but returned in the spring of 1858 and located in Sharon, where he continued in the active duties of his profession up to his death, which took place at the old Byers homestead in Lackawannock Township, where he was visiting at the time, July 26, 1886. He also carried on a drug store in Sharon for many years. He was married March 26, 1857, to Miss Julia A., daughter of Daniel C. and Maria Byers, of Lackawannock Township, the former a well-known hotel keeper of Greenfield. Of this union three children, Charles J., Elmer P. and Effie J., were born to them, all of whom died after reaching maturity. Dr. Love was an attendant of the United Presbyterian Church, to which denomination his widow belongs. Politically a Republican, he filled the offices of councilman and school director of Sharon, and for nearly thirty years was one of the leading physicians of the Shenango Valley. He was well known and respected by the people of his native county, and stood high among his professional brethren.

ALEXANDER MACAULAY, liveryman, was born in Scotland April 20, 1858, and is a son of Francis and Jannett (Ray) Macaulay, natives of Scotland. In 1863 the family immigrated to Honeybrook, Penn., and in 1868 the father removed to Bethel, Hickory Township, Mercer Co., Penn., where the family joined him about one year later. Francis Macaulay carried on a store about twelve years. In the summer of 1885 they located in Sharon, where the father died in September, and where the mother still resides. In June, 1885, our subject bought a half interest in his present livery stables, and with John T. Pew, under the firm name of Pew & Macaulay, carried on the business up to March 23, 1888, when Charles A. Polley bought out Mr. Pew, and the firm became Macaulay & Polley. Mr. Macaulay was married January 20, 1884, to Miss Susan Rhind, of Sharon, of which union two children survive: Francis and William. The family belong to the Episcopal Church, and politically Mr. Macaulay is a Republican.

SEPTIMUS MARSDEN, retired steel operator, was born in Sheffield, Yorkshire, England, December 7, 1832, and is a son of Jonathan and Jane (Allride) Marsden, who spent their lives in England. Our subject began working in a steel works at ten years of age, and continued working at that business until January 1, 1853, when he immigrated to Pittsburgh, Penn. He there worked at his trade till June, 1856, when he came to Sharon to superintend the construction of the furnace portions of the steel works then being fitted up in the Sharon Iron Works for the manufacture of steel from raw ore. This experiment continued until the fall of 1857, when it was given up as a failure, which Mr. Marsden had predicted from the beginning would be the final result. In the spring of 1859 Mr. Marsden returned to his old employer, Samuel McKelvy, of Pittsburgh, and worked in that establishment under the successors, Hussy & Wells, till the spring of 1861, when he left and helped to establish the steel works of Parks Bro. & Co., of Pittsburgh. He worked there nearly six years, and for one year worked with Bailey & Brown, of the Wayne Iron & Steel Works. In 1867 he returned to Sharon, and in the fall of 1868 settled on his farm near Transfer. In the autumn of 1869 he sold out and removed to Philadelphia, where for nearly ten years he had charge of William & Harvey Rowland's Steel Works. In April, 1879, he resigned this position and again came to Sharon, and settled on a farm in Jefferson Township, where he resided until September, 1886, since which time he has devoted his attention to looking after his property in Sharon, whither he removed that fall. He was married April 22, 1857, to Elizabeth, only child of Solomon and Jane Dillinger. One son, Charles (deceased), was born of this union. Mr. Mars-

den and wife are members of the Episcopal Church. Politically he is a Democrat, and belongs to the Masonic fraternity.

WILLIAM B. MARSHALL, manager of the Sharon Iron Works Store, is a native of Washington County, Penn. His parents removed from that county to Lawrence County, Penn., when William B. was but six years old, and he there grew to manhood and received a good English education. He came to Sharon in 1868, and for about eight years was engaged in the mercantile business. In 1876, soon after the Sharon Iron Works Store was established, he took charge of it, and, excepting a period of about two years, has since continued in that capacity. Under his vigorous and judicious management the Sharon Iron Works Store has been highly prosperous, and is one of the leading mercantile houses of Mercer County. Mr. Marshall is married and the father of three children: Kate B., Clifford C. and Ettie O. Politically he is a Democrat, and both he and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church.

JACOB MESSERSMITH, proprietor of the Messer House, was born in Dauphin County, Penn., April 19, 1818, to Andrew and Catherine (Seburne) Messersmith, natives of that county. In 1824 the parents moved to Hartford, Trumbull Co., Ohio, where Jacob was reared and educated. He learned the blacksmith's trade with his father, and followed it seven years. He then located at Vienna, Ohio, and was engaged in the cattle business for twelve years. In 1865 he came to Sharon, and began the hotel business in the old Exchange Hotel, which he ran very successfully for six years. He bought his present business site in 1873, erected a building, and has remained there ever since. He was married April 9, 1838, to Mary Ann, daughter of Henry Fry, by whom he has eight living children: Belinda (wife of Robert Mackey, of Sharon), Ransom and Julia (of Sharon), Edward (superintendent of the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio Railroad eating houses), Allie (wife of Joseph Hamler, of Cleveland, Ohio), Frank (of Sharon), Mary (wife of Prof. Rumsey, of Cleveland) and Barney. Mrs. Messersmith died March 13, 1887. He is a Mason, being a member of Erie Lodge, of Warren, Trumbull Co., Ohio, and one of Sharon's respected citizens.

JOSEPH McCLEERY was born in Hickory Township March 25, 1823. His father, Rev. George McCleery, was a native of Ireland, who immigrated to Coitsville, Mahoning Co., Ohio, in 1817-18, where he married Mary Beggs, a native of Washington County, Penn., whose parents removed to Coitsville when she was an infant. After their marriage they located in Hubbard, Ohio, and in 1820 settled on the farm where our subject now lives. During the early portion of his life Rev. McCleery preached the gospel for the Baptists through this valley. He also preached two years in Butler County, besides devoting his time to school teaching. In 1828 he united with the Disciples, and preached for that church, more or less, the balance of his days. About 1830 he commenced the practice of medicine, and continued in that profession up to November 13, 1843, when he died, aged fifty-four years. Rev. McCleery reared nine children: James, Nancy (widow of Henry Dunham), Joseph J., Rainey, Mary S. (deceased), Lorinda (wife of Jesse Dunlap, of Washington Territory,) Adaline, Corydon and Sarah (wife of David Hopkins, of Illinois). Mrs. McCleery died September 13, 1877, in the faith of the Disciple Church, aged eighty-three years. Our subject was reared on the old homestead, and was educated in the pioneer schools. He was married March 28, 1854, to Caroline W. Baker, of Bloomfield, Trumbull Co., Ohio, and settled in Sharon in the present residence of T. J. Porter. In early life he followed farming, and in 1848 went into the coal business, which he continued up to a recent date. He was also engaged in merchandising about four years.

Mrs. McCleery died April 30, 1884, aged fifty-two years, in full communion with the Disciple Church. She left two children, Charles J. and Jessie A. Politically Mr. McCleery was a Democrat up to the organization of the Prohibition party of Mercer County, since which time he has been an ardent advocate of Prohibition principles. He has served on the school board of Sharon sixteen years, and in the borough council two years.

SAMUEL McCCLURE, agent, superintendent and manager of the Stewart Iron Company, limited, was born in Little Beaver, Beaver Co., Penn., January 3, 1839, and is the eldest son of Joseph and Nancy McClure, of Clarksville, Penn. Samuel grew to manhood under the parental roof, working on a farm and clerking in his father's store during his boyhood days. After receiving the usual common school education he entered Girard Academy, Girard, Penn., where he spent several years. In 1861 he began clerking in Clarksville, and in 1862 he entered the employ of James Wood & Co., proprietors of Homewood Furnace, Lawrence County, Penn. In June, 1863, he came to Wheatland, Mercer County, in connection with the same firm, and remained with them till their failure in 1873, at which time he was assistant superintendent of the works. For a few months succeeding this event he had charge of the blast furnace in West Middlesex. In January, 1874, he became connected with the Stewart Iron Company, limited, of Sharon, and has since been manager of the business of that firm in the Shenango Valley, as well as the coke plant in Fayette County, Penn., which was constructed under his direction. Under Mr. McClure's able management the business of this firm has grown prosperous, and stands second to none in the valley. Our subject was married July 1, 1863, to Miss Augusta R. Dickson, of Clarksville, of which union three daughters have been born: Mary, wife of Charles F. Phillips, of Sharon; Anna D. and Jennie. Mr. McClure is a leading Republican, and in 1884 was elected State senator for the Forty-seventh District, composed of the counties of Mercer and Lawrence, for the term ending in December, 1888. He was also the choice of his party in Mercer County for renomination. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and also of the A. O. U. W. Mr. McClure is a stockholder in, and one of the managers of, the Shenango Machine Company, limited, and vice-president of the Sharon Steel Casting Company, two of the leading manufacturing institutions of Sharon.

JOSEPH N. McCCLURE, attorney at law, was born January 1, 1843, in Clarksville, Mercer Co., Penn., and is a son of Joseph and Nancy McClure, of that borough. He grew to maturity on his father's farm at Clarksville, and at the age of sixteen entered Girard Academy, Girard, Penn., where he spent over one year, and then went to Allegheny College, Meadville, Penn., where he remained four terms. During this period he clerked, and in spare moments studied law with the intention of entering that profession, registering under the law firm of Griffith & Trunkey, of Mercer. He then entered the Ohio Law School, Cleveland, Ohio, graduated November 16, 1865, and stood his examination, admitting him to all the courts of Ohio, including the United States Court. In January, 1866, Mr. McClure was admitted to the bar at Mercer, but did not commence practice until April, 1867, when he opened an office in Sharon, where he has since continued in the active duties of his profession. He has been for some years the legal representative of several of the leading manufacturing institutions of the valley, and also the attorney for several of its prominent manufacturing and financial interests. Mr. McClure is president of the S. V. Railroad, of the Stewart Railroad, and the State Line & Middlesex Railroad, and is the local solicitor for the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad. He is a Republican in politics, and a member of the Masonic and

I. O. O. F. societies. Mr. McClure was married December 12, 1865, to Miss Minerva R., daughter of Samnel Madge, of Mercer County. Two children are the fruits of this union: Charles N. and Frank M.

JOHN McCLURE, attorney at law, was born in Clarksville, Penn., April 22, 1852, and is a son of Joseph and Nancy McClure, of that town. He grew up and was educated in the public schools of his native village, and in the fall of 1868 entered Westminster College, New Wilmington, Penn., where he graduated in June, 1873. During the summer he began reading law at home, and afterward read in his brother Joseph's office for a short time. In January, 1874, he went to Cleveland, Ohio, and attended one term of lectures at the law school of that city. He spent the following summer reading law, and was admitted at Mercer in September, 1874. Soon afterward he began practice with Griffith & Mason, with whom he remained till January, 1876. He then located in Sharon, where he has been engaged in active practice up to the present. Mr. McClure was married December 27, 1880, to Miss Emma Runser, of Sharon, who died October 4, 1881. Politically he is a Democrat, and a member of the Masonic and K. of P. societies.

ROBERT McFARLAND, retired harness maker, was born in Hartford Township, Trumbull Co., Ohio, March 10, 1815. His grandparents, Robert McFarland and wife, immigrated from Ireland to the vicinity of Harrisburg, Penn., whence they removed to Washington County, Penn., and settled near Steubenville, Ohio. In 1806 they removed to Hartford Township, Trumbull Co., Ohio, where Robert died May 1, 1815, and his widow several years afterward. They reared three sons and four daughters: Thomas, Archibald, John, Martha, Polly, Jane and Peggy. The sons lived and died in Hartford Township; Martha married William Dugan, and after his death Azariah Dunham; Polly married Hugh McDowell, and Jane married John Canon, and subsequently George Shilling. Thomas, the father of our subject, was born near Harrisburg, Penn., in 1794, and grew up under the parental roof. He married Martha, daughter of Nathan Fell, of Pymatuning Township, Mercer Co., Penn., who bore him five children: Nathan, Robert, Smith, George and Cynthia, wife of Lewis Holland, of Trumbull County, Ohio. The mother died in 1827, and he again married, Mrs. Nancy McKnight, and reared three children by this union: Thomas F., Amelia and Phoebe. He and his brother, Archibald, served under Harrison in the War of 1812, and he survived until 1862, dying on the old homestead in Trumbull County. Our subject left home at the age of seventeen, and went to learn the harness business, at which he served a full apprenticeship, and then spent eighteen months in a jouring tour through the Eastern States and Canada, reaching Sharon in February, 1838. The following month he went to Pittsburgh in a one-horse sleigh, purchased a small stock of leather and hardware, and, returning to Sharon, opened a harness shop on the north side of State Street, west of the river. He began business on a capital of \$18, but by steady industry and rigid economy he accumulated through the passing years a handsome estate. Mr. McFarland was married May 29, 1838, to Chloe Fuller, of Hartford Township, Trumbull Co., Ohio, who bore him one son, Thomas D., of Sharon. Our subject has been a life-long Democrat, filled the office of burgess four years, and has been a member of the council and school board several terms. He is one of the two living charter members of Sharon Lodge No. 347, I. O. O. F., J. J. Spearman, Esq., being the other, and is also a member of the Masonic fraternity. He has lived in Sharon over half a century, and is one of the successful pioneer fathers of the town.

WINFIELD SCOTT McFARLAND, physician and surgeon, was born in Pymatu-

ning Township, Mercer Co., Penn., January 1, 1848, and is a son of Smith and Sarah (Varnes) McFarland, residents of Orangeville. Our subject grew to manhood on the homestead in Pymatuning Township, and attended the district schools. He learned telegraphy, which he followed about thirteen years, and in the meantime devoted his spare moments to reading medicine. He attended lectures at the medical department of the University of Wooster, Cleveland, Ohio, and graduated therefrom July 22, 1885. He immediately opened an office in Hendersonville, Mercer Co., Penn., removing to Sharpsville the following November, where he remained until locating in Sharon in August, 1887, where he has since built up a very good practice. Dr. McFarland was married to Miss Lorindia Seaton, of Pymatuning Township, December 29, 1868, who died November 20, 1884, leaving three children: Lucius Robert, Maud and Plummer Scott. He was again married, July 29, 1885, to Miss Ida Shull, of Hartford, Trumbull Co., Ohio. The Doctor is a member of the K. of P., E. A. U. and P. H. C., and in politics is a Democrat.

WILLIAM MCGILVRAY, deceased, was born within the limits of Allegheny City, Penn., December 15, 1824, and was a son of Alexander and Elizabeth (Cameron) McGilvray. The parents were natives of the highlands of Scotland, and immigrated to the United States in 1808. After reaching Pittsburgh the father entered the employ of the late Bishop Hopkins, as gardener, and subsequently served the Hon. H. Denny in the same capacity. The latter became so much interested in his employee's advancement and success that he sent his son William to the Western Theological Seminary, where he passed two years in study. His friends designed him for the law, but young McGilvray's tastes did not accord with their choice. Having a decided inclination for mechanical pursuits he learned the blacksmith trade in Allegheny City, and to better his condition went to Sharon in 1850, where, as a stockholder and director of the Jackson Iron Company, he remained until 1854, when he purchased and remodeled the works which bore his name up to his death, July 5, 1877. Both in this establishment as well as in other enterprises with which he was connected he was very successful, for he possessed in a large measure the perseverance and determination of purpose that overcame all obstacles. Starting in the battle of life devoid of pecuniary means, by his indomitable energy and industry he won a competence. Though not of the wealthiest, he exerted himself to foster the business interests of Sharon, and always took an active part in every worthy public enterprise. He was a large stockholder in the Sharon Gas Company and the Sharon Savings Bank. Mr. McGilvray was married May 3, 1844, to Miss Rebecca Ewing, of Pittsburgh, a native of Westmoreland County, Penn., who reared the following children: Elizabeth C., deceased wife of L. Buchholz; Lydia, wife of D. R. Shiras; Mary J., wife of C. W. Ray; Rebecca V., wife of James Carnes, and Catharine C., wife of Samuel C. Iddings. In politics Mr. McGilvray was a Democrat, but took no active interest in political affairs.

WILLIAM A. MCKNIGHT, druggist, was born in Wisconsin, November 26, 1859, and is a son of Jonas F. and Mary J. (Ferguson) McKnight, of Clarks-ville, Penn. His great-grandfather, William McKnight, was born in Washington County, Penn., and was a son of David and Hannah (Gaylor) McKnight, of that county, who located in Pymatuning Township, Mercer Co., Penn., in 1804. They had then nine children: Robert, Polly, Anna, Elizabeth, William G., David, John, Margaret and Hanna; while Andrew, James and Joseph were born after the settlement of the parents in this county. Andrew and Joseph are the only survivors of the family. The parents both died in Pymatuning Township, the father November 16, 1839, and the mother some years

afterward. The paternal grandparents of our subject were William G. and Agnes (Fell) McKnight, also pioneers of Mercer County. The maternal grandparents, Thomas and Experience (Dunham) Ferguson, were pioneers of Pymatuning Township. William A. grew up in Clarksville, and was educated in the public schools of this county. In 1880 he entered the drug store of Dr. B. Love, in Sharon, and learned the druggist's profession. In October, 1885, Mr. McKnight purchased the drug store of W. V. Byard, one of the oldest drug houses of Sharon, where he has since conducted a good business. He was married December 28, 1887, to Miss Nannie L., daughter of William Bailey, of Pymatuning Township. Mr. McKnight is a Democrat, a member of the E. A. U. and N. U., and is one of the well-known druggists of Sharon.

PATRICK McMANUS, proprietor of the McManus House, was born in County Mayo, Ireland, March 1, 1844, and is a son of Patrick and Margaret (Burke) McManus, the former of whom died in Ireland, where his widow still lives. In May, 1869, Mr. McManus immigrated to Chicago, Ill., and afterward spent a few years in Michigan. In February, 1870, he came to Sharon, where he has since made his home. In 1871 he opened a grocery store, and in 1880 his present hotel, which he has since carried on. Mr. McManus was married January 16, 1871, to Ann, daughter of Terence O'Hare, of Sharon, who died November 5, 1877, leaving one son, Patrick J. He was again married, May 13, 1879, to Ellen E., daughter of John Muldoon, of Sharon, of which union three children have been born: Catherine, John and Margaret. The family belong to the Catholic Church. Politically he is a Democrat, and has served one term in the borough council. He was one of the main organizers of Branch No. 6, C. M. B. A., of Sharon, and since coming to this town has succeeded in life beyond his expectations.

FREDERICK P. MILLER, general grocery dealer, was born near Hermitage, Hickory Township, December 8, 1860, and is a son of Matthias and Catherine (Foltz) Miller, natives of Bavaria, Germany, mention of whom will be found among the sketches of Hickory Township. Our subject grew up on the old homestead and received a district school education. He worked on the farm and subsequently looked after his father's store at Hermitage. From 1877 to the spring of 1886 he assisted his father in the store and post-office at that point. In September, 1886, he opened his present grocery, which he has since operated. Mr. Miller was married June 8, 1886, to Miss Maggie, daughter of Jacob Dresch, deceased, of Sharon. She has borne him one son, Arthur J. He is a Republican and a member of the P. H. C., and both he and wife belong to the German Reformed Church.

DAVID MORGAN, head of the puddle mill of the Sharon Iron Works, was born in Monmouthshire, South Wales, November 2, 1828, and is a son of David and Mary (Leonard) Morgan, both of whom spent their lives in that country. David learned the iron business in his native shire, and in the fall of 1856 immigrated to Pittsburgh, Penn., and for about thirty years was manager of iron mills in that city and other points. In 1872-73 Mr. Morgan built at Wellsville, Ohio, the first mill for the manufacture of tin, and rolled the first tin-plate in the United States. In April, 1887, he came to Sharon, and has since had charge of the puddling department of the Sharon Iron Works. Mr. Morgan was married in 1848, to Elizabeth Thomas, of South Wales, of which union five children grew to maturity: James, Theo. D., Charles, David and Elizabeth. His wife died November 15, 1869, and he was again married, in 1870, to Mrs. Julia Russell, who had three children by her first marriage: Matilda, deceased; Elizabeth and Katie. Mrs. Morgan had no children by her second marriage, and died January 16, 1887. In 1888 Mr.

Morgan was again married, to Mrs. Jannett Macaulay, who had borne two children to her first husband: Alexander and Marian. Our subject is a Republican, and in the summer of 1861 enlisted as second lieutenant of Company K, First Virginia Volunteers, and served about one year. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and K. of P., and belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church.

WILLIAM G. MORGAN, foreman of the blacksmith department in the mills of P. L. Kimberly & Co., was born in Llannaganch, Carmarthenshire, South Wales, June 3, 1842, and is a son of Griffith and Ann Morgan, the former of whom is dead, and the latter a resident of Wales. At the age of seventeen William G. went to the great iron town of Merthyr-Tydfil, Glamorganshire, South Wales, where he learned the blacksmith's trade. He worked there till the spring of 1869, when he immigrated to Mineral Ridge, Trumbull Co., Ohio, removing to Girard, Ohio, the next fall. In the spring of 1870 he came to Sharon, where he has since resided, and has been connected with P. L. Kimberly & Co. over seventeen years, twelve of which he has been foreman of the blacksmith department. Mr. Morgan was married December 25, 1865, to Miss Mary, daughter of Robert Davis, of Merthyr-Tydfil, Wales, of which union seven children have been born, three of whom are living: Robert, Thomas and Annie. He and wife belong to the Congregational Church, and he is a charter member of Sharon Lodge K. of P., K. of G. E. and I. O. R. M. Politically he is a Republican, and has served three years in the borough council. He has recently invented a machine for the manufacture of staples, which is highly praised by expert iron workers as a very important addition to the many inventions of the country.

THEO. D. MORGAN, superintendent of the Sharon Iron Works, was born in New Castle-on-Tyne, England, February 24, 1853, and is a son of David and Elizabeth Morgan, natives of Wales. In 1856 the family immigrated to Pittsburgh, where David was a manager of iron mills about thirty years. He is now a resident of Sharon, and connected with the Sharon Iron Works. Our subject grew up in Pittsburgh, and learned the iron business in that city. He took a scientific course and was graduated in chemistry from Mount Union College, Ohio, in 1874. For one year he was one of the writers on the *American Manufacturer* of Pittsburgh. Mr. Morgan was assistant superintendent of the Baugh Rolling Mills of Detroit three years; superintendent of the Judson Rolling Mill, Oakland, Cal., one year; had charge of the steel department of the Pennsylvania Iron & Steel Works one year, and was manager of the Chess, Cook & Co. steel mill of the same city a short time. In April, 1887, he came to Sharon to accept the position of superintendent of the Sharon Iron Works, which he has since filled. He is one of the inventors and patentees of an improved machine for the manufacture of wire nails on a cut-nail machine, and also of an improved reversing valve for regenerative gas furnaces and several other improvements on gas furnaces. Mr. Morgan was married August 21, 1875, to Miss Jennie M. White, of Glenwood, Pittsburgh, Penn., who is the mother of two children, Minnie and Lottie. He is a Republican in politics, a member of the Masonic order and A. O. U. W., and the family belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church.

RICHARD GRAHAM MORRISON, secretary and manager of the Sharon Boiler Works, was born in Delaware Township, Mercer Co., Penn., July 25, 1844. His father, William, was born in Huntingdon County, Penn., April 1, 1800, of Irish ancestry, and married Sarah Graham, a native of Armstrong County, Penn., of Scotch descent. About 1842 they located in Pymatuning Township, on a tract of land extending across the line of Delaware Township, whence

they removed to Brookfield, Ohio, where the mother died in 1856. Her husband then returned to Mercer County, and died upon a part of the old homestead, in 1864. They reared a family of four children: Richard Graham and John L., both of Sharon; R. Woodward, of Pittsburgh, and Mary C., wife of C. A. Ashton, of Sharon. With the exception of the five years which the family spent in Brookfield, Ohio, our subject has always lived in Mercer County. His business life in Sharon since 1867 has been spent in connection with the iron interests of the borough, being book-keeper and afterward manager of the William McGilvray & Co. Foundry and Machine Shops, up to their purchase by the present company. In 1878 Mr. Morrison was one of the firm who organized the Sharon Boiler Works Company, and has since been its secretary and manager. He was married December 17, 1874, to Miss Elizabeth Egbert, of Sandy Lake, Penn., whose parents were early settlers of that part of the county. Three children have been born of this union: Sarah G., Egbert R. and Gertrude. Politically he is a Republican, a member of the Masonic fraternity, and both he and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church.

JOHN L. MORRISON, editor and proprietor of the Sharon *Herald*, was born in Pymatuning Township, Mercer Co., Penn., September 6, 1846, and is a son of William and Sarah Morrison, previously spoken of. Our subject received his primary education in the public schools, and at the age of sixteen, in July, 1863, he enlisted in the Fifty-fifth Pennsylvania Militia, and served in the 100 days' service. In February, 1864, he again enlisted, in Company A, One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served in all the battles of his regiment up to the close of the war. Returning to his home he attended Oberlin College and Edinboro Normal School, for the purpose of completing his education, and subsequently taught one term. In January, 1868, he entered the *Argus* office, at Greenville, where he spent one year. On the 1st of January, 1869, he purchased one half interest in the Sharon *Herald*, and was connected with that paper until January, 1876, when, having been elected recorder of Mercer County, he sold his interest in the paper. At the expiration of his term in the recorder's office he returned to Sharon, and in March, 1879, purchased the *Herald*, and has since been its editor and proprietor. Mr. Morrison was married October 12, 1880, to Miss Eleanor B. Serrill, of Darby, Delaware Co., Penn. Politically he is a Republican, and a member of the Masonic fraternity and the P. H. C.

THOMAS MOSES, proprietor of the City Roller Mills, was born in Sunderland, England, August 13, 1846, and is a son of Matthew and Elizabeth Moses, natives of England. In 1857 the family immigrated to Pittsburgh, Penn., and two years afterward removed to Johnstown, Penn., where the parents now reside. Our subject removed to Portage County, Ohio, in 1872, and carried on a general store at Nelson and Wyndham, and for three years operated a mill, in connection with the store, at the latter place. In January, 1882, he came to Sharon, leased the Stambaugh Mill for one year, and in 1883 erected his present brick flouring mill, on the corner of Pitt and Railroad Streets, fitted it up with all the latest improvements, of the full roller process, and has since conducted one of the leading mills of Mercer County, having a capacity of 125 barrels every twenty-four hours. The grade of flour turned out by the City Roller Mills is second to none. Mr. Moses was married June 10, 1872, to Miss Perlina Bosley, of Johnstown, Penn., of which union five children have been born: Maud, Myrtle, Bessie, Arthur and Florence. The family belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Mr. Moses is a trustee of the Sharon congregation. Politically he is a Republican of strong temperance proclivities, and belongs to the Masonic fraternity. He is recognized as one of the progressive business men of the borough.

DAVID E. MOSES, grocer, was born in Monmouthshire, England, October 23, 1823, and is a son of Edward and Rachel (Phillips) Moses, the former a native of England and the latter of Wales; both died in the old country. David E. learned the puddler's trade in Tradegar, England, and followed that business in his native land till he immigrated to Wheeling, Va., in 1857, where he continued at his trade until the breaking out of the Rebellion. In May, 1861, he enlisted in Company A, First Virginia Volunteers, and served in the three months' service. He then returned to his trade in Wheeling. In the spring of 1864 he came to New Castle, Penn., and the following November located in Sharon. He worked here a few years and then went to Newburg, Ohio, and thence back to Wheeling, Va. In 1870 he again came to Sharon, and worked a few months. He then opened a small grocery store, which he has since conducted. Mr. Moses was married June 10, 1850, to Miss Sarah, daughter of David Davis, a native of Monmouthshire, England, and has seven children: David S., William H., Edward, Mary J., Sarah A., Thomas J. and Susanna. He is a member of the Baptist and his wife of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in politics he is a Republican.

JOHN P. NEILER, photographer, was born in Phoenixville, Chester County, Penn., February 26, 1841, and is a son of John G. and Catherine (Strough) Neiler, both natives of Pennsylvania. The former was a blacksmith, and died about nine years ago in Chester County, where his widow still lives. John P. grew up in his native town, and there began to learn the carpenter trade, and was working at that business when the war commenced. In June, 1861, he enlisted in Company G, First Pennsylvania Reserves, and after the battle of Bull Run the Reserves were sworn into the United States service at Baltimore for three years. Mr. Neiler took part in all the battles and campaigns of his regiment until mustered out in June, 1864. In 1865 he came to Sharon, Penn., where he worked at the carpenter trade until embarking in the photograph business in 1870. He carried on that business here till 1883, when he sold his interest, and for three years conducted the same business at Sharpsville, though residing in Sharon. In the summer of 1886 he established his present gallery, and is the oldest photographer in Sharon. Mr. Neiler was married December 18, 1874, to Miss Lizzie Clair, of Sharon, daughter of the late John Clair. He is a member of the Masonic and I. O. O. F. fraternities, and politically is a Republican.

JOHN NEWTON, proprietor of livery stable, was born in Norfolk, England, April 15, 1848, and is a son of Charles and Maria Newton, both of whom are still residents of England. In the spring of 1869 he immigrated to Pennsylvania, where he worked at coal mining about one year, and then went to work in the Allentown Iron Mills, and learned the puddler's trade. He continued working in Allentown until October, 1872, when he came to Sharon and entered Kimberly's Iron Mills, where he worked until the close of 1885. In the meantime, in May, 1880, he purchased the livery stable of Frank Porter, and has continued at that business up to the present. He was married in Pittsburgh November 29, 1870, to Mrs. Sarah Briggs, a native of England, and the mother of two sons at the time of her second marriage. She has borne Mr. Newton two sons: Charles and John. The family are attendants of the Episcopal Church. In politics he is a Republican, a member of the K. of P., K. of G. E. and the K. of L.

HARRY ORCHARD, saddlery, hardware and harness dealer, was born in Somersetshire, England, April 24, 1844, and is a son of James and Elizabeth (Howe) Orchard, who spent their lives in England. Our subject immigrated to New York, where he continued to work at his trade, which he learned in

England, till August, 1867, when he went to Hamilton, Ontario, and lived there one year. Returning to New York, he remained there till the spring of 1871, then came to Cleveland, Ohio, and soon afterward located in Sharon, where he obtained an interest in the harness store of C. E. Tribby. In 1875 Mr. Orchard became sole owner, and has since continued to carry on the leading harness business of the town. He was married in the fall of 1866, to Miss Mary J., daughter of John and Elizabeth Bailey, of Plymouth, England. Two daughters have been born to them: Maud B. and Nellie. Politically Mr. Orchard is a Republican, and was elected Burgess of Sharon in 1887, and re-elected in 1888. Since his first election large additions in territory and population have been made to the town, and it is confidently believed that the next census will entitle Sharon to a city charter. The family belong to the Episcopal Church. Our subject is the division commander of Division No. 7, of the Masonic K. T. of Penn., and one of the State officers of the Grand Chapter H. R. A. Masons, and is also a member of the I. O. O. F. Mr. Orchard is one of the most popular and enterprising citizens of Sharon.

JEROME PATTERSON, deceased undertaker, was born in Sharon March 12, 1840, and was a son of Isaac and Lorena (Hull) Patterson, of that borough. His father was one of the first undertakers of the town, learned the cabinet-maker's trade with Joseph Reno, and began business in the thirties. Jerome grew to manhood in Sharon, received his education in the public schools, and learned his business in his father's establishment. After his marriage he went into partnership with his father, and on the death of the latter, January 18, 1878, Jerome succeeded to the sole control of the business, and carried on the same up to his sudden death, August 4, 1885. Mr. Patterson was married September 16, 1866, to Miss Sarah, daughter of David and Margaret (Sloss) Anderson. The Andersons were one of the pioneer families of Jefferson Township, and Mrs. Patterson's parents died in this county. Three children were born to Jerome and Sarah Patterson: Bertha M., Carrie H. and Harry R. Mr. Patterson was a staunch Democrat, was tax collector of the borough several years, and one of its most progressive and enterprising citizens.

JOHN T. PEW was born at Big Bend, Mercer Co., Penn., October 17, 1835. His father, William, was born in Jackson Township, Mercer County, May 25, 1798, and was a son of John Pew, who came from Washington County, Penn., to Mercer County, in May, 1797. The latter grew to manhood on the homestead farm, subsequently resided about three years in Mercer, and then purchased a farm at the Big Bend, in Jefferson Township, upon which he spent the balance of his life. He married Elizabeth, daughter of John Thompson, an early settler of Pymatuning Township. They reared eleven children: Jane, Emeline (deceased), David (who married Emily Ann Caldwell, of Jefferson Township), Mary (wife of Thomas Blackstone, of Lackawannock Township), John T., Rebecca, Elizabeth (wife of Frank Booth, of Sharon), Lydia (wife of Samuel Pew, of Mercer), Martha (wife of John Gordon, of Lackawannock Township), Albert (who married Lydia McMillan) and Horace (who married Minnie Jewell), both of Jefferson Township. The parents died upon the old homestead, and were life-long Presbyterians. John T. grew up on the home farm, and was married April 9, 1859, to Mary, daughter of Andrew Snyder, of Delaware Township. In 1861 he enlisted in the Fifty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, and did good service for his country. In March, 1872, our subject located in Sharon, and went into the livery business, which he followed up to the spring of 1888, when he sold out. Politically he is a Republican, and a strong temperance man.

JOHN PHILLIPS, manufacturer, was born in Union County, Penn., October 1, 1829. His father, Samuel, was a native of Northampton County, Penn., born April 5, 1805, and married Susanna Winey, of Union County, Penn. In 1836 the family removed from Union County to the farm in Hickory Township, Mercer Co., Penn., whereon Samuel resided till his death, September 1, 1888, and where his wife died July 2, 1884, aged seventy-seven years and seven months. Our subject grew up on the old homestead, and on reaching maturity entered the employ of the late Gen. Pierce, with whom he remained about three years, principally engaged in attending to the coal shipping interests of that gentleman. He then spent a couple of years in farming, and in 1854 formed a partnership with Gen. Pierce, under the firm name of J. Phillips & Co., and developed the coal beds on his father's farm, and in 1855 opened the mines. He managed the business of the firm until 1861-62, when he sold out to his partner. In 1863 he leased coal lands on the farms of the late John Eberhart and Samuel Fry, and developed the same. The firm of Phillips, McMaster & Co., later J. Phillips & Co., mined coal on these farms and vicinity until 1887, when they retired from the business. From 1864 up to 1883 he was interested in the Sharpsville Railroad. He was one of the organizers of the Spearman Iron Company at Sharpsville, and has since been connected with that institution. Mr. Phillips has been a stockholder and director in the Sharon National Bank since its organization in 1875. He was married May 13, 1858, to Miss Emma, daughter of John and Susanna (Berlin) Eberhart, early settlers of Hickory Township. Mrs. Phillips was a native of this county, and the mother of three children: Florence E. (wife of W. G. Henderson, of Sharon), Sadie M. and Charles F. (of Sharon). She died October 20, 1885, aged forty-nine years and three months. Though a life-long member of the Lutheran Church, she united with the Methodist Episcopal Church shortly before her death. Mr. Phillips is a Democrat, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and belongs to the Masonic fraternity.

CHARLES A. POLLEY, liveryman, was born in Pymatuning Township, Mercer Co., Penn., November 4, 1860, and is a son of Henry and Helen, (Diefenderfer) Polley, deceased, pioneers of that township. Charles A. grew to manhood in his native township, and attended the district schools of his neighborhood. He worked at farming till February, 1887, when he came to Sharon and purchased the dray line of Samuel Tolman. He carried on that business one year, and on March 23, 1888, bought out the livery interest of John Pew, of Pew & Macaulay, and under the firm name of Macaulay & Polley has since been engaged in the livery business. Mr. Polley was married September 4, 1885, to Miss Mary E. McDowell, of Delaware Township, who is the mother of one child, Leonore. He and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church. He is a Democrat, and a member of the Protected Home Circle.

THOMAS J. PORTER, retired, was born in Chambersburg, Franklin Co., Penn., December 29, 1800. His father, Washington Porter, was a son of David Porter, and was born in Shippensburg, Penn., July 13, 1778. He there grew to manhood, and December 17, 1799, was married at Chambersburg, Penn., to Miss Rachel Shannon, a native of that town, born April 25, 1778. They reared three sons: Thomas J., David T. (deceased) and Alexander W. The first and last mentioned are residents of Sharon, where David T. died February 21, 1876. In 1802 the family removed to Butler County, Penn., and in 1804 to the borough of Mercer, where Thomas J. grew to manhood and attended the pioneer schools. In April, 1825, Mr. Porter located in Sharon, and was the second postmaster of the town, and one of its early hotel-keepers. He was also one of the pioneer merchants of Sharon, and among the first to go into the

coal business, and for many years was engaged in developing the coal fields of the Shenango Valley. His parents moved to Sharon many years after our subject, where the mother died June 14, 1852, in her seventy-fourth year, and the father August 26, 1860, in the eighty-third year of his age. Mr. Porter was married August 14, 1827, in Sharon, to Miss Julia A., daughter of Samuel and Achsah (Parks) Quinby, natives of New Jersey, who settled here in 1808 or 1809. Mrs. Porter was born in Warren, Ohio, March 15, 1807, and was the mother of four children: Salina, widow of Henry Forker; Samuel Quinby, who died in Sharon, in 1874, and for several years one of the prominent business men of the borough; Julia, and Anna (deceased). Mrs. Porter died in the faith of the Baptist Church, October 13, 1849, and her husband has since remained unmarried. Politically Mr. Porter has always been a Democrat, though he has never taken an active interest in political affairs. He cast his first presidential vote for Andrew Jackson in 1824, and has never since missed casting his vote for the presidential nominee of the Democratic party. Since early manhood Mr. Porter has been a member of the Masonic fraternity, and is one of the few living links connecting the historic past with the ever eventful and changing present.

DAVID T. PORTER, deceased merchant, was born in Chambersburg, Penn., May 26, 1802, son of Washington and Rachel Porter, previously spoken of. The family removed to Butler County soon after the birth of our subject, and in 1804 settled at Mercer. Here David T. grew to manhood, and was married February 24, 1824, to Nancy, daughter of William and Polly (Rambo) Findley, pioneers of Mercer County. She was born September 25, 1802, and three sons, David Findley (deceased), George W. (deceased), William, and one daughter, Rachel (deceased), were the fruits of this union. The mother died September 2, 1834, and Mr. Porter was again married, October 16, 1837, to Miss Sarah Satterfield, born February 5, 1808. Three children survive this marriage: James S., Nancy F. and Sarah S. Mrs. Porter died February 13, 1845, and he was again married, November 16, 1845, to Ann Hazleton, of Pittsburgh, born November 16, 1816, of which union three children survive: Thomas H., Ann E. and Mary T. Our subject resided in Mercer till the spring of 1845, when he located in Sharon, and for many years was engaged in merchandising under the firm name of Carver & Porters, the firm being C. G. Carver, T. J. Porter and David T. Porter. He and his brother subsequently carried on the mercantile business, and were also engaged in the coal trade. He was afterward connected with his sons in the mercantile line up to his death, which occurred February 21, 1876. His wife survived him, and died September 22, 1883. Both were members of the United Presbyterian Church. Mr. Porter was originally a Democrat, one of the pioneer Abolitionists of Mercer County, and finally a Republican. He served several terms as county treasurer; was also associate judge of the county, and subsequently filled the office of justice of the peace in Sharon.

GEORGE WASHINGTON PORTER (deceased) was born in Mercer, Penn., May 26, 1826, and was a son of David T. Porter, previously mentioned in this chapter. He grew up in his native borough, where he followed clerking, and subsequently clerked in Pittsburgh. In the spring of 1850 he went to California and spent one year in the gold mines, returning to Sharon in August, 1851. He clerked in that borough for several years; in 1864 went into business with his father and brother William, and was engaged in the mercantile trade for many years in Sharon. In 1875 he was elected book-keeper of the First National Bank of Sharon, and was soon afterward chosen assistant cashier, which position he filled up to his death, November 28, 1885. Mr.

Porter was married, June 1, 1856, to Miss Sarah Ann, daughter of Rev. Sanford Parker, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which union five children were born: William F., Sanford C., Harry S., Mattie and George W. (deceased). Politically he was a staunch Republican, was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and an upright, honest and respected citizen.

CHARLES L. POWERS, of Powers & Williams, general grocers, was born in Coalburg, Trumbull Co., Ohio, July 31, 1861, and is a son of James M. and Charlotte E. (McCoy) Powers, natives of Ohio and residents of Ashtabula County. Our subject grew up in his native county, first clerked in his father's store in Coalburg, and then went to Youngstown, Ohio. He afterward worked for his father in his store in Brookfield, Ohio. In September, 1886, he came to Sharon, and in June, 1887, the present partnership was formed. Mr. Powers was married to Miss Dora Hart, of Brookfield, Ohio, of which union two daughters, Pearl and Annis, have been born. Politically he is a Republican.

CHAUNCY N. PRINDLE (deceased) was born in Connecticut February 10, 1820, and was a son of Linus and Nancy (Pope) Prindle, also natives of that State. When our subject was a small boy his parents removed to Medina County, Ohio, where he grew to maturity. They subsequently removed to Vienna, Trumbull Co., Ohio, where they died. Mr. Prindle was married June 10, 1843, to Miss Mary Bike, of Liberty Township, Trumbull Co., Ohio, who bore him four children: William L., of Cleveland, Ohio; Margaret A., wife of E. Fair, of Wheatland, Penn.; Cornelia, deceased wife of J. J. Young, of Sharon, and Alice (deceased). In 1851 Mr. Prindle located in Sharon, where he followed butchering a few years, and afterward engaged in merchandising, which he continued up to sixteen years ago, when he retired from active business, and devoted his attention to looking after his property. His wife died in March, 1852, and he was again married February 3, 1853, to Miss Amanda Bike, a sister of his first wife, and daughter of Matthias and Catharine Bike, natives of Pennsylvania, and pioneers of Trumbull County, Ohio. Four children were born of this union, two of whom grew to maturity: Clara, wife of T. B. Boyd, of Sharon, and Minnie G., deceased wife of S. H. Sisson, of Erie County, Penn. Mr. Prindle was a life-long Democrat, and filled several of the local offices of the borough. Coming to Sharon a poor man, he accumulated through the passing years a large estate, and at his death, February 2, 1888, was recognized as one of the solid, substantial and upright citizens of the town.

BERT H. PRINTZ, merchant tailor and clothier, was born in Hungary, November 29, 1859, and is a son of A. and Rosa (Wohlgamuth) Printz, the latter deceased, and the former a resident of Sharon. In October, 1864, the family immigrated to Youngstown, Ohio, where the mother died. Bert H. grew to manhood in Youngstown, and received his education in the public schools of that city. In February, 1878, he came to Sharon, and clerked here until April, 1886, when he opened his present establishment, and has since won and retained a large trade. In August, 1888, he opened a branch store at Franklin, Penn. Politically he is a Republican, and a member of the K. of P. and also of the National Union. The family are members of the Jewish faith, and Mr. Printz is one of the progressive young business men of Sharon.

SAMUEL QUINBY, deceased pioneer of Sharon, was a native of New Jersey, served through the Revolutionary War, and came out with the rank of captain. He was reared on a farm, and after the close of the Revolution he married Achsah Parks, of New Jersey, and settled on the Monongahela River, near Pittsburgh, Penn. He subsequently removed to the site of Warren, Ohio,

and in 1808 or 1809 located on the site of Sharon, where he purchased a farm and grist-mill from Benj. Bentley. He there died Septembr 9, 1842, in his eighty-sixth year, in the faith of the Baptist Church, and was buried with military honors on the anniversary of Perry's victory. He left a widow and ten children, only two of whom are living: Mrs. C. G. Carver, of Sharon, and Parks. Mrs. Quinby survived her husband several years, and both are buried in Oakwood Cemetery. They reared the following children: Samuel, Charles, Ephriam, Parks, Terressa, who married C. G. Carver; Nancy, who married Isaac DeForest; Elizabeth, who married Daniel Budd; Julia A., who became the wife of T. J. Porter; Rebecca, who married Louis Reno, and Sarah, who married John Reeves, all of whom left children. The sons are well remembered by the citizens of Sharon.

DR. EPHRIAM QUINBY, who died in Clarksville, Penn., in October, 1872, was a native of Mercer County, and a son of Samuel Quinby, ancestor of one of the oldest families of the Shenango Valley. In early manhood he read medicine, and followed the medical profession the balance of his life. He was twice married, first to Miss Julia Guittau, of Washington County, Ohio, who bore him five children, two daughters of whom are living. His second wife was Miss Angeline, daughter of Charles Stewart, of Trumbull County, Ohio. Of this union one son, Charles S., was born in Marietta, Ohio, June 7, 1855. The widow is now a resident of Sharon. Charles S. grew up and was educated in Mercer County, and in the spring of 1872 began clerking in Sharon. In the fall of 1877 he formed a partnership with T. J. Forker, under the firm name of Forker & Quinby, which is to-day one of the leading mercantile establishments of the town. Mr. Quinby was married in 1877 to Miss Estella Knighton, of Sharon, of which union three children have been born: Susie, Arthur and Anna. Politically he is a Republican, and is one of the enterprising business men of Sharon.

CALVIN W. RAY, editor of the Sharon *Eagle*, was born in Clarion County, Penn., December 25, 1844, and is a son of Franklin and Mary J. (Potter) Ray, natives of the same county, and now residents of Jefferson Township, Mercer Co., Penn., whither they removed about fifteen years ago. Our subject began learning the printer's trade in Brookville, Penn., in the spring of 1861, and completed it in Meadville, Penn., where he worked till the fall of 1866, and then came to Sharon. On the 1st of November of that year he purchased a half interest in the Sharon *Herald*, and was one of the editors and owners of that sheet for ten years. In January, 1876, he bought the remaining interest, and was sole editor and proprietor up to March, 1879. Having been appointed by President Hayes postmaster of Sharon, he sold the *Herald*, and filled the postmastership eight years, receiving his second appointment from President Arthur. Retiring from the office in March, 1887, the following October he purchased an interest in the Sharon *Eagle*, and has since been editor of that paper. Mr. Ray was married March 18, 1869, to Miss Mary J., daughter of William McGilvray, Esq., of Sharon, who is the mother of three children: William S., Bessie C. and Frederick E. Our subject is a stanch Republican, and served in Company B, Fifty-seventh Pennsylvania Militia, in the 100-days' service. He is a member of the Masonic order, I. O. O. F., A. O. U. W. and N. U., and both he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JAMES L. RAY, of the Eagle Printing Company, was born in Clarion County, Penn., February 17, 1854, and is a son of James and Jaly (Hensley) Ray, the former a native of Clarion County and the latter of Missouri. The mother died in Clarion County in January, 1857, and the family removed to Iowa in 1863, where the father died June 1, 1888. In 1869 our subject began

learning the printer's trade in Chariton, Iowa, completing his trade in Meadville and Sharon, coming to the latter place in 1871. He followed his trade in Sharon, Mercer, Erie and Clarion, and again returned to Sharon in 1880. On the 1st of April, 1886, in partnership with Walter Whitehead, he purchased the *Eagle*, and has since been connected with that paper. Mr. Ray was married September 26, 1877, to Miss Edith N. Porter, of Sharon, who has borne him four children: Leroy P., Lydia J., Nellie and William J. Politically he is a Republican and a member of the P. H. C.

JOSEPH H. REED, physician and surgeon, was born in Lawrence County, Penn., May 31, 1856, and is a son of John C. Reed, a farmer of that county. Our subject received a good education in the public schools of his native county, and in the spring of 1874 began the study of medicine under Dr. James J. Wallace, of New Castle, Penn. He attended lectures at Miami Medical College, Cincinnati, Ohio, in the sessions of 1875-76 and 1877-78, and was graduated in the spring of the latter year. On the 1st of April, 1878, Dr. Reed located at Sharon, where he has since built up a lucrative practice. He was married April 26, 1880, to Miss Kate Bowman, of New Castle, Penn., of which union one child, Helen, is the issue. Politically Dr. Reed is a staunch Republican, and takes a deep interest in the success of his party. He has been a member of the school board six years, and belongs to the K. of P. and A. O. F. He is a member of the Mercer County Medical Society and the Pennsylvania State Medical Society, and stands well among the medical fraternity of Mercer County.

C. M. RICE, dealer in books, stationery, etc., was born in Erie County, Penn., November 8, 1838, and is a son of Erwin and Diadama Rice, natives of Vermont, who located near North East, and about 1841 removed to the vicinity of Sandy Lake, Mercer County. His mother died there about 1845, and his father afterward removed to Findley Township, where he died in June, 1860. They reared ten children, all of whom are yet living. Our subject grew up and received his education in this county. He began clerking in Pardoe, and in December, 1862, came to Sharon, and opened a book-store on the site of his present establishment, and except a few years has ever since continued to conduct the leading book-store of Sharon. Mr. Rice was married May 8, 1862, to Miss Caroline, daughter of John Offutt, a pioneer of Plain Grove Township, Lawrence Co., Penn. Five children have been born of this union: James E., Charles B., Corydon V., Laura G. and Frank M. Mr. Rice has been a life-long Republican, but not an office-seeker. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and P. H. C., and both he and family belong to the Presbyterian Church, Mr. Rice being an elder in the First Presbyterian Church of Sharon. He is one of the oldest, most enterprising and energetic business men of the borough.

WILLIAM B. ROBERTS, nailer in the works of P. L. Kimberly & Co., was born in Plattsburg, Clinton Co., N. Y., September 13, 1830, and is a son of Peter J. and Merrill (Bemis) Roberts, the former a native of New York State, and the latter of Maryland, both of whom died in Clinton County, N. Y. Peter J. was an extensive land owner, and for many years a justice of the peace. His father, John, was a veteran of the War of 1812. William B. left home at the age of seventeen, and learned the nailer's trade in Boquet, Essex, Co., N. Y. He worked at his trade in several eastern towns, and in 1869 came west to Cleveland, Ohio, and afterward worked in Niles, Ohio. In 1871 he located in Sharon and worked for the Sharon Iron Company two years. Since then he has been one of the leading nailers in the works of P. L. Kimberly & Co. Mr. Roberts was married April 8, 1852, to Miss Louisa Smith, of Essex

County, N. Y., who has borne him seven children: Helen L., wife of Riddle Jones, of Sharon; Julia E., wife of S. S. Leonard, of Sharon; Lucy S., wife of C. L. Brundige, of Sharon; Fannie E., deceased; William A., Frank B. and Charles H. The family are attendants of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and politically he is a Republican. He is a member of the K. of P. and Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers.

WILLIAM S. ROBERTS, roll turner in the mills of P. L. Kimberly & Co., was born in Youngstown, Ohio, November 19, 1858, and is a son of William and Eliza (Graham) Roberts, natives of Pittsburgh, Penn., and Nova Scotia, respectively, and now residents of Sharon. William S. grew up in Sharon, and learned the trade of a roll turner with P. L. Kimberly & Co., for which firm he has always worked. He was married May 6, 1880, to Miss Jennie, daughter of John R. McCleery, a member of one of the pioneer families of Mercer County. Four children have been born of this union: Stanley A., Willie R., Frederick D. and Ralph. The family belong to the Protestant Episcopal Church, and in politics Mr. Roberts is a Republican. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers.

E. J. ROBINSON, superintendent of the Sharon Water Works Company, was born in London, England, in 1864. In 1884 he immigrated to the United States, and since the establishment of the Sharon water works in 1885 he has been connected with that improvement. He is one of the well-known and respected young business men of the borough.

CHARLES L. ROBISON, proprietor of livery stable, was born in Lawrence County, Penn., March 22, 1848. He is a son of John and Kesiah (Seconcost) Robison, natives of the same county and residents of Sharon, whither they came a few years after our subject. Charles L. was reared in New Wilmington, Penn., and learned the plasterer's trade. In the spring of 1870 he located in Sharon, where he followed his trade as a contractor till September, 1887, when he built and equipped his present livery stable, and has since carried on that business. Mr. Robison was married, January 23, 1869, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Hugh and Mary Means, of New Wilmington, Penn. Two children are the fruits of this marriage: Nellie and Charles H. Mr. Robison is a Republican, and has served in the borough council one term. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and the Equitable Aid Union.

JAMES V. ROSE, manufacturer of fire brick, was born in New Castle, Penn., August 2, 1851, and is a son of Isaac P. and Margaret (Gibson) Rose. The former was born in Mercer, Penn., January 17, 1812, and his father, Isaac P., was proprietor of a small pottery works near that town, where he had located in the last decade of the eighteenth century. Isaac P., Sr., was a son of Isaac Rose, a captain in the Revolutionary War, who was one of the earliest settlers of Pennsylvania. About the year 1824 Isaac P. Rose, Sr., removed with his family to New Castle, Penn., and there died. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, and fought under Perry on Lake Erie, and his son was named Isaac Perry after that celebrated officer. At the age of sixteen years Isaac P., Jr., went westward, and for seven years lived in the Rocky Mountains, following hunting and trapping in the employment of the Hudson Bay Fur Company. Throughout this period he traveled all over the far West and the Pacific slope, continually encountering the dangers and trials of Indian treachery, being once a prisoner for sixty days in the hands of the savages. Upon his return to New Castle he went to school for several years, fitting himself for the teacher's profession, and for forty years he followed school-teaching in Lawrence County. He is the author of "Four Years in the Rockies," an

account of the most thrilling period of his life in the West. He married Miss Margaret, daughter of George Gibson, of New Castle, a pioneer of Lawrence County. She bore him nine children, eight of whom are living. The parents reside near New Castle, and for twenty-five years have been members of the United Presbyterian Church, and the greater part of that time Mr. Rose has filled the office of elder. Our subject grew up in New Castle, and received his education in the high-schools of that town. He learned the fire brick business, and subsequently began contracting and equipping with furnaces, blast furnaces and rolling mills in the Shenango Valley. In 1877 he removed from New Castle to Erie, Penn., and in the spring of 1883 located in Sharon, where he purchased the fire brick works. He operated these till August, 1887, when they were burned, and soon afterward began the erection of his present works, which are far more substantial and of a larger capacity. Mr. Rose was married, April 23, 1874, to Miss S. E., daughter of William and Elizabeth Geddes, of Sharpsville, but natives of Scotland. One son, William Geddes, is the fruit of this union. Mr. Rose and wife are members of the First Baptist Church of Sharon. He is vice-president of the Supreme Circle of the P. H. C., also a member of the N. U., and in politics is a Republican.

GEORGE A. SAUL, baker and confectioner, was born in Greenville, Penn., May 1, 1858. His parents were Frederick and Elizabeth (Hossell) Saul, natives of Germany, who immigrated to Mercer County about thirty-two years ago. The father died near Sharon, where the widow now resides. George A. grew up principally in Mercer County, and learned his trade in Greenville. He followed his business in Pittsburgh, Penn., and Cleveland, Ohio, and in April, 1884, opened his present confectionery, where he has since carried on a large and successful trade. Mr. Saul was married September 4, 1884, to Miss Laura E., daughter of Simon Kamerer, of Greenville. One son, Simon Carl, was born of this union, and died March 30, 1887. Politically Mr. Saul is a Republican, and one of the energetic business men of the borough.

E. E. SEAVY, of the firm of Seavy & Fowler, photographers, was born in Portage County, Wis., April 29, 1859, and is a son of E. and Mary Seavy, he a native of Vermont, and she of Crawford County, Penn., where the father died and the mother still lives. Mr. Seavy grew up in Crawford County, Penn., and learned photography in Meadville. In May, 1886, he located in Sharon, where the firm purchased the gallery of Mr. Dodd. Mr. Seavy has charge of the Sharon gallery, while his partner conducts a gallery in Meadville. Politically Mr. Seavy is a Republican, and a member of the National Union. Since locating in Sharon he has built up a large trade, and turns out a fine class of work.

WILLIAM W. SERVICE, insurance agent, was born in what is now Lake Township, Mercer Co., Penn., May 5, 1833. His parents were William and Jane A. (Stuart) Service. The former was born near Belfast, Ireland, September 27, 1798, and the latter in Allegheny County, Penn., July 9, 1807, of Scotch ancestry. In the year 1800 William Service emigrated from Ireland with his mother, Mary, to Huntingdon County, Penn., whither the father, Thomas, had preceded them, and in 1805 they settled in what was then Cool Spring Township, but since organized as Lake. The parents both died in this county, and are buried in Cool Spring Cemetery. Thomas Service was a patriot, who served in the Irish rebellion of 1798, and was taken prisoner, but escaped to America, whither his family followed him. William, the father of our subject, grew up in this county, and married Jane A. Stuart, who reared a family of nine children: Mary Ann, Caroline, William W., Adeline R., Ansley S., Susan E., Emily M., John (deceased) and Eva. The parents both

died on the old homestead, the mother February 5, 1862, and the father June 9, 1868. Our subject was reared in Jackson Township, received a good common-school education, and taught in his home district school about thirteen years; also followed farming during this period. In 1872 he came to Sharon, and went into the insurance business, the firm of Service Brothers & Co. being one of the oldest insurance agencies in this section of the State. Mr. Service was married April 16, 1866, to Miss Annie Murray, of Lawrence County, Penn. Three children have been born to them: Eva L. (deceased), William M. and Etta M. Politically he is a Democrat, and a member of the I. O. O. F., E. A. U., N. U. and P. H. C.

ANSLEY S. SERVICE, cashier of the First National Bank of Sharon, was born in Jackson Township, Mercer Co., Penn., June 5, 1845, and is a son of William and Jane A. (Stuart) Service, of that township. Our subject grew up there, and after receiving a good education in the district schools spent one term at the Edinboro Normal, and graduated at Iron City Commercial College, Pittsburgh, Penn., in December 1865. He came to Sharon in January, 1866, and began clerking for D. T. Porter & Sons, dry goods merchants. In the fall of 1866 he entered the private bank of Porter & Perkins, and one year afterward the bank of D. C. Strawbridge. In March, 1870, he was elected book-keeper of the First National Bank, which had been organized the previous fall, and held that position until July, 1875, when he was elected cashier, which position he has since filled. Since the fall of 1875 he has been a stockholder of the bank, and a director thereof since January, 1886. He was married September 5, 1871, to Miss Emma V., daughter of Daniel Upson Budd, a pioneer of Sharon. Two children have been born to them: Charles and Eva. Politically Mr. Service is an ardent Democrat, a K. T. of the Masonic order, and has served as W. M. of the Masonic lodge, and E. C. of the K. T. of Sharon Commandery. He also belongs to the A. O. U. W., and is a member of the Supreme Circle of the P. H. C.

GEORGE W. SHILLING, physician and surgeon, was born in Brookfield, Township, Trumbull Co., Ohio, July 28, 1842, and is a son of Samuel and Mary (Welch) Shilling, of Sharon. Our subject grew up in Ohio, and came to Sharon with his parents in 1862. He received a good English education in the public schools of Ohio and Pennsylvania. In 1870 he began reading medicine, and studied under Drs. Jesse Y., James and John Barber, of Sharon. He commenced attending lectures at the Medical University of Pennsylvania in 1872, and was graduated from that institution March 12, 1875. He remained with Dr. Barber two years, and then went to the oil country, returning to Sharon in 1880, since which time he has been engaged in the active duties of his profession and has built up a good practice. Politically, the Doctor is a Democrat, and a member of the Mercer County Medical Society and the American Medical Association.

W. W. SHILLING, attorney at law, was born on the site of Wheatland, Penn., October 24, 1856, and is a son of Henry and Mary Shilling, deceased pioneers of Hickory Township. Our subject grew up on the old homestead, attended the public schools at Wheatland, and spent two terms at the Edinboro Normal School. He took a full course in Eastman's College, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and in January, 1876, entered Allegheny College, Meadville, Penn., and graduated in the class of 1880. In the fall of that year he began reading law in the office of Stranahan & Mehard, of Mercer, was admitted to the bar in June, 1882, and the following October began practice in Sharon. In October, 1884, he formed a partnership with Thomas Tanner, and the firm of Tanner & Shilling has since been one of the best known law firms of the county.

Mr. Shilling is a director in the Sharon National Bank, is a Republican in politics, and belongs to the Masonic fraternity.

DAVID R. SHIRAS, local manager of the Columbia Gas Light & Fuel Company, was born in Pittsburgh, Penn., April 8, 1844, and is a son of Oliver P. and Jessie R. (Smith) Shiras, now residents of Florida. David R. was reared in Pittsburgh and received his education in the public schools of that city and New Castle, and afterward took a commercial course in the latter city. In 1857 the family removed to New Castle, Penn., where he was connected with the gas works until his coming to Sharon in July, 1866. For a few years he carried on a photograph establishment, and afterward was superintendent in the erection of the works of the Sharon Gas Light Company. He remained successfully manager of these works until 1886, when he took charge of laying the plant of the Columbia Gas Light & Fuel Company, which he has since had full charge of in this town. Mr. Shiras was married December 25, 1867, to Miss Lydia, daughter of the late William McGilvray. Five children have been born of this union: Russell (deceased), Rebecca, William Mc, Oliver C. and Donald Scaife (who died of diphtheria November 21, 1887). Politically he is a Republican, and has taken a deep interest in the development and growth of the public schools since coming to Sharon. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Mr. Shiras is one of the best known citizens of the borough.

SAMUEL SMITH, nailer, born in Pittsburgh, Penn., March 5, 1837, is a son of Samuel and Mary (Potts) Smith, the former a native of England, and the latter of Pennsylvania. Samuel, Sr., learned the trade of an engine builder in England, and immigrated with his father to Pittsburgh, where he married Mary Potts, a native of Allegheny County, Penn. He built the first Neptune fire-engine in Pittsburgh, and our subject has now in his possession a cane made from the wood of that engine and presented to his father after the engine was worn out. The parents both died in Pittsburgh. Our subject grew up in that city, and learned his trade in Sharpsburg, Penn. He subsequently worked at Apollo, Penn., Wheeling, Va., and Pittsburgh, Penn. In 1873 he came to Sharon and went to work for P. L. Kimberly & Co., with whom he has ever since been connected as the spike nailer of those mills. Mr. Smith was married February 14, 1861, to Miss Annie E. Freetly, daughter of Jacob and Fannie M. (Boggs) Freetly, of Apollo, Penn. She is the mother of one daughter, Mamie M., a teacher in the Sharon public schools. The family are attendants of the Presbyterian Church. Politically Mr. Smith is independent, and is a member of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers.

GEORGE SMITH, proprietor of the White House, was born near Noblestown, Allegheny County, Penn., July 28, 1842, and is a son of Samuel and Mary (Potts) Smith. George grew to manhood in Pittsburgh, and learned the heater's trade in the Sharpsburgh Rolling Mills. He worked at his trade in Pittsburgh till April, 1872, when he came to Sharon and continued his trade in the Westerman Iron Works and P. L. Kimberly & Co.'s Mills. In July, 1875, he started his present establishment, which he has ever since conducted. Mr. Smith was married February 13, 1863, to Miss Margaret C. Grant, of Etna, Penn., who has borne him five children: George, Alice, Maud, May (deceased) and Charles C. Politically he is independent, and a member of K. of P., National Union and B. P. O. E., Youngstown lodge.

JOHN J. SPEARMAN, iron manufacturer and president of the First National Bank of Sharon, is a son of Francis and Elizabeth (Ambrose) Spearman. He was born at McKee's Gap, in what is known as Blair County, Penn., December 17, 1824. His early advantages for obtaining an education were very limited.

He attended the common schools of Bedford County, and at the age of fourteen he was employed as a clerk in the store of David Puterbaugh, at Woodbury, Bedford County, where he remained for three years. He then found employment with Dr. Peter Shoenberger, a prominent manufacturer of iron in those days, at the Rebecca and Maria Furnaces, in Blair County, and remained there for six years. In January, 1847, Mr. Spearman was given charge of the business of the Sharon Furnace, which was operated at that time by Shoenberger, Agnew & Co. He filled that position for six years, and in 1853 purchased the Mazeppa Furnace near Mercer, Penn., which he operated until 1859, when he accepted the position of manager of the Sharpsville Furnace, for the late Gen. James Pierce, where he remained until 1862. He then located at Wheatland, as general manager for James Wood & Sons, and the following year he entered into partnership with them, under the firm name of James Wood, Sons & Co. In August, 1870, he severed his connection with this firm and removed to Sharon. In 1872 he organized the Spearman Iron Company, and built the Spearman Furnaces at Sharpsville, Penn., and has ever since been general manager of these furnaces. Mr. Spearman was prominent in the organization of the First National Bank, as one of the original stockholders, and subsequently as director, and in 1872 was elected president, which position he has since continued to fill. He was married, March 12, 1851, to Miss Cordelia, daughter of Jabish Breed, of Sharon. They have five children: Celeste, wife of David Adams, of Sharon; Eva, Chloe, wife of W. D. McKeefrey, of Sharon; Francis and Benjamin. Mr. Spearman is a member of the Masonic order, and connected with Sharon Lodge, 250. He is also a member of the I. O. O. F., Lodge 347, of Sharon, being one of its two surviving charter members. Politically he is an unswerving Republican, and one of the solid, substantial citizens of the Shenango Valley. His name is the synonym of integrity, enterprise and public spirit, and he is highly respected wherever known.

URIAH SPENCER, dry goods and grocery dealer, was born in Lancashire, England, June 11, 1836, and is a son of Samuel and Hannah Spencer, natives of the same shire. Uriah learned the engineer's trade in England, and in 1863 immigrated to Sharon. He followed coal mining in Hickory Township, and subsequently ran an engine till 1877. He then entered into partnership with his nephew, J. S. Spencer, in the grocery business, in his present store-room, under the firm name U. & J. S. Spencer, which continued four years. Since that time Mr. Spencer has conducted a general mercantile trade. He was married March 3, 1861, to Eliza, daughter of Robert and Betsy Jaques, of Lancashire, England, in which shire Mrs. Spencer was born and reared. Ten children have been born of this marriage, five of whom died in infancy. The survivors are Mary A., Sarah, Esther, John L. and William, all residents of Sharon. Mr. Spencer is a Republican, and is now a member of the borough council. He belongs to the I. O. O. F. and the K. of G. E., and is one of the well-known business men of Sharon.

SAMUEL F. STAMBAUGH, proprietor of the Sharon Flouring Mills, was born in Hickory Township, Mercer Co., Penn., April 20, 1835. His father, Samuel, was a native of Perry County, Penn., and at the age of sixteen removed to Trumbull County, Ohio. For seven years he was engaged in hauling goods from the eastern markets to the Western Reserve, and during the War of 1812 served in the wagon train for a short time, in hauling supplies from Detroit. He was married in Ohio to Miss Rebecca Ritter, who bore him six children, three of whom survive, and two are residents of Mercer County: Daniel, of Pymatuning Township, and Maria, widow of George Palmer, of Sharon. In 1824 Samuel removed with his family to Mercer County and purchased what

is known as the Hickman farm, in Hickory Township. About 1843 he sold this property and bought 350 acres adjoining Sharon on the east. Samuel Stokely, a lawyer of Steubenville, Ohio, laid a settlement claim to twenty-four tracts, of 400 acres each, lying in Mercer County, the land which Mr. Stambaugh purchased being included in this claim. Stokely frightened many of the pioneers into paying him for the lands upon which they were living, but Mr. Stambaugh refused to be swindled, declaring, "I will law him to h—l and back again before paying one cent." He fought the case through the courts to a successful issue, and after ten years' litigation beat Stokely, and though suffering a great deal of expense he nevertheless demonstrated the justice of his cause and saved many of his neighbors from being similarly annoyed and swindled by Stokely. This was one of the most celebrated land suits in the history of Northwestern Pennsylvania. His wife died December 24, 1827, and in 1829 he was again married, to Margaret, daughter of Robert Hodge, of Pymatuning Township, who reared nine children, eight of whom are living, Martin being killed while serving in the Union army. Politically Mr. Stambaugh was a Democrat, and died February 28, 1860. His widow was a member of the United Presbyterian Church, and died in 1881. Our subject grew up in the vicinity of Sharon and followed farming until 1879, when he went into the milling business in the borough, which business he has since continued. He does a merchant and custom milling trade, and his mill has a capacity of eighty barrels of first-class gradual reduction flour every twenty-four hours. Mr. Stambaugh was married to Margaret J. Carkuff, of Hickory Township, in November, 1857, who has borne him three sons and three daughters: Michael C., Newton E., Wilmetta J., Charles E., Sarah and Etta May. He is a staunch Democrat, has served two terms in the borough council, and is a member of the Masonic order, I. O. O. F. and N. U.

DAVID C. STAMBAUGH, farmer, was born on the old homestead in Hickory Township, Mercer Co., Penn., September 8, 1841, and is a son of Samuel and Margaret Stambaugh, previously spoken of in this chapter. David was reared on the old homestead, and received a common-school education. In April, 1861, he enlisted in Company B, Tenth Pennsylvania Reserves, and participated in all of the battles and campaigns in which his regiment was engaged up to the seven days' fight before Richmond. He was there severely wounded in the left arm, June 30, 1862, on the fifth day's fight, and remained in hospital till the following November, when, being incapacitated for further duty, he was discharged, and returned to his home. In the fall of 1863 he went to California, where he remained over one year, and then returned to Sharon. Mr. Stambaugh was married, April 9, 1865, to Miss Betty A., daughter of James and Eliza Blaney, pioneers of Butler County, Penn., where Mrs. Stambaugh was born. The Blaneys removed to the vicinity of Clarksville, Penn., in 1872, where the father died in April, 1877, and where his widow still lives. To David C. and Betty A. Stambaugh have been born eight children: Earl W., Jesse M., William B., Mary E., James (deceased), Isabella (deceased), Della U. and Fannie J. From 1866 till 1873 Mr. Stambaugh operated a coal bank quite successfully, and, excepting these seven years, followed farming up to February, 1878, when he sold his farm and purchased a woolen mill in New Castle, Penn., in partnership with L. B. Gibson, William Blaney and his brother Daniel. He operated this mill up to 1882, when he sold out and located in Sharon, where he has since resided. Politically Mr. Stambaugh is a Republican, and his wife is a member of the United Presbyterian Church.

THOMAS TANNER, attorney at law, was born in Mercer, Penn., April 13, 1843, and is a son of Richard and Catharine (Hurley) Tanner, natives of Ire-

land, who reared two sons, Thomas and William, the latter a resident of Michigan. Richard died in Mercer in 1850, his widow surviving him till 1864. Our subject was reared in Mercer, and received his education in the public schools and the Mercer Academy. He began reading law under Judge Trunkey, of Mercer, in 1861. In the summer of 1862 he enlisted in Company A, One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served till the close of the war, participating in all of the campaigns of his regiment till the battle of Cold Harbor, where he was wounded. In June, 1865, he went to Philadelphia, and read law with L. Newton Brown, and attended the law department of the Pennsylvania University, and was admitted to the bar of Philadelphia in November, 1868. He remained in Philadelphia until the spring of 1870. In the fall of that year he opened an office in Sharon, in partnership with B. Magoffin, which continued till 1876, when the firm of Magoffin & Tanner was dissolved, the former returning to Mercer. Mr. Tanner practiced alone until October, 1884, when he formed a partnership with W. W. Shilling, and Tanner & Shilling has since been one of the well-known legal firms of the Mercer bar. Mr. Tanner was married November 13, 1873, to Miss Elma Adams, of Louisville, Ky., of which union one son has been born. Politically Mr. Tanner is a Republican, and a member of the Masonic fraternity.

HENRY TAYLOR, coal operator, was born in England April 30, 1837, and is a son of John and Betty Taylor, both of whom lived and died in England. Henry followed coal mining in his native land, and, in the spring of 1857, immigrated to Sharon, where he has followed coal mining and quarrying for the last thirty-one years. He was married December 25, 1860, to Abigail Urmson, of Sharon. Nine children were born of this union: John E.; Fred, James, killed at the age of seventeen; William, Esther, Elizabeth, Mary, Annabell and Bessie. Mr. Taylor is a Republican, and the family are attendants of the Baptist Church. He is now serving in the borough council, and is one of the respected citizens of Sharon.

THOMAS R. THOMAS, general grocer and queensware dealer, was born in Carmarthen, Wales, June 14, 1831, and is a son of David P. and Harriet Thomas, natives of Wales. In 1854 the family immigrated to Youngstown, Ohio, and the parents now reside at Brookfield, Ohio. Our subject was educated in the public schools of Youngstown, and there learned the grocery business. In 1876 he came to Sharon, and for eight years was employed in the Sharon Iron Works Store. In September, 1884, he purchased the Central Pacific Tea Store, and dealt exclusively in teas. Subsequently he added a general grocery stock, and has since conducted a very successful trade. Mr. Thomas was married October 23, 1878, to Miss Rose, daughter of Thomas Campbell, of Sharon, of which union five children have been born: Frederick R., Harriet, Charles, Edna and Harry. The last mentioned died August 15, 1888, aged five months. Politically Mr. Thomas is independent, and a member of the P. H. C.

GEORGE THOMAS, general grocer, was born in Tenby, Pembrookshire, England, December 26, 1855, and is a son of James and Anne (James) Thomas, natives of Wales. In 1874 the parents immigrated to Danville, Penn., and in 1877 came to Sharon, where the father died in October, 1880, and where the widow now lives. George came with his parents from Wales, and worked in the iron mill in Danville, and afterward in the mills of Sharon, till sickness compelled him to give up that business. In April, 1887, he opened a grocery store, which he has since conducted. Mr. Thomas was married April 21, 1879, to Miss Sarah A., daughter of John and Margaret Jarrett, of Pittsburgh. Mrs. Thomas was a native of Wales, and is the mother of three

daughters: Mary, Della and Margaret. Mr. Thomas is a Republican, a member of the K. of P. and the I. O. R. M., and belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church, while his wife is a member of the Congregational denomination.

THOMAS BROS., proprietors of the People's Tea Store, is one of the well-known grocery firms of Sharon. William T., senior member of the firm, was born in Monmouthshire, Wales, November 20, 1855, and is a son of Thomas and Margaret Thomas, natives of that country. In 1863 the family emigrated from Wales to Trumbull County, Ohio, where the mother died in 1880, and where the father still resides. In 1876 William T. came to Sharon and began clerking in the Iron Works Store, where he remained until the summer of 1884, when he opened a grocery store. In March, 1886, his brother, Evan T., joined him, and the firm of Thomas Bros. was organized and their present business house opened. Mr. Thomas was married May 9, 1876, to Miss Ellen Jones, of Brookfield, Ohio, of which union three children survive: John, Lizzie and Arthur. The family belongs to the Congregational Church, and Mr. Thomas is a Republican and a member of the N. U. Evan T., junior member of the firm, was born in Monmouthshire, Wales, May 8, 1859. He grew up in Trumbull County, Ohio, commenced clerking in Brookfield, and afterward engaged in merchandising at that place, where he continued in business till March, 1886, when he came to Sharon and joined his brother in business. Mr. Thomas was married May 14, 1881, to Miss Mattie Jones, of Brookfield, Ohio. One son, Fred, survives this union. The family are Presbyterians, and Mr. Thomas is a Republican and a member of the K. of P. and N. U.

JACOB TRAXLER, clothing merchant, was born in the Kingdom of Hungary, February 15, 1841, and is a son of Joseph and Mary (Schiffer) Traxler, both of whom lived and died in Hungary. Jacob grew up in his native land, and served eight years in the Austrian army, participating in the war between Austria, France and Italy, being slightly wounded in the the battle of Solferino. June 24, 1859. In November, 1865, he left the army on a furlough, and in the spring of 1866 immigrated to Cleveland, Ohio. In the fall of 1867 he located in Sharon, and in the spring of 1877 bought out the clothing store of L. Bash. Mr. Traxler has since done his share of the trade in his line. Mr. Traxler was married to Fannie Schiffer, a native of Hungary, whom he sent for and married in Cleveland, Ohio. Three sons and three daughters have been born of this marriage: Joseph, Jennie, David, Aaron, Rose and Bertha. The family belong to the Jewish faith, and he is a Republican. He is a member of the National Union, the B. B. Society, and the Hungarian Aid Society, of Cleveland.

HENRY TRESISE, wire nail manufacturer and coal dealer, was born in Glamorganshire, England, August 31, 1838. His parents, John and Rebecca (Jones) Tresise, lived and died in England. Henry there grew to manhood, and learned the blacksmith's trade. In the spring of 1864 he immigrated to New Castle, Penn., and soon after went to Youngstown, Ohio, where he carried on a blacksmith shop till the spring of 1868. He then came to Sharon and entered the employ of the Westerman Iron Company. About one year afterward he went to Pardoe, Penn., to superintend the blacksmith work in the erection of the works of the Mercer Mining and Manufacturing Company, where he remained two years. Returning to Sharon he started a wrought iron blast furnace tuyere manufactory on the site of his present works, which he continued to operate till the business was recently superseded by the bronze tuyere. He built up a successful trade, and supplied blast furnaces in every State where

there were any. He is now taking up the manufacture of wire nails, and carries on a coal yard in connection therewith. Mr. Tresise was married August 26, 1861, to Miss Charlotte Nurse, of Monmouthshire, England, who is the mother of four sons: Henry G., Francis J., Charles (deceased) and Fred. Mr. Tresise is a Republican in politics, a member of the Masonic fraternity, and the family belong to the Episcopal Church.

GEORGE TRIBBY, undertaker, was born in Brookfield Township, Trumbull Co., Ohio, August 30, 1831, and is a son of John and Fanny (Patton) Tribby, the former a native of Rhode Island, and the latter of Mercer County, Penn., her family being among the pioneers of the Shenango Valley. John Tribby removed with his parents, John and Abigail (Morey) Tribby, to Trumbull County, Ohio, about 1810, being then in his fifteenth year. The parents died in Ohio, and John grew up and married Fanny, daughter of Thomas and Nancy Patton, of Mercer County. Eight children out of a family of ten grew up and are still living. The mother died in 1849, a Baptist, and the father died in 1867, in the Methodist faith. George left home at the age of eleven years, to make his own living, and attended the district schools. He afterward began working around the coal mines of Trumbull County, Ohio. In 1849 he came to Sharon in the employ of Irvine & Conover, who established the first livery stable in the town. In the summer of 1850 he began learning the carriage maker's trade in Sharon, and, after serving two years' apprenticeship, he was employed as journeyman three years. In August, 1855, he purchased the shop of his employer, Elias Cozad, and commenced business for himself, which he carried on until 1861, when he began working for S. Runser & Co., carriage makers, and worked at his trade till 1863, when failing health compelled him to give up the business. In 1865 he went into the harness business with his brother, Calvin E., which he followed three years, and then sold to his brother. For the next few years he followed carpentering and the lumber business. In 1872 he and Mr. Weaver purchased the carriage shop of McLean & McKnight, and operated the same for over two years. In 1874 the shops were burned. In the spring of 1875 he was elected collector of the borough and went into the real estate business, which he has since followed. In 1884 he engaged in the undertaking business, and continues the same. Mr. Tribby was married October 25, 1855, to Anna J. Blong, of Sharon, a native of Pittsburgh, of which union two children survive: Charlie J. and Jennie, wife of Francis Spearman, of Steubenville, Ohio. Mr. Tribby belongs to the Baptist Church, while his wife is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Politically he is a staunch Democrat, and has filled the offices of borough collector and councilman. He is a member of the Masonic and I. O. O. F. fraternities, and one of the pioneers of the latter organization.

JOSEPH TYLER, iron roller in the Sharon Iron Works, was born in Warwickshire, England, March 24, 1831, and is a son of John T. and Elizabeth (Taylor) Tyler, natives of England. In 1847 the family immigrated to Pittsburgh, Penn., where the father now resides. Joseph grew to manhood in Pittsburgh, and learned the iron business in several towns and cities along the Ohio River. In 1871 he came to Sharon, but in September, 1872, removed to Louisville, Ky., returning to Sharon May 1, 1873. He has ever since had charge of a train of rolls in the Sharon Iron Works. Mr. Tyler was married March 4, 1854, to Miss Mary A. Phillips, of Portsmouth, Ohio, of which union one daughter survives, Elizabeth A. Politically Mr. Tyler is a Democrat, and has served two terms in the borough council. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, I. O. O. F., K. of P., and belongs to the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers.

HENRY TYLER, iron roller in the works of P. L. Kimberly & Co., was born in Birmingham, England, September 25, 1835, and is a brother of Joseph Tyler previously spoken of. He immigrated to Pittsburgh, Penn., with the family in 1849, where he grew to manhood. He learned the trade of a roller, and subsequently worked in several towns along the Ohio River. In April, 1873, he located in New Castle, Penn., and in the spring of 1875 came to Sharon. He worked two years with the Sharon Iron Company, and in 1877 took charge of a train of rolls in the works of P. L. Kimberly & Co., where he has since been employed. Mr. Tyler was married December 25, 1858, to Miss Charlotte Burford, of Pittsburgh, Penn., who has borne him seven children: Alvira L., wife of William Shaffer, of Sharon; Albert J., Ann E., deceased; Frank H., deceased; Cora B., Alice M. and Lottie M. The family belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church, and politically Mr. Tyler is a Republican. He is a member of the K. of P., R. T. of T. and Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers.

WILLIAM E. VAN ORSDEL, D. D. S., was born September 23, 1841, in Allegheny City, Penn., and is a son of Russel and Mary (Callen) Van Orsdel, the former a native of Gettysburg, and the latter of what is now Lawrence County. The father resides in New Wilmington, Penn., where his wife died a few years ago. They removed to Beaver from Allegheny City about 1850, and in 1860 to New Wilmington. Our subject was reared in his native town and in Beaver, Penn., and was principally educated in the Beaver Academy, also spending one year in Westminster College. In August, 1861, he enlisted in Company B, One Hundredth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served three years, participating in the principal battles and campaigns of his regiment. In August, 1864, he was mustered out of service and for six months was in the government employ at Philadelphia. He then went into the drug business at New Castle, Penn., but soon afterward removed to Philadelphia, where he continued that business until 1880. In February of the latter year he graduated at the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery, and located in practice at New Wilmington, Penn. In June, 1882, he came to Sharon, where he has since continued in that profession. Dr. Van Orsdel was married in August, 1867, to Miss Elizabeth V. Barber, of Philadelphia, who died in March, 1870, leaving one child, Annie. He was again married in April, 1874, to Miss Maggie Voke, of Philadelphia, of which union five children have been born: Carrie, William E., Mamie, Laura and Russel. Politically he is a Republican, and the family belong to the Presbyterian Church. He is a member of the Union Veteran Legion, the Masonic fraternity, A. O. U. W. and P. H. C. Dr. Van Orsdel also belongs to the Lake Erie Dental Society, the Odontological Society of Western Pennsylvania, and is one of the State Board of Examiners called for by the dental laws of this State.

WILLIAM L. WALLIS, of the firm of Wallis & Carley, contractors and builders, was born in Markham, York Co., Ontario, July 25, 1842, and is a son of William and Nancy (Cresap) Wallis, natives of Cumberland, England, who immigrated to Toronto, Ontario, in 1832, thence removed to Markham. When William was a small boy his parents removed to Ingersoll, and subsequently to the vicinity of Woodstock, Ontario, where both died. At the age of fifteen years our subject returned to Toronto, and spent nearly four years learning the carpenter's trade. In the fall of 1861 he went to Buffalo, N. Y., and in 1863 located in the oil regions of Venango County, Penn., where he continued working at his trade till the summer of 1864. He then enlisted in Company K, One Hundred and Sixty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry. After four months' service he was discharged. He then joined the Engineer Corps

at Nashville, Tenn., and served till near the close of the war. Returning to Venango County he remained there till the spring of 1867, when he came to Sharon, where he subsequently became a member of the firm of Faas, Kanengiser & Co., which lasted till 1876. In that year Faas and Kanengiser retired and John Carley and Mr. Wallis formed their present firm. In October, 1876, their mill was burned, and they then erected their present mills, and have ever since been the leading institution of the kind in the Shenango Valley. Mr. Wallis was married July 3, 1870, to Miss Nancy Ricketts, of Ashtabula County, Ohio. Two children have been born to them: Thomas J. and Laura May. Politically Mr. Wallis is a Republican, and has been a member of the borough council three years. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and is one of the enterprising, progressive business men of the town.

B. F. WATKINS, superintendent of the Sharon Steel Casting Company's works, was born in Myrther-Tydfil, Glanmorganshire, Wales, March 29, 1840. His parents were John and Mary (Reese) Watkins, both of whom spent their lives in Wales. Our subject immigrated to Pittsburgh, Penn., in 1851, and in the fall of that year removed to Johnstown, Penn., where he learned the moulder's trade in the Cambria Iron Works. In 1859 he went south, and, returning to Pittsburgh in 1861, enlisted, in October of that year, in the Fifty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served in the band of that regiment. All of the regimental bands were mustered out in September, 1862, and Mr. Watkins was then discharged from the service. He worked in Johnstown till 1869, when he went to La Salle, Ill., and carried on business till 1872. He then returned to take charge of the iron and steel foundries of the Cambria Iron Company, which position he filled for eleven years. In April, 1883, he went to Alliance, Ohio, to superintend the iron foundry of Morgan, Williams & Co., and the steel foundry of the Solid Steel Company, where he remained till April, 1887. He then became interested in the establishment of the plant of the Sharon Steel Casting Company, of which works he has since been superintendent. Mr. Watkins was married September 13, 1862, to Miss Sarah, daughter of Job and Margaret Reese, of Pittsburgh, of which union four children survive: William J., Benjamin F., Lizzie T. and J. Reno. Politically he is a Republican; a member of the Masonic order, I. O. O. F. and K. of P., and both he and wife are members of the Baptist Church.

GERHARD WENGLER, retired merchant, was born in Prussia, Germany, January 24, 1828, and is a son of Christopher and Elizabeth (Herz) Wengler, both of whom died on the old homestead in Germany. Gerhard learned the shoemaker's trade in his native land. He served three years in the Prussian army, and has medals granted him from Prussia, which were hung on his breast by the Emperor William of Germany, now dead, and also from Baden. In May, 1854, he immigrated to the United States, first settling at New Castle, Penn. The following December he came to Sharon and started one of the first shoe-shops in the town, which he operated over twenty years quite successfully. He then retired from active business, and has since resided on the East Hill. Mr. Wengler was married February 5, 1856, to Miss Mary Shearman, of Sharon, a native of Germany, of which union two sons survive: Albert and John G. Mrs. Wengler died March 8, 1878, aged fifty-eight years. He was again married, to Miss Walburga, daughter of John B. and Frances (Sonntag) Heilig, both of whom died in Germany. Mr. Wengler and family belong to the Catholic Church. Politically he is a Democrat and one of the well-known citizens of Sharon, where he has lived for thirty-four years. Albert, the oldest son, was born November 18, 1859, and was educated in the public schools of Sharon. After coming of sufficient age to work he entered the iron mills of

Sharon, and worked there till 1880, when he engaged in the restaurant business which he now conducts. He married Miss Margaret, daughter of Sebastian and Annie Herrmann, of Sharon, and by this union two children have been born: Ferdinand A. and Francis. Mr. A. Wengler is a Democrat, and a member of Branch No. 6, C. M. B. A., of Sharon.

JAMES WESTERMAN, deceased manufacturer, whose name was connected with the prosperity and progress of the borough for more than twenty years, was born in Paris, France, November 26, 1819, of English parentage, of Alsatian descent. His father was an extensive cotton manufacturer in Paris, but the French Revolution of 1830 ruining him, he immigrated to the United States, and located in Pittsburgh, Penn., where he again engaged in cotton manufacturing. He retired from business in 1837, and died in Sharon in 1869. Our subject received his early education in Paris, France, and subsequently attended the public schools of Pittsburgh, where, in 1838, he entered the Kensington Iron Works as an operative. Four years later he assisted in building the Onondaga Iron Works, at New Castle, Penn., and in 1846 superintended the construction of the iron works of Reis, Brown & Berger, of the same town. In 1855, in connection with Joseph Brown, William Bonnell and others, he purchased the Mahoning Iron Works, at Youngstown, Ohio, remaining there until 1861, when, in company with William Coleman, C. B. Wick and P. W. Keller, he bought the Sharon Iron Works of Gen. Curtis. From 1865 until he withdrew from them, in March, 1874, these works, then known as the Westerman Iron Company, were under his efficient management. In 1872 he became vice-president of the First National Bank, but subsequently withdrew from that institution, and in 1875 helped to organize the Sharon National Bank, of which he was chosen vice-president. He filled that position till 1878, when he was elected president, and annually re-elected until his death, July 20, 1884. A few years prior to his death Mr. Westerman became largely interested in developing the coal fields of the eastern part of the county, and was a partner in five coal firms operating mines in Mercer County, besides having valuable interests elsewhere. He was married in Pittsburgh, Penn., July 7, 1842, to Mary, daughter of John and Elizabeth Leonard, who died in June, 1884, leaving two daughters: Mrs. C. Q. Carver, of Sharon, and Mrs. C. G. Sutliff, of Lockport, N. Y. One son, Edward, died prior to his parents, at the age of twenty-three years. Politically Mr. Westerman was a stanch Republican, and the elector from this district on the Grant and Colfax ticket in 1872. Mr. Westerman was the inventor and patentee of several inventions important in the manufacture of iron, including a boat spike machine, a puddling furnace; a smoke consuming apparatus, a coal cutting machine, etc. He was a man of indefatigable and determined character, enterprising to a remarkable degree and usually carried through whatever he undertook. He accumulated through the passing years a large estate, which his children inherited at his death.

EARL A. WHEELER, manager of the Wheeler Furnace Company, was born in Brookfield Township, Trumbull Co., Ohio, September 28, 1828, and is a son of Alfred and Sabra (Andrews) Wheeler, both natives of Connecticut. Alfred Wheeler removed with his parents, Simeon Wheeler, a Revolutionary soldier, and his wife, Anna (Sanford) Wheeler, to Trumbull County, Ohio, in 1801, where he grew up and married Sabra Andrews, who came from Connecticut with her parents, Daniel and Polly (Hotchkiss) Andrews, to Trumbull County in 1814. Alfred Wheeler died in that county in 1884, and his widow still resides there. Our subject grew to manhood in his native county, and received the meagre advantages which the pioneer schools of that vicinity

afforded. He worked on a farm until fifteen years of age, and then began learning the tinner's trade in Warren, Ohio. In September, 1848, he came to Sharon and opened the pioneer tin and stove store of the borough. He continued that business till 1862, in the meantime extending the business by adding general hardware and the manufacture of stoves thereto. Beginning on a small scale, he yearly increased his sales, until he finally had one of the largest establishments in Sharon. In 1862 he sold out, and went into the coal business, which he followed successfully for ten years. He then organized a company and built the Wheeler Iron Company Furnace, which began business in 1873. The panic of 1873 crippled the company, and, though it kept the furnace and rolling mill which they had afterward attained, and struggled along for twelve years, they finally closed up the business by a dissolution of partnership. Mr. Lloyd G. Reed, of Erie, took the plant and became responsible for all liabilities of the company, which have been paid or fully secured. In the fall of 1885 Mr. Wheeler leased the furnace, and has since been operating it very successfully. He was married September 10, 1849, to Miss Mary Fuller, of Trumbull County, Ohio. One daughter was born of this union, Frances M., wife of Maj. James L. Paul, of California. Mrs. Wheeler died in 1852, and he was again married December 15, 1854, to Mrs. Sally Gates, *nee* Hill. Before the war Mr. Wheeler was a Democrat, but at that time united with the Republican party. In the fall of 1869 he was elected to the Legislature, and re-elected in 1870. During his last term he introduced the first high license law, known as the "Mercer County Iron Clad," which, though then unpopular, was the entering wedge to the present temperance agitation, which is now making overwhelming progress all over the State. Mr. Wheeler is a man of strong temperance views, and was once the Prohibition candidate for surveyor-general of the State. He has filled the office of councilman several terms, and has also been a director on the school board twelve years. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and A. O. U. W.

WALTER WHITEHEAD, of the Eagle Printing Company, was born in Oldham, Lancashire, England, July 16, 1861, and is a son of Abraham and Lydia Whitehead, natives of England. The mother died while Walter was quite small, and his father immigrated to the United States, and is now a resident of Kansas. In July, 1870, Walter came from England to Hickory Township, this county, and in the fall of 1880 began to learn his trade in the office of the Sharon *Herald*. In 1882 he went to Salina, Kas., and was connected with the Salina *Herald* one year. He subsequently worked in Kansas City, and in March, 1886, returned to Sharon, and with James L. Ray purchased the Mercer County *Eagle*, changing the title to Sharon *Eagle*, and has since been connected with that paper. He was married June 16, 1884, to Miss Milda Davis, of Sharon, and has one child, Francis E. Politically he is a Republican, and is a member of the Protected Home Circle.

JAMES B. WILKES, merchant, was born in Tredegar, Monmouthshire, England, December 8, 1833, and is a son of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Jones) Wilkes, the former a native of England, and the latter of Wales, both of whom died in Monmouthshire, England. James B. grew to manhood in his native land, and worked in the iron mills of Tredegar, one of the great iron towns of that portion of England. In the spring of 1861 he immigrated to Scranton, Penn., from there he moved to Duncansville, and then to Pittsburgh. In September, 1863, he located in Sharon and found employment in the iron mills of Coleman, Westerman & Co., afterward the Westerman Iron Co. He continued as one of the trusted men of the company as long as it existed, and for three years was assistant manager of the mill. He was one of a company

of thirty who erected the iron mill at Canal Dover, Ohio, in 1865-66, and was interested in that mill till 1874, when they sold it. In 1877 he opened his present store on Penn Avenue, which he has since carried on. Mr. Wilkes was married December 23, 1855, to Miss Margaret Davis, daughter of Daniel and Mary Davis, natives of Wales. She has borne him eleven children, seven of whom survive: Elizabeth, wife of John O. Davis, of Sharon; Mary, wife of William Foxall, of Sharon; Samuel, William, Isabella, Benjamin and John. The family belong to the Welsh Baptist Church, and politically he is a Republican.

PERRY L. WILLIAMS, deceased, was born February 18, 1821, in Hartford Township, Trumbull Co., Ohio. His parents, Hector and Mary (Marvin) Williams, were natives, the former of Waterbury, Conn., and the latter of North East, Erie Co., Penn. They were married in Sandy Lake Township, Mercer County, where Miss Marvin had settled with Jared Tuttle, because of the death of her parents when she was small. The father removed with his parents to Trumbull County, Ohio, in 1808. His union with Miss Marvin occurred in 1819, and they located in Trumbull County and lived there until 1840, when he settled on a farm near Sharon. He retired to Sharon five years before his death, which took place July 20, 1864. His widow died December 18, 1880. Their children were: Perry L., deceased; Laura, widow of James Kennedy; Lester M., Riley, deceased; Alfred, Matilda, deceased, and Nelson L. The parents were Presbyterians. Our subject was educated in the common schools, and was brought up at farm labor. At the age of twenty-one he began for himself by entering upon the arduous labor of a shoemaker's trade. This he continued for many years. He was married April 6, 1843, to Miss Frances, daughter of Samuel and Mary (Jennings) Buck, and the following month came to Sharon, where he opened a shoe-shop. In 1864 he began dealing in ready-made boots and shoes. In 1880 his son George became a partner and has since continued in the business. His children are Lester, Albert, George L., Samuel, Martin and Della, married to B. F. Price, of Hubbard, Ohio. Mr. Williams was elected sheriff of Mercer County in 1884, and served a full term. He belonged to the Disciple Church, was a Republican, and a member of the school board of Sharon for sixteen years and also of the town council several terms. He died October 26, 1888, from the effect of a fall from an apple tree.

ALFRED WILLIAMS, of the firm of Powers & Williams, general grocers, was born in Trumbull County, Ohio, January 31, 1834, and is a son of Hector and Mary (Marvin) Williams, previously spoken of in the sketch of his brother, Perry L. Our subject grew up in Brookfield, Ohio, and principally resided in that village until January, 1865, when he came to Sharon, and for the greater portion of his residence here has been engaged in the boot and shoe business. In June, 1887, he went into the grocery trade, forming a partnership with Charles L. Powers, in which he is yet engaged. Mr. Williams was married October 9, 1852, to Sarah A. Drury, of Hartford, Ohio. Three children survive this union: Mary, wife of W. T. May, of Sharon; Emma, wife of F. J. Smith, of Sharon, and Frank H. Politically Mr. Williams is a Republican, and has been borough assessor three years and collector four years. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and A. O. U. W., and the family belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church.

A. W. WILLIAMS, attorney at law, was born in Brookfield, Ohio, December 22, 1851, and is a son of Riley and Rachel (Porter) Williams. The Williams family were from Connecticut, and settled in the Western Reserve, while the Porters were pioneers of Mercer County, Penn. To Riley and Rachel

Williams were born two sons and two daughters, Alfred W., of Sharon; Wilbert M., of Cleveland, Ohio; Ella, widow of John Service, and Julia, wife of W. K. Naylor, of Bellaire, Ohio. Riley Williams died in Sharon, October 26, 1865, and his widow is still a resident of the borough. He was one of the pioneers in the development of the Pennsylvania oil country, and was postmaster of Pitthole Centre when that decayed town was at the height of its prosperity. Our subject came to Sharon with his parents, and here grew to manhood. On the death of his father he was thrown upon his own resources, and worked in one of the rolling mills in Sharon for several years. At the age of eighteen he began learning the carpenter's trade and architectural drafting, and worked as a carpenter and builder from 1870 up to the close of 1881. In December, 1881, he received an appointment from Hon. S. H. Miller, of Mercer, as paster and folder in the folding department of the House of Representatives, but was soon afterward promoted to a clerkship, which he filled till January, 1884, and was then appointed to a position in the architect's office of the United States Treasury Department. For a number of years he had a desire to enter the legal profession, and accepted his first appointment at Washington with the intention of studying law. In February, 1882, he entered the Columbian University, Washington, D. C., where he took his degree of B. L. in June, 1883. In June, 1884, he took the degree of M. L., having taken the post-graduate course, and on the fourth of the same month was admitted to the supreme court of the district. He at once returned to Sharon, and on June 10, 1884, was admitted at Mercer, and opened an office in Sharon, where he has since practiced his profession. He has since been admitted to practice in the supreme court of Pennsylvania. For the past two years he has been borough solicitor, and is also the attorney of the Supreme Circle of the P. H. C. Mr. Williams was married March 29, 1876, to Miss Louisa Hull, who died May 26, 1877, leaving one daughter, Louisa. He was again married December 7, 1886, to Miss Ida Boyce, of Sharon. Politically Mr. Williams is a Republican, and a member of the Masonic fraternity and the P. H. C.

FRANK L. WILLIAMS, agent of the Adams Express Company, was born in Lowellville, Ohio, April 23, 1861, and is a son of John W. and E. J. Williams, the former deceased and the latter a resident of Jamestown, Penn. Frank L. grew up in Jamestown, and in 1879 located in Sharon. Since that time he has been connected with the Adams express office, and for the past two years has been their local agent. Mr. Williams was married April 11, 1883, to Miss Rannie Linn, of Sharon. He is a Republican, and a member of the Masonic fraternity and National Union.

REUBEN WILLIAMSON was born in England, January 20, 1836, and in 1853 came to America, and to Sharon in 1864, where, under the auspices of William Coleman, he became connected with the Sharon Iron Mills. He remained with that company and its successors about ten years, when he became interested in the Greenville Rolling Mills. In 1879 Mr. Williamson was elected to his present position, as secretary and treasurer of the Emmitt Mining Company, and later the Hamilton Ore Company. He is a member of the Keel Ridge Coal Company and treasurer of the Black Diamond Coal Company, well known enterprises of the Shenango Valley. Mr. Williamson was married in Pittsburgh, in 1856, to Miss R. E. Eaton, who is the mother of seven children, four of whom are living. The family are members of the Episcopal Church. Politically Mr. Williamson is a Democrat; was the first E. C. of Rebecca Commandery No. 50, and a Thirty-second Degree Mason, and is also a member of the I. O. O. F.

JAMES M. WILLSON, furniture dealer, was born in Trumbull County, Ohio, August 7, 1820. His father, James V., was a native of Ligioner Valley, Westmoreland County, Penn., and removed in boyhood with his father, Col. Samuel Willson, an officer of the Pennsylvania Line in the Revolutionary War, to Washington County, Penn., where he grew to maturity. He went to Beaver County, Penn., and learned the wheelwright trade, with Thomas Kennedy, of Brady's Run. He was there married to James Kennedy, a sister of his employer, and in 1806 removed to Brookfield Township, Trumbull Co., Ohio, where he was afterward joined by his parents, Col. Samuel and Jane (Vance) Willson, both of whom resided with him the balance of their lives. He served under Harrison in the War of 1812. He reared a family of nine children, four of whom are living, and three are residents of Sharon. In 1834 the family removed to Greene County, Ohio, where the mother died in the Presbyterian faith in 1842. After her death he spent his days among his children, and died at the home of his son, James M., in January, 1865, aged eighty-one years. Our subject grew to manhood in Ohio, and in the fall of 1842 came to Hartstown, Penn., where he learned the furniture business with his brother Samuel. In February, 1845, he located in Sharon, and, in partnership with Joseph Partridge and William Logan, under the firm name of Willson, Logan & Partridge, engaged in manufacturing furniture. For the past forty-three years Mr. Willson has carried on that business in Sharon, and is to-day the oldest business man in active business in the borough. He was married December 4, 1849, to Miss Mary, daughter of Samuel Quinby, whose father was a pioneer of Sharon, of which union nine children have been born, six of whom survive: Anna, wife of Edwin D. Echols, of Sharon; John R., of Youngstown, Ohio; Clarence A., of Willson & Son, Sharon; Ollie M., Herbert M. and Mary T. Mr. Willson was an original anti-slavery man, was afterward a Republican, and is now a Prohibitionist. He has served in the council and as school director, and both he and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church.

JOHN W. WILSON was born in Lancashire, England, June 24, 1823, and is a son of Edward and Mary Wilson, both of whom spent their lives in England. John W. grew up in his native land, and followed the trade of a cotton spinner. In July, 1847, he immigrated with his wife and one son to Sharon, where he has resided continuously for more than forty-one years. He followed coal mining in the Curtis bank up to 1871, when he retired from active life. For several years past he has been occasionally engaged by the borough of Sharon. He was married in England, November 19, 1843, to Hannah Tidswell, of which union five sons and one daughter survive: Richard, Edward S., John, William H., Alfred and Hannah. Seven children died in infancy, and Mary died at the age of twenty. Mrs. Wilson died June 23, 1881, and he was again married January 1, 1883, to Mrs. Rebecca E. Ormond, daughter of Robert Campbell, of Butler, Penn., and widow of A. P. Ormond, of Pittsburgh, Penn., by whom she had four sons: John I., George K., Alfred C. and Thomas. She is a Presbyterian, and her husband is an attendant of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Mr. Wilson is a Democrat, and has served one term in the borough council. He is one of the few living citizens of Sharon who have watched the growth of the town from a small hamlet to its present flourishing proportions.

EDWARD WILSON was born in Lancashire, England, December 18, 1827, and is a brother of John W., previously mentioned in this chapter. Edward grew up in his native land and worked in a cotton factory till immigrating to Sharon, Penn., in March, 1854. He began working at the coal mines and

was continuously connected with the Curtis coal bank till 1881. Since that time he has had a small greenhouse at his home on the west hill. He started his sons, James S. and Fred, in a meat market on State Street, in September, 1886, which they have since carried on. Mr. Wilson was married in England, in August, 1851, to Elizabeth Booth. Eight children of this union survive: George, Edward, James S., Annie, Clara, Fred, Laura and Willie. The family belong to the Episcopal Church. In politics he is a Democrat, and has served three terms in the borough council. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and one of the oldest citizens of Sharon, where he has lived over thirty-four years.

JAMES J. WILSON, street commissioner, was born in Westmoreland County, Penn., January 5, 1831, and is a son of John and Mary (Lynch) Wilson, natives of Pennsylvania. The parents removed to Jennyberg Hill, Sharon, in 1845, and a few years after went to Lawrence County, Penn., where the father resided till his death. His widow is a resident of West Middlesex. Our subject has made Sharon his home ever since coming here, forty-three years ago. For many years he was engaged in the coal business, was superintendent of the construction of the Greenfield Railroad, and was one of the well-known coal men of the past. He has been married twice, but has no children. Politically he is a staunch Republican, and has voted for every presidential candidate of that party from Fremont to Harrison. He has been twice burgess of Sharon, and has served three terms in the borough council. He has been street commissioner for seven years, and has given better satisfaction to the people than any of his predecessors.

ARCHIBALD WISHART, carpenter and builder, was born near Guelph, Ontario, Canada, February 13, 1844, and is a son of John and Jessie (McKean) Wishart, natives of Edinburg, Scotland, who immigrated to Canada in 1832, and settled on the shore of Lake Ontario, eighteen miles northeast of Hamilton. They afterward removed into Wellington County, near Guelph, where the father died and where the mother still resides. Archibald grew up in his native county, and there began learning the carpenter's trade. In the fall of 1865 he came to Sharon and completed his trade. After about two years he went to Phelps County, Mo., where he resided four years. Returning to Sharon in 1871, he has since followed contracting and building, in which line he has been fairly successful. In April, 1886, he opened a grocery store on State Street, which is in charge of his son, Charles A. Mr. Wishart was married September 30, 1867, to Miss Jennie, daughter of the late William Ulp, of Sharon. Four children have been born to them: Charles A., Jessie, Ella (deceased), and Russell. Politically Mr. Wishart is a Republican, is a member of the E. A. U., and the family belong to the Presbyterian Church.

JOHN P. WRIGHT, deceased merchant, was born in Lawrence County, Penn., February 10, 1810, and was a son of Alexander Wright, who died on the old homestead in that county. John P. grew up in Lawrence County and on reaching manhood went into the mercantile business in Pulaski. In 1849 he came to Sharon, and was an active business man up to his death. He was engaged in merchandising many years, and was also in the milling business. Mr. Wright was twice married, his first marriage occurring in Pulaski, Penn., February 15, 1849, to Mrs. Ann Jane Bell, *nee* McMillan. He reared two children by this union: James A., of Sharon, and Charles F., of Michigan. The mother died July 3, 1854, and he was again married October 8, 1857, to Miss Jane Stewart, of Mercer. She was born in that borough, and is a daughter of Robert Stewart, one of its pioneer merchants, and sister of William Stewart, a prominent pioneer attorney of the Mercer bar. Mr. Wright

died in October, 1860, in the faith of the Presbyterian Church. He was a Republican in politics, an ardent anti-slavery man, and filled the office of justice of the peace for several years. He was an upright, honest and successful citizen, and was honored and respected by those who knew him best.

JOHN M. YAHRES, iron roller with P. L. Kimberly & Co., was born in Pittsburgh, Penn., December 19, 1839, and is a son of Matthias and Christiana (Byers) Yahres. The former is a native of Darmstadt, Germany, born in 1807, and, on reaching manhood, immigrated to Pittsburgh, Penn., where he married Christiana Byers, born in 1809, and daughter of one of the early settlers of Allegheny County. She died in Sharpsburg, Penn., a few years ago, and her husband still lives there. John M. grew to manhood in his native county, and on August 1, 1861, enlisted in Company E, Sixty-third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served in the battles and campaigns of his regiment up to the time of his capture in front of Petersburg, June 22, 1864. From that time up to March 5, 1865, he was a prisoner in the rebel prison pens, including Andersonville, when he was exchanged and discharged from the service in April, 1865. Returning to his home he was married September 27, following, to Miss Sophia Gregg, of Allegheny County, Penn., who is the mother of six children: Mollie C., Frank G., John M., Samuel H., Lou E. and Ada G. Politically he is an independent Republican, and the family belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a member of the R. T. of T., G. A. R. and Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers. Since he was thirteen years old he worked in the iron mills of Allegheny County till September 2, 1872, when he came to Sharon, and has ever since been one of the leading iron rollers in the mills of P. L. Kimberly & Co.

CHARLES H. YEAGER, general dry goods merchant, was born in Trumbull County, Ohio, December 19, 1853, and is a son of John and Rebecca (Reiber) Yeager, natives of Lehigh County, Penn., of German descent, both of whom died in Trumbull County, Ohio. Charles H. grew up in that county, and received his education in the public schools of Newton Falls, Ohio. He began clerking in that town, and subsequently clerked in Warren, Ohio. He afterward traveled for the wholesale dry goods house of Morgan, Root & Co. In 1882 he became interested in a wholesale notion house in Cleveland, the firm being Manahan, Greene & Yeager. After some two years he sold out, and again traveled on the road for Morgan, Root & Co. He was afterward engaged in business in Wheeling, W. Va., a short time. In the fall of 1885 he opened his present dry goods store in the Prindle Block, in Sharon, and has since won and retained a large trade. Mr. Yeager was married June 30, 1881, to Miss Mary L. Patterson, of Cleveland, Ohio, of which union two children have been born: Charles E., deceased, and Helen R. Politically Mr. Yeager is a Democrat, and one of the enterprising business men of Sharon.





J. Ellipson

CHAPTER XXXI.

BIOGRAPHIES OF GREENVILLE.

HON. JOHN ALLISON, deceased, late register of the United States Treasury, was born in Beaver, Penn., August 5, 1812, and died of apoplexy at Washington, D. C., March 23, 1878. His father, James Allison, was one of the foremost lawyers at the Beaver bar. At the age of eighteen our subject went to Pittsburgh to learn the latter's trade, where he spent three years. He then went to Marietta, Ohio, and commenced business for himself. In the meantime, March 16, 1836, he had married Miss Eliza Ann, daughter of Dr. Milo Adams, a prominent physician of Beaver, and after a short residence in Marietta he returned to Beaver. He entered his father's office, read law, and was admitted to the bar, but the profession was not congenial to his tastes and he never attempted to build up a practice. Mr. Allison was a natural politician, and from 1847 to 1850 he represented Beaver County in the Legislature. Upon the expiration of his last term he was nominated and elected to Congress from the Beaver District, and after serving his term was renominated. Under a new apportionment the district was changed, Mercer County being included therein, and Mr. Allison was defeated by Hon. Michael C. Trout. At the close of Mr. Trout's term Mr. Allison was again the Whig nominee, and was elected by a good majority and served with honor in that capacity. Mr. Allison was one of the founders of the Republican party in Pennsylvania, and was president of the first Republican State convention held in Pittsburgh in 1855. He was also one of the leaders at Pittsburgh in the winter of 1856 to lay plans for a national Republican organization, and was chairman of the Pennsylvania delegation in the Republican National Convention at Philadelphia in 1856, which nominated Fremont and Dayton. Mr. Allison there named and supported Abraham Lincoln for the vice-presidency, and whom four years afterward he helped to elect President. During the Rebellion he filled the position of paymaster in the army, with the rank of major, and though he paid out hundreds of thousands of dollars his accounts always balanced to a cent. In 1864 he purchased a farm in Perry and Otter Creek Townships, Mercer County, to which he removed his family in the spring of 1865, and soon after closed his accounts as paymaster and retired to his farm. In the fall of 1867 he traded his farm for a controlling interest in the Greenville Steam Tannery. The family residence was on the west side, which his widow occupied until her death, May 4, 1884, and is still owned by his daughter, Mrs. George O. Keck. In 1869 Mr. Allison was appointed by President Grant register of the United States Treasury, and continued to discharge the duties of that position with credit and fidelity up to the day of his death. During the last ten years of his life he was frequently mentioned in connection with important positions, and was the unanimous nominee of the Republicans in the Legislature for the United States Senate when Hon. William A. Wallace was elected to that position by the Democracy, then holding a combined majority. Mr. Allison left a wife, two sons, James and John H., residents of Missouri, and four daughters: Mrs. Charles M. Merrick, of New Brighton, Penn.; Mrs. George O. Keck, Mrs. W. O. Tillotson and Mrs. W. H. Beil, all of Greenville. At the time of his death the Philadelphia *Times* paid the following glowing tribute to his

worth: "He was one of Pennsylvania's purest and best men. Although aggressive as an anti-slavery champion, he was a man of general conservative attributes, and avoided the conflict of faction and the race for conspicuous party leadership. He was one of the few men who have filled so high a measure of public trust, and died with hardly an enemy to dispute the integrity of his public or private acts." He was a devoted friend, a kind father and husband, a wise counselor and an upright, Christian man.

JOHN ANNETT, dry goods merchant, was born in the County Down, Ireland, August 20, 1844, and is a son of Hugh and Mary A. Annett, natives of that county, where his mother died and his father yet resides. In May, 1861, John immigrated to Huntingdon County, Penn., where he had an uncle living. In October, 1861, he came to Greenville and began clerking for Charles Hoge, with whom he remained seven years. In the winter of 1868 he went to Jamestown, Penn., where he clerked one year for James Rodgers. He then opened a store in that town, which he carried on till January, 1875, when he sold out and went on the road as a commercial drummer for Raymond, Lowe & Co., of Cleveland, Ohio. He afterward traveled for Morgan, Root & Co., of the same city, and then for Tefft, Weller & Co., of New York, with which firms he spent in all ten years. In June, 1885, he began the dry goods business in Greenville, in which he has since been engaged. Mr. Annett was married April 28, 1870, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of James W. Brown, one of the early settlers of Mercer County. Mrs. Annett was born on the old Brown homestead immediately north of Greenville. She is the mother of three children: Jennie M., Hugh W. and Maggie B. Politically Mr. Annett is a Republican, and the family adhere to the United Presbyterian faith.

JOHN RANDOLPH ARTHERHOLT, queensware dealer, was born in Pymatuning Township, Mercer Co., Penn., June 22, 1852, and is a son of David and Mary Ann (Speir) Artherholt, a sketch of whom will be found under the head of Pymatuning Township. He grew up on the homestead, and attended the district schools of his neighborhood. In March, 1872, he entered the employ of D. B. Packard & Co., crockery dealers, with whom he remained for about four years. He then attended commercial college at Mount Union, Ohio, for one term. In April, 1876, he purchased an interest in the queensware store of E. P. Beckwith & Co., the firm name remaining as before. In the spring of 1877 James Loutzenhiser and L. D. Leech bought interests in the business, and the firm of Artherholt & Co. was established. In December, 1881, Mr. Leech retired from the business, and Messrs. Artherholt and Loutzenhiser have since continued to carry on one of the largest business houses of Greenville. Mr. Artherholt was married January 30, 1883, to Miss Sakie Whitesides, of Crawford County, Penn. He is an unswerving Democrat, a member of the Masonic fraternity, and one of the enterprising young business men of the town.

EDWIN ASH, farmer, was born in Northampton County, Penn., January 31, 1832, and is a son of John and Catharine (Laurish) Ash, natives of the same county, and of German ancestry. They were married in Northampton County, and in the spring of 1834 removed to Hickory Township, Mercer County, with a family of seven children, and five were born in this county. Nine of these grew to maturity, and six are now living, two of them residents of Mercer County. John Ash was a tailor by trade, and worked at that business on his farm, where he also kept a tavern for many years. The parents died on the old homestead in Hickory Township, the father January 23, 1853, and his widow in March, 1855. Both were life-long members of the Reformed Church. Our subject grew to manhood on the home farm, and was married

September 8, 1853, to Marietta, daughter of Samuel and Eva (Cover) Rickert, who settled in Pymatuning Township in the spring of 1836, where the father died and the mother yet resides, at the ripe old age of eighty-five years. Mrs. Ash is a native of Eastern Pennsylvania, and is the mother of eight children, five of whom are living: Milton E., James E., Newton D., Edwin E. and Mary V. Of the three deceased children only one, Ada J., grew to maturity. Mr. Ash followed farming in West Salem Township up to the spring of 1884, then removed to Greenville, where he was engaged in the coal business until the spring of 1888, when he sold out. In politics he is a Republican, and the family belong to the Reformed Church.

HENRY AUSTIN, the pioneer jeweler of Greenville, who died of paralysis on Tuesday, March 6, 1888, was born in Sheffield, Berkshire Co., Mass., February 28, 1821, and celebrated his sixty-seventh birthday on the Tuesday preceding his death. His parents were Harry D. and Elmira (Pope) Austin, natives of Massachusetts, both of whom died at Sheffield at ripe old ages. At the age of fifteen Henry left home and went to Michigan, and three years afterward located in Erie, Penn., where he was employed in his brother's jewelry store. In the fall of 1840 he returned to his early home and entered the jewelry store of his brother-in-law, in Sheffield, whence he removed to Norfolk, Conn. Soon afterward he returned to Sheffield, where he worked at his trade till the fall of 1845, when he came to Greenville, Penn., and opened a jeweler's store. For nearly forty-three years Mr. Austin carried on that business successfully in this town, and at the time of his death was the oldest merchant of Greenville, all of those who were in business when he came having either left the borough, retired from active life, or passed to their eternal reward. Mr. Austin was married in Sheffield, Mass., October 19, 1847, to Miss Clarissa Jones, a native of the same place, who survives him. Six children were born of this union: Harry D., Robert E., Adela F. (wife of C. E. Loutzenhiser), Charles H., Ida L. and T. Merrill, all of whom are residents of Greenville, except Robert E., of Sharpsville, and T. Merrill, a professor of music in Westminster College, New Wilmington, Penn. Deceased was one of the oldest members of Eureka Lodge No. 290, F. & A. M., also of Mound Chapter No. 212 and North-Western Commandery, and belonged to Alhambra Lodge No. 293, I. O. O. F. Politically he was a staunch Republican, and served in the borough council and filled the position of burgess. He always took a deep interest in the growth and progress of education, and was at one time an active member of the school board. Throughout his long residence in Greenville Mr. Austin was at all times an ardent advocate of temperance, and did all in his power against the liquor traffic. He possessed a cheerful, hopeful and benevolent disposition, strong convictions, strong likings, and the opposite, but was always courteous in business and social life; while simplicity, integrity and love of home and family were among the most prominent traits of his character.

JOHN BACHER, clothing merchant, was born in Warren, Trumbull Co., Ohio, April 26, 1841, and is a son of Michael and Margaret (Fichtner) Bacher, natives of Wuertemberg, Germany, who immigrated to Pittsburgh, Penn., about 1830, and a few years later removed to Warren, Ohio. They reared three sons: John, of Greenville, Penn.; Henry, of Warren, Ohio, and Daniel, of Washington Territory. The mother died in Warren, Ohio, and the father in Greenville, Penn. Our subject attended school in Warren, Ohio, until March, 1857, when he came to Greenville and spent three years and a half at the confectioner's trade. In the fall of 1860 he began clerking in the store of Henlein & Brother, which he followed until October, 1862. He then enlisted in the One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served

nearly ten months, when he was honorably discharged from the service. He returned to the old establishment, where he took charge of the clothing department as clerk. In 1871 he obtained a working interest in the business, the firm being Henlein & Bacher, and in January, 1873, T. C. Gibson joined the firm, and it then became Bacher, Gibson & Co. In April, 1876, Mr. Gibson retired, and the old name of Henlein & Bacher was resumed. This firm continued in successful operation until February, 1885, when Mr. Henlein dropped out and J. G. Benninghoff and Gustav B. Henlein each obtained an interest, and the present firm of Bacher, Benninghoff & Co. was established, and carries on one of the largest clothing houses in Mercer County. Mr. Bacher was married, November 16, 1865, to Eva M. Mathay, a native of Germany, whose parents settled in Mercer County when she was a child. Of this union six children have been born to them: William F., Mary, Nettie U., Jennie B., Eva M. and Annie E. Mr. Bacher is a Democrat in politics, a member of the G. A. R., and the family belong to the Lutheran Church.

B. F. BASKIN (deceased attorney) was born July 2, 1819, in Selins Grove, Union Co., Penn., and was educated at Lafayette College, Easton, Penn., from which institution he graduated in 1839. He read law with John Lashells, then of New Berlin, and was admitted to the bar in 1842. He began the practice of his chosen profession in Mercer in 1843, being a portion of the time that he remained in the county seat in the office of John Hoge. In 1849 he removed to Greenville, and ten years later to Meadville, Penn., and for three years was associated with the Hon. S. Newton Pettis in the practice of law, in the latter named city. He returned to Greenville in April, 1862, where he died July 9, of that year. He served one term as district attorney of Mercer County.

WILLIAM BEATTY, ex-commissioner of Mercer County, was born March 5, 1831, in Delaware Township, this county. His father, James, was a native of Chester County, Penn., and one of nine, the children of William Beatty, who immigrated to America from his native country, Ireland, prior to the Revolutionary War. The children of William Beatty were: Jane (married a Mr. McCreary), Rebecca (married a Mr. Porter), Polly (married Washington Tait, a brother of the well-known Rev. Samuel Tait), Betsey (was never married), Margaret (married Richard Moore), Samuel (was never married), Robert (married Anna McMillan), William (was never married), James (married Elizabeth Campbell). William Beatty, the grandfather of our subject, was a brave soldier in the great Revolutionary struggle, and two of his sons, Robert and William, served in the War of 1812; the latter was wounded in the shoulder and maimed for life. Elizabeth (Campbell) Beatty, was one of seven children: Margaret married Robert Fruit; Anna married Thomas Fruit; Jane married J. W. Ormsby; Polly married Charles Koonce; William married Esther Dilly; James married a Miss Thompson, and Eliza. The mother of William Beatty, Sr., often walked fifteen miles and return to enjoy the preaching of the famous Whitfield. Robert, the brother of James Beatty, was an earnest worker in all reforms, especially temperance, abolition and the church. Robert's children were: Sarah (married Thomas Shoemaker), William (died young), Samuel (was never married), Eliza (married W. Alden, a nephew of Timothy Alden, once president of Allegheny College, at Meadville, Penn.), Isabella (died single), Ebenezer (died young), Amelia (married Bartlett Leonard), Caroline (married David Parker), Harriet (married Samuel Hubler), James (married Axenia Cutler). The children of James and Elizabeth (Campbell) Beatty are: Mary A. (never married), Margaret (married Anson Jones), Elmyra (died when young), William. The last named was educated in the

common schools. His father died when he was ten years old, and his school days were consequently cut short, because of the need of his services to sustain the family. He spent his early days on the farm, and later gave his attention to stock growing. In 1874 he formed a partnership under the firm name of Bright & Beatty, and dealt in boots and shoes at Greenville. After a period of success he withdrew, and subsequently re-entered the same business with his son, J. P. In 1884 Fred, another son, was taken into the firm, and they continued until 1886. In 1884 he was elected a county commissioner, and served as president of the board with credit and ability. He was married in 1855 to Mary E., a daughter of John L. Dilley, of Hubbard, Ohio. By her he has been blessed with three children: J. P., Fred (deceased) and Eva (the wife of J. W. Vaughn). Mr. and Mrs. Beatty are consistent members of the Presbyterian Church, and he is a staunch Republican. The ancestors of Mr. Beatty have nearly all lived to a ripe old age, and were closely identified with the Presbyterian Church. It was about 1802 or 1803 when the first of the Beattys came to Mercer County. On March 12, 1888, the angel of death came along and plucked from this happy family their brightest flower, in the person of Fred Beatty, which filled the entire community with sorrow. For many years he had been an efficient clerk in the store of Tillotson Bros., in whose welfare and business he took as deep interest as if it were his own.

EDWIN T. BEATTY, of the firm of Beatty & Findley, dealers in books, etc., was born in Sheakleyville, Mercer County, Penn., August 10, 1849. His father, David M. Beatty, was also a native of this county, where he was born February 10, 1813, his parents being Hon. Francis and Isabella Beatty, of Salem Township. David M. grew up on the old homestead, and during his boyhood days learned the shoemaker's trade. He was married to Miss Elizabeth Findley, April 25, 1839, who was born in Crawford County, Penn., and was a daughter of Moses and Elizabeth Findley, natives of Ireland, pioneers of that county. Soon after his marriage David M. removed to Portersville, Penn., where he resided about two years, then returned to Mercer County and located at Sheakleyville, where he carried on the boot and shoe business till his sudden death, January 9, 1885, his wife having died May 3, 1884. They were the parents of seven children: Francis G. (of Nevada City, Cal.), Findley N. (deceased), Mrs. Caroline Carver (of Sandy Lake) Norman H. (of Jefferson, Ohio), Edwin T. (of Greenville), Elizabeth (deceased), and Thomas D. (of Rock Creek, Ohio). Mr. Beatty was a prominent Republican, and filled the office of justice of the peace in Sheakleyville twenty-three years, and died while serving his fifth term. He also went out in the ninety-days service during the Rebellion in Capt. John Stinson's company. He was a quiet, unassuming man of upright character, and died possessing a host of friends. Both he and his wife were Presbyterians all their lives, and belonged to the United Presbyterian body from its organization in 1858. Edwin T. was reared in this county, and attended the public schools of Sheakleyville till 1868, when he commenced clerking in Wayne, Ohio. In 1869-70 he attended the Normal Academy at Cannonsburg, Penn., for two terms. During the winter of 1870-71 he taught school in Mercer County, came to Greenville in the latter year and engaged in clerking. For a few months in 1872, he was in the coal business. In August, 1873, he formed a partnership with W. H. Findley, and purchased the book store of Jacob Miller, of Greenville. The firm of Beatty & Findley has ever since been engaged in that business. Mr. Beatty was married September 1, 1875, to Miss Maggie M. R. E., daughter of the late Dr. R. E. Breiner, of Greenville, where Mrs. Beatty was born and reared. Three children are the fruits of this union: Robert E., Susan

A. and Breiner F. (deceased). Mr. Beatty is a Republican in politics, and a member of the borough council. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and belongs to the Masonic order, R. A. and K. of H.

E. F. BENNETT, tinner, was born in New Castle, Penn., October 13, 1839, and is a son of Silas and Catharine (Nicholas) Bennett, the former a native of Connecticut, born in 1816, and the latter of Eastern Pennsylvania. The parents of Silas died when he was six years old, and he then went to live with his uncle, who removed to New Lisbon, Ohio, where he grew to manhood and learned the tin and coppersmith trade. In 1837 he was there married to Catharine Nicholas, who had come from Eastern Pennsylvania to Ohio with her brother-in-law. Eleven children were born of this union, ten of whom are living. In 1837 Silas Bennett located in business at New Castle, Penn., where all of his children were born. His wife died in that city in February, 1882, and he survived her until July 30, 1887. Both were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in politics he was a Republican. Our subject grew up in New Castle, and learned the tinner's trade with his father. At the age of seventeen he went to Warren, Ohio, where he worked at his trade till September 2, 1861, when he came to Sharon, Penn., and enlisted in Company B, Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers. He served in the field until the charge on Fort Wagner, S. C., where he was severely wounded and taken prisoner. The Confederate surgeons amputated his left leg, and he was soon afterward exchanged and sent to New York, where it was found necessary to perform another amputation. He remained in hospital quarters till his discharge, July 27, 1864, when he returned to New Castle and thence to Warren, Ohio. In May, 1866, Mr. Bennett came to Greenville, where he has since remained. He was married July 25, 1866, to Miss Ellen J. Dunlap, of Warren, Ohio, who is the mother of one son, William H. In June, 1878, Mr. Bennett opened a tinner's and job shop in Greenville, and has since carried on a successful business. The family belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a Republican in politics, has served in the council three years, and is a member of the G. A. R. and the Masonic fraternity.

JOHN BENNINGHOFF, deceased, was born in Lehigh County, Penn., December 25, 1801, and when quite young removed with his parents to Union County, where he grew to manhood. He was there married in 1824, to Miss Elizabeth Heise, a native of Union County. Her father, Solomon Heise, was one of the pioneers of that section of Pennsylvania, where he died at the remarkable age of over one hundred and seven years. He was a native of the Keystone State, but his parents were natives of Germany, who immigrated to Penn's Colony soon after it was founded. About 1831 John Benninghoff, wife and family removed from Clearfield County to Venango County, where he rented farm land for several years. He finally purchased land at different times until he owned a farm of 235 acres, which subsequently proved to be the most productive oil farm in the oil country discovered up to the present. This fortunate stroke of luck made him rich. His interest in the oil product of his farm extended from 1861 to April, 1868, when he sold his lands and removed to Greenville. During that period he had a large royalty coming in from the wells on his land, and his bank deposits in Franklin were correspondingly heavy. The bank failed and he lost a large amount of money. Losing confidence in such institutions, he concluded to be his own banker, and purchasing a safe kept his money in his house. On the evening of January 16, 1868, his safe was robbed of \$250,000, not a cent of which was ever recovered, though the family spent \$50,000 in attempts to capture the robbers. Notwithstanding this very heavy loss he died worth about \$400,000. Mr. Benninghoff and wife

reared a family of eight sons and four daughters, viz.: George, Charles, Martin, Amelia, Elizabeth, John E., Catharine, Frederick W., Mary J., Jeremiah, Joseph and Milton, all of whom are living except John E., Amelia and Catharine. The mother died in the Presbyterian faith, July 26, 1872, her husband surviving her nearly ten years, and dying March 20, 1882, in the eighty-first year of his age. He was a Lutheran in religious belief, and politically a Republican. At the time of his death he had sixty-one grandchildren and twenty-one great-grandchildren. John Benninghoff was a plain, practical, upright man, whose word was ever sacred. Though his struggles with poverty in early life made him frugal and economical, when wealth came to him, almost as if by magic, he seldom refused to help worthy objects. He also gave a liberal donation to the Lutheran Church, and a similar gift to Thiel College, which alone attest his generous nature.

JOSEPH BENNINGHOFF was born December 18, 1843, in Cherry Tree Township, Venango Co., Penn., within one mile of Petroleum Centre, and is a son of John and Elizabeth (Heise) Benninghoff, both of whom died in Greenville. Joseph was the eleventh in a family of eight sons and four daughters, and received his primary education in the public schools of Venango County. In 1868-69, he attended the commercial college of Meadville, and graduated in March of the latter year. He then entered the law office of Hiram L. Richmond & Son, of Meadville, but on his mother's death, in 1872, he came to Greenville to reside with his father, and did not renew his legal studies till 1880, when he returned to Meadville and was there admitted to the bar in the spring of 1882. Since his admission he has resided in Greenville. Mr. Benninghoff was married to Miss Ella Affantranger, of Meadville, daughter of the late P. A. Affantranger, a merchant of that city. Five children have been born of this union: Maud E., Arthur H. (deceased), Leon A., Josephine and Helen M. Politically he is a stanch Republican, and was elected burgess of Greenville in the spring of 1887, and served one term. For the past twenty years Mr. Benninghoff has been a member of the Masonic fraternity.

JACOB G. BENNINGHOFF, clothing merchant, was born in Venango County, Penn., May 13, 1859, and is a son of Martin and Mary Benninghoff, residents of West Salem Township, whither they removed in 1865. Our subject grew to manhood in this county, and in 1880 began clerking in the clothing house of Henlein & Bacher. In February, 1885, he became a member of the firm of Bacher, Benninghoff & Co., to which he still belongs. Mr. Benninghoff was married April 11, 1888, to Miss Minnie, daughter of S. H. Ross, of Greenville. He is a Republican in politics, and a member of the I. O. O. F. society.

GEORGE A. BITTENBANNER is one of the few remaining pioneer business men of the town. He is a native of Columbia County, Penn., born November 28, 1815, and a son of Conrad and Sarah (Blank) Bittenbanner, natives of Northampton County, who were married and lived in Columbia County. They came to this county in the spring of 1826, and located in Delaware Township. They had at that time four children: George A., David, Esther and Conrad. Three were born after coming, viz.: Jacob, Sarah (deceased) and Mary Ann, wife of Hon. J. C. Brown, of the *Advance Argus*. In 1832 the parents moved into Greenville, where the father kept hotel several years. He then went back to agricultural pursuits, and both he and wife died on the farm now occupied by Mr. Brown. George A. grew to manhood in Mercer County, and in 1839 was married to Miss Louisa McDonald, who is the mother of two daughters, Alice (deceased) and Mary, wife of Dr. John T. Shutt, of Greenville. From early manhood up to a recent date Mr. Bittenbanner was

one of the leading business men of Mercer County, and was prominently identified with the mercantile and financial interests of Greenville throughout his business career. He was one of the most public-spirited citizens of the town, and his name was the synonym of push and enterprise. Politically he was first a Whig, and afterward a Republican. In 1855 he was chosen an elder of the Presbyterian Church, and, though unable to fulfill the duties of the office because of failing health, he is nevertheless still an elder in that body.

REV. JEREMIAH REED BRITTAIN, D. D., late pastor of the United Presbyterian Church of Greenville, but now located in Englewood, Ill., was born near Beaver Falls, Beaver Co., Penn., July 26, 1839, and is a son of Joseph and Belinda (Clark) Brittain, natives of the same county. The Brittains were originally from Maryland, and removed to Berwick, in Eastern Pennsylvania, whence, about 1796, Jeremiah Brittain, grandfather of our subject, immigrated to Beaver County, where, during a long residence, he was widely known as one of the most prominent farmers and sheep growers of that section of the State. Both he and his wife died on the old homestead in Beaver County. They reared a family of seven sons and three daughters, Rev. Brittain's father, Joseph, being the ninth and youngest son. He inherited the old homestead, and reared a family of three sons and two daughters, all of whom are living. He now resides with his daughter, Mrs. W. C. Chamberlain, of East Palestine, Ohio, where his wife died August 5, 1886. Rev. Brittain was the oldest of the family, and his boyhood days were principally spent on his father's farm. His first schooling was obtained in White's school-house, which stood near his home and not far from the site of Geneva College. In his fourteenth year he attended one term at Darlington Academy, in Beaver County, and when seventeen again spent some time in the same institution, then under the charge of Joseph B. Kiddo, afterward a brigadier-general in the Union army. He taught one term of school when seventeen years of age, and from that time till attaining his majority worked on the farm. In September, 1859, Mr. Brittain entered Beaver Academy, then under Simon B. Mercer, and the next autumn cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln for President. He spent two years at Beaver Academy, and then entered Westminster College, New Wilmington, Lawrence County, then under the presidency of Dr. James Patterson, where he graduated with first honors in June, 1863, delivering the Greek salutatory on commencement day. Immediately after graduating he enlisted in a company of volunteers, made up chiefly of students, Dr. George C. Vincent, captain, but only experienced a brief service. In the fall of 1863 Mr. Brittain entered the United Presbyterian Theological Seminary of Allegheny City, where he spent three years studying for the ministry, but was licensed at the end of the second year. In March, 1866, Dr. Brittain received a call from the United Presbyterian congregation of Greenville, where he entered on his work July 1, and where he was ordained and installed pastor by the Lake Presbytery in September, 1866. The following year the present church building was erected, and under his pastorate the congregation increased from 100 to 300 members. Dr. Brittain has been a member of the board of trustees of Westminster College ten years, and in June, 1885, that institution conferred upon him the title of Doctor of Divinity. He has also been a director of the United Presbyterian Theological Seminary six years. Dr. Brittain was married August 30, 1864, to Miss Nannie D. King, of Illinois, who has borne him nine children, eight of whom are living, two sons and six daughters. During his pastorate in Greenville of nearly twenty-two years Dr. Brittain received several calls from other churches, but his popularity among his people was such as to deter his departure from the field wherein he had labored so long

and faithfully, until his acceptance of the call from the United Presbyterian congregation of Englewood, Ill., in February, 1888. He is one of the ablest men of his church, and throughout his long residence in Greenville was recognized as a hard-working, successful minister, and an enterprising, influential citizen.

JAMES WILSON BROWN, deceased, was born in Fayette County, Penn., October 2, 1794, and died in Greenville February 10, 1885, in his ninety-first year. His father, Hugh Brown, was a native of County Down, Ireland, who immigrated to Maryland, and there married Sarah Wilson, born near White Hall, in that State. They afterward removed to Fayette County, Penn., and in 1799 came to what is now Mercer County, and located on a tract of 500 acres, immediately north of the site of Greenville. They reared a family of four sons and five daughters, all of whom, excepting one, became heads of families. Hugh Brown died on his homestead November 25, 1845, aged eighty-three years, his wife having died June 15, 1838, aged sixty-eight. He was an elder of the Associate Presbyterian Church, of Greenville, about thirty years. James W. was nearly five years old when his parents settled in the Shenango Valley, and his subsequent life was spent in the vicinity of Greenville. He was married October 27, 1825, to Jane, daughter of Robert King, an early settler of Kinsman, Ohio. The following children were born of that union: H. Wilson and Robert K., of Cincinnati, Ohio; James C., editor of the Greenville *Advance Argus*; Mary A., wife of Conrad Bittenbanner, of Greenville; Isabella, wife of Rufus Thompson, of Piper City, Ill.; John E., of Greenville; William A., killed by a runaway horse in 1848; Lizzie E., wife of John Annett, of Greenville, and Maggie J., a teacher in the public schools of this borough. Politically James W. Brown was originally a Democrat, subsequently joined the anti-Masonic and Whig parties, and finally became a Republican, being from early manhood a staunch opponent of slavery.

HON. JAMES C. BROWN, editor and one of the proprietors of the *Advance Argus*, was born on the old homestead, settled by his grandfather, October 7, 1829, and is the third son of James W. Brown, previously spoken of in this chapter. He received his primary education in the common schools, and at the age of seventeen, in September, 1846, entered the office of the Mercer *Whig*, where he remained till January, 1848. He then entered the Mercer Academy, but after a few months returned to Greenville and became a student in the academy, then under the charge of Revs. D. H. A. McLean and J. G. Wilson, where he completed his education. In the winter of 1848-49 he commenced teaching a school in the Law district, five miles west of Mercer, and the following winter taught at Leech's Corners. At the close of the latter term he went to Brookville, Penn., and taught a select school six months. He then bought a half interest in the *Jefferson Star*, a Whig paper, published at Brookville, and began editing that journal ere reaching his twenty-first year. While connected with the *Star* Mr. Brown taught in the common schools of Greenville two winters. In the spring of 1853 he sold his interest in that paper, came to Greenville and purchased the *Independent Press*, and during the past thirty-five years he has been connected with the press of Greenville the larger portion of his time. Politically Mr. Brown was first a Whig, and since the birth of the Republican party has been one of its staunchest supporters. In June, 1854, he was elected the first county superintendent of public schools in Mercer County, and filled that position two years. In October, 1861, he was elected to the Legislature, and re-elected to the same office in October, 1862. The following year he was the choice of his party in Mercer County for the Senate, but the nomination went to Venango County.

In June, 1863, Mr. Brown enlisted as a private in Company C, Fifty-fifth Pennsylvania Militia, and served his full term of enlistment. In 1866 he was elected to the State Senate, and served in that body three years. In March, 1871, he was appointed United States assessor, by President Grant, for this district, and in May, 1873, when the offices of assessor and collector were merged, he became deputy collector for the counties of Mercer and Crawford. In September, 1874, he was appointed collector for the district, and continued to fill that position nearly nine years, or until a reorganization of districts legislated the old collectors out of office. On settling up accounts, subsequently, the government was found to be in his debt several hundred dollars. Mr. Brown was married April 29, 1856, to Mary A., daughter of Conrad Bittenbanner, of Greenville, where Mrs. Brown was born and reared. Four children survive this union: Sarah J., wife of Rev. Alfred Ramsey, of Scenery Hill, Washington Co., Penn.; M. A., wife of P. E. McCray, of Greenville; Robert W., a recent graduate of Thiel College, and George A. The family belong to the United Presbyterian Church, in which body Mr. Brown has been an elder about fifteen years. Few citizens of Mercer County are more widely known or more thoroughly respected than the able editor of the *Advance Argus*.

JOHN E. BROWN, grocery merchant, was born near Greenville, June 17, 1835, and is a son of James W. and Jane (King) Brown, pioneers of Mercer County. Our subject grew up on the old homestead, attended the common schools of his neighborhood, and worked at farming throughout his early manhood. In October, 1862, Mr. Brown enlisted in Company A, One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served nearly ten months, when his term of service expired. On his return to Mercer County he continued his former occupation of farming. In April, 1878, he opened a grocery store in Greenville, where he has since continued in that business. He was married November 16, 1865, to Miss S. M., daughter of Samuel and Eliza J. Caldwell, pioneers of Delaware Township. Mr. Brown is a Republican in politics, a member of the G. A. R., and both he and wife belong to the United Presbyterian Church of Greenville.

DR. G. G. BRUSH, deceased, was born in Sheakleyville, Mercer County, Penn., September 9, 1820, and was a son of James and Margaret (Sheakley) Brush, the former a native of Westmoreland County, and the latter of Adams County, Penn. James Brush came to this county early in the present century, where he married Margaret, daughter of John Sheakley, Sr., a pioneer of Sandy Creek Township. He followed farming, and with his wife died on the homestead near Sheakleyville. Dr. Brush grew to manhood on the home farm, and taught a few terms of school in that vicinity. He read medicine two years in the office of Dr. Cossitt, of Greenville, and subsequently one year with Dr. Ray, formerly of Philadelphia. In March, 1845, he opened an office in Sheakleyville, where he practiced his profession twenty-nine years. In April, 1874, Dr. Brush removed to Greenville, where he continued in active practice till his death, August 8, 1886. He attended lectures in the medical colleges of Philadelphia, Buffalo and New York City, and was a graduate of the Buffalo Medical University. He built up a large practice during his residence in Sheakleyville and Greenville, and was surgeon of the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad six years. Dr. Brush was married September 19, 1845, to Miss Asenath Thatcher, a native of Trumbull County, Ohio, who is the mother of six children, only one of whom survives. The children are: Hattie R.; James A., a deceased physician of Sheakleyville; Elizabeth, deceased wife of Addison Williams, of Mercer County, and three died in infancy.

Dr. Brush was a kind father and husband, an honest, upright man, a useful citizen and a successful physician.

DR. JAMES A. BRUSH, deceased, was born in Sheakleyville, Penn., March 16, 1846, and died there after a lingering illness March 29, 1881. He was the only son of Dr. George G. Brush, with whom he read medicine. He attended lectures at Ann Arbor University, Buffalo Medical University and Jefferson Medical College, and was a graduate of the two last mentioned institutions. He located at Sheakleyville immediately after graduating at Buffalo, and, excepting two years spent in Greenville, during which time he was surgeon of the Erie & Pittsburgh and Atlantic & Great Western Railroads, he continued practicing in Sheakleyville until his death. He was a thorough student and deeply wedded to his profession, and stern and positive in the prosecution of his duties. Dr. Brush married Miss Nancy J. McQuiston, of Hartstown, Penn., who survives him. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and died in a firm hope of a blessed immortality. Both father and son are buried in the family lot in Shenango Valley Cemetery, Greenville.

ORSON A. CARLIN, agent of the Adams Express Company, was born in Conneaut, Ashtabula Co., Ohio, February 15, 1842, and is a son of Capt. Thomas J. Carlin, of that town. Capt. Carlin was born in the County Down, Ireland, and when he was about two year's old his parents immigrated to Westfield, Chautauqua Co., N. Y., where the father died, his widow subsequently dying at Conneaut, Ohio. Soon after reaching manhood Capt. Carlin removed to Conneaut, Ohio, where he married Miss Mary A. Dibble, a native of Ashtabula County. Five children have been born of this union, four of whom are living, and two residents of Greenville, our subject and Mrs. J. C. Kuchler. When Sumter was fired upon Capt. Carlin was filling the office of mayor of Conneaut, Ohio, of which town he had been postmaster throughout the administrations of Presidents Pierce and Buchanan, and immediately called a meeting of the citizens, organized a battery of 160 men, and was chosen captain of the same. Carlin's battery was soon after assigned to service as the Second Ohio, Capt. Carlin being the second captain of artillery commissioned by the governor of the State. He served in the field two years, and then resigned on account of injuries received in the service, but his sons served through the whole war. Capt. Carlin and wife are still living in Conneaut, Ohio, and throughout his long residence in Ashtabula County he has been one of the foremost Democrats in that county. He has filled the several offices of the town; been a school director for twenty-seven years, and is now a justice of the peace. Orson A. received a common-school education, and was clerking for his father in the Conneaut post-office when the tocsin of war was sounded. He at once enlisted in his father's command, and served in Carlin's battery till near the close of 1863. In March, 1862, a detachment of this battery, under Lieut. Huston, was surrounded near Bentonville, Ark., by a battalion of Texas Rangers, under Capt. White, who demanded its surrender. A number of the men under Corp. Carlin refused to comply with the demand, and attempted to cut their way through the rebel lines, but all were captured excepting Corp. Carlin and Private Henry Sweet, both of whom escaped uninjured amidst a shower of the enemy's bullets. At the battle of Pea Ridge a rebel officer on horseback was noticed behind a rail fence, reconnoitering the Union lines, and Corp. Carlin was ordered to give him a shot. He immediately complied, and the fence was scattered in every direction, covering the officer with a shower of rails. Gen. Asboth, in command of the division, witnessed the shot, and riding up to Corp. Carlin, complimented him on his efficiency as an expert artillerist. Toward the close of 1863 Corp. Carlin was assigned

to the quartermaster's department, and was stationed at Nashville, Tenn., till the end of the war; was then mustered out of service, and returned to his home. While at Nashville Mr. Carlin became well acquainted with Andrew Johnson, and, though opposing his election to the Vice-Presidency, was nevertheless, upon Johnson's accession to the Presidency, appointed postmaster of Conneaut, Ohio, which office he filled till April, 1869, when he resigned. Mr. Carlin was married December 3, 1867, to Miss Alice A. Loomis, of Conneaut, Ohio, whose parents were pioneers of that county. In January, 1872, he came to Greenville to accept the agency of the United States Express Company, and subsequently was appointed agent of the Adams Express Company. Mr. Carlin continued to fill the position of local manager of both companies until the withdrawal from Greenville of the United States Company's office, since which event he has remained in charge of the Adams. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity, and also the G. A. R. Politically Mr. Carlin has always been an unswerving Democrat, and while a resident of Astabula County, Ohio, he was once the Democratic candidate for sheriff, and though defeated he polled the largest vote on the ticket.

JAMES WILLIAMSON CHRISTY, retired farmer, was born in Salem (now Hempfield) Township, Mercer Co., Penn., October 4, 1807, and is a son of Col. Andrew and Susan (Williamson) Christy, a sketch of whom will be found elsewhere in this work. James W. grew to manhood on the old homestead, and at the age of twenty-four came to Greenville and followed the tanning business about five years. He then traded his interest in the tan-yard for fifty acres of land near Greenville, which he soon afterward sold and purchased 200 acres in Sandy Creek Township, upon which he settled permanently in 1836. On the 20th of December, 1838, he was married to Miss Mary L. Thompson, a native of Salem Township, who bore him the following children: Thompson A. (deceased), Susan, Elizabeth, Emily, Andrew, Alice (deceased), Madison, Cassius C. (deceased) and Velzora. Mrs. Christy died April 16, 1885, in her sixty-seventh year. She was a member of the United Presbyterian Church, to which denomination her husband also belongs. Politically Mr. Christy is a Republican, but aside from exercising the right of franchise has taken no active part in political affairs. He is one of the few remaining links between the pioneer days and the ever changing present, and has been a daily eye-witness for three-quarters of a century of the steady growth and development of his native county.

DR. ANSON T. CLARK, physician and surgeon, was born in Cattaraugus County, N. Y., April 21, 1835, and is a son of Elam and Perces (Carpenter) Clark. His father was a native of Northampton, Mass., and his mother of Norwich, Conn., who immediately after their marriage located in New York State. In 1843 the family removed to Crawford County, Penn., and settled four miles east of Meadville, where the parents resided until death. Dr. Clark grew to manhood on the homestead in Crawford County, and received his primary education in the public schools thereof. He afterward attended Randolph Academy, in New York State, now the Chamberlin Institute, two years. For the next three years he taught school in Crawford County, and during that time commenced the study of medicine in the office of Dr. John C. Cotton, of Meadville. In 1859 he entered the medical department of Michigan University, Ann Arbor, where he graduated in March, 1861. Dr. Clark opened an office soon afterward in Centerville, Crawford County, where he continued in practice up to May, 1863, when he was appointed assistant surgeon of the Twenty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, for the unexpired term of that regiment, which extended up to the fall of 1864. Dr. Clark then

returned to his home and opened an office in Greenfield, Mercer County, where he prosecuted the duties of his profession, until the fall of 1879, when he removed to Greenville. Since locating in this borough he has devoted his whole attention to his profession, and now enjoys a good practice. He was married October 7, 1861, to Miss Adelia F. Carr, a native and resident of Conneautville, Crawford County, of which union three children have been born, two of whom are living: Charles C., now at United States Military Academy, West Point, and S. Frances. Dr. Clark and family belong to the Baptist Church. He is a Republican in politics and a member of John C. Dickey Post, No. 433, G. A. R. He is also a member of the Mercer County Medical Society, the State Medical Society and the American Medical Association.

W. H. CLIFT, grocery merchant, was born in Bucks County, Penn., March 13, 1852, and grew to maturity under the parental roof. His father, Jonathan Clift (deceased), was born in the same county, March 31, 1826, and was a son of Jonathan and Ann Clift, who resided in Bucks County until their decease. Jonathan, Jr., learned the stone-mason's trade in his native county, which he followed in different parts of the Union. He was a contractor in Bucks County until his removal to Delaware Grove, Mercer Co., Penn., in 1863. Here he engaged in hotel-keeping, and dealing in stock in partnership with B. E. Worthington, a leading stock dealer in Bucks County, Penn. In 1865 he removed to New Hamburg and formed a partnership with Daniel Hecker in the mercantile business, which lasted six years. Throughout this period Mr. Clift continued the stock business, and in the fall of 1870 removed to Greenville, where he bought and shipped stock up to 1881, when he retired from the stock trade. In partnership with his son, W. H. Clift, he established a grocery house, in which he was interested until his death, September 21, 1887. Mr. Clift was married in Bucks County, Penn., September 11, 1850, to Miss Emily R. Boyd, a native of Philadelphia, who bore him five children: William H., Anna M., Louisa S. (deceased), Mary H. and H. Jennie (wife of L. F. Black, of Greenville). Mr. Clift was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to which his family also adheres. He was a Republican in politics, and a member of the Masonic and I. O. O. F. fraternities. His widow and family reside in Greenville. Our subject, W. H. Clift, followed clerking from the age of twelve until he went into business for himself. Besides a public school education he spent one year in Bustleton Academy, Philadelphia. In 1881 he formed a partnership with his father, and they opened a grocery store, which he still operates. Mr. Clift was married February 10, 1884, to Miss Phebe J. Freeman, of Crawford, Penn., of which union two daughters, Mabel and Emma, have been born. He and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church, and he belongs to the Republican party. He is a charter member of Greenville Lodge, No. 64, A. O. U. W.

CHARLES DAMBACHER, merchant tailor, was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, June 24, 1852, and is a son of Andrew and Veronica (Hafler) Dambacher, natives of the same place, where both died. Charles grew up in Wurtemberg, and there learned the tailor's trade. In 1871 he immigrated to Greenville, Penn., where he worked at his trade three years. For the succeeding six years he worked in Erie, New Castle and Fredonia, Penn., returning to Greenville in 1880, where he continued the same for nearly two years longer. On September 1, 1882, he formed a partnership with Frank A. Donner, under the firm name of Dambacher & Donner, and opened a merchant tailoring establishment, since which time they have won and retained a good share of the business. Mr. Dambacher was married January 27, 1876, to Miss Sophia,

daughter of Michael and Mary (Rommelfinger) Schumacher, a pioneer Catholic family of Greenville. Mrs. Dambacher was born in Greenville, and bore him a family of four children: Otto, Mary, Michael and Gertrude (deceased). She died June 11, 1885, in the faith of the Catholic Church. Our subject was again married January 6, 1886, to Miss Lizzie F., daughter of Samuel and Mary (Huston) Kee, natives of Lake Township, Mercer County. The father died in 1868, and his widow resides on the old homestead. Mrs. Dambacher was born and reared in Lake Township. Mr. Dambacher is a member of St. Michael's Catholic Church, and his wife of the Presbyterian Church, of Greenville. He is a Democrat in politics, and one of the active young business men of the town.

ROBERT DICKEY, retired merchant and farmer, was born in County Donegal, Ireland, November, 8, 1808, and is a son of Rev. William and Margaret (Porter) Dickey, of the same place, where both spent their lives. Rev. William Dickey was a Presbyterian minister, and followed that vocation in his native county up to a short time of his death. Our subject grew to manhood in Ireland, and there learned the trade of a copper and tinsmith. In May, 1830, he immigrated to Pittsburgh, Penn., where he married Miss Matilda Cooper, October 7, 1833. She, too, was a native of County Donegal, Ireland, born May 10, 1810, and was a daughter of John and Elizabeth Cooper. Mrs. Dickey reared the following children: Samuel C., John C. (deceased), Rebecca, Joseph P., Robert and James C. Mr. Dickey resided in Pittsburgh until the spring of 1845, when he came to Greenville and established the business house which his sons still carry on. In 1859 he gave up that business and purchased a part of the old Loutzenhisser farm, northeast of Greenville, and resided there till the spring of 1888, when he removed into the borough. Mr. Dickey became a member of his father's congregation in Ireland, and when he settled in Pittsburgh he united with the Associate Presbyterian Church of that city. He kept up his membership in that body until its amalgamation, in 1858, with the Associate Reformed, since which event he has continued a leading member of the United Presbyterian Church of Greenville, Penn. In 1838 he was elected an elder of the Allegheny Church, and for the past fifty years has filled that office. His wife died February 22, 1883, in the United Presbyterian faith. Mr. Dickey has been a resident of Mercer County over forty-three years, and is one of its well-known, respected pioneers. He was first a Whig and then a Republican; was Burgess of Greenville in 1858, and has also filled the office of school director.

DICKEY BROTHERS, stove and hardware merchants, are the successors of one of the oldest firms in the borough. Their parents, Robert and Matilda Dickey, natives of Ireland, removed from Pittsburgh to Greenville on April, 1845, where the former established a tinware and stove store, which he conducted fourteen years, when he sold out to his son Samuel C., the senior member of the present firm. Samuel C. was born in Pittsburgh, Penn., October 25, 1836, and came with his parents to Greenville. In 1859 he bought out his father's store and ran the business until 1867, when A. G. Boies purchased an interest. The firm of Dickey & Boies continued until 1873, when Mr. Dickey bought out his partner. His brothers, Joseph P. and Robert, subsequently entered the business, and the firm of Dickey Bros. was formed. Mr. Dickey was married September 20, 1866, to Miss Eliza Stinson, of Greenville, whose father, James Stinson, was one of the early settlers of Mercer County. One son and two daughters have been born of this union, Amelda being the only survivor. Both he and wife are members of the United Presbyterian Church. Mr. Dickey is a Republican in politics, has been councilman of the borough

nine years, and is now serving as burgess. He is a member of Sergt. John C. Dickey Post No. 433, G. A. R., which was named in honor of his deceased brother.

JOSEPH P. DICKEY was born in Greenville September 5, 1848, and grew up in his native town. In 1866 he went to Colorado, where he spent several years in mining and merchandising. In 1873 he returned to Greenville and became a member of the present firm. On the 1st of December, 1879, he was married to Miss Ada M. Palmer, of Cleveland, Ohio, of which union three daughters have been born and survive: Mamie, Rebe and Clara. Mr. Dickey is a staunch Republican, and a member of the Masonic fraternity.

ROBERT DICKEY, JR., was born in Greenville October 13, 1852, and has always lived here. In 1873 he became a member of the firm of Dickey Bros. He was married February 2, 1882, to Miss Dora, daughter of James W. Linn, who spent his whole life in this county. Two daughters have been born to them, Matilda and Roberta, both of whom are living. Mr. Dickey is an ardent supporter of the principles of the Republican party.

DR. FIELDING DONALDSON, SR., physician and surgeon, was born in Washington County, Penn., December 25, 1822. His grandfather, William Donaldson, emigrated with his family from the County Armagh, Ireland, to Chambersburg, Penn., where he spent the balance of his life. The Doctor's parents, John and Nancy (Watson) Donaldson, were also natives of Armagh, Ireland, where they were married, and in 1801 immigrated to Lancaster County, Penn. Two years afterward they removed to Washington County, where a family of eleven children were born to them. In the spring of 1840 the family settled in Freedom, Beaver County, and there the parents died in October and December of 1851, respectively. Dr. Donaldson received his education principally in his native county. He began his medical studies in Youngstown, Ohio, and completed them under his brother, Dr. James A. Donaldson, of Venango County, Penn. In the spring of 1850 he commenced practice in Venango County, where he remained in practice over seven years. In the fall of 1857 Dr. Donaldson came to Greenville, and formed a partnership with Dr. H. D. La. Cossitt, one of the pioneer physicians of the town. This partnership continued two years, when it was dissolved and Dr. Donaldson continued alone. He attended his first course of lectures at the Western Reserve Medical College, Cleveland, Ohio, and his second course at Philadelphia Medical University, where he graduated in 1866. The Doctor was married May 14, 1845, to Miss Margaret C. Jones, a native of Rochester, Beaver Co., Penn., who is the mother of four sons: Nelson F., a physician at North Platte, Neb., and one of the surgeons of the Union Pacific Railroad Company; James A., a dentist of Greenville; Jacob J., a dentist of East Palestine, Ohio, and Fielding, a practicing physician of Greenville. Dr. Donaldson belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church and his wife to the Disciples, while the whole family are Republicans in politics. Since locating in Greenville, more than thirty years ago, Dr. Donaldson has continued in active practice, and he yet occupies the same house, on the corner of Main and Water Streets, wherein he first located. He is to-day the senior member of the medical profession in Greenville.

SIMON DONNER, retired merchant, was born in Northampton County, Penn., March 12, 1821, and is a son of Michael and Susannah (Laubach) Donner, natives of the same county, of German ancestry. Simon grew to maturity in Northampton County. His father died when our subject was about eighteen years old, and he subsequently went to learn the tinner's trade, at which he spent a couple of years. He worked at his trade in his native county till

1848-49, when he came to Clarksville, Mercer County, and started the tinning business. He was there married, April 16, 1850, to Christiana Holler, of Hickory Township, but a native of Northampton County, Penn. Soon after marriage Mr. Donner removed to Greenville, where he continued in the tinner's business a few years. He then engaged in merchandising, and remained in that line of business the greater portion of his time up to a recent date. Mr. Donner reared two children: Frank A., of the firm of Dambacher & Donner, and Amanda, wife of George W. Hewitt, a jeweler of Greenville. He has been a stanch Democrat all his life, and is one of the oldest and most substantial citizens of the town.

REV. BERNARD DONOHUE, pastor of St. Michael's Catholic Church of Greenville, was born in Ardleny, County Cavan, Ireland, August 15, 1852, and is a son of James and Bridget (Keirnan) Donohoe, natives and residents of the same place. Our subject attended the national schools until his twelfth year, and then went to a classical academy, located on the banks of the celebrated Lough Sheelan, in his native county, where he spent six years. In August, 1870, he immigrated to New York, and soon afterward entered St. Bonaventure's College, Allegany, N. Y., where he remained until June, 1874, when he was called to Erie, Penn., and ordained priest by Bishop Mullen, June 7, 1874, and was immediately sent as assistant priest in St. Thomas' Church, Corry, Penn. In December, 1874, he took charge of Lepanto, Clarion Co., Penn., but early in 1875 he removed to St. Michael's Church, Emlenton, Venango Co., Penn. A short time afterward he took charge of the Immaculate Conception Church, in Rome, Crawford County, returning to Corry in the fall of 1875. He remained in Corry until July, 1876, when he was appointed pastor of St. Michael's Church, Greenville, where he has ever since had charge. In connection with St. Michael's are the missions of Jamestown, Transfer, Orangeville, Hadley and Atlantic. Since taking charge of the Greenville Parish, Father Donohoe has made many improvements in the church and pastoral residence. He has also purchased four lots opposite the church, known as the Andrews property, and four acres of an addition to the cemetery, adjoining the same on the west. He has done a great deal toward building up St. Michael's congregation, which is to-day in a more flourishing condition than during any period of its history.

W. H. H. DUMARS, editor and proprietor of the *Shenango Valley News*, is a descendant of one of the pioneer families of Mercer County. His grandfather, Timothy Dumars, was a native of Ireland, who immigrated to Pennsylvania when eighteen years of age, and in 1797-98 came to the Shenango Valley, and located in what afterward became Salem Township, Mercer County. He was twice married, first to Mary, daughter of William Fell, a pioneer of West Salem, of which union two daughters, Nancy and Polly, were born. His second wife was Sarah Stuart, who bore him seven children: Phoebe (deceased), Thomas S., William (deceased), James, Joseph (deceased), Fanny (deceased) and Sarah. The parents both died in this county. The eldest son, Thomas S., is the father of our subject, and was born in Salem Township June 18, 1810. His boyhood days were spent upon his father's farm, and his early manhood in agricultural pursuits. He was married April 23, 1833, to Hannah A. Limber, who bore him nine children, five of whom survive, viz.: Sarah (wife of Rev. W. H. Mossman), W. H. H., Mary F., Annie (wife of D. D. Buck) and Emma (wife of H. H. Lininger). In 1846 Mr. Dumars began keeping hotel in Mercer, removing to Meadville in 1849, where he continued in the same business till 1852, when he came to Greenville and opened the St. Charles Hotel. From 1857 to 1862 he lived in Jacksonville, Ill., where

he was engaged in farming and milling. He then returned to Greenville, and has since resided in this borough. Our subject was born a few miles east of Greenville, December 24, 1840, and was named in honor of the then President-elect, William Henry Harrison, grandfather of Benjamin Harrison, recently elected to the same high office. In 1854 he commenced learning the printing trade in the office of Finch & Weir, then publishing the only paper in Greenville, and worked three years in that office. In 1858 he entered Illinois College, at Jacksonville, spending four years in that institution, and during vacations worked at his trade and on the farm. He did editorial work on the Jacksonville *Journal*, and in 1860-61 published the Jacksonville *Review*, at the same time contributing to the *Continental Monthly*, St. Louis *Democrat* and other publications. In 1862 he returned to Greenville, and August 11 enlisted in Company G, One Hundred and Forty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served till the regiment was mustered out, May 31, 1865. He is a member of the G. A. R., and, though a sufferer from rheumatism contracted in the army, he has never applied for a pension. After the war Mr. Dumars was appointed to a clerkship in the war department at Washington, which he resigned, in 1867, to take an interest in the Greenville *Argus*. He soon sold out to his partner, and took a situation on the Erie *Dispatch*, filling consecutively the positions of compositor, night editor and managing editor on that paper. Returning to Greenville he became one of the founders of the *Advance*, now the *Advance Argus*. In 1882 he purchased the Shenango Valley *News*, and has since been the editor and owner of that paper. Mr. Dumars was married March 27, 1876, to Mrs. Nellie M. Lyon, who is now his business, as well his domestic, partner. She is a practical printer, and fully competent to take charge of the office. Both are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. As the *News* is one of the most vigorous supporters of the Republican party it is perhaps unnecessary to add that its able editor has always held the same political faith since the birth of that organization.

DAVID EMERY was born in what is now Lawrence County, Penn., March 21, 1823, and removed with his parents, William and Lydia (Harlan) Emery, into Butler County, when he was about two years old. His parents were natives of this State, and his grandparents, John and Ann (Covert) Emery, settled in what is now Lawrence County, on Slippery Rock, early in the present century. The maternal grandfather, Jonathan Harlan, emigrated from Eastern Pennsylvania to the site of Harlansburg, Lawrence County, in the latter part of the eighteenth century. David grew up in Butler County, and was married, in Grove City, Penn., to Miss Isabella Campbell, born near Harlansburg, Penn. They reared seven children, all of whom are living, and three sons and one daughter residents of Greenville. Mr. Emery taught school for fifteen years and carried on farming during this period, removing in the spring of 1857 to the vicinity of Greenville, and in 1872 located in the borough where he and his wife have since resided. W. W. Emery was born near Harlansburg, Butler Co., Penn., July 27, 1847, and remained under the parental roof until he grew to maturity, receiving a common-school education. Ere reaching manhood he began clerking in a dry goods store in Greenville, and in 1877 formed a partnership with W. A. Keck in the dry goods business. Mr. Emery continued a member of the firm of Keck & Emery until February, 1886, when he sold out to his partner and, with his brother, P. C., purchased the boot and shoe stock of William Beatty & Sons, which he sold out in the fall of 1888, with the intention of re-entering the dry goods in 1889. Mr. Emery was married, September 15, 1874, to Miss Dora F., daughter

of Marvin Loomis, of Greenville. Four children have been born of this union: Mary, Ella, Laura and Marvin. Mr. Emery is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and belongs to the Republican party. P. C. Emery was born in Butler County, Penn., November 4, 1855, and grew up and received his education in Mercer County. In 1871 he came to Greenville, and clerked until 1879, then went to Mercer and formed a partnership in the dry goods business with James Campbell, the firm being Campbell & Emery. He remained in business at Mercer until February, 1886, when the partnership of Emery Bros. was formed, which existed till the fall of 1888. Mr. Emery was married March 22, 1883, to Miss Sadie, daughter of William Logan, president of the First National Bank of Mercer. He and wife are adherents of the United Presbyterian Church, and he is an unswerving advocate of the Democratic party.

WALTER J. FELL, manufacturer, was born in West Salem Township, Mercer Co., Penn., October 12, 1851, and is a son of Aylett R. and Clarissa (Follett) Fell, who reside upon the old homestead in West Salem. W. J. grew to manhood on his father's farm, and received his primary education in the district schools. He afterward attended the high-school at New Lebanon, Mercer County, and subsequently the Western Reserve College at Hudson, Ohio, and Mount Union College in the same State, also the State Normal School at Edinboro, Penn. During this period he had been engaged in teaching at various points, and was principal of the public schools of Orangeville, Ohio. In January, 1878, Mr. Fell commenced the manufacture of oil barrel staves and lumber in this county and Trumbull County, Ohio, and West Virginia, and has since continued in this line of business. He owns and operates several mills in Mercer and adjoining counties of Pennsylvania and Ohio, and in West Virginia, and has been very successful in the several enterprises in which he has been engaged. Mr. Fell is a staunch Republican, and one of the most energetic and enterprising citizens of his native county.

WILLIAM R. FESSLER, merchant tailor and cutter, was born in Heidelberg Township, Berks Co., Penn., October 19, 1828, and is a son of Daniel and Rebecca (Gruber) Fessler, natives of the same place, of German ancestry. Both died in Harrisburg, Penn. Our subject grew up under the parental roof, and learned the tailor trade in Cumberland, Md., and afterward spent some time working at his trade in different portions of the Union, principally in the Southern States. In June, 1848, he came to Mercer County and located in Sheakleyville, where he was married, in March, 1849, to Miss Nancy H., daughter of the late Thomas and Ellen (Limber) Wallace, pioneers of that portion of Mercer County. Three children were born of this marriage: Lydia (deceased), John W. and Walter Woodruff. From 1848 until 1861 Mr. Fessler spent most of his time in Sheakleyville, where he followed his trade and where his family resided. In April, 1861, he came to Greenville and entered the employ of John Brackin, merchant tailor, in which house he filled the position of cutter a period of over twenty-seven years. Mrs. Fessler died after a lingering illness January 28, 1888, in the faith of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to which denomination her husband also belongs. Politically Mr. Fessler is a Democrat, and has been councilman of the borough and a director on the school board. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and also of I. O. O. F. since 1849, and has always taken a deep interest in the growth and progress of his adopted county.

M. H. FETZER, D. D. S., was born in Cambria County, Penn., November 18, 1856, and is the son of Rev. C. A. and Anna W. (Harris) Fetzer. The former is a native of Germany, and a minister of the Lutheran Church. The

latter was born in England, and they were married in Jefferson County, Penn. Dr. Fetzter was one of the first students of Thiel College, then known as Thiel Hall, and afterward attended Tabeleau Seminary in Venango County, Penn. He subsequently taught school two terms in Clarion and Armstrong Counties. In June, 1875, he commenced the study of dentistry in Ephrata, Lancaster Co., Penn., under Dr. Rhine Hertz, a prominent dentist of that section of the State. In 1881 and 1882 he attended the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery, and graduated in the spring of the latter year. His parents having removed to Greenville in 1880, Dr. Fetzter, immediately after graduating, came to this borough, opened an office and has since built up a good practice. The Doctor was married in January, 1876, to Miss Mary E. Mohler, of Ephrata, Penn. Dr. Fetzter is a member of Lake Erie Dental Association and the Odontological Society of Western Pennsylvania. He is a Democrat in politics, a member of the Masonic fraternity, and a Lutheran in religious belief.

W. J. B. FINDLEY, grocery merchant, was born in East Fallowfield Township, Crawford Co., Penn., January 28, 1831, and is a son of Moses and Elizabeth (Hays) Findley. The former was born in Ireland, and at the age of twenty-one immigrated, with his father, John Findley and family, to Crawford County. John Findley died in the north part of Crawford County, leaving three sons and two daughters: Moses, John, Robert, Rhoda and Mary Ann, all of whom have since passed away. Moses Findley was married to Elizabeth Hays, in Crawford County, December 17, 1811. She, too, was a native of Ireland, and a daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth Hays, natives of Scotland, who emigrated from Ireland to Westmoreland County, Penn., when she was seven years old, and in 1803 settled in Crawford County, where they died. To Moses and Elizabeth Findley were born eight children: John, deceased; Elizabeth, deceased; Mary J. deceased; Samuel H., of Crawford County; Rhoda, deceased; Haul, deceased; Thomas, of California, and W. J. B., of Greenville. The father died on the old homestead in 1845, in his sixty-fifth year, from disease contracted while serving in the War of 1812. His widow survived him until 1873, dying in her eighty-third year. They were Covenanters in religious faith, and Democrats in politics. The Hays family were connected in marriage with the Buchanans of Pennsylvania, Polks of Tennessee, and the Knoxes of Arkansas. Our subject grew to manhood in his native county, and at the age of twenty-two opened a store in Sheakleyville. In 1856 he went to California, and returned in 1860. He began mercantile business in Meadville, which he carried on until the spring of 1877, when he sold out and spent some time recuperating his broken health. In the spring of 1879 he located in Greenville, and in the spring of 1881 opened a general grocery store, which he has since conducted. Mr. Findley was married August 21, 1856, to Miss Hattie Dunn, of Sheakleyville, of which union three children have been born: Carrie E., wife of S. H. Sutherland, a stock grower of New Mexico; Charles H., who died July 9, 1883, and James E., of Greenville. The family belong to the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Findley is a fearless advocate of the principles of the Democratic party, and in 1874 was the choice of his party in Crawford County for Congress.

WILLIAM H. FINDLEY, of the firm of Beatty & Findley, dealers in books, stationery, etc., was born in East Fallowfield Township, Crawford Co., Penn., January 5, 1850, and is a son of Hon. Samuel H. Findley, of Hartstown, Crawford County, who has represented that county two terms in the Legislature. He was born on the old Findley homestead, in East Fallowfield Township, February 4, 1821, and is a son of Moses Findley, previously mentioned. He grew up under the parental roof, and received a good English education.

He spent a portion of his early manhood in the South engaged as a contractor. He was married June 22, 1847, to Miss Louisa Ann, daughter of Richard and Almera (Whetmore) Custard, of Crawford County, who afterward removed to Sheakleyville. Mrs. Findley was born in Greenwood Township, Crawford County, December 17, 1827, at what is well known as "Custards," where her father kept hotel and post-office for many years. Samuel H. Findley and wife are residents of Hartstown, and members of the United Presbyterian Church. Politically he was always an anti-slavery man, and was one of the local organizers of the Republican party. He has served many years as justice of the peace in a Democratic township, and has always been prominent in the local affairs of his neighborhood. He is a strong temperance man, of wide knowledge of men and affairs, and is highly respected by his neighbors. In 1863 William H. Findley went to Meadville, where he spent three years in the public schools and the academy of that borough. He afterward clerked in Meadville three years, and in the fall of 1869 entered Jefferson Academy at Cannonsburg, Penn., and spent two terms. He taught school one term in Crawford County, and in May, 1872, came to Greenville, and clerked till August, 1873, when the firm of Beatty & Findley was established and began business. They have been the leading house in their line in Greenville for the past fifteen years. Mr. Findley was married October 31, 1877, to Miss Susan J. P., daughter of the late Dr. R. E. Breiner, of Greenville, of which union one son, Paul B., survives. The family are members of the Presbyterian Church, and Mr. Findley has been one of the leading Republicans of Mercer County for several years.

DAVID H. FORD, carriage manufacturer, was born in Bolesburg, Centre County, Penn., August 11, 1839, and is a son of Hiram Ford, a native of Pennsylvania, of English parentage. His father grew to manhood in Centre County, and there married Barbara Ream, of that county, of German ancestry. They reared two children: David H. and Mary J., wife of Edward Stenger, of Hempfield Township. The father died when our subject was an infant, and the widow subsequently married John Durst. About 1851 the family came to Mercer County, where the mother died in 1886. David H. grew up in Mercer County, and was educated in the common schools. He learned carriage trimming in Greenville, commencing in 1857. In August, 1861, he enlisted in Company K, Sixty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served until the charge at Mayers Heights in the battle of Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863, where he was severely wounded while carrying the colors of his regiment in that charge. He lay in the hospital eight months, and at the end of fourteen months was honorably discharged as unfit for further service. Mr. Ford followed his trade until 1873, when he purchased the interest of William McDowell, of McDowell & Cooke, carriage manufacturers, and the firm of Cooke & Ford was then formed. In October, 1884, Mr. Ford became sole proprietor, and in January, 1886, his present partner, R. E. Thorn, joined him in business, and the present firm of Ford & Thorn was established. Mr. Ford was married July 26, 1866, to Amanda M., daughter of Samuel and Louisa Spear, early settlers of Mercer County. He is a Republican in politics, a member of the G. A. R. and the Masonic fraternity, and both he and wife are Presbyterians.

CHARLES H. FRY, farmer and proprietor of stone quarries, was born in Lehigh County, Penn., December 26, 1813. His parents, Abraham and Rebecca (Hofford) Fry, lived and died in that county. In the fall of 1837 our subject came to Greenville, where he has ever since made his home. He was married December 26, 1846, to Hannah, daughter of Jacob Hommer, one of the well-remembered pioneers of West Salem Township, where he came

with his father from Maryland in 1809. Mrs. Fry was born on the old homestead April 23, 1826, and is the mother of nine children: Louisa, widow of Daniel Knappenberger; William, Elizabeth E., wife of Jonathan Hawk; Charles, Joseph, Fannie, wife of Frank Keck; Samuel Q., Benjamin and Addie B., deceased. Mr. Fry has followed farming and quarrying the principal portion of his life. From 1852 to 1860 he was connected with Samuel West in carrying the mails between Greenville and Mercer, and the latter part of that period between Greenville and Warren, Ohio. Mr. Fry began life in Mercer County without a dollar, and by steady, industrious habits has accumulated during the past fifty-one years a competence for himself and family. Politically he is a Republican, and the family belong to the Lutheran Church. He is now a member of the borough council.

FRED H. GAISER, of the firm of Gaiser & Kane, general merchants, was born in Greenville, March 31, 1853. His father, David Gaiser, was born in Switzerland, in 1806, there grew to manhood and learned the carpenter trade. In 1830 he immigrated to Greenville, Penn., and was one of the pioneer carpenters of the town. He was married November 29, 1840, to Mrs. Elizabeth Snyder, *nee* Sweitzer, widow of Jacob Snyder, an early settler of Greenville, where they were married in June, 1834. Mr. Snyder died May 7, 1837, and three years and a half afterward she became the wife of David Gaiser. She was born in Germany in 1809, and bore the following children by her second marriage: Eliza, John, David (deceased), George, Eli and Fred H. Mr. Gaiser died April 1, 1853, and his widow has ever since resided in Greenville. He followed his trade up to his death, and erected many of the first buildings in this part of the county. Fred H. Gaiser has always made Greenville his home. He began clerking at the age of sixteen, in the store of S. P. Johnston & Co. In February, 1877, he obtained an interest in the business, and has since continued a member of the firm under its several changes. In September, 1887, Martin Kane obtained a half interest, and the present firm of Gaiser & Kane was formed. Mr. Gaiser was married June 27, 1875, to Miss Abigail Bates, a native of Greene Township, Mercer Co., of which union seven children have been born: Nora, Bert, George, Eli, Thomas, Mabel and William, all of whom are living. Mr. Gaiser is a stanch Democrat, a member of the K. of P. and K. of H. and the family adhere to the Reformed Church.

THOMAS CHISMAN GIBSON, clothing merchant, was born in Darlington, England, November 8, 1847. His paternal grandparents, William and Sarah (Chisman) Gibson, had a "registered coat of arms," and lived and died in Darlington, England. The father of Sarah Gibson kept the "Queen's Head" Hotel in Darlington for many years, and after his death, at the age of eighty-seven, his widow conducted the business for a long time, living to the ripe old age of eighty-eight years. The parents of our subject, Chisman and Hannah (Hodgson) Gibson, were also natives of England, where the latter died in 1854, leaving a family of three sons. Chisman Gibson immigrated to Buffalo, N. Y., in 1856, whither his children followed him in January, 1858. The family subsequently removed to Aurora, N. Y., where the father still resides. Thomas C. was educated in the public schools of New York State, and at the age of twenty went to Cleveland, Ohio, where he commenced learning his present business; thence removed to Warren, Ohio, and afterward to Sharon, Penn. In June, 1871, Mr. Gibson came to Greenville, to fill the position of cutter for Henlein & Bacher, and in January, 1873, obtained an interest in the business, the firm becoming Bacher, Gibson & Co. This co-partnership was dissolved in April, 1876, and Mr. Gibson opened a mer-

chant tailoring and clothing house in the room he has ever since occupied, and where he is conducting one of the largest trades in the county. Mr. Gibson was married October 26, 1876, to Miss Lizzie Kern, of Greenville, a native of Hamburg, Bucks Co., Penn., and a daughter of John and Wilhemina (Feather) Kern, natives of the same place. Two sons have been born of this marriage: Howard K. and Frank C. Mr. Gibson is a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, and an active adherent of the Republican party. He was president of the Blaine and Logan Club in 1884, and has always taken a deep interest in the success of Republican measures and principles. He is also one of the managers of the Board of Trade, and every worthy enterprise finds in him a warm friend and generous supporter. The family are members of the Presbyterian Church of Greenville, Mr Gibson being one of the trustees of the church.

ALEXANDER D. GILLESPIE, attorney at law, was born two miles east of Greenville, October 10, 1822. He is a son of David and Hannah (Dumars) Gillespie, the former a native of Ireland, and the latter a daughter of Alexander Dumars, who settled two miles east of Greenville in the spring of 1800. When our subject was six years old his parents moved to Big Bend, on the Shenango River, and there spent the remaining years of their lives. Alexander left home at seventeen to attend the academy of Greenville, then under the charge of Rev. John Gamble, a well-known educator of that period, where he spent one year. He then began teaching school in the winter seasons, and devoted the remainder of his time to the study of law in the office of William Maxwell, of Mercer. He attended Allegheny College at Meadville during the session of 1842-43, and taught school until 1844. On the 17th of December, 1845, he was admitted to practice, and "hung out his shingle" in Greenville. His surplus of cash to bridge over the period during which he was waiting for clients was the enormous sum of 75 cents. The first few years he scarcely made expenses, but with indomitable pluck he stuck to the law, and finally became one of the leading and most successful attorneys of the Mercer bar. Mr. Gillespie was married, July 4, 1846, to Miss Nancy Linn, a native of Mercer County, who has borne him four sons: Alfred D., Cassius R. (who died while attending the Edinboro Normal School), Eugene P. (a prominent attorney of Greenville) and Alexander J. (a practicing attorney of the same borough). Mr. Gillespie and wife reside on the west side, and are one of the few remaining pioneer couples of the town. Throughout his life he has been firm in his adherence to the Democratic party; assisted in establishing the Greenville *Progress*, and for a time was its editor and proprietor, and has been elected eight terms as Burgess of Greenville, which fact, the town being strongly Republican, speaks volumes in favor of his standing among the people of his old home.

EUGENE P. GILLESPIE, attorney at law, was born in Greenville September 24, 1852, and is a son of Alexander D. Gillespie, a prominent pioneer lawyer of that borough. After receiving the advantages which the public schools afforded, he entered Allegheny College, Meadville, Penn., in 1868, where he spent two years. Late in 1870 he entered St. Michael's College, Toronto, Ontario, and was a student of that institution till June, 1872, when he received his certificate of graduation. Returning to Greenville he began reading law with his father, and was admitted to the Mercer bar August 18, 1874. He has since been engaged in the active duties of his profession, and has built up a large and successful practice. Mr. Gillespie was married, November 25, 1880, to Miss Ella Davidson, of Sharon, Penn., of which union three children have been born: Florence Stanley, Ellen and Robert Wray. He is a member

of the Masonic fraternity, a leading politician of the Democratic party, and one of the best known attorneys of the county.

GEORGE H. GRAUEL, dealer in books, stationery, etc., was born in Pittsburgh, Penn., March 25, 1862, and is a son of Henry and Elizabeth (Nippert) Grauel, he a native of Bavaria, Germany, and she of Pittsburgh. In 1863 his parents came to Greenville, subsequently returning to Pittsburgh, where they remained a year or two and again located in Greenville, where his father is now engaged in the bakery and confectionery business. Our subject was educated in the public schools of Greenville, and at the age of seventeen began clerking in a book and stationery store of the borough. He continued clerking in this town till the spring of 1883, and the following nine months clerked in Kansas City, Mo., returning to Greenville late in 1883. He afterward went to Pittsburgh, where he clerked until October, 1885, then came home and purchased a half interest in the book store of John P. Derr, the firm becoming John P. Derr & Co. In May, 1886. Frank M. Woods purchased Mr. Derr's interest, and the firm of Grauel & Woods was organized, and has since carried on the business. Mr. Grauel was married, October 5, 1887, to Miss Della, daughter of Lyman B. Speir, of Greenville. Politically he is a Republican, a member of the I. O. O. F., and both he and wife belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JOHN K. HAMBLIN, senior member of Hamblin, Sons & Co., proprietors of the Greenville Foundry and Machine Shops, was born in Wilmington, Essex Co., N. Y., March 2, 1809. He is a son of Samuel and Rhoda (Smith) Hamblin, natives of Connecticut, and grandson of Simeon Hamblin, a native of Maine, and a pioneer of Essex County, N. Y. Samuel removed with his family to Licking County, Ohio, early in the thirties, where he died in 1838. His widow afterward came to Mercer County, Penn., and here spent the remaining years of her life. In 1829 John K. Hamblin came West, and located in Unionville, Lake Co., Ohio, and taught school in that county two terms. He then, as confidential clerk, took charge of a furnace store in the same county, which position he filled three years, and then went to Cleveland, Ohio, to occupy a similar position. In 1835 he went back to Wilmington, N. Y., and on the 20th of September was there married to Miss Elizabeth Hickok, a native of Essex County, born September 10, 1810. Mr. Hamblin immediately returned to Lake County, Ohio, and resided there until March, 1838, when he removed to Greenville, Penn., and opened on Canal Street the first foundry operated in the town, and one of the first in Mercer County. For the past fifty years, excepting one short interval, he has been continuously engaged in the same business, the present foundry being just across the street from the site of the one he established half a century ago. Mrs. Hamblin died in November, 1846, leaving a family of five children: Henry M., Mrs. Mary E. Thalimer, of Greenville, Samuel, Mrs. Harriett Donaldson (deceased) and Mrs. Emeline McClelland, of Warren, Ohio. Mr. Hamblin was again married in April, 1848, to Mrs. Eunice B. Hunstable, who bore him three children: Albert, a resident of North Carolina; Alice, wife of A. T. Kreps, of Hamblin, Sons & Co., and J. Charles (deceased). Mrs. Hamblin died April 6, 1888. Our subject is a Republican in politics, and the oldest surviving pioneer business man of Greenville.

HENRY M. HAMBLIN, of Hamblin, Sons & Co., was born in Lake County, Ohio, August 29, 1836, and is the eldest son of John K. and Elizabeth Hamblin. After receiving the usual advantages of the Greenville public schools, he attended Allegheny College, Meadville, Penn. A large portion of his youthful days was spent in Rock Island, Ill., and Boston, Mass. He read

law in the former city, and, after his return to Greenville in 1865, practiced his profession in Mercer County, and has served one term as district attorney. In August, 1871, he became a member of the present firm, and has ever since devoted his attention to the foundry and machine business. Mr. Hamblin is married, is the father of three children, and is one of the staunch Republicans of Greenville.

SAMUEL HAMBLIN, of Hamblin, Sons & Co., was born in Greenville, Penn., January 7, 1840, and grew up in his native town. After obtaining a common-school education he entered his father's foundry and machine shop, and became master of the mechanical part of the business. He continued to work for his father until August, 1871, when he became a member of the present firm, with full control of the mechanical department. Mr. Hamblin was married December 7, 1861, to Miss E. J. Kyle, of Greene Township, a native of Dauphin County, Penn. Four children have been born of this union: Mary C., John G., Maud G. and Ralph R. Mr. Hamblin is a Republican in politics, and the family are adherents of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

MICHAEL HAMILL, proprietor of the Hamill House, was born September 29, 1842, in the parish of Fork Hill, County Armagh, Ireland, and is a son of Michael and Susan (Lee) Hamill, who lived and died in their native place. Our subject received a good education in his native land, and in August, 1865, immigrated to Greenville, Penn., where he then had relatives. He worked for his uncle a short time and then began clerking in the grocery store of Eugene Rooney, with whom he remained three years. In February, 1869, he started a grocery store, which he carried on successfully until March, 1881, when he opened the Hamill House, and has since been engaged in the hotel business. For the past fourteen years Mr. Hamill has had the general local agency of all the steamship lines between the Atlantic seaboard and Europe. He was married December 27, 1867, to Miss Mary Morgan, of Greenville, and a native of his own parish in Ireland. Of this union six children have been born to them, three of whom survive: Michael J., John T. and Susan. The family belong to the Catholic Church, and Mr. Hamill is a member of the C. M. B. A., and one of the staunch Democrats of the borough.

WILLIAM PERRY HANNA closed his eyes in the sleep of death on Saturday, October 6, 1888, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, aged seventy-three years, four months and twenty-seven days, after a lingering illness of several months' duration. He was born at Carlisle, Cumberland Co., Penn., May 7, 1815. His father, John C. Hanna, was a native of County Donegal, Ireland, and immigrated to the United States in early manhood, where he met and married Hannah Smith, also a native of the Emerald Isle. William P. was thus of pure Celtic stock, and inherited many of the characteristics of that remarkable race. His parents resided successively in Cumberland and Allegheny Counties, and removed to the borough of Mercer in 1822. They had then a family of three sons and three daughters, viz.: Robert, John S., Mary H., Sarah A., Nancy and William P. Sarah died at Mercer the year following their settlement. Our subject received his education in the pioneer schools of Mercer, and in 1833 came to Greenville to learn the chair-maker's trade in his brother Robert's factory. He, however, did not like the business, having had from early youth a strong natural inclination for drawing and painting. Following this penchant he quit his trade and engaged in house and sign painting, also indulging in his natural though uncultivated taste for drawing and portrait painting whenever the opportunity offered. In his late home are a few specimens of his brush, which he took pleasure in exhibiting to his friends. His mother died at Mercer October 21, 1844, in her sixty-fifth year, and his

father then came to Greenville and made his home with his children until his death, June 16, 1846, aged seventy-two. From early manhood William P. was the mainstay of his parents, and their principal support in their declining years. His brother Robert and sisters Mary and Nancy died in Greenville, while John S. emigrated to Baltimore, Md., and is supposed to have died there. Politically Mr. Hanna was a staunch, unswerving Democrat, and faithfully believed in and advocated the principles of his party. He was appointed by President Polk postmaster at Greenville, December 29, 1845, and served until May, 1849, when the administration of President Taylor having come into power he was relieved from office. He then followed painting until June 6, 1853, when he was again appointed to the postmastership by President Pierce, and reappointed by President Buchanan in 1857. Soon after Abraham Lincoln succeeded to the Presidency Mr. Hanna was replaced by William Keck, a supporter of the new administration. In May, 1861, immediately after leaving the post-office, he established the *Union Democrat*—the first Democratic paper published at Greenville. He continued the publication of the *Democrat* under trying difficulties until the autumn of 1864, when the business proving unprofitable he sold the office to W. F. Chalfant, of the *Argus*, and retired from the newspaper field. He ever afterward, however, retained a love for newspaper work, and contributed many valuable articles to the local press. He was also one of the best and most reliable authorities on local history in Greenville, and his extensive memory preserved for the historian a mass of valuable information on the early history of the town that but for him would have been lost 'mid the rubbish of forgotten things. After selling the *Democrat* Mr. Hanna opened a news and book store, which he disposed of in 1865 to Conrad Bittenbanner, and subsequently spent a few months in West Virginia. Returning to Greenville he again entered the book and news business, which he carried on till burned out by the fire of January, 1871. He did not engage in business after this event, but in 1874 he was elected justice of the peace, and served five years, commencing April 11, 1875. Mr. Hanna was married October 13, 1859, to Miss Lizzie, daughter of Moses and Esther Blair, of Crawford County, Penn., who has borne him two children: Lizzie, wife of Lewis Klein, and William T., now in the government mail service. His home life was strongly marked with the Christian virtues of love and kindness, and the deep affection existing between him and the members of his household was an example worthy of imitation. For many years he had been a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and died strengthened and solaced by the teachings of his faith. Mr. Hanna was generous and charitable beyond his means, and could not pass by a case of suffering or need without extending consolation and a helping hand. Ever true to his friends, he had few if any enemies, and was always courteous to friend and stranger alike. He possessed a modest, unassuming, obliging disposition, and was never so happy as when doing a favor or granting a request. His thorough distaste of ostentation, and strong love for his fellowmen, were vividly illustrated by his dying injunctions. He requested that his funeral should be a simple one, devoid of show, and that the services should be conducted at the residence. Said he to his pastor: "Say nothing about me or my life, but try and say something that may find a lodging place in the heart of some friend present." Here was an example of unselfishness and Christian charity worthy of perpetuation in the pages of history.

CAPT. W. F. HARPST, one of the editors and proprietors of the *Greenville Progress*, was born in Half Moon Valley, Centre County, Penn., July 13, 1837. He is a son of Philip and Sarah Harpst, and a grandson of Daniel

Harpst, a Revolutionary soldier, who was serving under Washington when Cornwallis surrendered his army at Yorktown, Va. The parents of our subject removed to Meadville, Penn., when he was two years old, and he there grew up and attended the common schools of the town. At the age of sixteen he became an apprentice in the printing office of the *Spirit of the Age*, of Meadville. In April, 1856, he left Meadville to try his fortunes in the West, and for over three years he worked at his trade in Wisconsin and Minnesota. In September, 1859, he went South, where he followed the occupation of a typo in Tennessee, Arkansas and Mississippi till April, 1860, when, finding that the political atmosphere in the South was getting rather warm for Union men, he returned to Meadville, and worked at his trade till August, 1862, when he enlisted as private in Company C, One Hundred and Fiftieth Pennsylvania Volunteers, for the nine months service. On arriving at Harrisburg it was found that the nine months quota was filled, and his command then enlisted for three years, and subsequently joined the army of the Potomac. Capt. Harpst participated in all of the battles in which his regiment was engaged during its service except Chancellorsville, when he was sick in hospital. He was mustered out with his regiment June 23, 1865, with the rank of first sergeant, and returned to Meadville. He there resumed the duties of his trade, and in September, 1865, came to Greenville, and began working in the *Argus* office. He continued in that office till November, 1870, when he formed a partnership with W. H. H. Dumars and Amos A. Yeakel, for the purpose of establishing a new paper, and on January 7, 1871, the first number of the *Greenville Advance* was issued by them. The following April Capt. Harpst sold his interest in the paper to J. C. Brown, Esq., but remained in the office as foreman and assistant local editor till January 1, 1879. On that date he became a compositor in the office of the *Greenville Progress*, in which capacity he served till May 2, 1881, when, in company with Frank C. Huling, he purchased the office from A. D. Gillespie, Esq., and thus became half owner of the paper. Capt. Harpst was reared a Whig, but cast his first vote for Douglas in 1860, and has ever since been a staunch adherent of the Democratic party. In 1876 he joined Company K, Fifteenth Regiment National Guards of Pennsylvania; participated with his regiment in quelling the railroad riots the following year; was commissioned second lieutenant of his company February 18, 1878; first lieutenant, March 24, 1883, and captain, February 2, 1885, which position he has filled up to the present. Capt. Harpst was married at Greenville, Penn., October 30, 1867, to Miss Emma R., eldest daughter of Edward and Matilda Yeakel. Five children have been born of this marriage: Mary E. (deceased), Freddie M. (deceased), Sadie B., Matilda G. and Alice L.

DANIEL HASENPLUG, boot and shoe merchant, was born in West Salem Township, Mercer Co., Penn., December 6, 1843, and is a son of Jacob and Anna (Lichty) Hasenplug, natives of Union County, Penn., who settled in West Salem Township in the fall of 1834. Our subject was reared on the old homestead, and attended the common district schools of his neighborhood. He learned the shoemaker's trade, and began business in Pymatuning Township in 1865, where he remained until coming to Greenville in the spring of 1884. He spent some time in traveling through the West, and in January, 1887, opened his present boot and shoe store, where he has won and retained a fair share of the trade. Mr. Hasenplug served in the Fifty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers three months, and subsequently in the One Hundred and Ninety-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers nearly a year and a half, his regiment being at Appomattox. On the close of the

war Mr. Hasenplug returned to his home and settled down to peaceful avocations. He was married May 19, 1868, to Sarah J., daughter of John Mowry, of Delaware Township, of which union two daughters have been born: Lillie P. and Jennie M. The family belong to the Evangelical Association, and politically Mr. Hasenplug is a Republican.

THEODORE ETTING HEILMAN, contractor and builder, was born in Plum Creek Township, Armstrong Co., Penn., January 7, 1842, and is a son of George and Henrietta (Hengst) Heilman. The former was born in Armstrong County in 1814, and the latter in Germany in 1819. They were married in Armstrong County, where the father died October 9, 1849, and his widow is now living with her daughter near Fredonia, Mercer County. The great-grandparents of our subject were Peter and Elizabeth Heilman, who emigrated from Germany, and died in Pennsylvania June 1, 1833, and January 10, 1832, respectively, each being in the eighty-third year of their age. The grandparents of our subject, Daniel and Lydia (Yount) Heilman, were natives of Westmoreland County, Penn., born in 1782 and 1790, respectively. The former died December 26, 1832, and the latter June 24, 1868, both in Armstrong County, Penn. His paternal grandfather, Christian Hengst, was a native of Hanover, Germany, where he married a Miss Etting, and in the spring of 1832 immigrated to Baltimore, Md., and died near Cumberland, Penn., in 1833. His widow subsequently came to Mercer County, and died in 1871 aged eighty-six years. In 1850 Mrs. Heilman, with her two sons, Theodore and George, and one daughter, Lydia, now the wife of August Bye, of Fredonia, Penn., removed from Armstrong to Indiana County, Penn., where the family lived two years. They returned to Armstrong County, and in the fall of 1854 came to Mercer County and settled near Gillespie's Corners, in Pymatuning Township, where the mother lived eleven years. Theodore E. began learning the carpenter's trade at Gillespie's Corners, and followed that business until his removal to Greenville in the spring of 1866. Soon after locating in Greenville he began as a contractor and architect builder. For the past twenty years he has been successfully engaged in that business, and throughout that period has been one of the leading contractors of this part of the county. Thiel College buildings, Thomas Gibson's residence, the Fell House, Vance Stewart's dwelling house and Dr. Martin's residence are among the many buildings that attest his skill as a builder. Mr. Heilman was married April 11, 1865, to Miss Loretta E., daughter of Dr. Augustus B. Bierdman, then a resident of Crawford County, Penn. Dr. Bierdman was born in Hanover, Germany, in 1810, immigrated to America in 1832 and died in Edinburg, Crawford Co., Penn., October 20, 1869. He first read medicine and then studied for the Lutheran ministry. Mrs. Heilman was born in Canton, Ohio, December 4, 1846, and is the mother of four children: Luther A. (who died in 1882, aged sixteen), Sadie, Gustavus A. and Adeline L. The family belong to the Lutheran Church, and Mr. Heilman is a member of the P. H. C., and one of the staunch Democrats of Mercer County.

GEORGE H. HEILMAN, carpenter and builder, was born in Plum Creek Township, Armstrong Co., Penn., January 4, 1849, and is a son of George and Henrietta Heilman, previously spoken of. Our subject was reared in Mercer County, and attended the public schools of Pymatuning Township. In the spring of 1866 he came to Greenville and began learning the carpenter's trade with his brother, Theodore E. He remained with his brother until 1870, and then began contracting and building through the eastern part of the county, which he continued in that section for five years, when he returned to Greenville. He again commenced working for his brother, which continued till

the spring of 1880, when he formed a partnership with A. Sahn, under the firm name of Heilman & Sahn. This lasted two years, when the partnership was dissolved, and Mr. Heilman has since been one of the well-known contractors and builders of Greenville, having erected some of the best buildings in the town. He was married June 11, 1872, to Miss Julia A. Stillings, a native of Fairview Township, Mercer County. Two children have been born of this union: Hattie M. and Leona A. The family belong to the Lutheran Church, and Mr. Heilman is an unswerving Democrat.

JAMES A. HEILMAN, proprietor of planing-mill and lumber yard, is a native of Armstrong County, Penn., born September 26, 1850. His parents are Isaac and Hannah (Briney) Heilman, the former a native of Armstrong County, born upon the farm where he yet lives, and the latter of Greensburg, Westmoreland Co., Penn. Our subject grew to manhood on the old homestead, and in 1870 came to Greenville, where he learned the carpenter's trade. In 1877 he began contracting and building, and in May, 1879, in partnership with his brother, Jackson B., and cousin, T. E. Heilman, purchased the McPherrin planing-mills and lumber yard. In 1880 T. E. Heilman sold his interest to his cousins, and the firm of Heilman Bros. came to be known as one of the largest and most successful institutions of the borough. Mr. Heilman was married August 6, 1879, to Miss Annie M. Schilpp, a native of Allegheny City. Three children have been born of this union: Bertha M. (deceased), Fred L. and Florence P. Mr. Heilman is a member of the I. O. O. F., K. of P. and P. H. C., and the family belong to the Lutheran Church. He is a Democrat in politics, and staunch in his adherence to Democratic principles. He has been councilman of the borough, and in 1887 was the choice of his party in this portion of the county for sheriff, losing the nomination by only six votes.

JACKSON B. HEILMAN, who died in Greenville May 29, 1888, was the junior member of the firm of Heilman Bros. He was born in Armstrong County, Penn., March 13, 1856. In February, 1876, he came to Greenville, and learned the carpenter's trade with his brother, James A., and cousin, T. E. Heilman. He worked for the former until May, 1879, when, in company with his brother and cousin, the McPherrin planing-mill and lumber yard was purchased. His cousin retired from the firm in 1880, and Heilman Bros. conducted the business up to the death of our subject. He was married June 28, 1887, to Miss Carrie Miller, a native of Allegheny City, Penn. He was a member of the I. O. O. F., K. of P. and the P. H. C., and was a firm adherent of the Democratic party. He belonged to the Lutheran Church from early boyhood, and remained a consistent member thereof up to his death. His frank, open-hearted manners endeared him to all with whom he came in contact, while his straightforward, honest business principles stamped him as one of the leading young business men of the borough. He was a whole-souled, generous, kind and genial companion, and was highly respected by the best citizens of the community.

BENJAMIN HENLEIN, retired clothing merchant and farmer, was born in Wuertemberg, Germany, July 2, 1825, and is a son of Henle Henlein, of that place. He grew to manhood in Germany, and in July, 1847, immigrated to Franklin County, Penn., coming to Greenville in May, 1850, where his brother Morris was engaged in merchandising. He began clerking for his brother, and in 1855 obtained an interest in the business, then owned by his brothers, Manassa, of New Castle, and Morris. The latter died in 1857, and our subject continued the business with his brother Manassa. He too died in 1863, and Benjamin then became sole proprietor of the Greenville store. In

1870 he sold his dry goods and grocery business, and continued the clothing alone. In February, 1885, he retired from business and engaged in farming, which he still follows. Mr. Henlein was married September 22, 1852, in Germany, to Miss Amelia Ullman, of that country. Nine children are the fruits of this union: Alfred F., an attorney at law of Greenville; Matilda, deceased, aged twenty; Allen, deceased; Frances, wife of Julius Weis, of Philadelphia; Morris, who died aged twelve; Gustav B., of the firm of Bacher, Benninghoff & Co.; Manassa, of New York; Ida and Louis. Mr. Henlein is a Democrat in politics, and a member of the Jewish faith. Coming to America comparatively penniless, by rigid industry, economy and close attention to his business, he has amassed a handsome fortune.

DR. FAYETTE HERRICK, dentist, was born in Ontario County, N. Y., August 6, 1834, and is a son of Eben A. and Malinda (Webb) Herrick, natives of New York State. When our subject was quite young his parents removed to Michigan, where his father died. His mother afterward returned to New York, whence she removed to Trumbull County, Ohio, where she now lives. Dr. Herrick is the eldest in a family of three sons, all of whom are living. He grew to manhood and received his education in the public schools of the Western Reserve, and in 1857 began the study of dentistry in Ashtabula County. In 1858 he commenced practice in that county, and in 1861 removed to Gustavus, Trumbull County, coming to Greenville in the fall of 1865, where he has since built up and enjoyed a large and successful practice. Dr. Herrick was married August 18, 1855, to Miss Catherine M. Webb, of Ashtabula County, Ohio, but a native of Ontario County, N. Y. Two children have been born of this union, Lenora B. and Fred A. The Doctor has always been a Republican in politics, has been councilman of the borough, and is a member of the Masonic fraternity. He belongs to the Lake Erie Dental Society, the Odontological Dental Society of Western Pennsylvania and the State Dental Society.

GEORGE W. HEWITT, jeweler, was born in Trumbull County, Ohio, August 29, 1850, and is a son of George and Sarah Hewitt, the former a native of Connecticut, and the latter of Trumbull County, Ohio. His father died in Trumbull County in 1851, and in the spring of 1865 our subject removed with his mother to Greenville, where he learned the jeweler's trade. His mother resided in that borough until her death July 22, 1888. In the spring of 1869 Mr. Hewitt bought out the jewelry store of David Hum, and has since conducted that business. He was married in 1868 to Miss Amanda, daughter of Simon Donner, one of the old retired business men of Greenville. Two children have been born of this marriage: Cora and Clem. Politically he is a Republican, and belongs to the I. O. O. F., K. of P., K. of H. and A. O. U. W.

ELIJAH W. HODGE, of the Hodge Manufacturing Company, was born in Gloucestershire, England, June 9, 1843. His parents, William and Amelia Hodge, are both residents of that shire. He learned the fuller's trade in a woolen factory in England, and worked at it there till coming to Greenville, Penn. In April, 1868, he and family immigrated to this borough, and for a short time he worked at his trade. The Greenville Woolen Mills closed the following autumn, and he was compelled to go at coal mining. In October, 1869, he entered Hamblin's Foundry, where he spent nearly eight years working at molding. In 1876-77 he began operating during the evenings, and when short of work, a small brass foundry, a portion of his present plant. This gradually developed into the Hodge Brass and Iron Foundry and Machine Shops, since April, 1883, the Hodge Manufacturing Company. On the 2d of April, 1863, Mr. Hodge was married in England to Ann E. Howell, who bore him six chil-

dren, four of whom are living: John H., Elizabeth A., Rose R. and Emma H. His wife died in Greenville, in the faith of the Methodist Episcopal Church, March 21, 1874, and on the 26th of the following November he was again married, to Angeline L. Scott, of which union five children have been born, four of whom survive: Thomas S., Garfield, Mary and Florence L. Mr. Hodge has always been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and his wife a Presbyterian. Politically he is a Republican of strong prohibition proclivities. John H. Hodge, machinist, and eldest son of Elijah W. Hodge, was born in England May 23, 1864, and came to Greenville with his parents. He learned the trade of a machinist in his father's shops, and has since worked in the same establishment. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and a Republican of strong temperance views.

URIAH HOMER (originally spelled Hommer) was born in that borough August 20, 1823, and was a son of Joseph Hommer, a pioneer of West Salem Township. Our subject followed stock dealing all his life, excepting three years spent at merchandising at West Middlesex. He was married in April, 1852, to Miss Mary J., daughter of Adam Wier, of Mercer County. She bore him four children, three of whom are living: Harry M., Drayton E. and Warren E., the two eldest being now the firm of Homer Bros., proprietors of meat market in Greenville. Mrs. Homer died August 7, 1874, in the faith of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Politically he is a Republican, and a member of one of the oldest families of the valley.

FRANK C. HULING, one of the editors and proprietors of the *Greenville Progress*, was born in Greenville, Penn., February 27, 1859, and is a son of Robert and Mary (Kidd) Huling. The former was born in Williamsport, Penn., and the latter in Mahoning County, Ohio. Robert Huling came to Greenville in 1839, where he afterward married Miss Mary Kidd, whose parents located near that borough when she was about eight years old. He was a tanner by trade, and ran a tan-yard on the west side from a short time after his arrival up to his death March 8, 1877. His widow now resides in Greenville, and is the mother of six children, five of whom are living. She is a member of the United Presbyterian Church. In early childhood our subject was adopted by his uncle, John Crowder, and lived with him till a short time prior to his death, in 1873. His early boyhood days were spent in Canada, New York City and Cleveland, Ohio, at which points his uncle was engaged in the lumber business. About 1871 Frank C. returned to Greenville, and received his education at the public schools and Thiel College. He learned the printer's trade in the *Progress* office, beginning in 1878. In May, 1881, he formed a partnership with W. F. Harpst, and purchased the *Greenville Progress*, and the firm of Harpst & Huling has since conducted that paper successfully. Politically Mr. Huling is a Democrat, and is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

JOHN J. HUTCHESON, boot and shoe merchant, was born in Trumbull County, Ohio, January 3, 1833, and is a son of William and Anna (Battles) Hutcheson. The former was a native of Connecticut, of English descent, and his wife of Niles, Ohio, of French ancestry. William's parents removed from Connecticut to Bucks County, Penn., when he was a youth, and there died. In 1812 he came to Pittsburgh, where he joined the army that went to the defense of Erie in the war with England. After the War of 1812 he settled in Trumbull County, Ohio, where he was married to Miss Anna Battles, of that county. They reared a family of five sons and four daughters: Mary (deceased wife of James Wilson), Elizabeth (wife of William Struble), Allen, Rebecca (wife of George Beggs), Warren (deceased), Lucinda (deceased wife of Perry

English), John J., Asa and Clinton. In 1840 the family removed from Ohio to Perry Township, Mercer Co., Penn., where the parents resided until death. They were members of the Baptist Church, and patriotic supporters of the government throughout the period of civil strife. John J. was seven years old when his parents came to Mercer County, where he grew to manhood. In the spring of 1856 he went to California, and remained on the Pacific coast until the summer of 1861, when he returned to his home. He then went into the dry goods business in Cochran, Crawford County, and continued merchandising at that point two years. The next two years he spent in the oil country, and in 1866 opened a shoe store in Greenville, which he conducted five years. In 1873 he formed a partnership with William Paden, in the dry goods business, in which he remained three years, when he sold out to his partner and purchased the boot and shoe stock of John Ramsey, and has since been engaged in that business. In 1878 Mr. Hutcheson erected his present store-room, which he has since occupied. He has been thrice married, his two deceased wives having been daughters of Peter Fritz, Esq., of Greenville. Four children were born of both marriages, all of whom are dead. His present wife was Miss Theressa Boies, and is the mother of one son, John. Politically Mr. Hutcheson is a Republican, and a member of the Masonic and I. O. O. F. societies of Greenville.

SIMON KAMERER, dry goods merchant, was born three miles south of that borough, March 11, 1822. His father, Jacob Kamerer, was born in Westmoreland County, Penn., September 26, 1788, and was married to Miss Margaret Highberger, a native of the same county. In 1812 they removed to Mercer County, and settled on the farm where Simon was born. It had a clearing and a small log cabin, the latter being utilized as a sheep pen. When he reached his purchase he drove out the occupants of the cabin, fixed it up and lived in it until such time as he could build a better one. The whole surrounding country was then a comparative wilderness, with a few settlers scattered through the forest at long intervals. Wild game was so abundant that Mr. Kamerer could at pleasure raise a window and, with his trusty rifle, kill a wild turkey for dinner as the flock strutted through his garden patch. Jacob and Margaret Kamerer reared a family of five sons and six daughters, viz.: Joseph and Daniel, both of whom died in this county; Hannah, wife of Gideon Falk, of Hancock County, Ohio; Samuel, a resident of Hancock County, Ohio; Mary, widow of David Beil, of Greenville; Simon, of Greenville; Rebecca, deceased wife of Reuben Diefenderfer (deceased); Catherine, wife of Charles Diefenderfer, of this county; Lydia, wife of Daniel R. Saul, of Greenville; Sarah, wife of George Fye, of Hempfield Township, and Levi, of Greenville. The whole family were brought up in the faith of the Reformed Church, in which belief the parents lived and died, the mother dying June 12, 1855, and the father August 6, 1869. Jacob Kamerer was an ardent Democrat, and served under Col. Andrew Christy in the War of 1812. He accumulated considerable landed property, which, through the passing years, he divided among his children, but resided on the old homestead, which adjoined his first settlement, until his death, at the ripe old age of nearly eighty-two years. During his boyhood days Simon attended the primitive log school-house then standing on his father's farm, and remained with his parents till attaining his majority. He then began learning the tanner's trade in Isaac Greenewalt's tannery, near Greenville, and completed it in a yard opened by his father on the home farm. He operated this yard successfully for twenty-five years, when failing health compelled him to give up the business, and in 1868 he sold out and removed to Greenville. In 1870 he formed a partnership with

his son-in-law, Aaron Wagner, under the firm name of Wagner & Kamerer, and began merchandising. This firm has since carried on that business. Mr. Kamerer was married May 11, 1845, to Miss Henrietta Saul, a native of Lehigh County, Penn., whose parents settled about one mile south of Greenville in 1833. Of this union four children have been born: Margaret E., wife of Linus Dorwart, of Mercer County; Anna M., wife of Aaron Wagner, of Greenville; Oliver D., grocer, and George F., druggist, both of the same borough. The whole family are Democrats in politics and adherents of the Reformed Church. Mr. Kamerer was one of the leading spirits in the erection of the Reformed Church of Greenville, and has always taken a deep interest in the growth of that society.

DAVID L. KAMERER, secretary of the Pymatuning Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and secretary and director of the Keystone Mutual Storm Insurance Company, was born in Delaware Township, Mercer Co., Penn., November 24, 1858. His grandfather, Samuel Kamerer, was a native of Westmoreland County, Penn., and settled in what is now Hempfield Township in 1812. He married Elizabeth Lininger, who was born in Maryland in 1790, thence removed to Westmoreland County, and to Mercer County in 1802. They reared eight children: David (deceased), Joseph, Benjamin (deceased), John, Esther (wife of Frank Cooper), Elizabeth, Leah and Mary (deceased). David, the father of our subject, was born in what is now Hempfield Township, January 7, 1819. He there grew up, and on the 6th of January, 1848, was married to Lea Bortz, a native of Westmoreland County, Penn., born February 16, 1821, and who came to Lackawannock Township with her parents, Jacob and Anna M. Bortz, in May, 1822. Mr. Kamerer lived on a part of the old homestead until 1852, when he purchased and settled on the farm in Delaware Township where he resided up to his death, October 9, 1888. They reared seven children: Levi T., Edward O., Mary Adaline, Samuel S., David L., Franklin W. and Tillman E. Politically the whole family are Republicans, and adherents of the Lutheran Church. David was secretary of the Pymatuning Mutual Fire Insurance Company twenty-seven years, and was one of the prosperous farmers of Delaware Township. He was captain of the Greenville company of militia for six years. Our subject here grew to maturity, and was educated in the public schools of Delaware Township, and from early boyhood was more or less connected with the Pymatuning Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of which his father was secretary. In February, 1885, he came to Greenville and began clerking, while at the same time conducting an agency for the Pymatuning Mutual Fire Insurance Company. In January, 1887, he succeeded his father as secretary of this company, and has since filled that position. In 1888 he was the leading spirit in the organization of the Keystone Mutual Storm Insurance Company. Mr. Kamerer was married April 8, 1886, to Miss Sadie E. Adams, a native of Delaware Township. They are members of the Lutheran Church. He belongs to the Republican party, and is a member of the P. H. C.

FRANKLIN W. KAMERER, furniture dealer, was born in Delaware Township August 27, 1861, and is a son of the late David Kamerer, of Delaware Township. Our subject grew up and received his education in his native Township, and in the spring of 1879 began clerking in Greenville, which he continued eight years. In June, 1887, he formed a partnership with L. F. Black, purchased the furniture stock of Woodward Bros., and removed to the Johnston Block, where they continued to do a large and increasing business till November, 1888, when the present firm of Kamerer & Newell was organized. Mr. Kamerer was married March 11, 1886, to Miss Fannie Brown, of Greenville.

He is a Republican in politics, and one of the enterprising young business men of the town.

MARTIN KANE, dry goods and grocery dealer, of the firm of Gaiser & Kane, was born in Kilrush, County Clare, Ireland, June 24, 1847, and is a son of Patrick and Bridget Kane, natives of the same county. The family removed to England when Martin was three years old, and both died in Halifax, England. Our subject grew to manhood in that country, and in the fall of 1864 immigrated to Scranton, Penn., where he learned the boiler-maker's trade, at which he worked several years, subsequently traveling on the road selling goods. In 1873 he came to Greenville, and July 2, of that year, was married, by Rev. Thomas Tracy, to Miss Mary McEleavy, a native of the County Armagh, Ireland. Of this union eight sons have been born unto them: Patrick, John, Francis, James, Edward, Martin J. (deceased), Leo and Robert. Mr. Kane followed merchandising in Greenville, and in September, 1887, he purchased one-half interest in the general mercantile house of Gaiser, McClure & Co., the firm becoming Gaiser & Kane. Mr. Kane and family belong to St. Michael's Catholic Church, and he is a member of the C. M. B. A., and a staunch adherent of the Democratic party.

WILLIAM KECK, deceased, was born near Greenville, Penn., February, 29, 1808, and is a son of Joseph and Catharine Keck, pioneers of the Shenango Valley. Our subject obtained the usual advantages of a common-school education, and grew to manhood upon the old homestead. On the 3d of April, 1839, he married Miss Harriett Asberry Sheriff, a native of Zanesville, Ohio. Three children were born of this union: Lewis L., William A. and Ella S., wife of James Morgan, and all residents of Greenville. In early days William learned the fuller's and carder's trade, but did not follow that business very long. He then entered the dry goods store of the late Robert Cochran, a pioneer merchant of New Castle, Penn. He was there married, and soon afterward opened a dry goods store at Old Harmony, Butler Co., Penn., in partnership with a Mr. Ziegler. He afterward returned to New Castle, thence removed to Sheakleyville, where he established and carried on a mercantile business about four years, when he located in Greenville and followed clerking. In 1861 he was appointed by President Lincoln postmaster of the borough, and after serving his full term of four years was reappointed by Lincoln, and again by Grant, and continued in office until his sudden death, April 27, 1871. He was succeeded by his daughter, Ella S., who was appointed and served four years. He was first a Whig and afterward a Republican.

JOHN KECK, deceased merchant, was born on the old homestead, south of Greenville, September 5, 1816, and removed into the village at the time his father, Joseph Keck, purchased the old log flouring mill from the executors of Jacob Loutzenhiser. Soon after attaining his majority our subject entered the employ of William B. Osmon, a merchant of New Castle, Penn. On the 24th of September, 1839, he married Terrissa Osmon, daughter of his employer, who was born in Philadelphia, Penn., February 10, 1819. Her parents, William B. and Terrissa Osmon, removed to Beaver County, Penn., when she was an infant. In 1839 Mr. Osmon died, and Mr. Keck became his successor in the business, which had previously been removed from New Castle to New Wilmington, and the following year he removed to Georgetown, Mercer County, where he carried on the mercantile trade about five years. In 1845 he came to Greenville to take charge of the business of Vincent, Himrod & Co. From that time forward he was engaged in merchandising for many years. In January, 1882, Mr. Keck was elected president of the Greenville

National Bank, which position he filled up to his death, September 7, 1885. He was the father of five children, three of whom grew to maturity, viz.: George Osmon (deceased) J. M. and William D., a leading merchant of Mercer. Politically Mr. Keck was a Republican, and filled the offices of justice of the peace and Burgess of Greenville, and was also prominently identified with the growth and progress of the public schools. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and one of the most respected and best known citizens of his native county.

LEWIS L. KECK, dry goods merchant, was born in Old Harmony, Butler Co., Penn., January 30, 1840, and is the eldest son of William Keck, deceased. He received a common-school education and began his mercantile career in boyhood days as a clerk in the store of Root & Hoge. He followed clerking up to 1864, when, in partnership with his Uncle Henry, he opened a dry goods store on the site of the First National Bank, Greenville, whence they removed to the room now occupied by him. The firm of H. & L. L. Keck continued for about six years, when his brother, William A., succeeded his uncle in the firm, which then became L. L. Keck & Bro. In 1877 our subject sold out to William W. Emery, and engaged in operating a coal bank west of town, which he followed five years. In the spring of 1882 he re-entered his former business in the old room, where he has since commanded a successful trade. Mr. Keck was married June 5, 1866, to Miss Felicia, daughter of David and Euty (Brown) Loutzenhiser, of Greenville. Three children have been born of this union: Harry L., Florence E. and Frederick L. Politically Mr. Keck is a Republican, belongs to the R. T. of T., and the family are members of the Presbyterian Church.

GEORGE OSMON KECK, who died in Greenville August 12, 1887, was born in Sheakleyville, Mercer Co., Penn., February 13, 1842, and was the eldest son of John Keck, deceased. He received a common-school education, and afterward attended Girard Academy and Allegheny College, Meadville, Penn., and for a brief period taught school in West Salem Township. In September, 1862, he enlisted in Capt. Wood's company, One Hundred and Forty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and after serving five months was discharged on account of sickness and inability to continue in the service. In 1864 he purchased the interest of his uncle, Henry Keck, in the firm of J. and H. Keck, and the firm became John Keck & Son. He continued business in Greenville, Penn., and afterward East Palestine, Ohio, up to within a short time of entering the private banking firm of Achre, Wick & Co., in 1872, which was afterward merged into the Greenville National Bank, of which he was assistant cashier and book-keeper, and also one of the directors up to his death. Mr. Keck was married, August 17, 1869, to Miss Louisa, daughter of the late Hon. John Allison, who bore him three sons, J. Allison, C. Clifford and George Osmon, who reside with their mother in Greenville. Mr. Keck was a Republican in politics and a member of the G. A. R. He served on the school board from June, 1885, up to July, 1887, when failing health compelled him to give up the duties thereof. He always took a deep interest in the growth and progress of the public schools, as well as in the social and material development of the town. He died in the faith of the Methodist Episcopal Church, with which society he united in 1870. He was also a member of the Masonic fraternity, and was buried with Masonic honors. Mr. Keck was a man of high standing in this community, and left to his children the rich legacy of an unblemished character.

STEPHEN R. KEELLEN, contractor and builder, was born three miles east of Sheakleyville, Penn., September 20, 1837, and is a son of James and Eliza-

beth (Rowland) Keelen, natives of Bucks County, Penn. They came into Mercer County early in the twenties, where they were married. James Keelen was a stone mason, and did considerable contracting in building the locks on the canal. He died when our subject was about four years old, leaving four children, only two of whom survive: Stephen R. and Mary E. (wife of Samuel Gibson, of New Castle, Penn.). His widow subsequently married Nathan Hazen, since whose death she spends her time with her children. After her second marriage she removed to the vicinity of New Castle, Penn., where our subject grew up and learned the trade of a bricklayer. He has since followed that business in different parts of Pennsylvania, Ohio and Kentucky, and located in Greenville in the spring of 1874, where he has been successfully engaged in contracting and building for the past fourteen years. Mr. Keelen was married, July 4, 1863, to Elizabeth J. Henderson, of Lawrence County, Penn., who is the mother of six children: Alonzo O., Robert B., Archy K., Olivia, Edwin E. and Elva. Politically Mr. Keelen is a Republican, and now a member of the borough council.

F. H. KELLER, deceased attorney at law, was born in West Salem Township, Penn., March 16, 1859, and was a son of Christian and Caroline (Beckstein) Keller, natives of Germany, born September 6, 1830, and November 26, 1838, respectively. The former immigrated to Mercer County when a young man of twenty-three years of age, and the latter to the vicinity of Greenville when a girl of eight years old. They were married in West Salem Township August 19, 1858, and F. H. was the only fruit of this union. On the breaking out of the war Christian Keller was in New York State, and immediately enlisted in the three months' service. On the expiration of his term he returned to Mercer County, and enlisted in Company K, Sixty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, in which regiment he served three years. He died July 19, 1880, from disease contracted in the service, which incapacitated him from manual labor. His widow afterward applied for a pension, which was granted her in 1886. Our subject grew up in this county, and in September, 1876, began working in a coal mine, where he remained three years, earning sufficient means to defray his expenses in Thiel College five years. He entered that institution in September, 1879, and graduated June 19, 1884. The following autumn he went to Washington, D. C., and entered the law department of Columbian University, where he graduated with the degrees of B. L. and M. L. in June, 1886. He was admitted to practice June 8, of that year, in the supreme court of the district, and shortly afterward returned to Greenville, was admitted to the Mercer bar at the September term, 1887, and began practice in Greenville. Politically he was a Republican, and captain of General Vincent Camp No. 179, Sons of Veterans. He was a member of the Lutheran Church, and died in that faith April 5, 1888. Mr. Keller was a young man of bright promise, and during his residence in Greenville had won the respect and confidence of its best citizens. Straightforward and honest in all his actions, he was likewise kind and courteous to friend and stranger alike, and few young men of his native county possessed so many warm friends.

REV. MICHAEL KUCHLER, deceased, was born near Hanover, York Co., Penn., November 10, 1800, and was a son of John Michael and Elizabeth (Beringer) Kuchler. In 1806 the family removed to Frederick County, Md., and in 1811 to Columbiana County, Ohio, where Michael attended the pioneer schools of his neighborhood. In the spring of 1818 Rev. Henry Heut, pastor of the Lutheran Church of his settlement, sent young Kuchler to Wolf Creek, Mercer Co., Penn., for the purpose of giving religious instruction to

the children of that community. In 1818-19 he taught school near Zion Church, meanwhile studying with a view of entering the ministry of the Lutheran Church. On October 2, 1821, he was married to Miss Catharine, daughter of Jacob and Mary E. (George) Snyder, pioneers of the southern part of Mercer County. She was born in Westmoreland County, Penn., April 1, 1802, and was also an adherent of the Lutheran faith. Soon after his marriage Mr. Kuchler moved to Ohio, and taught a German school one term. He returned to Mercer County in the spring of 1822, where he continued to teach and give religious instruction. Rev. Kuchler conducted his first regular religious service November 26, 1826, at Herbst's, in Mercer (now Lawrence) County, and for nearly two years continued to serve several charges in that capacity. On June 4, 1828, Rev. Kuchler was received into the German Evangelical Lutheran Ministerium of Ohio, at Canfield, as a catechist. In 1829 he was licensed by the Lutheran synod in session, at Lancaster, Ohio, and was finally ordained at Zelienople, Penn., June 16, 1833. To Michael and Catharine Kuchler were born eight children, six of whom grew to maturity, and are still living: John, of Rolla, Mo.; George D., a physician of Greenville; James S., a physician of Sharon; Louisa M., widow of George L. Baker, and a resident of Buffalo, N. Y.; Lucinda H., of Greenville, and J. C., agent of the Erie & Pittsburgh Railroad, Greenville. In 1839 Rev. Kuchler and family removed to Erie, Penn., and he labored in that section of the State for many years. In 1860 he located in Greenville, where he resided until his death, April 4, 1887, in his eighty-seventh year. His wife died in Erie ten years prior to her husband's death. From early manhood up to within a few years of his death Rev. Kuchler's life was devoted to the interests of his church in Northwestern Pennsylvania and Northeastern Ohio, his active service extending through a period of nearly fifty-four years, when failing health demanded a rest from labor. But his deep interest in church work, to which his whole life had been devoted, never ceased till his eyes closed in death. His last years were spent in Greenville, where he enjoyed the unceasing devotion of his children.

DR. GEORGE D. KUGHLER (originally Kuchler), physician and surgeon, was born in Mercer County, Penn., April 6, 1827, and is a son of Rev. Michael Kuchler, deceased. His early boyhood was spent in his native county, but in 1839 his parents removed to Erie, Penn., where George D. grew to manhood and was educated. He read medicine in that city, and in 1848 commenced practice in Clarence, N. Y. In the meantime he attended lectures at the New York Central Medical College, of Rochester and Syracuse. This institution was afterward removed to New York City as the Metropolitan Medical College, now the Eclectic Medical College of New York, where he graduated in the spring of 1858. He practiced in Buffalo, N. Y., from 1855 to the fall of 1861, when he opened an office in the same room he has ever since occupied, over the Greenville National Bank. Dr. Kughler was married in Erie, Penn., to Miss Elizabeth F. Foust, of Norristown, Montgomery Co., Penn., who has borne him four children, two of whom survive: James W., of Beaver Falls, Penn., and W. Wallace, general manager of the W. W. Kughler Company, collectors and financial adjusters, New York City. The family belong to the Lutheran Church, and the Doctor is a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity. Before the breaking out of the Rebellion Dr. Kughler was a Democrat, but at that time he joined the Republican party, and still adheres to that political faith. In 1877 the Georgia Eclectic Medical College conferred upon Dr. Kughler the degree of M. D. He is a member of the National Eclectic Medical Society, president of the Eclectic Medical Society of Pennsylvania, and

president of the Eclectic Medical Society of Northwestern Pennsylvania. The Doctor enjoys a lucrative practice, which he has gradually built up since locating in Greenville twenty-seven years ago.

J. C. KUCHLER, general agent of the Erie & Pennsylvania Railroad, was born in Erie, Penn., September 1, 1840, and is a son of Rev. Michael Kuchler (deceased). Our subject learned telegraphy, and after acquiring a knowledge of that profession was, in 1858, appointed operator at Girard, Penn., in the Lake Shore Railroad office. He afterward served in the same capacity at Conneaut, Geneva and White Sulphur Springs, Ohio, and then at Franklin, Union City, and Meadville, Penn. In 1863 he was appointed ticket agent and operator of the A. & G. W. R. R., at Greenville, and in 1866 received the appointment as general agent of the E. & P. R. R. in the same borough, which position he has filled for the past twenty-two years. Mr. Kuchler was married July 3, 1862, to Miss Helen J., daughter of Capt. Thomas J. Carlin, of Conneaut, Ohio. Three children have been born of this union: Artie (deceased), Eva Carlin, and one who died in infancy. Mr. Kuchler is a member of the Lutheran Church, and his wife of the Presbyterian denomination. Politically he has been a life-long Democrat, and staunch in his allegiance to the principles of that party. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and one of the well-known citizens of Greenville.

LESTER KUDER, attorney at law, was born in Allegheny County, N. Y., July 1, 1835. His father, Israel Kuder, was born in Lehigh County, Penn., January 14, 1806, and June 17, 1834, was married in Allegheny County, N. Y., to Miss Elizabeth Hollister, a native of that county, born August 9, 1818. In 1836 they removed to Turnersville, Crawford Co., Penn., where they have ever since resided upon a farm which adjoins the Mercer County line. They reared a family of six children: Lester, of Greenville; Mary Ann, wife of William Durham, of Turnersville; Charles, who lives near the parents; Juliett, wife of Reuben Camp, residing on the old homestead; John, a merchant of Turnersville, and Osee, wife of J. W. Snodgrass, a contractor and builder of Turnersville. Our subject grew to maturity under the parental roof, and received his early education in the public schools of that vicinity. He commenced teaching at the age of seventeen, and followed that profession twelve years, four years in the district schools, one year in Harmonsburgh Academy, two years in Chatham, Ontario, Canada, and five years as principal of New Lebanon Academy, Mercer County. Upon the expiration of his fourth year as teacher in the district schools Mr. Kuder attended Allegheny College, Meadville, Penn., where he took the degree of A. B. in 1862, and that of A. M. in 1865. In 1864 he began his legal studies in the office of H. L. Richmond & Son, Meadville, and was there admitted to the bar in 1866. In the fall of the latter year Mr. Kuder took charge of New Lebanon Academy, which position he filled until the spring of 1871. He then opened a law office in Packard's Commercial Block, Greenville, where he has since been engaged in the active duties of his profession. Mr. Kuder was married November, 19, 1868, to Miss Cordelia, adopted daughter of Dr. D. B. Packard, of Greenville, who died March 31, 1873. He was again married November 19, 1874, to Miss Louisa, daughter of John and Catharine (Snyder) Rutter, natives of Dauphin County, Penn., who came to Mercer County in 1847. Mr. Rutter died April 27, 1879, and his widow still resides on the old homestead in Delaware Township. Mrs. Kuder is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, while our subject adheres to the Presbyterian faith. Mr. Kuder has always been a Democrat, and was once the candidate of his party for district attorney, and though defeated he ran considerably ahead of the balance of the ticket.

WILLIAM LAIRD, deceased, was born in the County Tyrone, Ireland, in 1806, and was a son of James and Ellen (Blakely) Laird, natives of the same place. His mother died when William was only two weeks old, and when a year old his aunt, Mrs. James Donnel, took him to her home and cared for him till he was old enough to make his own living. In return for this loving care Mr. Laird provided for his aunt for many years preceding her death. When William was about three years old, James Donnel and wife immigrated from Ireland to Chester County, Penn., locating in that county in 1809, where they remained till 1820, when they came to Greenville, William being then fourteen years of age. Four years after coming to Mercer County he became an apprentice in the cabinet-shop of Robert G. Mossman, one of the pioneer business men of Greenville and subsequently sheriff of the county. He spent three years with Mr. Mossman, and after completing his trade he worked in Meadville, Penn., and Vienna and Warren, Ohio, during which period he purchased and paid for twenty-five acres of land, on which was a log cabin, as a permanent home for his aunt. He also saved some money, and returning to Greenville, in 1835, purchased an interest in the business of his old employer, which then consisted of a furniture establishment and grist-mill, located on the north side of Main Street, immediately east of the bridge. Messrs. Mossman & Laird soon afterward established a woolen mill across the street, and took John M. Graham into partnership to operate that factory. Mr. Mossman was elected sheriff of the county in 1836, and sold his interest to Mr. Laird, who soon afterward added a saw-mill to the business. In 1838 he sold out and removed to a farm a short distance south of Greenville, where he resided five years. In 1843 he returned to the borough, purchased considerable real estate, and began improving the same. Among these improvements was a large frame building, which stood on the site of Laird's Opera House Block till burned down. In 1877 he began the erection of the latter substantial structure, but ere its completion Mr. Laird was laid at rest in the beautiful cemetery near Thiel College, his death occurring December 14, 1877. Mr. Laird was twice married, his first marriage taking place in 1838, in Vienna, Ohio, to Miss Lois Woodford, a native of Connecticut, whose parents died when she was quite young. Five children were born of this union, viz.: Mrs. Lovisa Miller and James S., of Greenville; Mary E., deceased; Mrs. Celestia Camp, of Union City, Penn., and Susan J., deceased. Mrs. Laird died August 3, 1850, in her thirty-third year, and her husband was again married, February 19, 1852, to Mrs. Rebecca Burton, of Brookfield, Ohio, who bore him two children: Blakely, deceased, and William F., of Brookfield. A few years after his second marriage Mr. Laird removed to Brookfield, but upon his wife's death, September 20, 1875, returned to Greenville, where he spent the few remaining years of his life. Mr. Laird was a faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was known and recognized as a plain, sober, industrious citizen, and an upright, honest, Christian man. Beginning life a poor orphan boy, he soon developed those industrious and saving habits which, ere his death, made him the possessor of an estate valued at about \$40,000.

WILLIAM P. LEECH, produce dealer, is a descendant of one of the pioneer families of Sugar Grove Township, Mercer Co., Penn., where he was born May 21, 1824. His grandfather, John Leech, settled in that township in the spring of 1802, and his father, Joseph Leech, grew to manhood, married and spent his whole life in that part of the county. [See sketch in Sugar Grove Township of father and grandfather.] William P. received a good English education, and taught school a couple of terms. He was married April 12, 1849, to Miss Minerva Martin, a native of Greenville, and daughter of John and

Mary Martin, early settlers of Mercer County. Mr. Leech settled on a farm close to the old homestead, where he resided until his removal to Greenville. Four children were born to William P. and Minerva Leech, viz.: Lester D., Augusta, Elizabeth H. and Sarah E., all residents of Greenville, where the mother died August 10, 1887, a zealous disciple of the United Presbyterian Church. In early life Mr. Leech was a Whig, but was in at the birth of the Republican party. In the fall of 1860 he was elected, on that ticket, sheriff of Mercer County, and served one term, and was afterward elected jury commissioner. In 1857 he took up his residence in Greenville, and, excepting his term in the sheriff's office, when he lived at Mercer, has ever since been one of the active business men of the borough.

LESTER D. LEECH, general grocer, was born in Sugar Grove Township, Mercer Co., Penn., March 20, 1850, and is the only son of W. P. Leech, of Greenville. He resided with his parents until reaching manhood, and obtained a good English education. In the spring of 1877 he and James Loutzenhiser each purchased an interest in the queensware store of D. D. Lynn & Co., of Greenville, and the firm name was changed to Artherholt & Co. In December, 1881, Mr. Leech sold out to his partners, and in March, 1882, purchased a half interest in the grocery house of L. L. Kamerer, and the firm of Kamerer & Leech was established. This lasted till February, 1884, when the partnership was dissolved. The following October Mr. Leech bought out the grocery store of R. C. McClure & Son, and has since conducted one of the leading houses of Mercer County. Mr. Leech was married March 3, 1880, to Miss Clara, daughter of John R. Packard, Esq., of Greenville. Two children are the fruits of this union: Josephine and John P. (deceased). Politically Mr. Leech is an unswerving Republican, a prominent member of the I. O. O. F., and is one of the enterprising young business men of the borough.

FREDERICK H. LEET, physician and surgeon, was born on the site of Rochester, Beaver Co., Penn., October 17, 1821, and is a son of Jonathan and Mary (Haymaker) Leet. The former was a native of Washington County, Penn., but removed to Beaver County with his parents, who were among the first settlers. He kept a trading post at Beaver Point, and subsequently a hotel on the site of Rochester. In 1819 he was married to Miss Mary Haymaker, one of the very first settlers of Crawford County, Penn., and a subsequent pioneer of Beaver County. The Haymaker family removed to the site of Kent, Ohio, at an early day, where some of the descendants now reside. In 1851 Jonathan Leet and family removed from Beaver to Mercer County and located on a farm close to Greenville, where the parents passed the remaining years of their lives. The mother died in 1862, leaving a family of eight children to mourn her loss. Her husband survived her ten years, and both lived and died in the Baptist faith. Dr. Leet was educated in Beaver County, at the school which subsequently became the Sewickly Seminary, and afterward attended Beaver Academy. He taught school in Beaver County five years. In 1854 he began the study of medicine under Dr. H. D. La. Cossitt, of Greenville, and in March, 1858, graduated at the Western Reserve Medical College, Cleveland, Ohio. He immediately opened an office in Greenville, where for the past thirty years he has prosecuted the duties of his profession. In January, 1863, Dr. Leet was appointed assistant surgeon of the Fifty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served in that capacity about nine months, when failing health compelled him to resign and return to his home. He was married March 8, 1864, to Miss Sarah F. Waldron, of Portsmouth, N. H., who has borne him the following children: Frederick (deceased), Irene, William H.,

Susan, Blanche (deceased) and Clara. Dr. Leet was first a Whig and then a Republican, and still affiliates with the latter organization. He is to-day one of the oldest medical practitioners in Mercer County.

DAVID LINN, retired farmer, was born in Delaware Township, Mercer Co., Penn., October 19, 1812. About the year 1802 his grandparents, David and Susan (Coyle) Linn, came from Westmoreland County, Penn., to what is now Sugar Grove Township, Mercer County, with a family of nine children: James, David, John, William, Anna, Betsey, Margaret, Polly and Jane, all of whom, except Polly, became heads of families ere their decease. After a few years' residence in the north part of the county, the family removed to Delaware Township, where the grandparents died. James, the father of our subject, married Anna Williamson, of Centre County, Penn., in 1811, and located in Delaware Township, where both passed the remainder of their lives. James was a soldier at Erie in the War of 1812. He and wife were members of the Presbyterian Church, and reared a family of seven children: David, James W., Jane, Susan, William P., Eliza A. and Oliver H. P., all of whom are dead except the eldest and the youngest. David grew to manhood in his native township, and in 1839 settled in what is now Otter Creek Township. He was married October 18, 1840, to Mary M., daughter of Joseph Leech, who has reared a family of seven children: Joseph, who died from the effects of imprisonment at Columbia, S. C., during the war; Sylvester J., of Salt Lake City; Anna B., wife of W. A. McLean; Rhoda B., wife of W. E. Davidson; D. D., of Sugar Creek Township; Jennie, wife of John Wiley, and William P., of Salt Lake City. In the spring of 1873 Mr. Linn located in Greenville. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in politics Mr. Linn has been a life-long Whig and Republican. He is to-day one of the oldest representative pioneers of Mercer County, where he has lived over three-quarters of a century.

SAMUEL C. LIVINGSTON, of Livingston & Moyer, general hardware merchants, was born in Pymatuning Township, Mercer Co., Penn., January 10, 1848, and is a son of Andrew T. and Elizabeth (Caldwell) Livingston. The former was born in Washington County, Penn., in 1817, and was a son of Samuel Livingston, born in 1776, and grandson of Joseph Livingston, of County Antrim, Ireland, who immigrated to America about 1788, and settled in Allegheny County, Penn. In 1836 Samuel, Sr., located in Pymatuning Township, Mercer County, where his son, Daniel L., now lives. His wife, Sarah, was a daughter of Andrew Thompson, a native of Ireland, and a resident of Allegheny County, Penn. They reared seven children: Joseph, deceased; Eliza J., who married Samuel Caldwell, of Delaware Township; Margaret L., who married William Walker; Andrew T., deceased; Daniel L., Sarah L., and Catherine P., who married Samuel Kennedy, of New Brighton, Penn. The parents both died on the old homestead near Transfer. Andrew T. Livingston was nineteen years old when his parents settled in this county, and he here married Elizabeth Caldwell, who was born in Delaware Township in 1819, and was a daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth Caldwell, pioneers of that township. She bore him seven children: Samuel, Mary E. (deceased), William, Ada, Eliza, and two died in early youth. Mr. Livingston died in the United Presbyterian faith in November, 1884, and his widow resides upon the old homestead. Our subject grew up in his native township, and after obtaining a district school education, spent two years at the Edinboro Normal School. In 1869 he and his Uncle Daniel engaged in milling at Hadley Station, in which he remained four years, then came to Greenville and clerked for Packard & Co. nine years. In 1882 he and William Lohr established a general

hardware store in Greenville, in which he has since been engaged. His partner died in 1886, and in January, 1887, H. F. Moyer obtained the interest of Mr. Lohr, and the present firm was organized. Mr. Livingston was married October 19, 1887, to Miss Mary Ohl, of Greenville. Politically he is a Republican.

MARVIN LOOMIS, president of the First National Bank, was born in Tyringham, Berkshire Co., Mass., December 19, 1807. His father, Josiah Loomis, was a native of Massachusetts, of English and German extraction, and was reared in Windsor, Vt. His mother, Rebecca Loomis, *nee* Ray, was born in Great Barrington, Berkshire Co., Mass., and was of Irish and French ancestry. Josiah and Rebecca Loomis reared a family of six sons and five daughters, some of whom were born after their removal to Williamsfield, Ashtabula Co., Ohio, in 1816, where the parents spent the balance of their lives. Marvin was the third eldest, and remained under the parental roof till attaining his majority. He received a good English education, and taught school six winter terms. In 1828 he visited Mercer County, and the next year took up his residence in Salem (now Sugar Grove) Township, where he was married, October 29, 1829, to Miss Mary Ann Walker. She was a daughter of James and Catherine (McFetridge) Walker, and was born upon the old Walker homestead, half a mile west of Leech's Corners, March 13, 1812. Her parents were natives of Ireland, and her father settled in Mercer County in the fall of 1797. [See Walker sketch in Sugar Grove Township.] Mr. Loomis resided with his wife's parents and took charge of the farm until both had passed away. In 1865 he removed to Greenville, where he has since continued to reside. He was one of the organizers of the First National Bank, and also of the Greenville National Bank; is a director of each and president of the former, but has not been otherwise engaged in business since coming to Greenville. Mr. Loomis and wife reared two daughters: Electa C., wife of John H. Wilson, of Rock Island, Ill., and Dora F., wife of W. W. Emery, of Greenville. Mrs. Loomis died May 22, 1874, a fervent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to which her surviving husband and daughters also belong. Politically Mr. Loomis has been a Whig and Republican all his life. During his residence in Sugar Grove Township he served as school director about twenty years, and since locating in Greenville he has filled the office of burgess one term. In 1863, though fifty-six years old, he exhibited his patriotism by going into the three-months service, and is now a member of John C. Dickey Post, G. A. R., of Greenville. Mr. Loomis has always taken an active interest in the social and material development of Mercer County. He was prominently connected with the first fairs held in Greenville, and president of its first agricultural society; and was also one of the organizers of the Shenango Valley Cemetery Association and its secretary and treasurer. For many years Mr. Loomis had the general management of the cemetery, and was largely instrumental in having it finely improved and beautified. For nearly sixty years he has watched the steady growth of his adopted county, and for a large part of that time has been one of its best known citizens. Beginning in early manhood without a dollar, he so improved his opportunities that he is to-day one of the wealthiest pioneers of the county.

FREDERICK W. LOOSER, coal dealer and operator, was born in Essen, Prussia, Germany, March 18, 1842, and is second in a family of fourteen children, and a son of F. W. and Katrina Looser, of Prussia. In May, 1867, he immigrated to Illinois, and engaged in coal mining, which business he had followed for nine years in his native land. He came to Greenville in 1870, and continued working in the coal mines till 1878, when he opened a bank

two miles west of town. He ran this till 1882, and then opened another mine, which he operated till 1886, when he sold out and started his present coal yard in Greenville. Mr. Looser was married in August, 1868, to Miss Amelia Obst, a native of Germany. Six children are the fruits of this union: William, Ella, Matilda, Lawrence, John and Fred. Politically he is a Democrat, and adheres to the Catholic Church.

JACOB LOUTZENHISER was one of the hardy band of land prospectors who came from Westmoreland Co., Penn., in the fall of 1796, and selected their future homes in the Shenango Valley, where they settled permanently in the spring of 1797. Our subject first located on the site of Orangeville, in Pymatuning Township, where he erected a mill in 1798. In 1802 he sold his property and removed to a tract of land west of the Shenango, now partly included in Greenville. In 1809 he sold this to Jacob Hommer, Sr., having purchased in 1806 the Williamson Mill, near Greenville, afterward known as the Loutzenhiser Mill, which he ran up to his death in 1821. In 1815 he built the old log grist-mill, which stood on the site of Mathers Mill, and also operated it up to his death. Mr. Loutzenhiser was a native of Germany, and a son of Joseph Loutzenhiser, who settled in West Salem Township in the spring of 1800. He was reared in Westmoreland County, Penn., and married Mary, a daughter of Daniel Klingensmith, and with his father-in-law became the owner of a large tract of land in Mercer County, including the site of Greenville, which they purchased from Lodge, Probst & Walker, Mr Probst being the brother-in-law of our subject. These lands were sold or divided up among the family, Jacob retaining the old homestead in Greenville till his death. Jacob and Mary Loutzenhiser reared the following children: Betsey, who married Jacob Keck; Jacob, one of the pioneer sheriffs of the county, who died in February, 1864; John, who removed to the West; David, Daniel, who died in Ohio; Joseph, who died in Indiana; Henry, who died in Illinois; Polly, who married William Bean, and after his death became the wife of Adam Wier, and died in this county, and Catharine, who married James L. Wick, of Greenville, and died in 1887, being the last survivor of the family. The parents both died upon the old homestead in Greenville.

David Loutzenhiser is perhaps the best remembered of Jacob Loutzenhiser's children. He was born on the site of Greenville August 12, 1803, and resided on a portion of his father's original purchase all his life. The widow of his son Amos still occupies the old home on East Main Street. He was married March 25, 1823, to Euty Brown, a native of Crawford County, Penn., born in 1805. They reared the following children: Amos, deceased, who left two children; Jacob, deceased, who left a family of five children; Benjamin, deceased; Maria, deceased wife of James Nesbit; Frederick, deceased; Catharine, deceased; Henry, deceased; Emeline, deceased, and Felicia, wife of L. L. Keck, of Greenville, and the only survivor of the family. Mrs. Loutzenhiser died March 5, 1871, in her sixty-sixth year, and her husband survived her till June 21, 1882, in his seventy-ninth year. For many years preceding his death he was comparatively retired from the active duties of life. He was a generous-hearted neighbor, a kind father, and an honest, enterprising citizen.

AMOS LOUTZENHISER, the oldest child of David, was born on the old homestead May 20, 1824. He was married June 5, 1850, to Emily Ikler, a native of Columbia County, Penn., whose parents, Phillip and Elizabeth (Kitchen) Ikler, removed to Crawford County when she was nine years old. Her father died in Kentucky and her mother in Greenville, Penn. Two sons were born to Amos and Emily Loutzenhiser: James and Henry A., residents of Greenville. Mr. Loutzenhiser followed farming and stock dealing all his life, and

died January 5, 1881. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and in politics a Republican. His widow resides on the old homestead in Greenville.

BENJAMIN LOUTZENHISER, deceased, was born in Greenville, Penn., January 28, 1829, and was also a son of David Loutzenhiser. Benjamin grew up and was married in Greenville May 9, 1859, to Elizabeth, daughter of Jacob and Mary Hommer, one of the pioneer families of West Salem Township. One son was born of this union, but died in infancy. Mr. Loutzenhiser resided in Greenville and vicinity all his life. He was one of the most enterprising and successful citizens of his native county, and accumulated through the passing years quite a respectable estate. He died in the faith of the Methodist Episcopal Church November 11, 1887. He was a staunch Republican, and a man of unsullied reputation and honest character.

JAMES LOUTZENHISER, queensware dealer, was born in Greenville, August 15, 1853, and is a son of Amos and Emily Loutzenhiser, the former a native of Greenville and the latter of Crawford County, Penn. James was the eldest in a family of two sons, his brother, Henry A., being also a resident of Greenville. Our subject was educated in the public schools of his native town, and afterward attended Eastman's Business College, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., for one year. In the spring of 1877 he and L. D. Leech purchased interests in the queensware store of D. D. Lynn & Co., and with John R. Artherholt established the firm of Artherholt & Co. In December, 1881, Mr. Leech sold out to his partners, and the two remaining members of the firm have since continued a successful and growing business. Mr. Loutzenhiser was married February 10, 1880, to Miss L. B., daughter of Dr. Isaac Mulholland, of Greenville, now of Toledo, Ohio. Two children are the fruits of this union: Clifford and Margery. Mr. Loutzenhiser is a member of the I. O. O. F., and in politics is a Republican. He is now filling the office of second burgess of Greenville, and is recognized as an energetic, enterprising business man.

DR. WILLIAM COWAN EDMISTON MARTIN, for thirty years one of the most prominent physicians of Mercer County, died at his home in Greenville, November 19, 1885. He was born in South Shenango Township, Crawford Co., Penn., October 28, 1829, and was a son of Robert and Jane (Stinson) Martin. His father was a native of Ireland, and his mother of Mercer County, the Stinsons being one of the pioneer families of this section of the State. Dr. Martin was the fourth in a family of seven children, only three of whom are now living: James, Samuel and Mrs. Susan McArthur. His early life was spent on his father's farm in Crawford County, where he received the usual advantages that country schools afforded. In his fifteenth year he became a student of Mosiertown Academy, where he spent one year, the two succeeding years being passed in Kirtland Institute, then located in West Chester, Ohio. Upon the close of his academic course, he taught school one term near Greenville, and in the spring of 1851 he entered the office of Dr. F. H. Judd, of that town, as a student of medicine. After a year's preparatory study he attended lectures in the Eclectic Medical College, Cincinnati, Ohio, and graduated in the spring of 1854. He soon afterward purchased the residence, office and drugs of his preceptor, Dr. Judd, and located in Greenville as a practicing physician. Dr. Martin was married July 12, 1854, to Miss Jennie E., daughter of Dr. John Hall, of Syracuse, N. Y., a refined and accomplished lady. Mrs. Martin died in 1859, leaving one son, John H., who is now one of the leading physicians of Greenville. On the 5th of November, 1867, Dr. Martin was again married, to Miss Jennie P. Ralston, of Cannonsburg, Penn., who, with their daughter, May, survives him. Dr. Martin was

a Republican in politics, and in October, 1862, joined Company A, One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Regiment, and served nine months. Soon after commencing practice Dr. Martin united with the Associate Presbyterian Church, and remained a faithful and practical member of the United Presbyterian denomination until he passed to his eternal reward. He was a true, unselfish friend, a kind, generous, father and husband, and a progressive, enterprising, Christian gentleman. As a physician he was skillful and conscientious, and no call of the sick or afflicted was unheeded by him, when in his power to answer it, whether there was a prospect of compensation or not.

DR. JOHN H. MARTIN, physician and surgeon, was born in Greenville April 13, 1855, and is the only son of Dr. W. C. E. Martin, deceased. He was educated at Thiel College, Greenville, and Westminster College, Wilmington, Lawrence Co., Penn., and read medicine in his father's office. Dr. Martin graduated at the Eclectic Medical Institute, Cincinnati, Ohio, June 3, 1879, and at once associated himself in practice with Dr. W. C. Brittain, of Cochran, Crawford County, a former student in his father's office. He practiced there and at Utica, Venango County, five years, and then spent about one year in the Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital, of Chicago, Ill., where he graduated February 25, 1885. The failing health of his father necessitated his return to Greenville, where to a large extent he took charge of his father's business, and has since continued in active practice. Dr. Martin was married February 2, 1887, to Mrs. Grace P. Hill, of Akron, Ohio, and resides in a handsome residence on East Main Street, Greenville. The Doctor is a member of the Masonic and I. O. O. F. fraternities, and a warm adherent of the Republican party. Since opening an office at Greenville he has built up a large practice, and is now surgeon-in-chief of the Pittsburgh, Shenango & Lake Erie Railroad.

JAMES MATHERS, who died in Greenville February 14, 1888, was born near Mount Jackson, Lawrence County, Penn., July 8, 1810. His parents, Margaret and Thomas (Baird) Mathers, were natives of Westmoreland County, Penn., and removed to Lawrence County, Penn., then a part of Mercer, early in the present century. His father died when James was only six years old, but his mother lived to the ripe old age of nearly ninety, and died in Hubbard, Ohio. They reared a family of eight children, none of whom are now living. James worked on the home farm till eighteen years of age, and then went out in the world to begin the battle of life. Soon after reaching manhood he engaged in contracting on the Sandy & Beaver Canal, which public work subsequently proved a failure. When the State began the construction of the Beaver & Erie Canal Mr. Mathers obtained a contract to build Lock No. 16, and afterward Dams Nos. 2 and 5. In 1842 the State refused to appropriate any more money toward completing the canal, and subsequently turned over the work to a private company. Mr. Mathers took a contract from that company to finish eighteen miles of the canal, which he carried to a successful completion. In partnership with James C. Brown, of Greenville, he afterward assisted in building two bridges over the Shenango, at Greenville and Sharpville, respectively. Mr. Mathers was also a contractor in the construction of the Erie & Pittsburgh Railroad; built two short coal lines, and was interested in the abandoned Air Line road. He was quite successful in these several enterprises, and made considerable money during their prosecution. Mr. Mathers was married December 23, 1841, to Miss Sarah Welch, a native of Hickory Township. Her father, William G. Welch, was born in Washington County, Penn., and married Elizabeth Flenniken, of Greene County, Penn., whence they came to Mercer County in 1801 and 1803, respect-

ively, both dying on the old homestead in Hickory Township. In January, 1842, Mr. Mathers and wife located in Greenville, where he had previously purchased an interest in a flouring mill. With the exception of two intervals, when he disposed of his mill interest and engaged in contracting, he was prominently and successfully connected with the milling business in Greenville up to the illness which closed with his death. In August, 1880, the frame mill was burned, and Mr. Mathers immediately began the erection of the large, substantial brick mill, on the site of the old structure, which his sons, J. F. and M. P., now manage. Six children were born to James and Sarah Mathers: Sarah J. (deceased), William W., James F., John G. (deceased), Elizabeth (deceased) and Mead P. Politically Mr. Mathers was a Republican, and a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church, to which denomination his widow also belongs.

HON. WILLIAM MAXWELL, attorney at law, was born in Gettysburg, Adams Co., Penn., February 28, 1809, the son of William Maxwell, a member of the Adams County bar, who died in 1816. Our subject read law in the office of John Lashells, Esq., a well-known lawyer of New Berlin, Union Co., Penn., and was there admitted to the bar in September, 1831. In February, 1832, Mr. Maxwell came to the town of Mercer, and was admitted to practice the following term of court. In March, 1832, he opened an office, and practiced the duties of his profession in Mercer until the fall of 1866, when he removed to Greenville. In May, 1874, he was appointed president judge of Mercer County, and served on the bench nearly a year. In September, 1861, by authority of Gov. Curtin, Judge Maxwell raised the Fifty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, of which he was commissioned colonel. He commanded his regiment till sickness compelled him to resign. During his brief term of service his regiment was stationed at Washington, D. C., where he acted as brigadier-general in organizing several regiments into a provisional brigade. It was the constant worry while thus engaged that produced the sickness which necessitated his retirement from the service. Col. Maxwell was married October 17, 1833, to Miss Caroline Geddis, a native of Lewisburg, Union Co., Penn., born in 1812. Of this union were born three sons: James, who commanded a vessel throughout the Rebellion, and died at Tampico, Mexico, in 1867, while serving as lieutenant-commander of the United States gunboat "Yantic;" Ralph, now a notary public of Greenville, who served as captain in the Fifty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers the greater portion of the war, and was subsequently a lieutenant in the regular army, which position he resigned in 1867; and William, who died in New Orleans during the yellow fever epidemic of 1867. Mrs. Maxwell still survives to solace her aged husband in the evening of his life. Judge Maxwell is the Nestor of the Mercer bar. Of the attorneys at the bar when he was admitted to practice but three representatives in Northwestern Pennsylvania are still living. Before the Rebellion Judge Maxwell affiliated with the Democratic party, but when Sumter was fired upon he at once became prominent in organizing the Union party, and subsequently united with the Republican party. He has ever since been staunch in his allegiance to the principles and measures of that political organization.

JAMES B. McCCLIMANS, proprietor of meat market, was born in Salem Township, Mercer Co., Penn., January 17, 1846, and is a son of Samuel and Jane (Cannon) McClimans. The former is a native of Butler County, Penn., and came to this county with his parents about 1828, where he grew up and married Miss Jane Cannon, a native of Fayette County, Penn., whose parents settled in West Salem Township, Mercer County, in 1833. Of this union ten

children were born: Margaret L., Martha A., David A., James B., Elizabeth J., Matthew Eli, William E., Sarah M., Samuel A. and Thomas M., all of whom are living except the first mentioned. The mother died a few years ago. Our subject was reared in Salem Township, and followed farming till February 14, 1864, when he enlisted in the Second Pennsylvania Cavalry, and served until the close of the war, returning to his home in August, 1865. He still continued to work upon a farm till the spring of 1874, when he came to Greenville and worked at the carpenter's trade about three years. He then followed the butcher's trade until the spring of 1880, when he purchased an interest in the meat market of James A. Clark. He remained with Mr. Clark up to December, 1883, when J. A. Lyons bought out Mr. Clark. Our subject subsequently purchased Mr. Lyon's interest and has since continued the business alone. Mr. McClimans was married September 3, 1868, to Miss Adda E., a daughter of Clinton George (deceased), of Sugar Grove Township. She was born in Erie County, Penn., and is the mother of three children: Jennie (deceased), Adella F. and George L. The family belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church of Greenville, in which body Mr. McClimans has been steward about six years. Politically he is a Republican, of strong temperance proclivities, and is a member of the G. A. R. and the F. M. C.

PHINEAS E. McCRAY, secretary and auditor of the P. S. & L. E. Railroad, was born July 9, 1857, at Harmonsburg, Crawford Co., Penn. He was educated in the schools of his native town, obtained a knowledge of telegraphy, and at the age of sixteen years entered the employ of the Shenango & Allegheny Railroad as an operator, which position he filled for a few years, when he was appointed chief clerk in the general office. On May 1, 1880, he was appointed auditor, and in 1882 he was made secretary of the W. P. & S. C. Railroad, one of the connecting lines. In 1885 he was appointed secretary of the P. S. & L. E. Railroad. In 1875 Mr. McCray became a resident of Greenville, and has filled the office of borough auditor, and is the present secretary and auditor of the Greenville Water Company. He is a member of the F. & A. M., Lodge No. 290, of Greenville, also a member of the P. H. C. No. 18. Mr. McCray was married in 1886 to Miss Annetta, daughter of Hon. James C. Brown, of Greenville. Politically he is a Republican.

DR. M. J. McELHANEY, physician and surgeon, was born in Greene Township, Mercer Co., Penn., October 23, 1838. He comes of pioneer stock, his father, James McElhaney, having been born a short distance north of Jamestown, in Crawford County, and his mother, Margaret (Mahan) McElhaney, being a native of Mercer County. His grandfather, Matthew McElhaney, was a native of Ireland, and one of the earliest settlers of South Shenango Township, Crawford Co., Penn., coming there in the latter part of the eighteenth century, when the whole country was yet a wilderness and the Indians still roamed the forest. Both he and wife died on the old homestead, where they reared a family of six sons and six daughters. That was one of those good old-fashioned Irish families, who believed in the scriptural injunction to increase and multiply, and who knew nothing of the new American idea that large families are unfashionable. Only three of the twelve children are now living, one son and two daughters. James was the second oldest, and was born in South Shenango Township in 1800, and there grew to manhood. In 1820 he was married to Miss Margaret Mahan, whose parents emigrated from Ireland to Westmoreland County, Penn., and thence to Mercer County about 1800, locating some three miles southeast of Jamestown, where Margaret was born in 1802. Her father served from this county in the War of 1812, and both her parents died on the old homestead, leaving a large family, a son and

daughter, now residing in Crawford County, being the only survivors. Soon after their marriage James McElhaney and wife settled in Greene Township, Mercer County, one and one-half miles west of Jamestown. They reared a family of three sons and three daughters, viz.: John K., living near the old home; Isabella, deceased; James, deceased; Mrs. Jane Snodgrass, residing across the line in Crawford County; M. J., of Greenville, and Leander, who died while serving in the army during the Rebellion. The mother died on the old homestead in August, 1870, and the father in January, 1887. The whole family adhered to the United Presbyterian faith, from the grandparents on both sides down to the present generation. Dr. McElhaney grew to maturity on his father's farm, and received his education in the public schools. At the age of eighteen he began teaching school in his neighborhood, and subsequently attended the academies at Meadville and Jamestown, Penn. He continued to teach for several years, and was assistant teacher in the Jamestown Academy a portion of the time while attending that institution. In the spring of 1863 he began his medical studies under Dr. Gamble, of Jamestown, Penn., and in the winter of 1865-66 attended lectures at Buffalo Medical University. He commenced practice in the spring of 1866 at Hartstown, Crawford County. In the winter of 1869-70 he again attended lectures at Buffalo Medical University, where he graduated February 22 of the latter year. Dr. McElhaney then removed his office to Brookfield, Trumbull Co., Ohio, where he continued in active practice for fifteen years. In the spring of 1885 he sold out and took a course of study in the Post Graduate School of New York, and then located in Greenville, where he has since won and retained a good practice. Dr. McElhaney was married September 24, 1867, to Miss Letitia Wilson, of Hartstown, Crawford County, and has a family of one son and four daughters. The family belong to the United Presbyterian Church, and the Doctor is a strong advocate of temperance. He served in the ninety days service in the Rebellion, and is a member of John C. Dickey Post No. 433, G. A. R., of Greenville.

JOHN G. McFATE, farmer, was born near Oil City, Venango Co., Penn., December 16, 1837. His father, Joseph, was a native of Westmoreland County, Penn., and removed with his parents to Venango County when about two years old, where he spent nearly all of his days, dying in Crawford County in 1878. Joseph McFate married Margaret McKnight, a native of County Donegal, Ireland, who immigrated with her parents to Sugar Lake, Crawford Co., Penn., when nine years of age. She reared eight children, and died in Crawford County in 1882. The parents were life-long members of the United Presbyterian Church. Our subject was the third eldest in the family, and grew to manhood on the old homestead in Venango County, and received a common-school education. He began teaching at eighteen, and taught four winter terms. He was married February 14, 1866, to Miss Lizzie A. Birchfield, of Meadville, Penn. The following children have been born of this union: Willis (deceased), Howard C., Percy (deceased), Cornell R., Le Grand, La Pierre, Mary E. and Derwood. In 1866 he removed to Cleveland, Ohio, where he was engaged in the real estate business until the spring of 1874, when he located on his present homestead, in the eastern suburbs of Greenville, where he has since been engaged in farming. Mr. McFate is a Republican in politics, and the family belong to the United Presbyterian Church of Greenville, in which body he has been a ruling elder about eleven years.

JESSE McQUISTON, proprietor livery stables, was born in Westmoreland County, Penn., October 18, 1825, and is a son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Showers) McQuiston, natives of the same county. In 1833 the family removed

to Jefferson County, Penn., where they resided until 1849, when the parents went to Lawrence County, to reside with their son, Samuel, where the mother died. The father and Samuel subsequently removed to Illinois, and there died. They reared six sons and three daughters, only two of whom, Nicholas, of Jefferson County, and Jesse, of Greenville, are living. Our subject followed the lumber trade for many years, and was married in Jefferson County, Penn., to Miss Margaret Davidson, of that county, who bore him three sons: Curtis (deceased), Clarence J., of Sugar Grove Township, and Samuel K., of Youngstown, Ohio. Mrs. McQuiston died in Lawrence County, Penn., April 27, 1855, and he was again married January 1, 1858, in Mercer County, to Miss Margaret Carver, a native of Poland, Mahoning Co., Ohio, but who grew to womanhood in Mercer County. In December, 1859, Mr. McQuiston and family removed from Lawrence County to Greenville, where he worked in a saw-mill about ten years, afterward serving for six successive years as constable. In 1869 he began operating a small livery stable, and has since grown into quite a flourishing business. Six children were born of his second marriage: Curtis L., James, Harry P., Fred L., Wilbert (deceased) and Charles Wesley. The family are attendants of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Mr. McQuiston is a Republican in politics.

DR. CHARLES A. MILLER, physician and surgeon, was born in New Castle, Lawrence Co., Penn., August 3, 1857, and is a son of William W. and Adela (Moffet) Miller. The former was born in New York State, and removed with his father, Almon F. Miller, to the vicinity of New Castle, Penn., more than fifty years ago, where the father yet resides. William there grew up and married Adela Moffet, a native of New Hampshire. In 1862 he enlisted in the One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was killed at Chancellorsville May 3, 1863, leaving a wife and two sons to mourn his loss. Charles A. was the eldest, and subsequently went to live with his grandfather. He was educated in the public schools of Lawrence County; read medicine under Dr. J. W. Covert, of New Castle, Penn., and graduated at Pulte Medical College, Cincinnati Ohio. He began practice in 1882, and in the spring of 1885 came to Greenville, where he has since practiced his profession. Dr. Miller is a member of Hahemann Medical Society, of Cincinnati, and is the only Homœopathic practitioner between the towns of Mercer, Sharon and Meadville. He was married December 13, 1876, to Miss Cally Bell, of Lawrence County. Two children have been born of this union, one of whom is deceased. Politically Dr. Miller is a Republican, and belongs to the Masonic fraternity, A. O. U. W. and P. H. C., and is the local medical examiner for the two last mentioned societies.

WILLIAM H. MILLER, horseshoer, was born in Newburg, Orange Co., N. Y., October 29, 1845, and is a son of Elmer and Alice (McCormick) Miller, the former a native of Orange County, N. Y., of Connecticut stock (his father being a soldier of the Revolution), and his wife a native of Ireland. Elmer Miller died in Chicago in 1852, and his widow returned to Newburg, N. Y., and now resides in Cleveland, Ohio. Our subject grew up in the East, and learned the horseshoer's trade in New York City, after which he spent three years on the road shoeing and treating horses. In 1872 he located in Greenville, where he has since principally made his home. He was married September 23, 1875, to Lovisa, eldest daughter of the late William Laird. Politically Mr. Miller is a staunch Republican, and a member of the P. H. C. He is a local writer of some note on political and other subjects, and many of his articles have recently appeared in the local press.

N. N. Moss, grocery dealer, was born in Trumbull County, Ohio, October

24, 1864, and is a son of Nicholas and Ann (Donie) Moss, natives of Germany. They emigrated from Germany to Ohio, where our subject was born, and in 1878 removed to Pymatuning Township, Mercer Co., Penn., where the parents now reside. They reared a family of eight children, all of whom are living and adherents of the Catholic Church. Our subject grew up in Trumbull County, and received his education in the common schools of that and Mercer County. In 1886 he came to Greenville and began clerking, and in March, 1887, formed a partnership with J. C. Kahl, under the firm name of Moss & Kahl, which lasted until the spring of 1888, when Mr. Kahl sold out to J. E. Davenny, and the firm became Moss & Davenny. This young firm has built up a good trade and is doing a fair share of the business in their line. Politically Mr. Moss is a Democrat, and a member of St. Michael's Catholic Church.

ROBERT GILLIS MOSSMAN, born in Fayette County, Penn., October 1, 1795, eldest son of William Herdman and Sarah (Gillis) Mossman, died August 25, 1847, in Greenville, Penn. When but four years old his parents removed to West Salem Township, Mercer County, at that time part of Allegheny County, and settled at what was afterward known as Mossmantown. His early education was quite limited. He received several months' day schooling, and, being bright and studious, he acquired a good knowledge of the rudiments of the English language. His father was a manufacturer of spinning wheels, which trade he learned and worked at when not engaged working on the farm. He married Miss Margaret, daughter of Col. Andrew Christy, September 27, 1821, Rev. Samuel Tait, pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Mercer, officiating. He subsequently removed to Greenville, and settled in what is now the East Ward, part of which is Mossman's addition to Greenville. He carried on several branches of business, such as a furniture factory, woolen mills, grist and saw-mills, tannery and other branches of enterprise. He was a go-ahead man, of unlimited energy, and contributed largely to the development of the business interests of the place. He was a strong supporter of Andrew Jackson when first elected, but was afterward a Whig. He was the first Whig sheriff of Mercer County, elected in October, 1836. Mr. Mossman was a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church, and a man of sterling qualities, honored and respected by everybody. He had eight children, only two of whom are now living, viz.: Rev. William Herdman Mossman, a member of Erie Conference, Methodist Episcopal Church, and Dr. Beriah Edwin Mossman, of Greenville. Sarah Ann, one of his daughters, married Dr. Reuben E. Breiner, father of Mrs. E. T. Beatty and Mrs. William H. Findley; another daughter, Susan Jane, married Chambers Templeton, father of Edwin S. Templeton, Esq., of this place.

BERIAH EDWIN MOSSMAN, physician and surgeon, was born in Greenville, Penn. He is the fifth son of Robert Gillis Mossman, of that borough, descended from Scotch-Irish ancestors, and Margaret (Christy) Mossman, a daughter of Col. Andrew Christy, a pioneer of 1797. He received a thorough classical and scientific education at the Greenville Academy, and during vacations was under private tutorship. He began the study of medicine in the office of his brother-in-law, the late Dr. R. E. Breiner, in Greenville, in the year 1861: entered the Cleveland Medical College in 1862, from which institution he graduated at the head of his class, March 1, 1864. Returning to Greenville he commenced the practice of medicine on the 9th of the same month, in company with his brother-in-law, with whom he remained until March, 1868, when he entered an office by himself. In 1874 he became associated with Dr. H. D. La. Cossitt, with whom he remained until the death of Dr. Cossitt, which occurred

March 1, 1877. After a number of years' practice he moved his family to Philadelphia, and regularly entered the University of Pennsylvania, from which institution he graduated with first honors in March, 1879. He also received the diploma of the Philadelphia Lying-in Charity, March 1, 1879, an institution devoted exclusively to obstetrics and the diseases of females. He then returned to Greenville and engaged in the active practice of his profession, devoting special attention to obstetrics and diseases of women, in which specialty he has built up a large practice. He was for many years the surgeon of the A. & G. W. and S. & A. Railroads, and has successfully performed all the capital operations. In 1870 he became a member of the Medical Society of Pennsylvania, and in 1874 of the American Medical Association. He is a member of the Mercer County Medical Society, and is one of the members who, by zeal and energy and love for the profession, established that organization. For many years he was its secretary, and on January 9, 1877, was elected president. He has contributed a number of valuable articles to the "transactions" of the State society, and various other medical journals, and is a contributor to the *American Journal of Obstetrics*. The Doctor is a prominent Mason, and at present H. P. of Mound Royal Arch Chapter, a member of Eureka Lodge F. & A. M., North Western Commandery K. T., and a member of Pennsylvania Consistory Scottish Rite Masonry, in which order he has received the thirty-second degree. On September 5, 1872, he married Emma E., daughter of Reuben V. Hilands, of Greenville, and has five children: Beriah E., Nana M., Margie B., Hazel and Roy G. Politically Dr. Mossman is an unswerving Democrat, and in the spring of 1888 came within three votes of being elected burgess of Greenville, which usually gives a large Republican majority. The Doctor is United States examining surgeon for pensions for this district, and one of Mercer County's best known physicians.

THOMAS MOULD, guide and hoop roller in P. L. Kimberly & Co.'s Greenville Iron Works, was born in Victoria, Monmouthshire, Wales, October 28, 1852, and is a son of Thomas and Hannah (Davis) Mould, he a native of Somersetshire and she of France. In the fall of 1862 the family immigrated to Duncansville, Penn., and subsequently lived in Allentown and Johnstown, whence in 1866 they came to Sharon. Since boyhood our subject has worked in the iron mills of Sharon and Greenville, and learned his trade in the works of P. L. Kimberly & Co., for whom he has worked for the past eighteen years. His mother died in Sharon in 1884, and his father now resides with him, and is a puddler by trade. Mr. Mould was married June 17, 1877, to Miss Priscilla Parry, of Sharon, who is the mother of four sons: Thomas, William H., Richard and Ralph P. The family belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church, and politically Mr. Mould is a Republican. He is also a member of the I. O. O. F., K. of P., A. O. of F. and Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers.

IRVIN M. MOYER, manufacturer of cigars, was born in Montgomery County, Penn., January 12, 1853, and is a son of Josiah and Mary (Miller) Moyer, also natives of Montgomery County, where both spent their lives. His mother died when Irvin M. was only five years old, his father surviving until 1883. At the age of thirteen our subject left home, and began learning the cigar maker's trade in Quakerstown, Bucks Co., Penn. For several years he worked at his trade in different sections of the State, coming to Greenville in July, 1873. He worked for H. K. Reiss until 1881, when he formed a partnership with Frank Bortz, under the firm name of Bortz & Co., and bought out Mr. Reiss. In January, 1885, Mr. Moyer purchased his partner's interest, and has since conducted the business. He was married June 3, 1879, to Miss Ella, daughter of James Bortz, of West Salem Township. Two sons are the

fruits of this union: Ralph and Ray. The family belong to the Lutheran Church, and Mr. Moyer is a staunch adherent of the Democratic party.

H. F. MOYER, hardware merchant, was born in Pymatuning Township, Mercer Co., Penn., July 24, 1861, and is a son of Levi and Elvina (Diefenderfer) Moyer, natives of this State and residents of Pymatuning Township. Our subject grew up on the old homestead, received his primary education in the common schools, and afterward attended the State Normal at Edinboro three terms. He then taught school one term in the building where he himself had received his early education, and subsequently spent one course at Duff's Commercial College, Pittsburgh, where he graduated, afterward teaching a term in his old district. Mr. Moyer clerked a brief time in Cleveland, Ohio, and in May, 1884, entered the employ of Livingston & Lohr, as book-keeper, which position he filled up to January, 1887, when, Mr. Lohr having previously died, he purchased his interest in the store, and the firm of Livingston & Moyer has since continued to do a successful business. Mr. Moyer was married April 20, 1886, to Miss Permilla, daughter of Samuel and Lydia (Bartholomew) Stoyer, of Pymatuning Township. Both he and wife are members of the Reformed Church. He belongs to the P. H. C., and is an adherent of the Democratic party.

OLIVER H. MUNTZ, manufacturer and dealer in harness, etc., was born in New Castle, Penn., April 24, 1863, and is a son of J. H. and Sarah (Rodgers) Muntz, the former a native of Germany and the latter of Lawrence County, Penn., where her parents were among the early settlers. Our subject grew to manhood in Lawrence and Butler Counties, Penn., his parents removing to the latter county in 1875, and are now residents of Centreville, Butler County, where Mr. Muntz carries on the harness business. When thirteen years old Oliver H. entered a printing office in Centreville, where he served one year as a typo, when the paper ceased publication, and he then began learning the harness business in his father's shop. In the fall of 1885 his father established the harness business in Greenville, and placed our subject in charge of the same. They have since done the leading business in the borough. Mr. Muntz was married April 25, 1882, to Miss Anna, daughter of Pressley Gill, of Centreville, Penn. Three children have been born of this union: Almira, Laura and Raymond. The family belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in politics Mr. Muntz is a Republican. He is the inventor and patentee of the bristle-bone whip, ornamental hame-clip, and a horse-tail holder (a device for tying up a horse's tail), which inventions are valuable to the harness trade.

JOHN NEEL, contractor and builder, was born in Westmoreland County, Penn., February 15, 1830, and is a son of John and Mary (Hendrickson) Neel, he a native of Westmoreland County, of Irish parentage, and she of New Jersey, of German ancestry. In 1831 the parents, with three sons and one daughter, our subject being the youngest, removed from Westmoreland County, Penn., to Mercer County, and located on a farm about four miles south of Greenville, near the old Salem Church. Four daughters were born after their coming to Mercer County, and of the eight children seven grew to maturity and three sons and one daughter survive. The mother died near Greenville forty years ago, and the father in Illinois, whither he and most of the family removed about 1851. Our subject grew to manhood in Mercer County, and learned the carpenter's trade in Greenville. About 1852 he started out as a contractor and builder. For the past twenty years he has been one of the leading contractors in Greenville, and has erected many of the finer buildings in this part of the county. Mr. Neel was married, January

17, 1856, to Miss Nancy, daughter of William and Ann Young, pioneers of Hempfield, where both died on the old farm one mile east of Greenville, where the water works are now located. Mrs. Neel was born on the old homestead, and was at the time of her death the mother of five children: Lydia A. (wife of Edwin McMannus, of Greenville), William H., Mary (deceased), Curtin (deceased) and Milton. Mrs. Neel died January 14, 1872, in the faith of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Neel is a Republican, and has filled one term as councilman and two consecutive terms as burgess of Greenville.

DANIEL B. PACKARD, M. D., deceased, was born in Trumbull (now Mahoning) County, Ohio, September 19, 1817, and died in Greenville, Penn., September 19, 1873, having completed his fifty-sixth year on the very day of his death. In 1835 he removed with his parents to Northern Indiana, but returned to his native place within one year. Though thrown upon his own resources at an early age, by characteristic application he secured a fair education. He commenced the study of medicine in the office of his brother, Dr. John A. Packard, of Austintown, Ohio, and taught school during this period to defray his necessary expenses. He attended medical lectures at Worthington, Ohio, and subsequently at Willoughby Medical Institute, from where he graduated in February, 1842. He soon after began practice at Clarksville, Mercer Co., Penn., removing to Greenville in August, 1842, where he formed a partnership with Dr. H. D. La. Cossitt. Upon the dissolution of this co-partnership Dr. Packard opened an office for himself, and vigorously prosecuted the arduous duties of his profession until embarking in commercial pursuits in the spring of 1854, when he gradually relinquished his professional duties and devoted his attention to the interests of his new enterprise. Under the firm name of Packard & Co., his nephews, Warren and John R. Packard, being his partners, he opened the pioneer hardware and iron store of Greenville May 10, 1854, in the brick block erected by him the previous year. This house has ever since continued to be the leading iron and hardware store in the borough, and one of the largest in the Shenango Valley. Dr. Packard retired from the firm in April, 1870. He was the leading spirit in establishing the dry goods house of Anderson & Packard, and also the queensware and crockery store of D. B. Packard & Co., in which he was interested at the time of his death. In 1859 he erected the "Commercial Block," corner of Main and Canal Streets, and in 1873 remodeled and enlarged that structure. Dr. Packard was married, October 26, 1841, to Miss Celestia, daughter of John Cotton, Esq., of Austintown, Ohio, who, with one son, D. P., an attorney of Greenville, survives him. He took a prominent part in having Thiel College removed to Greenville, and was one of its warmest supporters up to his death. Dr. Packard was recognized as a sagacious and successful business man, who took an active interest in the growth and development of the social and material prosperity of his adopted county.

JOHN R. PACKARD, of the firm of Packard & Co., wholesale and retail hardware merchants, was born in Lordstown, Trumbull Co., Ohio, January 31, 1836, and is a son of William and Julia A. (Leach) Packard. The former was a native of Washington County, Penn., and the latter of Mendhan, Morris Co., N. J. The Packards and Leaches immigrated to what is now Mahoning County, Ohio, in the early part of the present century. Our subject was reared in Lordstown, and educated in the common schools and a select academy conducted by Rev. Joseph King, of the Disciple Church, and subsequently taught school in that vicinity. In 1852 he began clerking in his brother's hardware store in Warren, Ohio, and in the spring of 1854 came to Greenville and entered into partnership with his uncle, Dr. D. B. Packard,

and his brother Warren, of Warren, Ohio, as Packard & Co. After three years his brother sold his interest to the other partners, who continued the business until 1870, when Dr. Packard retired and our subject has since been head of the firm. Mr. Packard was married September 26, 1859, to Miss Augusta Buck, of Westfield, N. Y. Eight children have been born of this union: Clara, wife of L. D. Leech, of Greenville; Cora, wife of F. A. Mallery, of Erie, Penn.; Edwin B., Celestia, Julia, deceased; Sylvia, Paul, deceased, and Stanley, deceased. The family adhere to the Episcopal Church. Mr. Packard is a Democrat in politics, a member of the Masonic fraternity, and is one of the oldest and most prominent business men of Mercer County.

D. P. PACKARD, attorney at law, was born December 6, 1857, at Greenville, Penn., where he has always resided. He attended the Greenville union schools until Thiel College was established, and then attended that institution some four or five years, or until the death of his father, Dr. D. B. Packard, who died September 19, 1873. He made a trip to California in 1874, and afterward attended college at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., from which he was called home to look after the crockery and glassware business of the old firm of D. B. Packard & Co. He has always been an active Democrat, and was elected chairman of the Democratic County Committee in 1881 and again in 1882, the two most successful years in the history of the Democratic party in Mercer County, there being more Democrats elected to office under his administration as chairman than ever before. He read law under A. F. Henlein, and was admitted to practice in January, 1885. In 1887 he was nominated by his party for the office of district attorney, and was defeated by a small majority, so small that his party placed him in nomination in 1888 for the office of State senator, and this was done without his knowledge and against his private wishes. He is prominent in local military, fire department and secret society circles, being adjutant of the Fifteenth Regiment National Guards of Pennsylvania, and foreman of the D. P. Packard Hose Co., No. 1, which was named after him. A Mason of high standing, he has filled every office in the power of the lodge to give him, and was elected and served as district deputy grand master of Odd Fellows for some three years.

WILLIAM PADEN, dry goods merchant, is a native of Delaware Township, Mercer Co., Penn., where he was born April 7, 1847. His grandfather, Robert Paden, was a native of the County Down, Ireland, whence he immigrated to Beaver County, Penn., as early as 1790, bringing his family with him. Both he and wife and most of their children lived and died in Beaver County. The only survivor, Robert, resides in Lawrence County. Robert Paden, Sr., like most of the pioneers from Ireland, served in the War of 1812 against the hereditary foe of his native land. His son John, the father of our subject, was born in Beaver County, Penn., in 1801, and there grew to manhood. He married Miss Jane Patton, a native of Lawrence County, Penn., born in 1810, and daughter of Nathan Patton, of that county. The latter was a Pennsylvanian, of Scotch parentage, and located in Lawrence County in the last decade of the eighteenth century. He reared a large family, some of whom are residents of that section of the State. He served in the War of 1812, and both he and wife died on the old homestead, about four miles north of New Castle, Penn. About 1835 Mr. Paden's parents removed to Mercer County, where both resided until their decease in 1878. They were members of the United Presbyterian Church and were highly respected. John Paden was an ardent Republican, and took a deep interest in the success of his party. Our subject was the eldest son in a family of nine children, was reared on his father's farm, attended the common school of the district, and

afterward the high-school at Sheakleyville. In 1870 he came to Greenville, and began clerking in the store of Charles Hoge. In the spring of 1871 he and H. H. Lininger bought out the business, and the firm of Lininger & Paden was formed. In the spring of 1872 the store was destroyed by fire, and the partnership dissolved. The present building was then erected, and Mr. Paden has since conducted business therein. He was married November 2, 1872, to Miss Olive A. Long, a native of Mercer County, and daughter of David Long, an early settler of Otter Creek Township. Two sons and two daughters have been born of this union, all of whom are living. The family belong to the United Presbyterian Church. Mr. Paden is a Republican, has served in the council three terms and has been a school director several years. He is also a member of the Board of Trade, and a prominent breeder of fine horses.

JOHN PEARCE, head of the Pearce Woolen Company (limited), was born in Allegheny County, Penn., March 26, 1831, and is a son of Richard and Susanna (Holstein) Pearce, natives of England, who immigrated with three children to Allegheny County, Penn., before the birth of our subject, where six children were born to them. The parents both died in Allegheny County, the father in 1862, and the mother about two years afterward. John was reared upon his father's farm, and on reaching manhood began learning the miller's trade in the flouring-mill owned by his father on the old homestead, where he was engaged six years. In 1859 he removed to Harmony, Butler Co., Penn., and purchased a flouring-mill, which he operated till 1865, when he sold out and bought a half interest in the Harmony Woolen Mills, and, in partnership with Robert Sample, carried them on till 1871, and then became sole proprietor by the purchase of Sample's interest. He operated this mill till February, 1885, when, having formed a stock company known as "The Pearce Woolen Mill Company (limited)," in Greenville, he erected the present mills and removed his machinery and business to this borough. He has since conducted a large and constantly growing trade, and the goods turned out by the Pearce mills have a high reputation in the markets of neighboring cities. Mr. Pearce was married May 5, 1847, to Amelia M., daughter of Michael Douglas, of Beaver County, Penn., of which union three children have been born to them: Walter D., William A. and Anna L., all residents of Greenville, and the two sons connected with the Pearce mills. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Mr. Pearce has always affiliated with the Republican party.

HENRY K. REISS, tobacco merchant and postmaster, was born in Berks County, Penn., May 3, 1833, and is a son of Marmaduke and Sarah (Kessinger) Reiss. The former was a native of Lehigh County, and his wife of Berks, both of whom died in the latter county, he in 1858 and she in 1867, leaving two children: Henry K. and Mrs. Hiram Holston, of Pottstown, Penn. Our subject was reared in Lehigh County, Penn., where he attended school only about six months in early boyhood. At the age of ten Henry K. began working in a tobacco factory, and the balance of his youth was spent in that business. Mr. Reiss was married July 15, 1854, in Allentown, Penn., to Miss Fiana Lick, a native of Lehigh County. She is the mother of four children, only two of whom survive: Tilghman and Allen. The former is a partner with his father in the tobacco business. In August, 1862, Mr. Reiss enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served until the expiration of his term of enlistment. In April, 1867, he located in Greenville, and established his present business of manufacturer and dealer in cigars and tobacco. In March, 1887, Mr. Reiss

was appointed postmaster of Greenville, and is the first Democrat to hold that office since the accession of Lincoln to the presidency, in 1861. Mr. Reiss is an unflinching Democrat, and both he and family belong to the Lutheran Church. He is a member of Dickey Post G. A. R., also of the Masonic and Odd Fellows fraternities, and has filled the offices of school director, councilman and auditor of the borough.

PETER SAAL, deceased, was born in Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, May 14, 1836, and in 1852 immigrated to Greenville. After a few years he went to Illinois, where he spent about five years, and then returned to Greenville. In 1863 he was married near Clarksville, Mercer Co., Penn., to Miss Susan Batteiger, a native of Germany. Six children were born of this marriage: Emma, Maggie, Mary, Charles, George and Clara, all of whom are living. Mr. Saal was a brewer by trade, and worked for Mr. Ohl, of Greenville, many years. He subsequently became a partner in the business, and finally sole owner of the brewery. About ten years ago he gave up the manufacture of beer, and established a bottling works, which he conducted up to his death, September 10, 1887. He was a member of the Reformed Church, to which faith his widow and family also belong. In politics he was a Democrat. Mr. Saal was an upright, honest man, straightforward and courteous in his dealings, and had many friends among the people of Greenville, where he came, an unknown boy, thirty-five years ago.

JOHN E. SANKEY, farmer, was born in Edenburg, Lawrence Co., Penn., June 11, 1827, and is a son of John R. and Cynthia (Espy) Sankey. His grandfather, Ezekiel Sankey, and family, emigrated from east of the Mountains, in the latter part of the eighteenth century or early in the present one, to the Shenango Valley, and located in that portion of Mercer County cut off in the organization of Lawrence. They reared a large family, and the parents both died on the homestead in Shenango Township. Ezekiel Sankey was the second sheriff of Mercer County, and was county commissioner two terms. He served at Erie in the War of 1812, and died from the effects of a cold contracted during his service there. John R., the father of our subject, was born November 3, 1797, and grew to manhood on the old homestead in Lawrence County. He learned the cabinet-maker's trade, which he followed most of his life, in that portion of the State. He married Cynthia Espy, a native of Tarrstown, Penn., born in April, 1799, whose parents were pioneers of that portion of Lawrence County. They reared six children, all of whom are living. Both were members of the Presbyterian Church, and the mother died in June, 1854, her husband surviving her until March, 27, 1868. Our subject spent his boyhood days under the parental roof, and learned the carder's and fuller's trade in a woolen mill. Soon after completing his trade he went into farming, and has followed that occupation a large portion of his life. For the past twenty years he has devoted his attention to the sale of agricultural implements, and is well known in every portion of the county. He was married November 8, 1849, to Miss Nancy A. Wines, a native of Beaver County, Penn., who has borne him seven children: William W., Cynthia A., Ezekiel V., James M. (deceased), Carrie (deceased), Edwin M. and King. In February, 1865, Mr. Sankey removed from Lawrence County to a farm in Sugar Grove Township, upon which his son William now lives, and in 1874 he removed to Greenville, where he has since resided. Mr. Sankey is a Democrat in politics, and the family attend the Methodist Episcopal Church. He filled the office of justice of the peace in Sugar Grove Township one term. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and the A. O. U. W., and is one of the well-to-do citizens of the county.

AARON SAUL, grocery merchant, was born in Berks County, Penn., Febru-

ary 7, 1827. His parents were Daniel and Polly (Reichart) Saul, natives of Berks County, Penn., where they were married. In the spring of 1833, with a family of six children, they came to Mercer County, and located on a farm on the Mercer road, one mile south of Greenville. They reared seven children: Henrietta, Aaron, Daniel, William, Mary, James A. and Nancy, all of whom are residents of this county. The father was a tailor by trade, and followed that business all his life. Politically he was a Whig, and afterward a Republican, and died on the old homestead May 2, 1885, his widow surviving him until August 20, 1887. Both lived and died consistent members of the Reformed Church. Our subject grew up on the old homestead, and July 4, 1848, he was married to Miss Maria, only child of Jacob Beitler, an early settler of West Salem Township. Mrs. Saul was born in Eastern Pennsylvania, but was reared in Mercer County. Three children are the fruits of this marriage: Mary E. L., Martha H. J. and Agnes H. L., all living and heads of families. Mr. Saul farmed two years after his marriage, then removed to Greenville, and for sixteen years drove a mail line. He had the routes from Greenville to Orangeville, Ohio, and also to Franklin, Penn. In 1862 he went into the grocery business with Samuel West, whom he bought out in less than a year, and has since continued alone. Mr. Saul is a member of the Reformed Church, and his wife is a Lutheran. Politically he is a Republican, and one of the oldest and best known business men of Greenville.

WILLIAM HARVY SHEAKLEY, attorney at law, was born on the old Sheakley farm, November 10, 1833, and is the third son of Moses and Susan (Limber) Sheakley. He grew up in his native township, receiving his education in the public schools and at Allegheny College, Meadville. After teaching a few years he began his law studies under Gen. Wilson, of Franklin, Penn., and was there admitted to the bar in 1860. He returned to Sheakleyville, and in 1861 was admitted to practice at Mercer. In the fall of 1862 he was elected, on the Union ticket, district attorney, and took up his residence in Mercer, where he practiced for five years. In 1868 Mr. Sheakley opened an office in Greenville, where he has ever since prosecuted the duties of his profession. He has always been independent in politics; was a Democrat up to the war, then joined the Republican party; in 1872 supported Greely, and since that time has again affiliated with the Democratic party. Mr. Sheakley was married in 1862 to Miss Lydia Hay, of Girard, Erie Co., Penn., who has borne him three sons and one daughter, all living in Greenville except Samuel H., who graduated with first honors at Thiel College, in the class of 1883, and is now principal of the public schools of Nashua, Iowa.

JOHN T. SHUTT, physician and surgeon, was born in Armstrong County, Penn., May 18, 1851, and is a son of Michael and Sarah (Ashbaugh) Shutt, natives and residents of that county. Dr. Shutt was reared in Armstrong County, where he obtained the usual advantages of a common school education. In the fall of 1873 he came to Greenville for the purpose of attending Thiel College, at which institution he spent three years. In 1876 he began reading medicine in his native county, and in the winters of 1878-79 and 1879-80 he attended lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, Md., where he graduated in the spring of the latter year. He commenced practice in Greenville in June, 1880, where he has since made his permanent home. Dr. Shutt was married June 17, 1880, to Miss Mary, daughter of George A. Bittenbanner, one of the pioneer business men of the town. Two children are the fruits of this union: Louise and Albert. Dr. Shutt is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and belongs to the Democratic party. He is a member of the Mercer County Medical Society, of which he has been secretary and vice-president.

DAVID S. SOULT, oil dealer and producer, was born in Clearfield County, Penn., October 19, 1841, and is a son of Michael and Hannah (Hoover) Soult. The former was a native of Union County, Penn., and removed to Clearfield County when he was ten years old, where he grew up and married Hannah Hoover, a native of that county. In 1863 they removed with a family of five children to Greenville, subsequently settling on a farm in Delaware Township, whence they returned to Greenville, where Michael Soult died in August, 1881, in the faith of the United Brethren Church. His widow resides in Greenville, and is also a member of the United Brethren denomination. Our subject was the third son in a family of eleven children, and grew to maturity in his native county. He received a good common school education, and taught school three winter terms. In 1864 he left Greenville and went into the oil country, where he engaged in the oil business, and has since been a dealer and producer of oil. Mr. Soult was married January 6, 1869, to Miss Nannie G. English, of Fairview, Mercer Co., Penn., and took up his residence in Titusville, Penn. In 1876 he went west, and in the following year settled in Meadville, Penn. In the spring of 1878 he came to Greenville and built his present residence on Meadville Street, where he has since resided. Four children have been born to David S. and Nannie G. Soult: Fannie E., deceased; Eda M., deceased; Edwin Earl and Edson Carl. Mr. Soult is a staunch Republican and the family belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church. He commenced life in moderate circumstances, and has been quite successful in his many business ventures.

LYMAN B. SPEIR was born in West Salem Township, Mercer County, January 25, 1838. His parents were John H. and Sarah (Smail) Speir, pioneers of that township, where a sketch of the Speir family will be found. Our subject was reared on the old homestead, and in 1863 came to Greenville and followed the coal business for one year. He then went to Warren County, Penn., where, after about six months spent in the lumber business, he returned to Greenville, and was in the grocery business about one year. In the fall of 1866 he engaged in the livery business, which he carried on until April, 1888, when he sold out. Mr. Speir was married June 20, 1861, to Eliza J., daughter of Bartlett McLaughlin, one of the well remembered farmers of West Salem Township. Three children were born of this union: Bartlett E., Della (wife of George Grauel, of Greenville) and Sarah N. The family attend the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Mr. Speir is a member of the I. O. O. F., R. T. of T. and F. M. C. He is a staunch Republican, and in November, 1888, was elected to the Legislature as one of the three representatives of Mercer County.

VANCE STEWART, retired farmer, was born in what is now Hickory Township, Mercer Co., Penn., May 15, 1818. His father, Vance Stewart, emigrated with his parents from Ireland to Huntingdon County, Penn., when he was about four years old, where both died; and where his father, John, was engaged in farming up to his death. Vance Sr. grew to manhood in that county, and there married Mary, daughter of James Sample, who emigrated with his family from Ireland when she was a small child. In 1805 Vance Stewart, Sr., and wife, with one child, James, crossed the Mountains on a pack horse, and located on a tract of land south of the site of Hickory Corners, in Mercer County. They were the parents of thirteen children, two of whom died in infancy. Of the remaining eleven, five sons and two daughters became heads of families, of whom but two, Vance and Robert, survive. The parents resided all their days upon the old homestead where Robert now lives. They were members of the United Presbyterian Church, and died in that faith

March 22, 1855, and May 24, 1867, respectively, aged seventy-three and eighty-five years. Our subject grew to manhood in his native township, and attended school in the primitive log school-house of pioneer days. On the 2d of November, 1842, he was married to Miss Eliza M., daughter of John and Leonora (Gilbert) Sherrard, the former a native of Franklin County, Penn., and the latter of Berkley County, W. Va. Mrs. Stewart was born in Franklin County, Penn., and came to Mercer County with her parents in childhood. In the spring of 1844 Mr. Stewart removed to Upper Sandusky, Ohio, returning to Mercer County three years afterward. With the exception of this period, and a few years spent in the oil country, his whole life has been passed in his native county. Vance and Eliza M. Stewart have reared five children: Mrs. Mary J. Bartlett, of New Richmond, Wis.; James W., a lawyer of Cleveland, Ohio; Orlando V., pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Steubenville, Ohio; Wilber V. (deceased) and Della. They settled on a farm south of Greenville in 1862, removing to Greenville in 1864. The family are Presbyterians in religious faith, and Republicans in politics. The sons all graduated at Westminster College. Beginning in life comparatively poor Mr. Stewart has accumulated a comfortable competence, and is recognized as one of the substantial, wealthy citizens of Greenville.

THOMAS STONE, plumber and assistant superintendent of the Greenville Water Works, was born in Nottingham, England, April 18, 1842, and is a son of George and Anna (Ely) Stone, both of whom are residents of Nottingham. Mr. Stone grew up in his native town, and served seven years at the plumber's trade. He was there married, October 4, 1869, to Miss Tacy Pears, of Nottingham, who has borne him four children: Frederick W., Rose E., Alva W. and Leroy, all of whom are living. In February, 1870, Mr. Stone and family immigrated to New York, and soon afterward removed to Philadelphia. Early in 1871 he came to Erie, Penn., where he continued working at his trade until the spring of 1876. He then returned to England with his family, and worked in South Wales one year, returning to Erie, Penn., in the spring of 1877, and locating in Greenville in May of that year, where he has since resided. In the fall of 1879 Mr. Stone opened a plumber's shop, and has since conducted that business. For several years Mr. Stone has had charge of the business of the gas works, and was superintendent of the works about three years. In the spring of 1888 he accepted his present position of assistant superintendent of the water works. The family belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church, and politically he is independent. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and the A. O. U. W. fraternities.

WILLIAM G. TAYLOR, deceased undertaker, was born in Greensburg, Westmoreland Co., Penn., August 17, 1823, and died in Greenville, Mercer Co., Penn., September 11, 1887. He was a son of Jehu A. and Elizabeth Taylor, of Westmoreland County. He learned the cabinet-maker's trade, which he followed for many years. On the 8th of September, 1844, he was married to Susan, daughter of Adam Turney, of Greensburg, Penn., where she was born April 21, 1821. In April, 1845, Mr. Taylor and wife removed to Delaware Township, Mercer Co., Penn., and located on a farm near Fredonia, and he was for several years one of the leading stock dealers of the county. In January, 1865, he located in Greenville, and followed contracting and building, also operated a planing-mill, and was one of the leading contractors of the county. Some ten or twelve years ago he embarked in the undertaking business, which he followed up to the illness which ended with his death. To William G. and Susan Taylor were born three sons and three daughters: Annabell (wife of John Davenny, of Stoneboro, Penn.), Lucetta (wife of W. A. Kreps, sheriff

of Mercer County), J. A. (of Greenville), J. W. (successor of W. G. Taylor & Son), Carrie (deceased) and Thomas O. (of Washington, D. C.). Mrs. Taylor died in the Methodist Episcopal faith, September 20, 1887, nine days after the death of her husband. He, too, was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and since early boyhood a strong temperance man. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity and the A. O. U. W. Mr. Taylor was an upright, successful business man, a kind father and husband, and had the respect and confidence of his fellow citizens.

EDWIN S. TEMPLETON, attorney at law, was born in Brady's Bend, Armstrong Co., Penn., April 23, 1854, and is a son of Chambers and Susan J. (Mossman) Templeton. The former is a native of Armstrong County, of Scotch-Irish descent, while his wife, who died in Greenville December 19, 1872, was born in Mercer County, her parents being among the very first settlers of the Shenango Valley. Chambers Templeton and family located in Greenville in 1869, and he has since been connected with the business interests of the county. Edwin S. graduated from Thiel College in June, 1875, and the same fall was appointed to a clerkship in the office of the Hon. John Allison, Register of the United States Treasury, where he remained two years. During this period he attended the law department of Columbian University, Washington, D. C., and graduated in June, 1877, thus becoming a member of the bar of that district. Mr. Templeton was admitted to the Mercer bar in the fall of 1877, but for the succeeding two years devoted his attention to the oil business. In 1879 he commenced active practice in Greenville, and is one of the able attorneys of the Mercer bar. He was married July 27, 1887, to Miss Clara, daughter of H. N. Shrom, Esq., the pioneer druggist of Greenville. Politically Mr. Templeton is a Republican of independent proclivities, and takes an active interest in the practical reformatory movements of the day.

CALEB M. THOMPSON, manufacturer and dealer in lumber, was born in French Creek Township, Mercer Co., Penn., December 2, 1847, and is a son of Abel and Margaret J. (Bell) Thompson, the former a native of Mercer County, Penn., and the latter of Bedford, Penn., and both residents of Greenville. The Thompsons were pioneers of French Creek Township, and the parents of our subject have had fourteen children, twelve of whom grew to maturity. Ten of the children are yet living, and all but two are residents of Mercer County. Caleb M. grew up on his father's farm, on which was a grist-mill, which his father built in 1852 and operated until 1882. He began the lumber business eighteen years ago in a part of the old mill, and has since been engaged in that business. During this period Mr. Thompson has operated saw-mills in Mercer and Clarion Counties, Penn., and Andover, Ohio, coming from the latter place to the mill at Loutzenhiser's Corners, which he began operating June 1, 1884. In the fall of 1885 he erected and put in operation a saw-mill immediately north of the Mathers mill in Greenville, which he carried on till January, 1888, when he purchased the Field & Fell stave mill, on the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio Railroad, known as the old Fiske property, to which he removed his saw-mill machinery and where he has since conducted business. Mr. Thompson is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in politics is a Prohibitionist.

RALPH E. THORN, of the firm of Ford & Thorn, carriage manufacturers, was born in Mill Creek Township, Mercer Co., Penn., September 12, 1856. His father, Charles Thorn, was born in Youngstown, Ohio, where he grew up and married Miss Hulda Holcomb, a native of Vermont. He was engaged in merchandising in Youngstown, but soon after his marriage settled on a farm

in Mill Creek Township, whence he removed into Sandy Lake Township a few years after coming to Mercer County. He resided in Sandy Lake till his death in September, 1874. Besides the widow he left a family of three children: Ralph E., Wilson S. and Hattie E. In 1876 the family removed to Youngstown, Ohio, where the mother and two youngest children now live. Ralph E. grew up in Sandy Lake Township, and after attending the public schools spent two terms at the New Lebanon Academy. In 1875 he began learning the carriage builder's trade in Youngstown, Ohio. Coming to Greenville in 1877, he continued working at his trade till January, 1886, when he purchased a half interest in the present carriage factory of Ford & Thorn, one of the leading manufacturing firms of Greenville. Mr. Thorn was married April 8, 1879, to Miss Lizzie Beachler, of Greenville, of which union two children, Ada M. and Helen M., have been born. He and wife are members of the Reformed Church, and in politics he is a Republican.

W. O. AND N. E. TILLOTSON, under the firm name of Tillotson Bros., carry on one of the leading dry goods stores in Greenville. They were born in Sodus, Wayne Co., N. Y., March 13, 1843, and August 22, 1847, respectively. Their father, William Tillotson, was born in Genoa, Cayuga Co., N. Y., December 20, 1810, and is a son of Matthew N. and Asenath (Higby) Tillotson, natives of Hartford, Conn., of English ancestry. William grew to maturity in New York State, and was there married October 17, 1837, to Miss Louisa Ogden. She, too, was born in Genoa, N. Y., and is a daughter of Ezekiel and Abijail Ogden, natives of New Jersey. Two sons and two daughters were born of this marriage: W. Ogden, Clara, wife of James F. Crandall, of Jersey City; Norton E., and Ida, wife of James A. Waugh, of Greenville. The parents came to Greenville in 1868, where they have since resided. Mr. Tillotson is a Democrat in politics, and a member of the Masonic order. In January, 1866, W. Ogden, senior member of Tillotson Bros., came from New York State to Greenville, and bought the dry goods stock of Simon Donner, which occupied a room in Packard's Commercial Block. In 1867 his brother, Norton E., came to Greenville to assist him, and the stock was removed to a frame room which stood on the site of Reiss & Son's tobacco store. In 1868 Norton E. obtained an interest in the business, and the present firm was formed. In the extensive fire which occurred in Greenville January 15, 1873, the store of Tillotson Bros. was among those destroyed, and they immediately erected the brick building now occupied by Reiss & Son. They carried on business in that room till the erection, in 1881-82, of their present block, which they took possession of in the latter year. W. Ogden Tillotson was married August 15, 1872, to Miss Eliza, daughter of Hon. John Allison, late register of the United States Treasury. Of this union two sons have been born: W. Ogden and Gustav K. The family belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Mr. Tillotson is a member of the Masonic fraternity. Norton E. was married June 6, 1876, to Miss Augusta M., daughter of W. P. Leech, of Greenville. Two children have been born to them, Jesse M. and William P.

RICHARD TUNISON, retired merchant, was born in Reading, Steuben Co., N. Y., January 16, 1823. His parents, Cornelius and Catharine (Hays) Tunison, were natives of New Jersey, but were married in New York State. In the spring of 1853 the family came to Mercer County, and located north of the site of Thiel College. The parents died on that farm, the father August 20, 1854, aged sixty-eight, and the mother March 10, 1865, aged ninety-one years. Both adhered to the Baptist faith, Mrs. Tunison being one of the original members of the Greenville congregation. Cornelius Tunison was in the United States Army eight years, and served in the War of 1812. In early

life a Democrat, he subsequently became a Whig and then a Republican, to which political faith he adhered until his death. Richard Tunison grew to manhood in his native county, receiving the usual common school education. He was married in Bound Brook, N. J., to Miss Mary E. Sullard, a native of that town. They resided in New Jersey about three years, and Mr. Tunison then engaged in the grain trade on Seneca Lake, N. Y. In the spring of 1853 he removed with his parents to the vicinity of Greenville, where he followed farming until his removal to that borough some twenty years ago, where he purchased and ran the St. Charles Hotel for one year. In 1873 Mr. Tunison erected a store-room on Main Street, and in partnership with his son, William F., opened a grocery house. In the fall of 1882 he retired from the firm, and his son conducted the business till the spring of 1888, when he sold out. To Richard and Mary E. Tunison have been born three sons: William F., H. A. and Charles, deceased. Both he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the family are all staunch supporters of the Republican party.

ALLEN TURNER, lumber dealer, etc., was born in Warren County, Penn., October 18, 1821, and is a son of Marcus and Sarah (Stevens) Turner, the former a native of Massachusetts, born February 12, 1794, and the latter of Vermont. Mr. Turner's grandfather, Abraham Turner, of Massachusetts, was one of the soldiers who erected the fort at the mouth of French Creek, on the site of Franklin, Penn., and also that on the site of Meadville, Penn., after the purchase of this territory from the Indians. He subsequently returned to Massachusetts, and there died. Marcus Turner grew up in that State, and thence came to Meadville, Penn., where he married Sarah Stephens and settled on a farm in Warren County, Penn. He was a soldier in the War of 1812. In 1847 he removed to Chautauqua County, N. Y., where he still resides, and enjoys good health, at the advanced age of ninety-four years. His wife died in Greenville while on a visit to her son Allen, in March, 1869. They were the parents of seven children, five of whom are living. One of the daughters, Mrs. Orpha Hammond, is a well-known pioneer educator of Pennsylvania and New York States, and for about one year was editor of the *Times* (now *Argus*), of Greenville. Our subject was the oldest son in the family, grew to manhood in Warren County, Penn., and was there married August 19, 1849, to Miss Mary E. Shipman, of Erie County, Penn., and a native of Madison County, N. Y. Mr. Turner followed the lumber business up to his removal to Sharon in June, 1852, where he went into the stove and tin-ware business, having the only store in that line in the borough at that time. In 1856 he removed to Kinsman, Ohio, where he continued business. Finding that Kinsman was not sufficiently flourishing for his business enterprise, he came, in 1859, to Greenville and purchased the store building of Achre, Bittenbanner & Co. on Main Street, the upper story of which was then occupied by his sister, Mrs. Hammond, in publishing the *Times*. In the spring of 1860 he located in the borough, and opened a stove and tin-ware store in the same building which he has ever since been interested in, and which his two sons and son-in-law now occupy. He also carried on a book and wall-paper store in the same building up to 1865, when he sold out, being the only dealer in that line in Greenville during his term of business. In 1865 he purchased 800 acres of timber lands on the head-waters of the Shenango River, which stream had been declared, by the act of 1803, navigable to its source, and cleaned out up to Greenville. Mr. Turner cleaned out the bed of the stream from Greenville to his purchase, a distance of from thirty-five to forty-five miles. For the succeeding eighteen years he rafted his logs to Greenville, where he had erected extensive saw-mills, and cut them into lumber, producing about

1,000,000 feet annually. His mill was burned in 1881, but he remained in the business until 1883. Mr. Turner, in 1870, started the first tree and small fruit nursery in this portion of the county, which he sold out in 1873, when he had 50,000 valuable roots. He was one of the men who was instrumental in having the rolling mills located in Greenville, and also the Pearce Woolen Mills, and one of the leading spirits in having Thiel College brought to the place. Since 1865 he has been engaged in the lumber business, and has been one of the most successful financiers of this part of the county. Mrs. Turner died in the Methodist Episcopal faith November 18, 1878, leaving a family of three children: Julius Fillmore, Elmer Allen and Edith, all of whom are living. Mr. Turner was again married August 23, 1883, to Miss Margaret Sheriff, of Mercer, a member of the Presbyterian Church. He is a Republican in politics, and has been burgess of Greenville one term. His mother was a relative of President Fillmore, and Hon. Jabe Sutherland, judge in Utah Territory, while his brother Oren is a prominent attorney of the Chicago bar.

JOHN LAMBERT TURNER, general grocer, was born in Monmouthshire, England, April 22, 1838, and is a son of William and Sarah (Lambert) Turner, the former a native of Oxfordshire, and the latter of Monmouthshire, England. In the fall of 1841 the family immigrated to Youngstown, Ohio, where the parents spent the balance of their lives. They reared a family of seven children, four of whom are living: Mrs. Sarah A. Crowther, of Ashland, Ky.; William, of Niles, Ohio; Mrs. Matilda Hull, of Youngstown, Ohio, and John L. Our subject grew to manhood in Youngstown, Ohio, and worked in one of the iron mills of that town as a roller. Mr. Turner was married May 6, 1858, to Miss Sarah Jane, daughter of David and Hannah (Dumars) Gillespie, who was born at Big Bend, Mercer Co., Penn. One son, John A., a partner with his father in the grocery house, is the only fruit of this union. Mr. Turner followed the iron business until removing to Greenville. In 1871 he superintended the erection of a rolling mill in Massillon, Ohio, and then went to Wyandotte, Mich., as superintendent of the Wyandotte Rolling Mills, and was subsequently superintendent two years of the iron mills in Hamilton, Ontario. In April, 1881, Mr. Turner came to Greenville, and began operating coal mines in Butler County, which he sold out in December, 1886. In the meantime he bought out the grocery store of Kamerer & Leech, in February, 1884, and the firm of J. L. Turner & Son has since conducted a general grocery business. The family are attendants of the Presbyterian Church. Politically Mr. Turner is a Democrat, and a member of the R. A. and the Masonic fraternity.

WILLIAM A. VAUGHN, carriage manufacturer, was born in Washington County, Penn., July 27, 1823, and is a son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Alexander) Vaughn. The former was born in Washington County, Penn., June 12, 1797, and was a son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Storer) Vaughn, who were married October 4, 1792, and were the parents of the following children: Agnes, James, Thomas, Mary, John, Elizabeth, Rebecca, Andrew and Lydia. Thomas came to Mercer County a young man, where he met and married Elizabeth, daughter of William Alexander, a pioneer of Findley Township. He and wife went back to Washington County, and returned to Mercer County in 1824, locating a short distance from the county seat. Of this union three children were born, our subject being the only survivor. The mother died when William A. was a small boy, and his father remarried, and reared by his second wife three children: James A., Harriet E. and Thomas L. He died in Greenville in February, 1884, in the eighty-seventh year of his age. Our subject was reared in Mercer County, and learned the carriage

blacksmith trade at Mossmantown, in West Salem Township. In June, 1847, he opened a shop across the street from his present factory, and in the spring of 1850 erected a building on its present site, where he has ever since carried on the carriage business, which has increased from year to year, until to-day he conducts one of the leading manufacturing institutions of the borough. Mr. Vaughn was married October 18, 1849, to Miss Sarah, daughter of Hugh and Isabel (Hunter) Mossman, one of the pioneer families of West Salem Township. Mrs. Vaughn was born on the old homestead, in West Salem, not far from the Ohio line, and grew to womanhood in that part of the county. The following children have been born of this union: James W., of the firm of W. A. Vaughn & Son; Theresa, deceased; Harriett E., wife of C. H. Gardner, of Cleveland, Ohio; Emma P. and Carrie M. Mr. Vaughn and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he belongs to the Masonic fraternity. Politically he is a Republican, has filled the position of councilman and school director, and has always taken a deep interest in the growth and progress of his adopted county.

JOHN W. VOSLER, attorney at law, was born in Salem Township, Mercer Co., Penn., January 20, 1850, and is a son of Leonard and Viletta (Waters) Vosler, the former a native of New York State, and the latter of Eastern Pennsylvania. They came to this county in early youth, married, and are now residents of Salem Township. Our subject was reared upon the old homestead, and received his primary education in the district schools. At the age of seventeen he came to Greenville, and attended the high-school one term. In the fall of 1868 he entered the State Normal School at Edinboro, Penn., where he graduated in June, 1871, and subsequently spent one term at Mount Union College, Mount Union, Ohio. In the meantime he had taught school two winter terms in Mercer County. After graduating he taught one term in the Utica, Penn., public schools as principal; was principal of the schools at Parker's Landing, Penn., one year, and the Freeport schools two years. He began his law studies in 1874, under Judge William Maxwell, of Greenville, and was admitted to the bar in the spring of 1876. He did not begin active practice, however, in Greenville until the spring of 1878, since which time he has followed the duties of his profession. In the fall of 1878 he was elected, on the Republican ticket, one of the auditors of Mercer County, and re-elected in 1881, serving in that position six years. Mr. Vosler was married February 7, 1878, to Miss Mary Hoak, of Freeport, Penn., of which union one son, Ray, survives. Mrs. Vosler died in the consolations of the Christian faith, January 25, 1888, after a lingering illness of about three years' duration. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and belongs to the I. O. O. F. Since locating in Greenville Mr. Vosler has built up a fair practice at the bar of Mercer County.

HON. WILLIAM WAUGH was born in New Bedford, Lawrence Co., Penn., May 4, 1818. His father, James Waugh, was born in Cumberland County, Penn., July 5, 1788, and his grandfather, James, was a captain in the Revolutionary War, and died on his farm near New Wilmington, Penn., about 1815, whither the family had removed early in the present century. The father of our subject, when a boy, crossed the Mountains to Crawford County, Penn., with Alexander Power, a pioneer surveyor of that county, whence he subsequently returned to Cumberland County. Soon after reaching manhood James, Jr., opened a small store in a log cabin near New Bedford, Penn., into which town he subsequently removed. About 1824 he formed a partnership with his brother, Alexander Power Waugh, under the firm name of J. & A. P. Waugh, and started a store in Greenville. They carried on merchandis-

ing in that town about twenty years, and during this period operated its leading mercantile establishment. Their business house stood west of the Shenango, on Main Street. Alexander P., born July 4, 1791, located in Greenville in 1824, and was the first postmaster of the village. After giving up merchandising he led a retired life, and died in the Presbyterian faith March 7, 1869. He was a quiet, unassuming man, and well known and respected by the early settlers of Mercer County. They sold their store to Gen. James Power and John Waugh, a son of James, who, as Power & Waugh, removed it to the east side of the Shenango, and were leading merchants of Greenville. They were also large canal contractors, and in connection with Charles M. Reed, of Erie, Penn., built the first blast furnace in Greenville, which they operated a few years at a large financial loss. John Waugh was also one of the prominent stock dealers of Mercer County, and one of its well-known citizens. James Waugh and family resided in New Bedford till the spring of 1829, when he joined his brother at Greenville. Politically he was a Whig, and in 1828 was elected from Mercer County to the Legislature, and served one term. He was married at New Bedford to Miss Jane Thompson, born in July, 1788, who bore him four children: Margaret, Elizabeth, John and William, all of whom are dead except the last mentioned. During the War of 1812 he served at Erie, in Capt. Gilliland's company. The family were Presbyterians, and his wife died in that faith July 19, 1861, her husband surviving her until July 18, 1874. James Waugh was a self-educated man, of strong argumentative ability, and a wide knowledge of men and affairs. William came to Greenville with his parents in the spring of 1829, attended school in the Jamestown Academy, and in 1838 graduated at the Western University, Pittsburgh. He then read law with Pearson & Stewart, of Mercer, and was admitted to the bar December 28, 1842. He soon gave up the law profession, however, and engaged in other business. In 1850 he was appointed associate judge, and served until new judges were elected by popular vote, when he was not a candidate. In 1857 he was elected, on the Republican ticket, prothonotary of Mercer County, and re-elected to the same office, in which capacity he served six years. Judge Waugh was a leading spirit in the organization of the First National Bank of Greenville, in 1864, and was its first cashier. He filled that position until the death of the president, the late Samuel P. Johnston, in the fall of 1875, when he was chosen president of the bank, and served in that capacity up to January, 1888. Judge Waugh was married February 6, 1846, to Miss Annie D. Lasher, of Philadelphia, Penn., of which union three sons have been born: James A., of Greenville; William F., professor in the Medical Chirurgical College of Philadelphia, and John H., a stock grower of Dakota. From 1845 until 1848 Judge Waugh was editor and proprietor of the Mercer County *Whig*, at Mercer, and in the latter year was the nominee of the Whig party of Mercer County for the Legislature, but, because of his opposition to the division of the county, the Whigs in the southern part split off and defeated him.

SAMUEL WEST, grocery merchant, was born in Lehigh County, Penn., April 2, 1828, and is a son of David and Catharine (Beitnett) West, also natives of Lehigh County, and of German parentage. They grew up and married in their native county, and in 1832 removed with their family to Canfield, Ohio, and settled on a farm. Two years afterward they removed to Leavittsburg, Ohio, and in 1842 came to Mercer County, and located one mile east of Greenville. In 1849 the parents moved into West Salem Township, where they spent the remaining years of their lives. The mother died in 1863, and the father in 1867. They were life-long Lutherans, and Mr. West supported the

Democratic party up to his death. They reared three children: Samuel, Mrs. Polly Greenewalt, of Crawford County, Penn., and Mrs. Mary Struble, who died in Wisconsin. Samuel left the parental roof in 1841, came to the vicinity of Greenville, and worked on a farm until his twenty-fourth year. In 1852 he got a government contract to carry a daily mail between Greenville and Mercer. He established a hack line, and carried the first daily mail between those points, which he continued to do for eight years. In 1856 he obtained a similar contract to carry the mail from Greenville to Warren, Ohio, which lasted four years, both contracts ending in 1860. Mr. West then engaged in farming, and in 1863 opened a grocery store in Greenville, which he conducted for one year. He purchased and ran the Greenville Steam Saw-mill for the next two years, and then sold out and went into the clothing business. In the spring of 1871 he disposed of his stock and again engaged in the grocery trade, which he has since continued. Mr. West was married April 6, 1852, to Miss Mary L. Homer, who bore him one daughter, Mrs. Frances Hernevier, of West Salem Township. Mrs. West died, in the Methodist faith, December 23, 1855. In December, 1859, Mr. West was again married, to Miss Maria Knappenberger, who has borne him four daughters and three sons: Minnie, Lydia, Samuel, Alice, John, Harry and May, all living at home. The family belong to the Lutheran Church, and Mr. West is a member of the I. O. O. F., and a staunch supporter of the Democratic party.

JAMES R. WICK was one of the early business men of Greenville, where he located as a clerk in the store of J. & A. P. Waugh in 1826-27. He was born in Trumbull County, Ohio, in 1807, and was a son of Rev. William Wick, a Presbyterian minister. After clerking a few years he began merchandising, and continued in the mercantile business till about 1850, when he started a private bank. He was engaged in the brokerage line until 1856, and then removed to Wisconsin. He finally returned to Greenville, and died November 1, 1865. Mr. Wick was the second postmaster of Greenville, filling the office from July, 1830, till October, 1831. He was also a justice of the peace several terms, and associate judge one term. He was married in 1830 to Catherine, daughter of Jacob Loutzenhiser, a pioneer of Greenville, and reared a family of six children. She died October 11, 1887, surviving her husband nearly twenty-two years.

CHAPTER XXXII.

BIOGRAPHIES OF SHARPSVILLE.

DAVID AGNEW, deceased, was born at Frankstown, Huntingdon Co., Penn., September 25, 1805, and died at Sharpsville, Penn., August 24, 1882. Ere reaching manhood he obtained a clerkship with Dr. P. Shoenberger, at Maria Forges, in Bedford County. About the year 1823 he removed to the Doctor's iron works, at Pittsburgh, where he remained until the spring of 1832, when he removed to Wheeling, Va., having entered into partnership with Dr. Shoenberger for the erection of a rolling mill at that place, the first in that city, and believed to be the first of the kind erected in that State. He was about the same time connected with a forge and furnace at Hanging Rock, Ohio. While a resident of Wheeling he was appointed by

the governor a member of the "County Court;" was instrumental with others in establishing the Merchants' & Mechanics' Bank, of Wheeling; was a director, and for a time acted as president of that institution, and subsequently was appointed by President Tyler postmaster, which office he held for more than four years. During his term of postmaster Polk was elected President, and when the new administration came into power an attempt was made by the politicians to have Mr. Agnew removed; but the Postmaster-General, having examined into the affairs of the office, and finding that they were conducted in such an able and business-like manner, protested so strongly against any change being made that Mr. Agnew, though of different political faith, was permitted to retain the office. Wheeling, at that time, was one of the most important points along the line of the National Road, being a distributing office. Mr. Agnew resigned about a year later. In the year 1846 he removed to Sharon, this county, and, in connection with Dr. Shoenberger and others, built the Sharon Furnace. Afterward, together with Gen. Curtis, Mr. Boyce and other citizens of Sharon, the Sharon Iron Company was formed, and the rolling mill at Sharon, known as the Sharon Iron Works, was erected, of which Mr. Agnew was a director and manager. About the year 1846 there was considerable excitement in Mercer County in regard to the coal and iron business, which led to the erection of quite a number of blast furnaces along the Shenango Valley, but the expectations of these pioneers in the iron business of this county were destined to disappointment. The Lake Superior ores had not been obtained, and confined, as they were, to the native ores, and the use of mineral coal, with a general want of knowledge and experience in the working of these materials, it is not surprising that the business proved unprofitable, and was generally abandoned, so that very few of these old furnaces remain, having, since the introduction of Lake Superior ores, been superseded by larger and more perfect establishments. The connection of the iron ore of Lake Superior with the coal of Mercer County has produced an entire revolution in the manufacture of iron in Mercer County, and throughout Western Pennsylvania generally. Mr. Agnew and his brother, John P. Agnew, were the first to use Lake Superior ore in a blast furnace. While running the old Sharpsville Furnace they procured, at great expense, a few tons of ore for that purpose, which, it is believed, was the first time it had ever been so used. In 1856 Mr. Agnew removed to Erie, where he remained two years, looking after the business affairs of the Sharon Iron Company, at the end of which time he severed his connection with the firm, and went to Parkersburg, W. Va., and engaged in mercantile pursuits. In 1862 he went to Mount Savage, Md., and took charge of the rolling mills and furnaces in that place, and returned to Parkersburg about the close of the war, and stayed until the spring of 1869, when he came to Sharpsville. In an acquaintance of over fifty years Mr. Agnew witnessed many seasons of prosperity and adversity, as well as great improvements, in the iron industries of the county. Since 1869 he resided in Sharpsville, having the general supervision of the books and accounts connected with the various iron, coal and other concerns in which the late Gen. Pierce was interested, and in the capacity of secretary and treasurer of the Sharpsville Railroad Company. The business of the Pierce estate was closed in 1881, and notwithstanding its extensive and varied character, and the immense amount of labor involved, under Mr. Agnew's wise management, and comprehensive acquaintance with the affairs thereof, it was settled in a comparatively speedy and satisfactory manner to all concerned. In politics Mr. Agnew was a Republican, but never took an active part in any of the campaigns of the party. In 1873, just before the borough of Sharpsville was formed,

he was elected a justice of the peace, but could not devote much time to the affairs of the office, though he did considerable work in drawing up deeds, legal documents, etc. In religion Mr. Agnew always took an active and earnest part, being a leading member of the Presbyterian Church. He was elected an elder of the Fourth Street Church in Wheeling, and was honored with that position in the church of his choice wherever he resided. He was prominent in organizing the church here, and lived to see a very neat edifice erected and dedicated but a short time before his death, toward the building of which he contributed liberally. Mr. Agnew was married in Pittsburgh, December 29, 1829, to Miss Eliza C. Lightner, Rev. Francis Herron, D. D., performing the ceremony. The deceased left two children: Charles E. and Mary. His widow died February 6, 1888, a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church. Her four oldest children also are dead. Their names were John L., Theodore P., William H. and David L. John L. has one son, J. Ford, who lives in St. Louis, Mo.; Theodore P. has one daughter, Nellie, who lives with her mother at Fredericksburg, Md.

PHILIP J. BARTLESON was born in Campbell County, Ky., October 20, 1837. In 1840 his father moved to Wheeling, Va., where he purchased, in connection with James E. Wharton, the *Daily Times and Gazette*, a Whig journal, in which office the subject of this sketch learned the printer's trade. At that time this was the best printing office in the State outside of Richmond, having six presses in the jobbing department, with bindery, etc. Mr. Bartleson had three brothers, Charles, Frederick and William, Charles and Frederick being older and William younger. The two first named also learned the printer's trade. Charles started with the "forty-niners" to California, but died on the way from illness contracted on shipboard. Frederick became a lawyer, and settled in Joliet, Ill., and was, during the war, colonel of the One Hundredth Illinois Infantry. He was killed at the battle of Kenesaw Mountain. William was a private in the Sixty-ninth New York Infantry, and was killed in the Wilderness. In 1858 Mr. Bartleson went to Waynesburg, Greene Co., Penn., with his father, where they published the *Republican*. In 1861 Mr. Bartleson was married to Miss Margaret, daughter of Jesse Rinehart, Esq., of Waynesburg, and moved to Brooklyn, N. Y., where he was employed on the *Times*. In 1866 he moved to Pittsburgh, and was engaged on the *Gazette*, where he remained until 1869, when he moved to Greenville, this county, and became a silent partner of Jacob Miller in the publication of the *Argus*, but withdrew just before the sale of the paper to W. F. Chalfant. In August, 1871, he assumed the editorship and management of the *Advertiser*, and has been in charge of the paper since. In politics Mr. Bartleson is a conservative Republican. He has never held an office, with the exception of school director of Sharpsville, which position he is now holding, serving his twelfth year, or fourth successive term.

REV. SAMUEL L. BOSTON was born November 8, 1859, near Mercer. He is the son of Adam Boston, deceased, and Christena (Crill) Boston. His early life was spent on the farm of his father, except only the time spent at school. Beginning his higher studies under Dr. I. C. Ketler, at Grove City, he graduated in the academy in 1878, and thence he pursued his collegiate studies at Wooster, Ohio, where he graduated in June, 1883. In the fall of 1883 he entered his theological course at the Western Theological Seminary of Allegheny City, where he graduated in May, 1886. His first year after leaving the seminary was spent in supplying the churches of Cool Spring and Fredonia, in his native county. During this year he enjoyed a great outpouring of the Spirit on his work, and received about 100 members into the two churches. In

July, 1887, he received a call to the Presbyterian Church of Sharpsville, which he accepted, and he is now settled pastor of that church, being ordained and installed at that place in September, 1887. In 1886, July 29, Rev. Boston was married to Jennie P. Keifer, of Allegheny City, and a graduate of Curry Musical Conservatory. Mrs. Boston was the daughter of A. S. and Maggie (Barclay) Keifer. Rev. Boston and wife are the possessors of one infant son, whom they have named John Keifer Boston.

REV. THOMAS J. CLARK, pastor of St. Bartholomew Church, is a son of Patrick and Catherine (Hughes) Clark, natives of Ireland, who immigrated to this country in 1850, and settled in Silver Lake Township, Susquehanna Co., Penn., where our subject was born in 1854. His early life was spent upon the homestead farm, and his primary education was received at the common schools. He afterward entered the commercial college of Binghamton, N. Y., from which he graduated in September, 1871. He then entered St. Bonaventure College, in Cattaraugus County, N. Y., and was ordained priest December 28, 1879, by the Rt. Rev. Tobias Mullen, of Erie. He was then appointed assistant pastor at Ridgeway, Elk Co. Penn., where he remained four months, and was next assistant pastor at Kersey, Penn., where he remained nine months, and was then appointed assistant at Bradford, McKean Co., Penn. He was afterward appointed to take charge of the parish located at Petroleum Centre, Venango Co., Penn., where he remained five years. October 1, 1885, he became pastor of his present parish, and August 16, 1886, his church was destroyed by fire. He has since rebuilt the present substantial brick edifice, which is entirely clear of debt. In connection with his Sharpsville charge Father Clark's pastoral duties include the missions located at Neshannock and Wheatland.

GEORGE D. DEVITT, superintendent of Perkins & Co.'s blast furnace, is a son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Dean) Devitt, natives of Lincoln County, Canada, where our subject was born in 1844. He received his education at the public schools, and at the age of fifteen commenced his business career as a clerk in the store of Henry Dilts, of Wellandport, Canada, with whom he remained for six years. He then engaged with his father as superintendent of his saw-mill. In 1866 he came to Sharon, Penn., and engaged with Runser, Carver & Trout as superintendent of their planing-mill, where he remained till 1869, when he located at Jamestown, Penn., and engaged in the planing-mill business for himself. In 1880 he removed to Sharpsville and engaged with Perkins & Co. as book-keeper, which position he filled for four years, when he was placed in his present position as superintendent. Our subject was married in December, 1873, to Miss Mary W., daughter of John S. King, of Sharon, Penn., and by this union they have born to them two children: Carrie E. and John K. Mr. Devitt is a member of F. & A. M., Lodge 424, of Jamestown, Penn., also of the A. O. U. W., Lodge No. 17, of Sharpsville, Penn., and is a member of the Baptist Church.

G. M. DULL, millwright, was born in Centre County, Penn., September 18, 1829, and is a son of George and Mary C. (Weaver) Dull, who were married February 19, 1816. Six children were born to them: Elizabeth A., wife of A. T. Watson; Wilhelm A., John B., deceased; Margaret S., wife of Eli Woods; Hannah W., deceased, and George M. Our subject's educational advantages were very limited. He commenced work in a woolen factory at the age of twelve, where he remained for six years. He then learned the wagon-making trade, which he followed until 1862. In August, 1862, he enlisted as a private in Company H, One Hundred and Fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, which was assigned to the Fourteenth Army Corps, and participated in all the

battles in which his regiment and corps were engaged, and Sherman's famous march to the sea. He went through the war without receiving a wound, and was mustered out as orderly sergeant June 9, 1865. After coming home from the army he removed to Clarksville, Mercer County, and started a carriage factory under the firm name of G. M. Dull & Co., which he conducted a few years. Subsequently he purchased the interest of the silent partner, William Dickson, and continued that business until 1871, when he removed to Sharpsville, and engaged in the same business with Thomas Eagan, under the firm name of Dull & Eagan, which they carried on until 1874. He then sold his interest to Daniel Eagan, and since that time has principally been engaged in the millwright business, which business he is now following. Our subject was married on the 4th of July, 1860, to Hannah, daughter of William and Mable Levingston. Two children were born to them: Mary E., wife of Frank Fitch, Hartford, Trumbull Co., Ohio, and William Sherman. Our subject is a staunch Republican, and is a member of the I. O. O. F. and R. T. of T., being a strong advocate of temperance.

SAMUEL DUNHAM, merchant, is a son of George and Jane (Hodge) Dunham. The grandfather of our subject, Jonathan Dunham, who married Mary Clark, was a native of New Jersey, who came to Mercer County at an early date and took up a large tract of land, which was located where the borough of Sharpsville now stands. He died in 1856. He had eleven children: Justus, Margaret, who married Henry Dunlap; George, Nancy, Mrs. William Moyer; Experience, Mrs. Thomas Ferguson; Clark, Azariah, Phenias, Rachel, Mrs. Robert Jackson; James, who died in 1846; Mary, Mrs. Daniel Groscost, and George, the father of our subject, whose family consisted of seven children: Jonathan, deceased, who served three years in the Tenth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry; Robert, who died from the effect of a wound received in the war, and was a member of the Sixty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers; Samuel, Mary, deceased; George, deceased; Jane and Phenias. George died in 1871, and his wife in 1878. Samuel, our subject, was born in 1838, and was reared and educated in Pymatuning Township. His first employment was as a clerk for his uncle, Samuel Hodge, a merchant of Sharpsville. Subsequently he was employed by his father in stone quarrying and stone cutting. On August 10, 1861, he enlisted in Company K, Sixty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served three years, participating in all the engagements from Yorktown to the engagement at Weldon Railroad, which included Fair Oaks, Seven Days' Fight, second Bull Run, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Mine Run, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Cold Harbor and Petersburg. In 1865 he engaged in the grocery business in Sharpsville, which he now conducts. Our subject was married in 1859 to Miss Hannah, daughter of William Carnes, of Pymatuning Township, and by this marriage they have seven children: Victor H., William G., Gertrude, Mertie, Minnie, Cora and Bessie. Mr. Dunham was appointed postmaster of Sharpsville in 1869, which office he held until 1885. He is also connected with the G. A. R., Post No. 234, of Sharpsville, a member of the I. O. O. F., No. 739, and the K. of P., Lodge No. 163, both of Sharpsville. Politically Mr. Dunham is a Republican.

THEODORE M. FORD is a son of Darius and Samantha (Butler) Ford. He was born April 5, 1830, in Chantauqua County, N. Y., and received his education in the common schools of his native county. In 1848 he entered the employ of Tomlinson & Co., grocery and commission dealers, of Erie, Penn., where he remained for two years. From Erie he went in the winter of 1850-51 to Aspinwall (now Colon), as receiving clerk for the Panama Railroad, then

just building, and had the honor of unloading from the brig "Tartar" the first locomotive that went onto that road. He then engaged in the lumber business, and conducted it in various localities, in connection with his farming in Chautauqua County, N. Y., and Crawford County, Penn. In 1870 he engaged with the late Gen. James Pierce, at Sharpsville, in his book-keeping department, where he remained until 1874, when he engaged in mercantile business, which he carried on until 1878. In 1882 he received the appointment of auditor for the Sharpsville Railroad, which position he filled until 1886. In that year he entered the employ of Jonas J. Pierce, as book-keeper, where he remained until 1887. In 1887, in connection with C. E. Agnew and W. A. Lynch, they formed the company known as Agnew, Lynch & Co., contractors and builders, and dealers in building materials, coal and lumber. In 1858 our subject was married to Miss Phebe, daughter of John Rodgers, of Silver Creek Township, Chautauqua Co., N. Y., and by this marriage they have three children: Fannie F., wife of C. B. Allen; Kate L. and Edith. Our subject is a member of the F. & A. M., Sharpsville Lodge No. 517, Royal Arch Chapter 244 of Sharon; also of the R. T. of T. Council, No. 27, of Sharpsville. Mr. Ford is a member of the Universalist Church of Sharpsville, filling the office of clerk and treasurer. In politics he is a Republican.

JOHN D. HADLEY, agent for fire, life and accident insurance, is the second son of David and Jane (Robinson) Hadley, of Hadley Station. He was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, May 25, 1832, and came to Mercer County with his parents in 1843. In 1850 he started in life by learning the blacksmith's trade, which occupation he followed for seventeen years, at Hadley and elsewhere. In 1867 he moved to Hubbard, Ohio, where he worked at his trade for one year, and then engaged in the drug business, and afterward in the wholesale and retail feed business. In 1873 he located at Sharpsville, and established a flour and feed store, which he conducted for three years, and engaged in the grocery business. His store was burned in June, 1887, and since that time he has followed his present insurance business. March 3, 1853, he married Miss Mary, daughter of John and Ruth McClure, of Clarks Mills. She died April 12, 1865, leaving five children, one of whom married John McElwain, and died in January, 1874. The living children are Loretta, wife of William H. Bell, of Youngstown, Ohio; Ruth E., wife of Deloss Longstreet, of Hadley, and have Hiram, Mary, Bessie, Albert; David M., engaged in the livery business at Sharpsville, married Constance Holstein, of Sharpsville; John B., of the firm of Hadley & Maxwell, grocers, etc., Sharpsville, married Alice Ashton, of Sharon. Our subject was again married in 1866 to Lucy A., daughter of Mrs. Elizabeth McKey, of Sandy Creek Township. The children of this union are Jane E., wife of R. G. Maxwell, of Sharpsville, and has one child, Helen; W. C., station agent at Sharpsville for the Sharpsville Railroad Company, married Miss Catherine, daughter of Rut Collins, of West Middlesex; George G., brakeman on the Sharpsville Railroad; Alice S. and Clara G. Mr. Hadley has held several borough offices, and is now serving as school director. He is a member of the A. O. U. W., No. 71, of Sharpsville, of the E. A. U., No. 359, and of the Protected Home Circle, No. 3, of Sharpsville. He and family are members of the Presbyterian Church, of which he is an elder. He is a strong temperance advocate, and votes the Prohibition ticket.

THOMAS O. HAZEN, justice of the peace, real estate and insurance agent and dealer in wall and window shades, is a son of Ziba and Milcah (Perrine) Hazen, who are natives of Hickory and Worth Townships, respectively. Nathaniel Hazen, the grandfather of our subject, was a native of Massachusetts, and was one of the early settlers of Mercer County. Our subject was born in Hickory

Township in 1842, and was reared and educated in the common schools of the same township, and graded schools of Sharon, Penn. He learned the painter's trade, which he followed in the summer, and taught school in the winter for twelve years. In 1872 he engaged in the lumber business in Sharpsville, which he carried on for six years. In 1878 he engaged in his present business, as a dealer in wall paper and window shades, and the same year was elected justice of the peace, which office he continues to fill. Mr. Hazen also represents the following insurance companies as their agent for this locality: Phoenix, of Hartford, Conn., Reading, of Reading, Penn., and the Dwelling House Insurance Co., of Boston, Mass. In politics our subject is a Republican. He was married in 1865 to Miss A. V. McDowell, daughter of Josiah McDowell, of Crawford County, Penn., who died in 1869, leaving one son, Elton E., who died in 1872. Mr. Hazen's second wife was Miss Eva McDowell, sister of his first wife, and by this marriage they have one child, Birdie May. Our subject is a member of the I. O. O. F., Lodge No. 739, of Sharpsville, Lodge A. O. U. W. No. 71 of Sharpsville, and the E. A. U. Union, No. 359, of Sharpsville. He is also a member of the First Universalist Church of Sharpsville, and rung the first Universalist Church bell that was ever rung in Mercer County. Mr. Hazen is of Scotch and Welsh descent.

SAMUEL W. HAZEN, publisher of the *Sharpsville Times*, is a son of A. B. Hazen, and was born in Hickory Township in 1863. He received his education in the public schools of Sharpsville, and was engaged in teaching for some years, when he connected himself with M. W. Thompson in the establishing of the *Sharpsville Times*. Our subject is a Republican in politics and a progressive citizen, always ready to advance by his personal interest any movement of a public nature.

WILLIAM HOFIUS, the third son of George Hofius, was born May 12, 1806, in Hickory Township, where he spent the early years of his life on the homestead farm, and was engaged in farming. About 1847-48 he removed to Jackson County, Iowa, where he now resides. He married Martha, daughter of Thomas Dugan, of Trumbull County, Ohio, who died in 1841, leaving seven children: Seth, Azariah, Jonathan, Hulda, Mrs. Bently, of Iowa; Marilda, wife of John Diamond, of Iowa; Mary A., Martha, Mrs. Melvin J. Thompson. His second wife was Mrs. Vaughn, and by this marriage they have one child, George.

Seth, the eldest son of William, was born in May, 1829, in Hickory Township, where he was reared and educated. In 1846 he entered the employ of Himrod & Vincent, subsequently working at the different furnaces located in Clarion and Venango Counties, Penn., Youngstown, Ohio, and West Middlesex, Penn. In 1858 he removed to Mineral Ridge and took charge of the works at that place for James Wood & Warner. He subsequently was engaged as superintendent for James Wood, Sons & Co., of Wheatland. He also had charge of the Mount Hickory Iron Co. works at Sharpsville. He then removed to Buffalo, N. Y., and took charge of the Buffalo Iron & Nail Co.'s works. In 1882 he located in Ohio, and engaged in farming, where his family now resides. In 1886 he was placed in charge of the Spearman Iron Furnace at Sharpsville, which position he now fills. Our subject was married in 1850 to Miss Elizabeth Maxwell, of West Middlesex, Penn., and by this union they have five children: William D., Lewis W., Frank, Annie J., wife of Henry Sibes, of Buffalo, N. Y., and Harriet, wife of William Fair, of the same city. Mrs. Hofius died in 1862, and our subject was again married in 1867 to Miss Margaret McGowan, of Campfield, Ohio, and by this marriage they have five children: Walter, Charley, Blanch, Seth and James.

William D. Hofius, the eldest son of Seth, was born September 25, 1852, at West Middlesex. He was reared and educated at Mineral Ridge, Ohio, Wheatland and Sharpsville. At the age of twenty he engaged in the iron business as furnaceman, and followed that business as an occupation until 1883, when he engaged in the foundry and machine business with Charles F. Eldridge, under the firm name of Hofius & Eldridge, located at Sharpsville. He is also operating the Grafton Furnace at Leetonia, Ohio, under the name of McKeefrey & Hofius. Mr. Hofius was married in 1882 to Miss Emma K., daughter of Louis Laux, of Baltimore, Md. Our subject is a member of the F. & A. M., Lodge No. 250, Norman Chapter 244 and Commandery No. 50, of Sharon.

HENRY KAUFMAN, livery, is a son of Jacob and Catherine (Speigelmyer) Kaufman. Our subject was born in Delaware Township, December 12, 1856. He received his education at the public schools of his township. He was engaged in farming on the homestead until 1880, when he located at Mercer and engaged in the butcher business. In 1881 he located at Sharpsville and engaged in his present business. Our subject was married in October, 1883, to Miss Ella, daughter of John Shell, of New Hamburg. Mrs. Kaufman died in 1884, leaving one son, Harley A., who died in 1884. Our subject married for his second wife, in 1887, Miss Maggie, daughter of Joshua Reichard, of New Hamburg, Mercer Co., Penn., and by this marriage they have one daughter, Bertha L. Politically Mr. Kaufman is a Democrat.

GEORGE D. KELLY, of Pierce, Kelly & Co., iron manufacturers, was born in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1843. His parents are Moses and Jane M. (Howe) Kelly. His father was a native of Livingston County, N. Y., and his mother of New Haven, Conn. Our subject received his education in the select schools of Cleveland, Ohio. At the age of seventeen he was employed as a clerk by the Cuyahoga Furnace Co., of Cleveland, where he remained for two years. He then entered the employ of the late Gen. James Pierce, at the Sharpsville Furnace, as a clerk, remaining in that capacity until 1870, when he entered into co-partnership with James, Jonas J. and Wallace Pierce as manufacturers of iron at the Douglas Furnace. He was united in marriage, in 1870, to Miss Kate, daughter of Calvin C. Wick, of Ashton, Ohio, and by this marriage they have four living children: Clara M., George W., Douglas and Catherine. Mr. Kelly has been identified with the public offices of Sharpsville, filling the office of burgess in 1880-81, also as a member of the council for a number of years. In politics he is independent, but of Republican proclivities.

WILLIS W. KITCH, postmaster and hardware dealer, is a son of John M. and Elizabeth (McCleery) Kitch, both natives of Mercer County. The mother of our subject is the daughter of Alexander McCleery, one of the pioneer settlers of Mercer County. Mr. Kitch was born in Perry Township, and received his education in the public schools. At the age of sixteen he entered the employ of the late Gen. James Pierce as a clerk in his store at Mount Hickory. In 1872 he located at Sharpsville, and entered the employ of J. W. Mick & Co., hardware dealers, as a clerk. On the death of Mr. Mick, which occurred in 1875, he formed a co-partnership under the firm name of Walter Pierce & Co., as dealers in hardware, which continued until December 31, 1883, when the present firm of Kitch & Mower was organized. Our subject was appointed postmaster November 23, 1885. He was married in 1875 to Miss E., daughter of Hiram and Susan (Henry) Phelps, and by this union they have two children: Walter (born in 1887) and Frances (in 1886). Mr. Kitch is a Democrat, and belongs to the F. & A. M., Lodge 517, of Sharpsville, Norman Chapter, No. 250, and Rebecca Commandery, No. 50, of Sharon.

JAMES R. LYTLE, engineer, is a son of Hugh and Elizabeth (Robinson) Lytle. The father of our subject settled in Shenango Township in 1813, was a farmer by occupation, and died in 1881, and his wife in 1838. He married for his second wife Sarah Thompson, of Shenango Township, who survives him, and lives in Greenfield. Our subject was the only child, and was born in 1838, in Shenango Township, where he was reared, receiving his education in the common schools of that township, and the private schools of West Middlesex. Mr. Lytle was engaged in farming until 1864. He then engaged as an engineer, and was located at Charleston, Jefferson Township, where he remained until 1872, when he located at Sharpsville, and has been employed at the different furnaces of this place. Mr. Lytle is now located at the Claire Furnace as engineer. When Sharpsville was first incorporated as a borough Mr. Lytle was elected a member of the school board, and was its secretary for three years. In 1881 he was elected justice of the peace, and served one term of five years. He was married in 1860 to Miss Mary J., daughter of Robert Wallace, of Lackawannock Township, and by this marriage they have one son, Robert K., who is an engineer at Claire Furnace. Our subject is a member of the F. & A. M., Lodge 517, of Sharpsville, and Norman Chapter 244, Rebecca Commandery No. 50, of Sharon, Penn. He is also a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of Sharpsville, and has filled the offices of steward and class leader for ten years. In politics he is a Democrat.

JAMES C. McDOWELL, prop. of livery stable, son of James H. and Fanny F. (Byerly) McDowell, was born September 13, 1848, in Jefferson Township; was reared on the homestead farm; received his early education at the common schools of the township; completed his education at New Brighton College, and after graduating engaged in farming until 1883, when he located at Sharpsville, and engaged in the livery business. Our subject was married in 1868 to Miss Sarah, daughter of Branton Holstein, of Mercer. By this union they have three children: Charles, Constance and Branton. In 1866 Mr. McDowell was elected burgess of Sharpsville, and re-elected in 1887. Our subject is a member of the A. O. U. W., No. 127, of Sharpsville, also of the K. of P.

ANDREW J. NICKLE, superintendent of Sharpsville Furnace, is a son of Andrew and Sarah A. (Hoffman) Nickle, of Philadelphia, Penn. Our subject was born in 1835, in Venango County, Penn.; was reared and educated in Clarion County, and when a young man found employment at different furnaces, where he learned the business of manufacturing iron. In 1862 he was employed by the late Gen. James Pierce, and in 1875 engaged with Pierce, Kelly & Co., as foundryman, where he remained until 1887, when he took charge of the Sharpsville Furnace. Our subject was married in 1857 to Miss Nancy J. Barnacle, of Venango County, Penn., and by this union they have seven children: Philip H., Sarah, Ann, Mrs. Henry Myers (of Sharpsville, Penn), Andrew Jackson, William A. (died in 1871), Martin V., Stanceless C. and Charles C. Our subject is a member of the United Brethren Church of Sharpsville, and politically is a Democrat.

GEN. JAMES PIERCE (deceased).—The history of those who, under adverse circumstances, have, by their own unaided efforts and native force of character, achieved success in any department of human enterprise, is always interesting, and should be especially so to young men about to engage in the active duties of life, as examples for their imitation. No man has ever lived in the Shenango Valley who is more worthy of a place in the pages of history than he whose name stands at the head of this biography. James Pierce was born

in Swanzey, Cheshire Co., N. H., on the 24th day of September, 1810, and remained with his father, whose name also was James, working on the farm until he was twenty-one years of age, receiving in the meantime such limited education as country schools of that period afforded. He then left the parental roof and began working by the month at the lumber business, at which employment he continued about two years, and then commenced the same business on his own account, in the manufacture of shooks for sugar hogsheads, conveying them to market down the Connecticut River. He was married January 1, 1839, to Miss Chloe Holbrook, a native of New Hampshire, born March 20, 1816. Immediately after his marriage, in connection with the lumber business he added the occupation of a farmer. He and a cousin, Jervis Bates, came to Erie County, Penn., in 1844, bringing with them cotton and woolen cloth, which they disposed of and turned the proceeds into horses, which they took back with them when they returned home. They made the journey out with wagons and sleighs. Mr. Pierce came to Erie County again, in December of the same year, and stayed all winter. This time he was engaged in selling clocks through Erie and Crawford Counties. There being very little money in this section at that time, his accumulations, which were about \$1,000, consisted wholly of Beaver & Erie Canal Bonds. Being unable to obtain the interest on the bonds at Erie, he disposed of them for a lot of stoves. Possessing an enterprising spirit, and desiring a wider field for the display of his energies, he sold his property in New Hampshire, and in the year 1845 removed with his young family to Cranesville, Erie Co., Penn., where he remained until the spring of 1847, when he located at Clarksville, Mercer County.

The first business enterprise in which he engaged here was mining and shipping coal in the vicinity of Clarksville, in the year 1847. Coal then found its market in Erie, and was transported to that point via the Beaver & Erie Canal, the business being then in its infancy in the Shenango Valley. This first adventure was only moderately successful; the mine being limited in extent, soon became exhausted. He then opened new mines near to his late residence, Mount Hickory, in Hickory Township. These proved very valuable, and here was laid the foundation of his subsequent eminently successful business career. To convey the coal from these mines he constructed a tram-road, operated by horse-power, which was regarded at that time as a wonderful achievement of individual enterprise, and which answered a most valuable purpose until it was superseded by the Erie & Pittsburgh and the Sharpsville & Oakland Railroads. In the construction of both these roads he took a most active interest. In the former he was a large stockholder and a director; in the latter the principal stockholder and its president and general manager from the beginning to his death. These roads have performed an indispensable part in the development of iron, coal and other industries of the country through which they pass, and to the energy and public spirit of Mr. Pierce is the community indebted for the existence and beneficial results of these improvements. Among the first to engage in the coal business in Mercer County, so did he continue until the day of his death to be among the most prominent and successful operators, being connected with extensive mines both in Mercer and Lawrence Counties.

His connection with the furnace business commenced in the year 1859. Becoming the proprietor of the Sharpsville Furnace, he put the same in blast that year, and started to work on the Jackson iron ore of Lake Superior, and it was then that the principal revival of the blast furnaces of the Shenango and Mahoning Valleys took place, the successful working of the Jackson ore in the Sharpsville furnace calling the attention of the furnace men to Lake

Superior ores for the manufacture of a distinctive red short iron. In 1868, in connection with William L. Scott, of Erie, the Mount Hickory Furnaces (two stacks) were erected, and more recently, in company with two of his sons (Jonas J. and Wallace) and George D. Kelly, the Douglas Furnaces (two stacks) were built. Another son, Walter, is also a partner in the Spearman Iron Works, consisting of two blast furnaces. He was thus identified with seven out of nine furnaces located at Sharpsville, all of which are first-class establishments of their kind. He had also large investments in iron mines at Lake Superior, which, however, are only partially developed. These comprise the mining, manufacturing and railroad enterprises with which he was connected, but do not by any means include the whole of his business operations. He was president and principal owner of the Iron Banking Company, of Sharpsville, and a stockholder in the Sharon Banking Company. His farming operations were conducted on a very extensive scale, and with more science and system than is generally employed. Mount Hickory is a model farm. The mansion and out-buildings are equal to any in the county, and perhaps not surpassed by any of their kind in Western Pennsylvania. The land is in the highest state of cultivation, abounding in all the fruits suitable to this latitude, and, in short, with everything to make it a most pleasant and desirable residence. His extensive herd of thoroughbred cattle was greatly admired by farmers and stock breeders. That he had very superior stock is evidenced by the many premiums awarded him at the North Western Pennsylvania Fair and elsewhere.

To design and successfully accomplish these varied and extensive operations suggests the possession of no ordinary business capacity. Nature had, indeed, been kind, endowing him with large mental powers, but with a physical organization fitted for the endurance of almost any amount of labor. It might be supposed that, in the midst of these numerous and pressing business cares, he would be indifferent to the welfare of the community in which he dwelt. The contrary was the case, however, and every object designed to benefit society met his cordial approbation and co-operation. He always manifested a deep interest in the cause of education, devoting much personal attention, as a director for a number of years, to the common schools, and in liberal contributions in lands and money for the erection of school-houses, aside from the large amount of taxes paid by him annually for their support. A noted instance of his liberality is seen in the contribution of \$10,000, made in the name of his wife, toward endowing the female professorship in Buchtel College, Akron, Ohio, to be called the "Chloe Pierce" professorship. This is a new institution of learning, of which he was one of the trustees, and is in a very prosperous condition. Several of the churches in Sharpsville also received generous donations from his hands, while public and private enterprises have been greatly aided and fostered through his liberality.

Gen. Pierce died at his residence, Mount Hickory Farm, on Wednesday morning, December 2, 1874, after an illness of only a few days' duration, caused by a fall a week previous, from the effects of which he gradually sank into the sleep of death. He was a Universalist in religious belief, and it was through his influence the first Universalist organization was effected in the county at Sharpsville. His wife also was a Universalist, and the present financial prosperity of the Sharpsville Society is largely due to her liberality. Gen. Pierce left a widow and five grown sons to mourn his unexpected decease. The former survived him nearly twelve years, and died August 16, 1886, aged seventy years. Jonas J., the eldest son, was born September 23, 1839, and was married April 6, 1865, to Miss Kate Pritzl, of Baltimore, Md.,

who has borne him five children: Scott, James A., Chloe H., Jonas and Frederick P. Walter and Wallace (twins) were born October 19, 1842; the former was married June 28, 1871, to Miss Alice Mower, of Greenville, Penn., who died October 11, 1884, leaving three daughters: Alice, Mary and Kate; Wallace is unmarried. Frank was born November 10, 1852, and married, October 21, 1880, Miss Minnie Andrews, of Sharpsville, Penn., who has borne him two sons: Frank W. and Thomas A. James B. was born September 2, 1856, and married, June 17, 1880, Miss Albertine Pomplitz, of Baltimore, Md., and has two daughters: Louesa and Pauline. These gentlemen are all engaged in large business enterprises, and are among the most prominent and best known citizens of this portion of the State.

Gen. Pierce was one of the leading members of the Democratic party in Northwestern Pennsylvania, and always took a deep interest in its success, favoring legislation for the advancement of the general interests of the State. He was once the Democratic candidate for the Legislature, and, though defeated, polled a much larger vote than the full strength of his party. Few men in the Shenango Valley were so widely known and respected by the people in every walk of life, and his death was a severe loss to the community in which he had spent so many years of a successful business career. His kindnesses passed from his hand not as credits to be returned with use, but as souvenirs sacred to his memory, and as such will be cherished in perpetual remembrance. His memory will long be retained in the hearts of those whom he has befriended and assisted by counsel, advice and pecuniary aid, and among them can be numbered many poor men who have been brought to a prosperous condition, if not to affluence and wealth. The strict rule of rectitude was the magnet by which he moved, and the guide-star of his business life, while indomitable will, enterprise and perseverance were the three leading traits of his character.

M. W. THOMPSON, publisher of the Sharpsville *Times*, is a son of Samuel Thompson, of Pymatuning Township. Our subject was born in 1862 in Hickory Township. He received his education in the public schools of Sharpsville, in which place he was reared. Mr. Thompson began the printing business in 1877, serving his time in the office of the Sharpsville *Advertiser*. Our subject has been employed upon many of the leading journals of the present day, including the *New York World*, *Cincinnati Enquirer*, *Cleveland Leader* and *Erie Dispatch*. In 1887, in connection with Samuel W. Hazen, he established the Sharpsville *Times*. In politics he is an ardent supporter of the Republican party.

DR. JOHN H. TWITMYER, son of Emanuel and Lucy (Gebhart) Twitmyer, was born April 26, 1844, at Zion, Centre Co., Penn. He received his early education at the common schools of his native town, subsequently entered Dickenson Seminary at Williamsport, and was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, March 12, 1872. His first location in Mercer County was at Transfer in 1872. In the spring of 1873 he located at Sharpsville, where he has since continued the practice of his profession. Our subject was married, June 1, 1875, to Miss Donna, daughter of Lewis Hull, and by this marriage they have one daughter, Alma. The Doctor is a member of the A. O. U. W., Lodge No. 27, of Sharpsville, also a member of the R. T. of T., of Sharon, and a member of the Reformed Church of Sharpsville.

DR. CHARLES L. WILLIAMS was born in 1851, at Sharon, Penn., a son of Lester and Ann E. (Moore) Williams. His early education was received in the public schools of Sharon. He commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Hoyt, of Sharon, and Dr. Hurlbert, of Youngstown, Ohio, and was grad-

uated from the Homœopathic Hospital College of Cleveland, Ohio, in 1879. He then commenced the practice of medicine with Dr. Hoyt, of Sharon, Penn. In 1880 he located at Sharpsville, Penn., where he has continued in practice. He married, November 17, 1881, Miss Chlœ, daughter of David and Jane D. Stewart, of Sharpsville, and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church of this borough.

MATTHIAS R. ZAHNISER is a son of David and Rachel (Tice) Zahniser. The grandfather, Matthias Zahniser, was one of Mercer County's early settlers. Our subject was born May 12, 1844, in Jefferson Township. His early life was spent on the home farm, receiving such education as the township schools afforded. At the age of eighteen he enlisted in Company B, One Hundred and Fortieth Pennsylvania Reserves, and participated in all the engagements from the battle of the Wilderness to Spottsylvania, where he suffered the loss of his right leg from a gun-shot wound. After returning from the army he engaged in the mercantile business at Big Bend, Jefferson Township, where he remained for three years. In 1871 he located in Sharpsville, was elected constable for that borough and served three years. In 1877, in connection with his brother, H. N. Zahniser, he engaged in the boot and shoe business. In 1880 his brother sold his interest to J. L. Filman, and in 1882 our subject sold his interest, also, to Mr. Filman, and until May of the present year, was in his employ. Our subject is now in charge of the boot and shoe department of J. P. Hughes' mercantile business. Mr. Zahniser was married in 1871 to Miss Lottie, daughter of James Hunter, of Pymatuning Township, and by this union they have two children: Charley W. and Nellie D. Our subject was the Democratic candidate for member of the Legislature in 1884. He is a member of the G. A. R., Sharpsville Post No. 234, and one of the past commanders. He also belongs to the K. of L. Politically he is a Democrat, but voted for Harrison and Morton.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

BIOGRAPHIES OF SHENANGO AND HICKORY.

SHENANGO TOWNSHIP.

WILLIAM ANDERSON, farmer, post-office New Bedford, Penn., is a son of John and grandson of William Anderson, a pioneer of Mercer County, who immigrated to this county in company with his wife, Betsey (Adams) Anderson, and one child, the father of our subject. About 1796 John Anderson, a brother, followed and located a short distance from his brother William. He was known as "Agent John Anderson," acting in that capacity for Dr. Nathaniel Bedford, of Pittsburgh, who owned large tracts of land in this and Lawrence Counties. He married Jane McFarland, and had six children, all of whom are dead, the last survivor, William R., dying on the old homestead June 27, 1888, aged seventy. He died in 1826, leaving an estate of 800 acres. William Anderson, the grandfather of our subject, and his son John, were progressive men of their day. They erected on their farm one of the first grist-mills built in this county, and were also extensively engaged in the distilling business. John served with the army in the War of 1812. He married Ellen,

daughter of William Crawford, of Mercer County, and by this marriage was the father of eleven children: William, Adam, deceased; James, deceased; David, Hiram, Robert, deceased; Alexander, of Fairview Township, Mercer County; Samuel, deceased; Betsey, wife of Frederick Breede, of Crawford County, Penn.; Ellen J., deceased, and Mary E., deceased. He married for his second wife Eliza, daughter of John and Jane (McFarland) Anderson, by whom he had four children: Lemuel, deceased; Julia, wife of James Keer, of Crawford County, Penn.; John, and Louisa, deceased. He died in 1860 at the age of sixty-three. His father died in 1859 at the age of ninety-three. William was the eldest son, and was born in 1817 on the old homestead, and was educated in the common schools. He was apprenticed to the carpenter's trade, which business he followed for some ten years, then engaged in farming upon a part of the homestead, and has since followed farming. He married, in 1851, Miss Mary A., daughter of David and Kate (Gundy) Crawford, and they have one child, David W.

DAVID C. ANDERSON, farmer, post-office New Bedford, Penn., is the third son of John and Ellen (Crawford) Anderson. His father's family is mentioned in the sketch of William Anderson. He was born on the homestead May 4, 1825, where he resided until 1851, when he purchased his present home. He married, March 20, 1851, Miss Rebecca J. Robinson, daughter of Andrew and Betsy (Maxwell) Robinson, of Ohio. She died May 4, 1874, leaving four children: John A., Lizzie, Mrs. Irwin Caldwell; William F. and David Lawrence. Mr. Anderson married for his second wife Eletha Gundy, daughter of John P. and Sarah (Marstler) Gundy, April 7, 1877. He has always been engaged in farming, and excepting four years' residence in Ohio has resided upon his place since 1851. He has been connected with the schools of his township as director. He is a member of the New Bedford Presbyterian Church, which was built in 1801, his grandfather and father having aided largely by their means and influence in its erection.

SAMUEL G. BELL, farmer, post-office West Middlesex, Penn., is a descendant of William Bell, who settled upon the place now owned by our subject. His son Samuel was the grandfather of our subject, and was a prominent business man of his day. He was born in Washington County, Penn., in 1795, and moved from there with his parents while yet a child. He was engaged in the insurance business, and represented the North American Insurance Company, of Philadelphia, for forty-four years. He married Nancy Ewing, a daughter of Irish parents, and died in 1884 at the age of eighty-eight years. He was the father of six children: William, Woods, Margaret, Mrs. Clark; Eliza, Mrs. Clinger; Rebecca, Mrs. Miles, and Jane, Mrs. Crossman. William, the father of our subject, was born in 1816, and married Mary Shirk, of German and Irish descent. Her parents immigrated to this country and settled in Centre County, Penn. She had eight children: Walter J., Thomas W., Theresa, Mrs. William Riblet; Nancy E., Mrs. Dr. Stevenson, of Hubbard, Ohio; Mattie A., Florence M., Mrs. John E. Phillips; Nettie J., Mrs. Marcus Miller, and our subject, Samuel G., who was born in 1848. He was educated in the public schools of the township, and has been engaged in farming since he arrived at manhood. He has filled the office of tax collector for his township.

JOHN C. BELL, farmer and agent for the American Road Machine, is a son of William S. and Margaret (Irwin) Bell. The mother of our subject was a native of Westmoreland County, Penn., and the father a native of Cumberland County, who settled where Mr. Bell now resides in 1826. He was born in 1805, and died in 1879, his wife having died in 1873. They had six chil-

dren, two of whom are living: Eliza J., Mrs. Benjamin Love, of Lackawannock Township, and our subject, who was born January 29, 1843, and received his education at the common schools of his township. Our subject early engaged in farming in connection with his father, and is now largely engaged in the raising of farm products. In 1886 Mr. Bell connected himself with the American Road Machine Company as its agent, and represents them in Mercer and Lawrence Counties. Our subject has always been active in public matters connected with his township, having filled the position of justice of the peace and all the principal offices of the township. In politics he is a Republican, and for several years he has been an elder in the Presbyterian Church of Neshannock. He married, October 16, 1866, Miss Susan, daughter of Robert and Rebecca Thompson, of Mercer County, and by this union they have four children: Robert Thompson, William Stephenson, Rebecca, Mary and John Mealy.

SAMUEL BUCKWALTER, farmer, is a son of Abraham and Elizabeth (Witwer) Buckwalter, natives of Lancaster County, Penn. The father of our subject, in the fall of 1843, removed with his family from Lancaster County, and settled upon a large tract of land known as the Hezlip property, in Wilmington Township, Mercer County, and in 1852 he removed from there upon the Paup Mills property, in the same township. In 1853 he removed to Grundy County, Ill., where he died in 1872, at the age of seventy-nine, his wife surviving him until July 7, 1882, when she died, aged eighty-two years. They had six sons and three daughters: John, the eldest, and Elizabeth died in this county; Daniel died in Lancaster County, Penn., and David died in Illinois; Benjamin and Michael reside in Illinois; Mary, Mrs. Isaac Showalter, of Illinois; Ann, Mrs. W. E. Weber, of Indiana. Our subject was born November 23, 1827, in Lancaster County, Penn., where he received his early training. Upon the removal of his father to Illinois he purchased his present home, and has since been engaged in general farming. In 1879 he was elected county commissioner, which position he filled for three years. He has always been identified with public affairs connected with his township, filling nearly all the local offices. He married Miss Mattie, daughter of Jacob Bixler, of Shenango Township, and by this marriage they had four children: Benjamin, who married Mary Musselman, and resides in Lancaster County; Abraham, died May 29, 1864; Samuel W. and Nancy J., died in 1864. Samuel W. married Miss Lydia M. Cowden, daughter of I. Cowden, Esq., and resides on the homestead with his father.

JAMES P. BYERS, farmer, post-office Pulaski, Penn., is a son of John and Jane (Porter) Byers, and grandson of William Byers, the first sheriff of Mercer County. The father of our subject was a native of this county, and a farmer by occupation; was active in county affairs; served as commissioner one term, being elected in 1849, and was also justice of the peace for many years. He died in 1851, his wife surviving him till 1871. They had nine children: Isabella, Mrs. Josiah Gibson; William, deceased; J. P., John T., Walter D., Mary J., Mrs. Ebenezer McFarland; Ebenezer, Esther, Ellen, Mrs. Peter West, of Albion, N. Y. Our subject was born in May, 1828, and received his education in the public schools of the township. Mr. Byers enlisted in August, 1861, in Company B, One Hundredth Pennsylvania Volunteers, his regiment being known as the "Roundheads," being so named from the fact that the members were nearly all descendants of Scotch families, who were followers of Cromwell. Mr. Byers followed the fortunes of his regiment for three years, and participated in the following engagements: Port Royal, Port Royal Ferry, James Island, second Bull Run, Chantilly, South Mountain, Antietam, Fred-

ericksburg and Weldon R. R. While in the service Mr. Byers contracted the small-pox, which has resulted in depriving him of his hearing. Our subject is engaged in general farming. He was married February 2, 1857, to Miss Eliza J. McMillin, daughter of Robert and Margaret (Hulse) McMillin, of Beaver County, Penn. By this union they have had eight children, of whom five are living: Ellen F., John P., married Tilla Pomroy, and has two children, Harvey and a daughter; William W., Eliza A. and Hattie B. Mr. Byers is a member of the G. A. R., and a good, enterprising citizen.

WILLIAM BYERS and his wife, Jane (Kincaid) Byers, natives of Adams County, Penn., settled in 1797 near the site of Georgetown, Mercer County. He was born September 6, 1767, and died January 3, 1844, at Pulaski, Lawrence County. He was the first sheriff of Mercer County, and after completing his term of office removed to Pulaski, and in 1834 received the appointment of postmaster, it being the first for that place. He had ten children, of whom three are living: James, of Iowa; Mary, Mrs. Andrew Morrison, of this county, and Ebenezer Wiley, who was born at Pulaski in 1816, and subsequently removed to his present place of residence in Shenango Township. He married, in 1841, Hannah, daughter of Joseph and Sarah (Bebout) McClain, of Lackawannock Township, and by this marriage they have had ten children, six of whom are living: Sarah A., Mrs. J. D. Porter, of this township; Addie, Esther, John W. and Carrie, at home, and Maggie, Mrs. J. M. McFarland, of Mercer County. John W. was born at Pulaski in 1856, and was educated in the common schools, completing his education at Wilmington College. He subsequently taught school, and afterward engaged in farming. He was elected, in 1883, justice of the peace for his township, which position he now fills. He married, in 1880, Miss Anna, daughter of James Reddle, of Butler County. They have two children: Wiley and Helen A.

THOMAS CALDWELL, deceased farmer, was born in December, 1806, on the place where he resided till his death, September 3, 1888. His parents, Charles and Isabella (Stitts) Caldwell, removed from Huntingdon County in 1805, and settled in Shenango Township, Mercer Co., Penn., where our subject was born. The grandfather on the paternal side was a native of Ireland, and came to Huntingdon County, Penn., at an early date. The father of Mr. Caldwell died in 1840 and his mother in 1844. They had seven children, all of whom are deceased. He was married in 1830 to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of James Clingan, a native of Ireland. By this marriage they had three children: Robert, who in 1861 enlisted in the Tenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and died from wounds received at the battle of Bull Run; John, who lives at home, and Irwin, who married Miss Lizzie, daughter of David Anderson, of this township, and has three children: Robert, Nellie and Josiah. Mr. Caldwell was a member of the United Presbyterian Church, of Deer Creek, having held a continuous membership therein for sixty-one years.

CANON FAMILY.—Among the earliest settlers of Mercer County, Penn., were Thomas and Margaret (Heath) Canon, who came from Philadelphia, Penn., about 1796-97, and located in what is now Hickory Township. He was twice married, and was the father of eleven children: Moses, John, Rachel, Rebecca, Thomas, Ruth, Ross, James, Margaret, Samuel and William, all of whom may be classed as pioneers of the Shenango Valley. Moses was the eldest son of the first marriage, and was born in Philadelphia in 1782, and on reaching manhood married Elizabeth, daughter of George Swase, a pioneer of Mercer County. Six children were born to this union: Rebecca (who married Henry Coryea), Mary (who married James Dunlap), John, Eliza (who became the wife of John Livingston), James and Thomas, all of whom

are dead, excepting John and Thomas, both residents of Shenango Township. John was born in this township in 1810, and here grew to manhood. He learned the blacksmithing trade, and after serving his apprenticeship followed that business about seven years. He then purchased the farm upon which he has ever since resided. He married Rebecca, daughter of William Jones, of this county, who died in 1881. She was the mother of eleven children: Maria (deceased), Eliza (wife of Alex. Mayberry), Moses (deceased), Rachel (wife of Henry Morehead), Alfred (deceased), Hannah (wife of James Thompson), James, John C., Mary (deceased), William W. and Robert (deceased). Mr. Canon is a member of the Presbyterian Church, is a Republican in politics, and one of the well-known and respected citizens of Shenango Township.

CROSSMAN FAMILY.—One of the pioneer families of Mercer County was the Crossmans. Abner Crossman, a soldier of the War of 1812, settled in Shenango Township, Mercer Co., Penn., shortly after the close of the war. He was a native of Beaver County, and married Mary, daughter of Alexander McCall, a soldier of the Revolutionary War, and a native of Washington County, Penn. But little is known of Abner Crossman by his descendants. He had two brothers and one sister: Robert Crossman, a Methodist minister of Zanesville, Ohio; James Crossman, who settled in Indiana, and Mrs. Robert McGill, of Lowell, Ohio. Abner Crossman, previous to his locating in Mercer County, was extensively engaged in the distillery business in Beaver County, Penn., but his works were destroyed by fire, and he then removed to this county, and settled where his son Robert C. now lives, in Shenango Township. He had seven children, three of whom are living: Murry Alexander, who married Jane, daughter of Samuel Bell, of Shenango Township, in 1867, and by this marriage have four children: Mary B., Samuel A., Nannie E. and Addison W. Mr. Crossman is a carpenter by trade. In 1861 he enlisted in Company B, Tenth Pennsylvania Reserves, and was discharged the same year for disability. Robert C., who was born in 1831 upon the place where he now resides, learned the carpenter trade, and was subsequently a member of the firm of Harriott, Eaton & Crossman in the oil business at Mackey, Ohio. In 1861 he enlisted in Company B, Tenth Regiment Pennsylvania Reserves, and participated in the following engagements: Drainsville, Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mill, White Oak Swamp, Malvern Hill, Groveton, Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, Bristoe Station, Mine Run, the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna River, Tolopotomy and Bethesda Church. At Mechanicsville our subject received a wound in the head from a shell; at Fredericksburg he was wounded in the left leg, and at the Wilderness was sun-struck. At the battle of Fredericksburg he was appointed color bearer for his regiment. At the close of the war Mr. Crossman returned to Mercer County, and engaged with his old employers, the Crawford & Patterson Coal Co., as shipper, and remained with them two years. He then associated with himself his brother Cyrus, and engaged in the saw-mill business and the manufacture of shingles. In 1870 he purchased the old homestead, and since that time has been engaged in farming. In 1859 he married Sarah, daughter of James and Jane (Wilson) Mayers, of Shenango Township, and by this marriage they have five children: Sarah F. (Mrs. Elwyn Hart, of Madison, D. T.), Arsena E., Ulysses G. (who resides in Dakota), Horatio A. and Cyrus E. Mr. Crossman is a member of the Alonzo McCall Post No. 456, G. A. R., of West Middlesex, and is connected with the United Presbyterian Church of that borough.

Cyrus, the fifth and youngest son of Abner Crossman, was born in 1843, in Shenango Township, and was educated in the public schools of the town-

ship. After leaving school he engaged with his brother Alexander to learn the carpenter's trade. In 1862 he enlisted in the One Hundred and Forty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served until the close of the war. He followed the fortunes of his regiment, and participated with it in the following engagements: Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, the Wilderness, Cold Harbor, Weldon Railroad, Petersburg, Five Forks, South Side Railroad, and was present with his command at the surrender of Lee. On his return to Mercer he engaged in the carpenter business and farming, and in the winter of 1866-67 he engaged in teaching school. He subsequently became connected with his brother in saw-mills and shingle business. In 1867 he was united in marriage to Miss Maria, daughter of Benjamin and Margaret (Mathews) Mayers, early settlers of Shenango Township, who settled on the land now occupied by our subject. Mr. Crossman is a member of Alonzo McCall Post, G. A. R., and also of the United Presbyterian Church of West Middlesex, Penn.

CHARLES H. DILLEY, farmer, post-office West Middlesex, Penn., is a son of John H. and Orlena (Currie) Dilley. The father of Charles H. was a native of Mercer County, Penn., and his mother of Wisconsin, where she died in 1859, leaving one child, the subject of our sketch. The grandfather on the paternal side was Matthias Dilley, a native of Westmoreland County, who settled in Mercer County at an early date. The father of our subject married a Miss Irvine, of Shenango Township, and by this marriage they had one son, Fred, deceased. Mr. Dilley, Sr., died in 1887, his wife having died the previous year. Our subject was born in Wisconsin in 1858, and at the age of seven years came to Shenango Township with his father. He received his education in the public schools of the township, and early began farming. Mr. Dilley is extensively engaged in farming, and his homestead, containing 250 acres, is situated west of the Shenango River, and near the Lawrence County line.

ALBERT EDEBURN, farmer, post office West Middlesex, Penn., is a son of Henry and Ellen (Crawford) Edeburn. The grandfather, William Edeburn, emigrated from Germany, and settled on the Shenango River, near West Middlesex Borough, and was engaged in farming. The father of our subject had a family of three children: Calvin, David W. and Albert. His wife died in July, 1882. He was again married May 1, 1884, to Mrs. Elizabeth McClung, and died May 26, 1885. Our subject was born July 22, 1853, was reared on the homestead where he now lives, two miles west of Middlesex, and received his education in the public schools of his native township. He married, in 1871, Miss Nancy A., daughter of John Walker, of Shenango Township, who is the mother of three children: Ella B., Harry and Jennie O. Mr. Edeburn is engaged in general farming. He is a member of the United Presbyterian Church of West Middlesex.

DANIEL GEARHEART, farmer, post-office West Middlesex, is a son of Jacob Gearheart, and grandson of Daniel Gearheart, a native of Bucks County, Penn., who settled where our subject now lives at an early date. Mr. Gearheart was reared and educated in Shenango Township, and has always been engaged in farming. He was married in 1879 to Miss Eliza Garrett, of Shenango Township, and by this union they have five children: Jessie, Alice, Grover Cleveland, Minnie and Frank.

ROBERT M. GRAHAM, justice of the peace and farmer, post-office West Middlesex, Penn., is a son of William and Margaret (Canon) Graham. Our subject was born in 1849, and was reared upon the homestead farm, where he now resides, in Shenango Township. The father of Mr. Graham was a native of Chester

County, Penn., and came to Mercer County when quite young. He was a blacksmith by trade, and subsequently engaged in farming. His wife was a native of Mercer County, and a member of a pioneer family. William Graham always took a great interest in the public affairs of the county, and held the position of justice of the peace in Shenango Township for over twenty years. He was connected with the State militia, holding a major's commission. He died April 20, 1876, and his wife in December, 1877. They had twelve children, six of whom are living: Dr. J. W., of Ashtabula, Ohio; Thompson, of Berg Hill, Ohio; Charles, of Chicago, Ill.; Dr. Thomas, of Australia; Sarah J. (Mrs. Walter McIntroy, of Shenango Township) and Robert M. Our subject received his education in the public schools, and has always been engaged in farming. In 1887 he was elected justice of the peace, which position he now fills. He was united in marriage December 28, 1871, to Miss Maggie, daughter of John Burns, of Michigan. They have three children: Sarah J., Maggie M. and William. Mr. Graham is a member of the United Presbyterian Church of West Middlesex, and in politics is a Democrat.

B. J. HAYWOOD, prothonotary of Mercer County, post-office West Middlesex, was born April 12, 1849, in Hickory Township, this county. His parents, Benjamin and Catharine (Long) Haywood, were among the most respected citizens of the community in which they lived, and their union resulted in four children. Our subject was brought up at farm labor, and was educated in the common schools of his native township. He also took a course at the Iron City Business College, Pittsburgh, and in 1869 he was employed as a clerk in the general store of H. N. Warren, at West Middlesex. Later he became a partner with Mr. Warren, and remained as such until 1870, when he withdrew from the firm, and accepted a position in a local banking institution, remaining there until 1878, when he was appointed and commissioned postmaster at West Middlesex, and held the position until July 1, 1886. Mr. Haywood was elected transcribing clerk of the State Senate during the session of 1885, and message clerk of the same during the session of 1887. He served as auditor, member of the town council, and three terms as burgess of West Middlesex. He served as chairman of the Republican county committee during the years 1883-84-85, and displayed great tact in organizing the Republican forces and wresting the county from the Democracy, who had control of the leading offices when he first became chairman. As evidence of his popularity he was elected to the office of prothonotary by a majority of 1,306. He was married July 29, 1873, to Miss Lizzie E. Powell, born July 25, 1850, in Shenango Township, daughter of Ebenezer and Elizabeth (Satterfield) Powell. Mr. Haywood was a member of the Home Guards, although too young for service in the late war. He is a staunch Republican, a member of the Masonic and A. O. U. W. lodges, and, with his wife, belongs to the Presbyterian Church at West Middlesex.

JOSEPH WARREN HILLIER, M. D., post-office West Middlesex, was born in Cooperstown, Venango Co., Penn., July 22, 1839. He received his education in the schools of his native place, subsequently attending Allegheny College, in Meadville, Penn. He studied medicine with Dr. Robert Crawford, of Cooperstown, and graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, March 15, 1860. He located in West Middlesex, Penn., July 19, 1860, and has continued the practice of his profession uninterruptedly up to the present time.

PETER HUFF, a native of Germany, immigrated to this country, enlisted in the army, and served through the Revolutionary War, afterward drawing a pension until the time of his death, which occurred about 1838. He was well

off when he left Germany, but was shipwrecked on the way over, and lost all he had. But little is known of his early history by his descendants. He eventually settled in Hubbard Township, Trumbull Co., Ohio. He was married three times, his first wife bearing him four sons and six daughters; his second wife had three daughters, but there was no issue by his third marriage. Adam was the oldest son by his first wife, from whom have descended the Huffs of Mercer County. He was born in Hubbard, Trumbull Co., Ohio, and settled in this township in 1827, where his son Samuel now lives. He was a farmer and carpenter by occupation. He married Annie Hall, a native of New Jersey, and they have seven children: Jesse H. (deceased), Elizabeth (Mrs. David Raymond, of Ohio), Sarah (Mrs. William Napier, of Ohio), Susan (Mrs. E. Snyder, of Ohio), Mary (Mrs. Joel Morford, of Ohio), and Peter, who was born in Ohio July 22, 1815, and was reared and educated in the township schools, learned the carpenter trade, which he has followed for forty years, and is also operating a small fruit farm. He married Margaret Gilbert, of Shenango Township, who died in 1862, leaving seven children, six of whom are living: Sarah A., Gilbraith, Henry, Adam, Parkshale and Margaret. In 1862 he married Mary J. Lightner, of Butler County, Penn. Samuel was the third son, and was born January 31, 1825, at Hubbard, Ohio, and was reared and educated at the common schools of Shenango Township. On coming of age he engaged in the machine business with his cousin, at Brookfield, Ohio. In 1857 he returned to the homestead property, and engaged in manufacturing guns. In 1860 he engaged in the manufacturing of wagons and general blacksmith business, which he carried on until 1866, when he erected a steam saw-mill, which he operated in connection with his other business. He was married February 18, 1850, to Miss Catherine A. Wireman, of Brookfield, Ohio. By this union they have had three children: Francis S. (deceased), Rachel A. (Mrs. D. M. Buchanan, of this township) and Otis A. Mr. Huff and his brother Peter are members of the Disciple Church of Hubbard, Ohio.

WILLIAM A. JACKSON, farmer, post-office West Middlesex, Penn., is a son of William and Anna (Carmichael) Jackson. He was a son of William Jackson, one of the prominent families of Washington County, Penn., and a nephew of Philip Jackson, noted as the praying elder of the Cross Roads Church in Washington County, which had for its pastor the Rev. E. McCurdy, a famous preacher of the Presbyterian Church in pioneer days. The paternal grandfather of our subject was William Jackson; he had ten children and settled originally about eight miles northeast of New Castle, subsequently removing to the place where our subject now lives. He purchased the patent for 640 acres of land, being located in the donation lands. The father of our subject had eight children: Thomas and James, deceased; Sarah, wife of John Carnahan, of Kansas; Mary J., wife of John Pinkerton, of Illinois; Margaret L. and Elizabeth E., who reside upon a part of the homestead; Hugh, who enlisted in 1861 in Company B, One Hundredth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and died, from exposure received in the service, at Newport News, July 25, 1862. Our subject was born in 1832 on the old homestead; was reared and educated at the common schools; learned the carpenter's trade, and subsequently engaged in farming. He married, in 1858, Miss Adelaide, daughter of Thomas Mathews, of Ohio, who died in 1861, leaving one son, Albert, who is now principal of the Wyman Institute of Upper Alton, Ill. He married for his second wife, October, 1864, Miss Maggie, a daughter of John and Harriet Ayres, of Butler, Butler Co., Penn. By this marriage they have seven children: William A. (principal of Wilmington High-school), Thomas C.

(teacher), Alfred H., Harry L., Charles E., Anna H. and Mary. Mr. Jackson has been officially identified with the schools of his township as a director. He belongs to the A. O. U. W., Lodge No. 12, of West Middlesex, and is a member and ruling elder of the West Middlesex Presbyterian Church.

DAVID W. LEESE, farmer and surveyor, post-office West Middlesex, is a son of Daniel and Maria (Emig) Leese, natives of York County, Penn. Mr. Leese was born north of Codorus, York Co., Penn., in October, 1834. He received his education in the public schools of the county, and in early life taught school in the winter months, and worked on the farm in the summer, until he had educated himself for his profession of surveying and expert accountant. In 1863 he removed to Mercer County, settled in West Middlesex, and engaged as the book-keeper for the coal and iron works, which position he filled for ten years. In the spring of 1873 he removed to Brazil, Ind., to fill the position of superintendent of the brass furnace and several coal mines located there. He returned to West Middlesex in 1875, and was not engaged in any active business until 1879, when he purchased his present place of residence, about one mile and a half east of the town, where he has since resided. Mr. Leese has 105 acres of land, and pays particular attention to the growing of fruits. He is well known through the county, having been identified professionally with the settling of many private and public estates. He was married in the fall of 1858 to Miss Sarah E. Wood, daughter of Joseph and Sarah (Brown) Wood, of East Berlin, Adams Co., Penn. By this marriage they had three children: Oliver E., Thaddeus S. and Maud F. His wife died in May, 1886. He married for his second wife, in the fall of 1887, Miss Julia McLain, daughter of Charles McLain, of Mercer County, Penn.

JAMES McCANDLES, retired, post-office West Middlesex, is a son of James and Margaret (Jackson) McCandles, natives of Ireland, who settled in Beaver County, Penn., about 1800. Our subject was born in Beaver County, Penn., July 15, 1808. The father of our subject was a weaver and farmer by occupation. In 1834 our subject removed to Shenango Township, in this county, and purchased a farm of fifty acres, to which he added. He has filled many of the township offices, and served as school director for twelve years. In 1829 he married Miss Jane, daughter of John McCall, of Beaver County, and by this marriage they had ten children, three of whom are now living: Selina, wife of Charles Williams; Maggie, wife of Hudson Veach, and James. Our subject in politics is a Prohibitionist, and is a member of the United Presbyterian Church of West Middlesex.

JOHN McCREARY, SR., farmer, post-office West Middlesex, Penn., was born February 23, 1814. Our subject is a son of David and Betsey (McFarland) McCreary. His grandfather, John McCreary, was a native of Ireland, and immigrated to this country prior to the Revolutionary War. He enlisted in the American army and served through the entire struggle with Gen. Morgan. He subsequently settled in what is now Washington County, and died in Shenango Township, Mercer County. He had three sons: William, David and John. David, the father of our subject, was born in 1782, and died February 28, 1855, his wife having died in 1853. They had nine children: Ann, deceased; John, William, deceased; Jane, wife of William Long, of Ohio; David, deceased; James, of Shenango Township; Robert, deceased; Andrew, deceased, and Sarah E., deceased. James married Miss Jane, daughter of David Pathour, of Ohio, and is the father of five children: Elizabeth, Sarah, Mrs. William Ayres, deceased; Emma, deceased; Appeline, Mrs. E. E. Harshman, and Lurina, Mrs. G. E. McBride. Our subject has never married, resides in Shenango Township, and has always followed farming. He has never taken

any active interest in the public affairs of his county, but after seventy-four years of quiet usefulness it is befitting that some mention be made of his identification with the development of Shenango Township. Mr. McCreary is a gentleman of genial manners and wide intelligence, and in politics he is a Democrat.

WILLIAM MITCHELTREE, farmer, is a son of William and Margaret (McKnight) Mitcheltree, natives of Westmoreland County. Our subject came to Mercer County in 1852, and located at his present home, and engaged in farming. He married, in 1855, Miss Elmira, daughter of Jacob Garrett, of Shenango Township. By this union they have six living children: Anna M., Mrs. Robert Wallace; James G., of Lawrence County; William, Mary J., Mrs. George Holland of West Middlesex; Joseph H. and Elmira A. Mr. Mitcheltree's wife and family are connected with the United Presbyterian Church of West Middlesex.

HENRY NEWKIRK, hardware merchant, and burgess of West Middlesex, Penn., is a son of John F. and Elizabeth (McBride) Newkirk, the mother being a daughter of James McBride, a native of Ireland, who settled in Mercer County. The grandfather of our subject, John F. Newkirk, was a native of Washington County, Penn., who removed to Brookfield, Ohio, subsequently came to Mercer County, and afterward removed to Beaver County, Penn., where he died. John F., the father of our subject, was born in Washington County, Penn., in 1793, and was reared in Mercer County. He was a soldier in the War of 1812. After the close of the war he returned to Mercer County, and established the Newkirk House at West Middlesex, and kept it for many years. His family consisted of eight children: Mary Ann (deceased), who married John McCall; Christina, Rebecca, Mrs. Samuel Parshall of West Middlesex; Matilda, Mrs. James Clark; Elizabeth, Mrs. J. P. Arbaugh; Minerva J., Mrs. J. W. Russell, of West Middlesex; John, who resides in Colorado. He died May 5, 1856, and his widow in 1868. Our subject was born in 1836 in Shenango Township, was reared and educated in West Middlesex, and here learned the shoemaker's trade. He subsequently engaged with the Sennett & Warren Iron Company, of West Middlesex, remaining with them for twelve years as manager of the store. He then connected himself with J. P. Risher & Co., remaining with them one year. He afterward engaged with David Theobald in the clothing business as manager of the branch store in West Middlesex. In connection with J. W. Russell & Co., he engaged in the mercantile business and the manufacture of iron in 1867, and the same year was appointed postmaster of West Middlesex. He subsequently engaged in the hardware business, which he has continued up to the present. Mr. Newkirk was married in the fall of 1860 to Miss Victoria, daughter of James and Margaret Eakin, of Beaver County, Penn., and they have one son, Charles E. Mr. Newkirk was elected burgess of West Middlesex in 1874-75, and was again elected to the same office in February, 1888. He has been further identified with the public affairs of the borough as a member of the council, and school board. He belongs to the A. O. U. W. and the R. T. of T. Mr. Newkirk is a member of the Methodist Church, holding the office of steward, and is superintendent of the Sunday-school. In politics he is a Democrat, and one of the well-known citizens of this portion of Mercer County.

NATHANIEL RILEY PETTITT, farmer, post-office West Middlesex, was born in 1821 in Bedford County, Penn. He is a son of Nathaniel and Margaret (Carr) Pettitt, who removed from Bedford County in 1828 and purchased the farm now occupied by our subject. Nathaniel, Sr., was born in 1783, and

was the father of eight children: John, Isabella, deceased; Samuel K., deceased; William, deceased; Charles T., Margaret, wife of J. M. Brown, of Pulaski, Penn., and Rebecca J., wife of George Brown, of the same place. He died in 1874, his wife having preceded him in 1868. Our subject was educated in the public schools of the township. He was apprenticed to the carpenter trade, and at the expiration of his time, in 1845, engaged in business for himself, which he carried on successfully for twenty years. On the death of his father he purchased the homestead property and has since been engaged in general farming. He was married in 1845 to Miss Catherine, daughter of Peter and Rosanna (McConnell) Michael, of Harlensburg, Penn., who died in 1883, leaving seven children: Calvin M., of Greenville, Penn.; Samuel R., of West Middlesex, Penn.; Mary, wife of Hamilton Sample, of Ohio; Willis B., of Wilmington, Penn.; John C., who is engaged on the farm; Nathaniel, of Cleveland, Ohio, and Adah Z., at home. Mr. Pettitt married for his second wife Mrs. Rebecca Falls, sister of his deceased wife. He is a member of the New Bedford Presbyterian Church.

CAPT. FRANCIS M. POWELL, farmer, post-office West Middlesex, Penn., is a son of Ebenezer and Elizabeth (Satterfield) Powell. They were natives of Maryland and located at New Bedford, in what is now Lawrence County, Penn., in 1837. They were the parents of seven children: William S., Francis M., Elijah D., John W., deceased; James S., Elizabeth, wife of B. J. Haywood, of West Middlesex, and Eugene R. He married for his second wife Eleanor Sloss, by whom he had one child, Fernando, deceased. Our subject was born in 1838, at New Bedford, Penn., and received his education in the schools of his native town. At the age of twenty-two he engaged in teaching. In 1862 he was mustered into the service of the United States volunteer service as second lieutenant of Company A, One Hundred and Forty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers. He followed the fortunes and hardships of the regiment in its marches and battles with the Army of the Potomac, and at the battle of Fredericksburgh received a slight wound and was promoted to first lieutenant. He participated with his company in the battles of Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, and in the latter received two severe wounds, and was promoted to the command of his company. After recovering from his wounds he rejoined his regiment and participated in the battle of the Wilderness, again being severely wounded. Upon his recovery he was detailed for duty under Col. J. V. D. Reeves, at Pittsburgh, Penn. At the close of the war Mr. Powell engaged in the mercantile business in West Middlesex, which he followed until 1873, when he was elected county treasurer, which position he filled for three years. He returned to West Middlesex and again engaged in the mercantile business, which he carried on until 1878. He then engaged in farming and has since given his attention to that business. He was married December 14, 1871, to Lucy S. Spearman, daughter of Francis and Elizabeth Spearman. They have two children: Alice E. and Norman S. Mr. Powell is a member of the Alonzo McCall Post, No. 456, G. A. R., of West Middlesex, also of F. & A. M., No. 389. He is connected with the A. O. U. W. and the R. T. of T. Both he and family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he is filling the position of treasurer and trustee.

ALBERT E. RANDALL, postmaster of West Middlesex, Penn., was born September 6, 1857, at New Hamburg, Mercer Co., Penn., and is a son of Robert and Leah (Hildebrand) Randall. In 1865 he removed with his parents to West Middlesex and received his education in the public schools of that borough. At the age of fifteen he entered the employ of William Jones, a merchant of West Middlesex, and remained with him for three years. He

then engaged with the Wheeler Iron Company, and subsequently became their book-keeper, which position he filled until his appointment as postmaster July 1, 1885, being the first postmaster appointed by the present administration. He was married, September 21, 1881, to Miss Jessie, daughter of George Lloyd, of Ohio, and by this union they have one daughter, Edna C. Mr. Randall is a member of the Masonic order, being connected with Kedron Lodge, No. 389, of West Middlesex. He also belongs to the P. H. C., and is a member of the Baptist Church of Hubbard, Ohio.

ELMER T. REED, post-office West Middlesex, Penn., is a son of William and Phoebe (Carll) Reed, natives of Clarion County, Penn., where our subject was born October 10, 1835, and came to Mercer County with his parents. Mr. Reed's father was an iron worker, and was engaged in many of the furnaces in the State. He died in 1873, and his wife in 1876. They had nine children. Elmer T. was the third child, and received his education in the common schools of this county. In 1846 he commenced work at the Mineral Ridge Furnace, in this county, and found employment at various furnaces until 1857, when he settled in West Middlesex and commenced work with the Sennett & Warren Iron Company as furnace keeper. In 1859 the Shenango Furnace was erected at West Middlesex, and he engaged with them. In 1862 he took charge of the work, for G. W. Tiff & Co., of this place. In 1869 the Shenango Furnace Company was organized, and he was engaged by them to fill the same position, and has continued his connection with them up to the present time, the company now being known as the Wheeler Furnace Company. In 1857, when Mr. Reed came to the works, the daily output was from thirteen to fifteen tons, employing about eighty-five hands. The present daily output is 112 tons, and 170 hands are employed in the works. Mr. Reed was married, in 1859, to Miss Melissa, a daughter of W. D. Brandon, of Mercer County, and by this union they have seven children: Philitus, Anna, Ella, Maud, Lydia, Rufus and Charley. Our subject is a member of Kedron Lodge 389, F. & A. M., also of the A. O. U. W., No. 12.

ADDISON L. V. RIGGS, farmer, post-office Hubbard, Ohio, is a descendant of Jonathan Riggs, of Baskinridge, N. J., who settled near the Mercer County line in Venango County, Penn., in 1795. His wife's maiden name was Mary Hampton, a native of New Jersey, who bore him nine children. He was a soldier in the Revolution, serving through the seven years' service. He died April 2, 1836, at the age of ninety-five, his wife having died some years previous. Jonathan, his second son, was the grandfather of our subject, and was born about 1785, and married Druscilla, daughter of John Toland, of Wilmington, Penn. They had six children, all of whom are dead excepting Jonathan, the third of that name in the family, and the father of our subject. He died in 1823, and his wife in 1851. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, having command of a company. Jonathan, the father of our subject, was born in 1815, and was reared and educated at Hubbard, Ohio, where his father had removed in 1818. He married, in 1838, Miss Sarah Van Fleet, daughter of Richard Van Fleet, of Pulaski, Penn., and reared four sons: Richard C. N., John P. J., J. W. Byron and Addison L. V., all deceased excepting the last named, who was born in April, 1842, in this township, where his father had located. In 1843 his father removed to Mill Creek, where he was reared and educated. In 1882 he, in connection with his father, removed to his present farm, and they are extensively engaged in farming, operating some 435 acres in Shenango Township and in Mill Creek. Mr. Riggs and his father occupy a handsome residence, which they built in 1884, and where they live, surrounded by the results of their industry. He married, in 1870, Miss Emma, daughter of John

McClure, of Perry Township, Mercer County, and they have four children: John J., Mary R., Ad E. and Sarah E.

HON. JOSEPH W. RUSSELL, post-office West Middlesex, Penn., is a son of Joseph and Jane (Gallagher) Russell, natives of Ireland. The parents of Mr. Russell immigrated to this country about 1832, and settled in Philadelphia, Penn. Mr. Russell, Sr., engaged in the contracting business upon the public works in Philadelphia, and continued in that business until 1852, when he removed to Mercer County, and settled at New Vernon, where he engaged in farming. His wife died in 1849, leaving five children: Martha, who married George Marshall, of Philadelphia; Mary Ann, married Andrew J. Johnson, of Philadelphia; Elizabeth L., married John L. Cheesman, of Burlington, N. J.; Isabella F., married Charles Benner, of Philadelphia, and Joseph W., all of whom are dead excepting Elizabeth and our subject. In 1852 he married Mrs. Margaret James, daughter of James Buchanan, of Butler County, Penn., and of this marriage two children were born: David J. and James A., both of whom reside in Nebraska. Mr. Russell, Sr., died January 13, 1866, meeting his death by accident, through his team running away. Our subject was born in Philadelphia, Penn., in 1837, received his education at the public schools of that city, and was apprenticed to the moulder's trade. In 1856 he came to Mercer County and settled in West Middlesex. He followed his trade until 1861, when he enlisted in Company B, Tenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served for three years, participating in the following engagements: Drainsville, Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mill, White Oak Swamp, Charles City Cross Roads, Malvern Hill, South Mountain and Antietam, when he was appointed commissary-sergeant of his regiment, which position he held until the close of his term of enlistment. In 1864 he connected himself with the William McGilvray Iron Works of Sharon, as superintendent of the foundry department. In 1865 he purchased the Veach, Risher & Co. Iron Works of West Middlesex, which he sold in 1868 to engage in the coal and mercantile business in the same place. In 1870 he bought back the iron works, which he operated until 1887, when he removed them to Hubbard, Ohio, where he now has them in operation. Our subject has been actively identified with the public affairs of the county, and in 1884 he was elected to represent this county in the State Legislature. He has been identified with the schools of West Middlesex as school director, with the exception of two years, since 1867, and also as a member of the borough council. In 1881 he was elected a member of the Republican State Central Committee and served in that capacity for the years 1882-3-4. Mr. Russell was married in 1863 to Miss Minerva J., daughter of John and Elizabeth (McBride) Newkirk, of Mercer County, and by this marriage they have four children: Frank M., who is a midshipman in the United States Navy; Fred E., Clara B. and Helen E. Mr. Russell is connected with the Masonic order, and is a member of the Kedron Lodge No. 389, of West Middlesex, also of Alonzo McCall Post 456, G. A. R., and A. O. U. W. No. 12. He and family are members of the Methodist Church of West Middlesex, and he is an enterprising, trustworthy citizen.

ELIJAH D. SATTERFIELD, post-office West Middlesex, farmer and drover, was born in Maryland in 1812. His parents were Elijah and Elizabeth (Dukes) Satterfield. Our subject was reared in Maryland. He was left an orphan at the age of twelve years, and for five years worked for \$25. He bound wheat after a cradle for 25 cents a day. From Maryland he went to Delaware and worked three years at \$3.50 a month. When about twenty years old he came to Mercer County, traveling in a two-horse wagon, where he worked on a farm for \$6 a month, and afterward clerked in David Thompson's store,

who sent him to Philadelphia with a drove of horses, which he sold there, and walked home in eleven days, the distance being about 400 miles. He remained with Mr. Thompson until his first marriage, when he bought a farm at Clarks-ville for \$1,000, where he settled, but subsequently removed to West Middlesex. Mr. Satterfield was married in 1834 to Marilda, daughter of William Haywood, of Hickory Township, who died in 1855, leaving one child, Catharine, who married Dr. Veach, of New Castle, Penn. His second wife was Miss Addie, daughter of James Campbell, of Hickory Township, whom he married in 1859. She died in 1862, leaving two children: Frank, who resides in Shenango Township, and Fred, a resident of Hickory Township. Mr. Satterfield married for his third wife Miss Sarah, daughter of James and Hannah (Waddle) Hamilton, of Bellefonte, Centre Co., Penn., September 21, 1869. Mr. Satterfield has been one of Mercer County's most active business men, and has been the most extensive purchaser of horses and cattle in this section of the State. For thirty-seven consecutive years, in the same month of the year (February), he has crossed the Alleghany Mountains with his drove of horses for the Eastern markets. He has also farmed extensively, and is to-day one of the oldest and most prominent citizens of West Middlesex. Mr. Satterfield is connected with the Presbyterian Church of West Middlesex, and politically is an ardent Democrat.

GEORGE STEWART, farmer, post-office Wheeler, Penn. The grandfather of our subject was Robert Stewart, and was one of Mercer County's early settlers. He came from Huntingdon County, Penn., in 1810, and settled where our subject now lives. His wife was Elizabeth (Sample) Stewart, by whom he had ten children. He participated in the War of 1812, and died in 1845 at the age of sixty-five. Robert, Jr., his son, and father of our subject, was born on the homestead in 1820. He married Elizabeth Thompson, who died in 1856. By this marriage he was the father of three children: Mary, deceased; Joseph and Robert. He married Miss Annie Allen for his second wife, by whom he had four children: John, deceased; James, William and George. He died in 1871. George was born in 1862; was reared and educated in the schools of the township, and has always resided upon the old homestead. He married Miss Fannie Rankin, daughter of Robert Rankin, of Pulaski, Penn., and has one child, Robert.

VAN FLEET FAMILY.—Among the early settlers of Mercer County was Richard Van Fleet. He was born October 21, 1769, in Somerset County, N. J. He was a young unmarried man on his coming to the county in 1798, where he took up a tract of 400 acres in the donation district, felled the timber and built his log cabin, thus making a permanent settlement. He then brought out his sister, Mrs. Hannah Burwell, and her three children, William, John and Lydia. In 1800 a dispute arose as to the ownership of the tract, which was compromised by his giving up 200 acres of his entry. On August 1, 1801, he was married to Miss Sally Hogue, a native of Ireland, born December 25, 1779, who came to this county with her brothers, John and James Hogue, who settled in what is now Lawrence County, Penn., about 1800. Richard Van Fleet was a farmer and weaver by occupation. It is claimed that the first Presbyterian sermon ever delivered in Mercer County was preached by the Rev. W. Wick, August 1, 1800, in Mr. Van Fleet's log cabin. He was the father of twelve children: Phoebe, born in 1802, died in February, 1886; William, born in 1803, died in March, 1885; Eleanor, born in 1805, married William Fitch, of Youngstown, Ohio, and died in April, 1886; John, born in 1807, and resides in Youngstown, Ohio; Hannah, born in 1810, married Fredrick Price and lives in Brookfield, Ohio; Richard H., born in

1811, killed by a fall at Youngstown, Ohio, in 1846; Sarah, born in 1813, married Jonathan Riggs and lives in Shenango Township; Alexander M., born in 1815, and died in Shenango Township in 1850; Jesse G., born in 1817, and died in Shenango Township in 1857; Rebecca B., born in 1820, married Henry Kile and lives in Pulaski, Penn.; David, born in 1822, and now resides upon the old homestead, and Eliza, born in 1824, married Adam Sheriff and lives in Lawrence County, Penn.

GEORGE WATSON is a son of James and Elizabeth (Mitchell) Watson. The father of our subject was a native of Penn's Valley, Penn., and removed with his father, William Watson, to New Castle, and married Elizabeth Mitchell, of that neighborhood, who died February 21, 1854, leaving one child, the subject of our sketch. In the fall of 1849 he located upon the property now occupied by our subject, in Shenango Township. Mr. Watson, Sr., married for his second wife Jane Irvine, in 1856, who died May 3, 1861, leaving two children, Irvine and Jane. He married, August 20, 1863, Miss Margaret Soders, who survives him, and by whom he had one child, Ella (Mrs. Randall, of Kansas City, Mo.), with whom the mother resides. He died June 5, 1872. George, the subject of our sketch, and the present representative of the family, was born April 5, 1847, was reared upon the homestead, and received his education in the schools of the township. When he became of age he engaged in farming with his father, and has, since his father's death, been engaged in conducting the business upon his own account, and is following general farming and stock raising. He was married September 18, 1878, to Miss Anna, daughter of Mathew and Lillie Barrett, of New Bedford, Lawrence Co., Penn., and they have three children: Georgianna, Vida P. and Emma B.

FORD J. WHARTON, son of Oliver P. and Harriet (Mortley) Wharton, was born August 25, 1858, at Rock Island City, Ill. The father of our subject is a prominent newspaper man, at present located at Sandusky City, Ohio, as the manager of the *Journal and Local*. He established the first Republican paper west of the Mississippi River, at Rock Island, Ill., known as the *Rock Island Daily Advertiser*. He was an intimate friend of Abraham Lincoln, and drafted the resolution that founded the Republican party in Illinois. At the breaking out of the war he enlisted in an Iowa regiment, and served four years. The grandfather of our subject, on the paternal side, was Henry L. Wharton, and a descendant of Lord Philip Wharton, of England. Our subject was educated at Beaver Seminary, at Beaver, Penn., and was apprenticed to the *Beaver Argus*. After completing his apprenticeship he located at Youngstown, Ohio, and was engaged on the Youngstown *Vindicator*, subsequently working on various papers in different parts of the country. In 1879 he located at Youngstown, and established the *Greenback Signal*. In 1881 he settled in West Middlesex, and established the *West Middlesex Mail*, which he subsequently removed to Youngstown, Ohio, and changed the paper to the *Youngstown Free Press*. In 1881 our subject located his family upon his farm, two and a half miles from West Middlesex, where he now resides, and is engaged in farming. He was married January 4, 1879, to Miss Clara, daughter of Anderson McCreary, of Shenango Township, and by this marriage they have four children: Henrietta, Wade H., Howard and Lottie. Mr. Wharton is a member of the I. T. U., K. of L. and the Jr. O. W. A. M. In politics he is a Democrat, and a public-spirited citizen.

DAVID WHEELER, farmer, post-office Hubbard, Ohio, is a son of William and Margaret (Weldon) Wheeler. Our subject was born in Erie County, Penn., February 17, 1822. At the age of eight years he removed to Brookfield, Ohio, with his parents, where he was reared and educated. Our subject

has always followed farming as an occupation. In 1882 he removed to Shenango Township, and settled upon the Dr. John Mitcheltree farm, where he now resides. Mr. Wheeler married in 1849 Miss Elmina, daughter of A. Alderman, of Ohio, who died in 1854, leaving two children: Belle, wife of George Patterson, of Crawford County, Penn., and Charles, who resides in Trumbull County, Ohio. In 1885 Mr. Wheeler married Mrs. Albina Van Ness, of Hubbard, Ohio. Our subject is one of the present supervisors of his township, and in politics is a Republican.

JAMES F. YOUNG, farmer, post-office West Middlesex, was born in 1847 in Pymatuning Township, Mercer Co., Penn., but was reared and educated in Shenango Township. His parents were John and Mary (Mitcheltree) Young. The father of our subject was a native of Ireland, settled in Pymatuning Township about 1828, and was married about 1845. In 1854 he removed to Shenango Township, and settled where our subject now lives, about one mile west of the borough, on the West Middlesex and Hubbard road. They had three children: Margaret, Lewis and James. The father died in 1855, the mother surviving him, and resides with our subject. Mr. Young is engaged in farming, which occupation he has always followed. He was married in 1870 to Miss Catherine Young, a daughter of James Young, of the County Tyrone, Ireland, by whom he has seven children: Rebecca J., John H., Andrew E., James A., Sadie, Fred and Charley. Our subject is a member of the Presbyterian Church of West Middlesex, and one of the young progressive farmers of his township.

HICKORY TOWNSHIP.

FRANCIS ALLEN, retired iron manufacturer, post-office Hermitage, Penn., was born in Luzerne County, Penn., March 15, 1817, and is a son of Richard and Nancy (Mowery) Allen, the former being a native of Ireland, and the latter a daughter of Andrew Mowery, of Luzerne County. Mr. Allen removed with his parents in 1827 to Waterford, Erie Co., Penn., where he was reared. He was educated at the Waterford Academy, incorporated in 1811, and at one time a prosperous institution of learning. At the age of eighteen our subject commenced a business career which has extended over a successful period of fifty years, engaging at that time with B. B. Vincent, of Waterford, as a clerk in his store. In 1841 he went to Erie and entered the employ of Johnson, Himrod & Co., mercantile and iron manufacturers. Early in 1845 he came to Mercer County in the capacity of general manager for Vincent & Himrod, to superintend the erection of the Clay Furnace, situated two and a half miles from Clarksville. This was the first blast furnace built in Mercer County. He remained three years in charge of the works, and then, returning to Erie County, purchased a farm and engaged in farming. In 1852 the Clay Furnace, having changed hands, was re-organized as the Sharon Iron Works, and Mr. Allen returned and acted as manager and agent for the company. Under his official management it was demonstrated that Lake Superior ore could be successfully manufactured into iron in paying quantities. In 1861 the works closed, and Mr. Allen purchased the property. In 1862 our subject formed a connection with James Wood & Sons, of Pittsburgh, as superintendent, and erected the first furnace built in Wheatland. In the spring of 1863 he became a member of the firm composed of the Hon. William L. Scott, Gen. James Pierce and F. Allen, and opened the Oakland Coal Bank, in Hickory Township. He located his residence five miles south of Sharpsville, and was identified with the building of the Sharpsville & Oakland Railroad. In 1868 he removed to Sharpsville, and superintended the building of the Allen

Furnace, Henderson, Allen & Co., proprietors. He continued there as its manager until 1882, when he purchased his present place of residence at Hermitage, in Hickory Township, where he is engaged in farming. He was united in marriage in April, 1846, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Henry and Jane (Patton) Woodworth, of Conneaut, Ohio. By this union he has had four children: Blanche, who died in 1851; Jane, who married T. K. Mackey, of Carbondale, Ill., and died in 1886; Charles B., who married Fannie F., daughter of T. M. Ford, of Sharpsville, who has blessed him with two children: Francis F., and Jessie, wife of David Jamison, of New Castle, Penn., who has one daughter, Elizabeth W. Politically Mr. Allen is an unswerving Democrat, and is one of the most successful business men who has ever lived in Mercer County. He is a man of unblemished reputation, and a fitting representative of the growth and development of the leading interests of the Shenango Valley.

THOMAS CLARK, deceased, son of Thomas and Mary (Presland) Clark, was born February 12, 1793, in England. He immigrated to this country about 1827, and located at Fort Erie, Canada, opposite the city of Buffalo, N. Y., remaining there five years working at his trade of miller. He then came to New Castle, Penn., where he took charge of a mill. In the fall of 1833 our subject purchased the mill located on the Shenango River, near Sharon, now known as "Clark's Mill," and kept it in constant operation up to 1843. Mr. Clark during that period did the principal milling business of this location. He was also extensively engaged in farming, cultivating some 200 acres in connection with his mill. He was identified with the late Joel B. Curtis in the construction of the old Sharon Rolling Mill, as one of the stockholders. Mr. Clark was a staunch Democrat, and always took great interest in the success of his party. He died in 1876, leaving a widow and eleven children. Mr. Clark married, in 1832, Miss Nancy, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Young) Crowder, of Canada. Their family consisted of Louisa, Joseph P., Edmond F., and Lucy J., of Sharon; John L., of Jackson Centre; Elizabeth, wife of I. K. Whitcraft; Robert, of Ohio; Mary, wife of Louis Buchholz, of Sharon; Florence, James T. and Alfred D.

SAMUEL COLE, farmer, post-office Wheatland, Penn., is a son of Isaac D. and Elizabeth (Taylor) Cole, and was born May 31, 1846, on the old homestead in Shenango Township. He received his education in the common schools of the district, and early engaged in farming, which occupation he has continued to follow, in connection with the breeding of Norman horses. In 1869 he was married to Miss Mary J., daughter of William Stewart, of Hubbard, Ohio, who died in November, 1885. By this marriage one daughter was born to him, Ida May (deceased). In 1886 he was again united in marriage, to Miss Mary, daughter of James McCallen, of Shenango Township, who has borne him one son, Heilman D. Our subject is a member of the I. O. O. F., Lodge No. 347, of Sharon, Penn., and is one of the well-to-do farmers of the Shenango Valley. His father resides in Sharon, and a sketch of him will be found in the biographical chapter of that borough.

ISAAC DEFORREST, farmer, post-office Sharon, Penn., is a son of Abraham and Margaret (Vandenberg) DeForrest. The father of our subject came to Mercer County in 1820, and settled where our subject now lives. He was a native of Hunterdon County, N. J., and an officer in the Revolutionary War. His death occurred at the ripe old age of ninety-eight years and nine months. His family consisted of nine children, viz.: Jennie (married G. Karhuff of New Jersey), Hannah (married William Hall, of Ohio), Catherine (married Mr. Koon, of New Jersey), Elizabeth (married Robert Stout, of New Jersey),

Sarah (married Charles Campbell, of Mercer), Jane (married Philip Homer, of Sharon), Gershom, Mary (Mrs. Peter Warren, of New Jersey), and our subject, who was born August 7, 1797, in Hunterdon County, N. J. He was reared and received his education in New Jersey, and removed to Mercer County with his parents. He has always lived on the old homestead and followed farming for an occupation. He was married in 1822 to Miss Nancy, daughter of Samuel Quinby, and by this union they reared seven children: Eliza J. (wife of Charles Brewster, of Fort Madison, Iowa), Theodore (who died in 1887), Julia (wife of William Buchanan, of Beaver County, Penn.), Josephine (who died at the age of twenty-six), Adoniram (deceased), Nannie (wife of Joseph Higgs, of Sharon), and Teresa (wife of M. H. Staunton). Mrs. DeForrest died in 1885. Our subject is a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Sharon, and one of the oldest citizens of the valley.

THOMAS DOWNING, farmer, was born March 4, 1819, in Indiana County, Penn. He is the son of John Downing, a native of Vermont, and a soldier of the War of 1812, who served during the war in the United States service, participating in the battle of Lundy's Lane, near Niagara Falls. John was married March 20, 1817, to Miss Nancy Baux, of Centre County, Penn., where he at that time resided. She was a native of the northern part of Ireland. They had by this marriage eleven children, seven of whom are now living: Thomas, our subject; Nancy, wife of J. C. Thompson; Jane, Mrs. Jane McCord; Susan, widow of Thomas Pearson; Mary, wife of Frank Osborn; John and George. In 1838 the elder Downing located in Sharpville, having contracted to build one mile of the Beaver & Erie Canal, which passed through what is now the borough of Sharpville. In 1853 he removed to Jackson, Iowa, where he and wife died. Our subject was married February 5, 1840, to Miss Phebe, daughter of John and Lydia Cary, of Hickory Township. He located on his present farm, which he purchased from Mrs. Hull. By this union they have seven living children: James L., Thomas J., Harkness W., Jerome H., Melinda (wife of U. Snyder, of Ohio), Mary (wife of G. D. Gilson) and Anna. In politics our subject is a Republican. He is a member of the F. & A. M. and the I. O. O. F. Mr. Downing and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Sharpville.

DUNHAM FAMILY.—One of the pioneer settlers of Mercer County was Azariah Dunham, a native of New Jersey. He was a blacksmith by trade, and his first settlement in this county was made in Hickory Township. He subsequently removed to Trumbull County, Ohio, but returned to Mercer County, and died in Sharon about 1855. His family consisted of seven sons and one daughter—Robert, the first son, being the progenitor of the Dunhams now residing in Hickory Township. He also was a blacksmith, and carried on the business in connection with farming. He married Annie, daughter of Archibald Titus, of Hickory Township, and by this marriage was the father of six children: Azariah R., of Hickory; Adeline, wife of Sebastin Runser, of Sharon, Penn.; Shedrick, of Michigan; Albine, of Hickory Township; Melvin, of Sharon, Penn., and Newton, who died in 1884. Robert died in 1884, his wife having passed away in 1868. Azariah R., the eldest son, was born in 1827, in Hickory Township; was here reared and educated at the common schools. Early in life he engaged in coal drilling, and subsequently went into farming. He married in 1849 Miss Elizabeth, daughter of George and Mary (Boyer) Troutman, and by this marriage they have three children: Lawrence, Ella (wife of John Metzler, of Hadley, Penn.) and A. Douglass. In politics Mr. Dunham is a Democrat.

CHARLES EATON, a native of Washington County, Penn., came to Mercer

County in 1818, and made his first settlement in Springfield Township, south of Leesburg. He subsequently bought a tract of land containing 300 acres, on the line of what is now Shenango and Hickory Townships, about two and a half miles northeast of West Middlesex, and settled upon it in 1837. He married Elizabeth Pencil, and they had ten children, seven of whom grew to maturity: George, resides in St. Paul, Minn.; Maria, married Joseph Caution, and resides upon a part of the homestead property; Rebecca, deceased, married James Highgate, of Canada; Charles, lives in Washington Territory; Lavinia, deceased, married James Stewart, of Michigan; Henry, deceased, and Jonathan, who now resides upon a part of the old homestead, where the parents both died. Jonathan was born in 1819, in Springfield Township, and was there reared. He removed to Hickory Township with his parents in 1837, engaged in farming and has always followed that calling. In 1847 he married Agnes, daughter of James Hood, of Lackawannock Township, who died March 4, 1879, leaving ten children, eight of whom are living: Susannah, wife of John Boyler, of Pulaski, Penn.; Charles V., Henry, Samantha, wife of George W. McLaughlin, of Mercer County; Alice, wife of William Wallace, of Hickory Township; Mary C., wife of Robert Plater, Youngstown, Ohio; Ida, wife of Judson V. Stewart, of New Castle, Penn., and William G., who resides in Hickory Township. He married, for his second wife, Mrs. Lizzie J. Davenport, of Hickory Township, in the fall of 1886. Mr. Eaton has 216 acres of land, and is engaged in general farming. He is a member of the United Brethren Church, of Shenango Township, of which he has been a trustee for many years.

THE EBERHART FAMILY, consisting of four brothers, Paul, Abraham, Joseph and John Eberhart, were among the early settlers of Hickory Township. Abraham and Joseph subsequently went west and died, and it is the descendants of John of whom we write. John Eberhart married Susanna, daughter of Jacob and Susanna Berlin, November 27, 1827, and by this union they had eight children: Maria C. deceased; Sophia, deceased, who married Josiah Dustman, of Hickory Township; Aaron D., who married Mary A. Allen, of Jackson Township; Sarah A., wife of Valentine Troutman, of Mercer County; Emma, deceased, wife of John Phillips, of Sharon; Cyrus, deceased; John Mc., married Maggie Titus, of Mercer County, and Millie S. Mr. Eberhart was a farmer by occupation, and died December 15, 1878. His widow resides at Neshannock.

JOHN HAGAN FRAMPTON, farmer and lumber dealer, post-office, Five Points, Penn., a son of Jonathan and Matilda (McDowell) Frampton, was born in Clarion County, Penn., and was married in 1872 to Mary Emma, daughter of F. J. and Mary A. (Chestnut) Bean, of Pymatuning Township, Mercer Co., Penn. He commenced housekeeping on his farm, where he is now living, and in connection with farming is extensively engaged in manufacturing hardwood lumber, making a specialty of bill timber and railroad supplies. Our subject's family consists of five sons and three daughters: David A., John, Grover C., Lance and Earl. In politics he is a Democrat.

HON. NORMAN HALL, iron manufacturer and member of Congress, post-office Sharon, Penn., was born at Muncy Farms, Lycoming Co., Penn., November 17, 1829, and is a son of Robert C. and Sarah A. (Watts) Hall. He graduated in 1847 from Dickinson College, and in 1851 located at Marietta, Penn., where he was connected with the Marietta Furnaces. In 1862 he came to Sharon and engaged in the manufacture of iron at the Sharon Furnace, which he operated up to a recent date. In 1886 Mr. Hall was elected member of Congress from the Twenty-sixth Congressional District, which is strongly Republican, by a plurality of over 500 votes. He is a man of modest, retiring disposition, yet withal one of the most enterprising citizens of the Shenango

Valley, while his name is the synonym of unimpeachable honor and business integrity. Mr. Hall has always taken a deep and active interest in the growth and development of Mercer County, and is a director in the First National Bank of Sharon. He is a member of Sacred Heart Catholic Church of that borough, to which faith he became a convert after reaching manhood.

CHRISTOPHER HANN, deceased, son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Roof) Hann, natives of Sussex County, N. J., was born August 14, 1814, in that county. His father, Jacob, came to Mercer County in 1830, and settled about one mile south of Hickory Corners. He died October 16, 1873, and his widow October 24, the same year. They reared a family of six children: Sarah A., married William Applegate; Christopher, Mary, married Henry Shilling; James, Jacob, and Elizabeth, widow of Lemuel Troutman. Our subject was married in March, 1843, to Sarah, daughter of Jacob Trout, and he died December 29, 1886, leaving four children: Mary E., Lusetta J., wife of J. A. Ewart, of Warren County, Penn.; S. Malvina, and William Alfred, married Jessie B. Cole. One daughter, Phebe T., wife of John N. Miles, died in 1882. Mr. Hann was a farmer by occupation, a consistent Christian, and respected by all with whom he had dealings or any business relations.

HOFIUS FAMILY.—One of the pioneer families of Hickory Township are the descendants of John Theodore Hofius, a German minister, who immigrated to this country and settled in Washington County, Penn. He there married Nancy Baker. Nothing of his early life or his family is known by his descendants, further than in the year 1800 he came to Mercer County with his son George, who purchased a farm of 200 acres in Hickory Township, near Sharpsville. John Theodore died on this farm about the year 1808 at an advanced age. George, his son, was born in Washington County, Penn., and married Jane Clark, of the same place. They, with one child and father, George Theodore, came to Mercer County in the year above mentioned. At that date, A. D. 1800, Mercer County was almost a forest. A camp of Indians was located at the mouth of Pine Run, above where Sharpsville now is; also another camp where Wheatland now is. Kindashawa, the well-known chief, was a frequent visitor at the farm. George Hofius was well-known among the early settlers. He was a soldier in the War of 1812; was the father of twelve children, six sons and six daughters. He died in the year 1842, his widow surviving him until October, 1870, when she died at the advanced age of ninety-one years, retaining her mental faculties to a remarkable degree to the last. She could give a vivid and thrilling account of the pioneer and frontier life, and was familiar with the incidents connected with that ill-fated expedition that resulted in the burning of Col. Crawford. She had an uncle who served in Washington's army, and was killed in the battle of Long Island. She was and had been for a great many years a consistent member of the Sharon Baptist Church. She was the mother of twelve, grandmother of ninety-three, great-grandmother of one hundred and sixty-three, and great-great-grandmother of eleven children at the time of her death. The descendants of George and Jane (Clark) Hofius are as follows: Henry Hofius, the eldest child, was born in Washington County, Penn., brought by his parents to Mercer County when about one year old; raised on the homestead farm in Hickory Township; received a common school education, principally under the tutorage of the well-known teacher, Master Hays. In 1823 he married Mary Reno, daughter of Charles Reno, one of the early settlers of Sharon. They settled on the farm in Hickory Township now owned by his son, George C., and remained on same until his death. He was quite a prominent military man in the days of the Old State Militia, having been commissioned captain, major, lieutenant-

colonel, his commissions bearing the signatures of Governors Shulze, Wolf and Shunk. He was five times elected justice of the peace, holding the office at the time of his death; took an active part in the political issues of the day, and in latter years great interest in the Sabbath and common schools. His wife died in 1851, and in 1854 he married Charlotte Austin, of Mahoning County, Ohio, who survives him. He was the father of seven children, all by his first marriage, four sons and three daughters. He died November 15, 1866, and was buried in Moorfield Cemetery. John Hofius, second son, was born March 16, 1801; raised on homestead farm; settled on a farm near Hermitage; was twice married, and was the father of a large family. He died in the year 1873 and was buried in the Sharon Cemetery. William Hofius, third son, was born May 12, 1806; moved to the State of Iowa about the year 1847-48, where he now resides; has been twice married, and is the father of a large family of children. James Hofius, fourth son, born August 8, 1808; moved to Wisconsin about the year 1855, where he died in the year 1865, leaving a family. Jonathan Hofius, fifth son, born May 12, 1817, on the homestead, where he has since resided, following farming. Mr. Hofius in his younger days was connected with the State Militia, holding the position of sergeant in the Shenango Sharpshooters. He was married September 25, 1847, to Sarah McHenry, who died October 28, 1849. September 23, 1888, he was again married, to Nancy, daughter of Daniel and Mary (Flower) Artherholt, of Brookfield, Ohio. Our subject and wife are members of the Baptist Church of Sharon. George Hofius, youngest child, was born July 22, 1822; was reared and educated in the township of Hickory; resides on part of the old place, and has always followed farming. He was married November 24, 1854, to Betsy, daughter of Daniel and Mary (Flower) Artherholt. He and his wife are members of the Baptist Church of Sharpville. They have four children: Mary E., N. Emelda, Luther W. and Leonard C. Of the six daughters of George and Jane Hofius, but two are living: Anna Titus, widow of the late William Titus, of Hickory Township, born in 1803, is the mother of a large family of children and grandchildren; and Sarah, widow of George Haun, late of Hickory Township, born in 1819. She also is the mother of a large family. George D. Hofius, a son of John Hofius, was born in Hickory Township, July 19, 1824. He represented Mercer County in the State Legislature two terms, 1860-61. He died January 24, 1886, and was buried in the cemetery at Sharpville. Socrates Hofius, son of Henry Hofius, was born March 16, 1842; was a member of Company H, Eighty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers; died while in the service, June 2, 1865. Seth and J. P. Hofius, sons of William Hofius, reside at Sharpville, Penn., and are identified with the iron industry. G. C. Hofius, son of Henry Hofius, resides at Hermitage; by occupation a farmer and acting justice of the peace. M. B. Hofius, youngest child of Henry Hofius, was a member of Company D, One Hundred and Eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers; resides at Grove City, Penn., and is engaged in mining and shipping coal.

THE HULL FAMILY were among the early settlers of Hickory Township. Three brothers, Daniel, Bashara and John Hull, natives of New Jersey, removed in youth to the vicinity of Pittsburgh, Penn., and in 1798 or 1799 located on farms in what is now Hickory Township, Mercer Co., Penn. All reared large families, and died on their respective homesteads in Hickory Township. John Hull married Patience Elliott, born in 1784, daughter of Capt. John Elliott, an ex-officer of the Revolutionary War, who settled on the banks of the Shenango River a short time before the Hull family came to the valley. John and Patience Hull reared a family of twelve children: Hiram

(deceased), Annie (deceased, wife of Benjamin Reno, deceased), Mary (deceased, wife of Samuel Carnes, deceased), Emily (deceased, wife of James McWilliams, deceased), Catharine (widow of William Budd), Lewis (who died in Hartford, Ohio), Milton (deceased), John (of Greenville), Seth (of Cleveland), Jerusha (deceased, wife of David Strawbridge, deceased), Rue (of Greenville) and Jane (deceased, wife of William Grace), all of whom grew to maturity. When John Hull came to Mercer County his sole possessions consisted of an ax and a hoe, and he endured all of the trials and privations of pioneer days. He was a soldier in the War of 1812 at Erie. His first wife died in 1834, and he married Mrs. Sarah Wheeler, who died in September, 1858. Mr. Hull helped each of his children, and died a respected and honored pioneer father of the county, which he had done so much to settle, January 30, 1859.

WILLIAM JAMISON, JR., merchant, post-office Wheeler, was born in Hickory Township, this county, January 29, 1847. He is a son of William and Matilda (Kelly) Jamison, natives of Ireland. William immigrated to Mercer County, Penn., in 1832, and Miss Kelly in 1835. They were married in June, 1839, and located in Hickory Township, where they lived until about 1875. The mother died August 19, 1869, and the father has for the last ten years lived with his son William, being now eighty-five years old. There were six children born to them: John H., Anna B., wife of Wirt W. Fruit, of Jefferson Township; Samuel, William J., Sarah J., deceased, and George G., deceased. The parents were members of the United Presbyterian Church, and politically he is a Democrat. John H. enlisted in the War of the Rebellion, was wounded June 22, 1864, before Petersburg, Va., from the effects of which he died June 24, 1864, in the hospital at City Point, Va., and his remains lie in the National Cemetery there. Our subject graduated at Duff's Commercial College, Pittsburgh, Penn., June 24, 1864. He then accepted a situation with J. W. Ormsby & Co. in 1866, and remained in their store at Hermitage over two years, afterward keeping books for the same firm over two years. In 1871 he became a partner with his brother and Enoch Filer at Pleasant, and remained until 1884, when their property was consumed by fire. He was postmaster there for over twelve years. He then removed to the borough of Bethel, where he is engaged in a general mercantile store, and in 1886 was appointed postmaster here. He was married September 12, 1876, to Frances, daughter of Dr. A. Parsons, of Springboro, Crawford Co., Penn. They have five children: John P., died in infancy; Ada F., William B., Samuel H., Anna M. Politically he is a temperance Democrat, and the family belong to the United Presbyterian Church.

MOSES W. JENKINS, post-office Sharon, mining and civil engineer, is a son of John and Rachel (Jones) Jenkins, who immigrated to this county in 1849, and located in Clarksville, Penn. They had seven children: Ellis J., pastor of the United Brethren Church of Newburgh, Ind.; Jacob, of Ohio; Phillip, Joshua, who died August 29, 1888; Herbert R., of Mercer County; Dinah, Mrs. Bertwhistler, and our subject, who was born in 1845. At the age of eight years he started to work in the coal mines at Clarksville. Being deprived of the early advantages of an education, he had to rely upon his own resources to obtain his profession. In 1874 our subject leased the coal mine of Porter, Bailey & Co., and operated it for one year. He located at Jackson Centre in 1875, and opened a coal mine on the farm of B. A. Williams. The result of the opening of this mine necessitated the building of the branch of the Pittsburgh, Buffalo & Western Railroad into Jackson Township. In 1879 he engaged with E. A. Wheeler and opened the coal mine in the west tract be-

low West Middlesex, where he remained one year and a half. He took charge of the Filer, Westerman & Co. mine at Jackson Centre in 1882, and remained with them four years as mine boss. In 1886 he connected himself with the New Virginia Coal Co., located in Hickory Township, as superintendent and mining boss. Mr. Jenkins was married in April, 1867, to Miss Hannah, daughter of Samuel Siddaoe, of Sharon, Penn. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. Lodge No. 347, of Sharon, Penn.

CHARLES S. LOVE, farmer, post-office Sharon, Penn., is a son of Benjamin and Sarah (Stewart) Love, the latter being a daughter of Charles Stewart, of Westmoreland County, Penn. Our subject was born in 1815 in Mercer County. His father in 1814 removed from Westmoreland County, and settled in Hickory Township on the McBride tract. He had a family of twelve children: Margaret, wife of Emanuel Millikin, of Ohio; Hugh, Mary A., Charles S., Robert, Joseph S., Dr. James, who died in McKean County, Penn.; John, Samuel C., Dr. Benjamin, died in Sharpsville, Penn.; William, Flora E., Thomas B. and Charles S. Our subject was reared on the homestead farm where he now resides. He learned the carpenter's trade and was engaged in that business for a number of years. In 1847 he engaged in farming, and has since followed that occupation. He was married in 1847 to Miss Tirzah, daughter of Robert McClellan, of Ohio. Our subject and wife are members of the United Presbyterian Church of Sharon, and politically he is a Republican.

JOSEPH LINN, deceased, was a son of James and Esther (Donehay) Linn, natives of Ireland. Joseph came from Coitsville, Ohio, in 1828, and purchased a tract of land containing 100 acres, which was afterward increased to 300 acres, in Hickory Township, and made his settlement on it in 1836. He married Nancy Gordon, of Lackawannock, and by this union they had four children: Eliza, deceased; Sarah, deceased; Jane, deceased, and Newton. Joseph died in 1882; his wife survives him and resides upon the homestead farm with her son Newton. Mr. and Mrs. Linn were members of the Presbyterian Church, of Clarksville, from its organization. He was a Democrat in politics, and a man who took great interest in the offices of his township. Newton, the youngest child, was born in 1854 on the home farm, and was reared in the township. He has always followed farming, and taken an active interest in the offices of his township, and was secretary of the school board from 1882 to 1884. He is a Democrat in politics, and has worked for the welfare of his party, filling all the positions on the election board. He is a member of the Clarksville Presbyterian Church, has been one of its trustees and secretary of the Sunday-school. He was united in marriage in 1877 to Nannie J., daughter of William B. and Rebecca Ann (Butterfield) Rust, of Hickory Township, and by this marriage has four children: James W., Joseph C., Nannie N. and Charles C.

PROF. WILLIAM S. LYTLE, post-office Hermitage, Penn. The subject of this sketch was born in Huntingdon County, Penn., in 1822, and is a son of William and Ruth (Everhart) Lytle. He was reared and educated in Venango and Lawrence Counties, of this State, and came to this county in 1848. His early life was engaged in farming, and in 1844 he engaged in the iron business. He was subsequently engaged in teaching at Shaffer's school-house, now Reno, Venango Co., Penn. In 1860 he was in the employ of Veach & Burnett, of West Middlesex, as their book-keeper until 1865, when he located in Pittsburgh, as book-keeper for A. Fultons, Son & Co. In 1883 our subject located in Indian Territory, and was employed for three years as a teacher among the members of the Choctaw Nation, and is vice-president of the Wilberforce Institute of the Choctaw Nation, and professor of natural and mental philosophy of that institution.

Mr. Lytle has spent the larger part of his life teaching in the schools of Hickory Township. He is a member of the F. & A. M., Lodge 517, of Sharpville, Mercer Co., Penn., also a member of the Indian Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, No. 1, of Indian Territory. He was married in 1846 to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Bell, of Venango County, who died in 1847, leaving one son, Christian E., of Washington County, Penn. His second wife was Miss Margaret, daughter of Abram Leasure, of Mercer County, to whom he was married in 1850, and by this union they have six children now living: David S., who resides in the Indian Territory; Mary, wife of Aaron Coon, of Transfer, Mercer County; Elizabeth M., wife of George Teeager, of Indiana; Nettie, wife of D. J. Stewart, of Pittsburgh; Anna, wife of Edward Peters, of Sharpville, and Ella, now at home. Mr. Lytle is a member of the Congregational Church of the Choctaw Nation. He is the author of the history of the coal and iron interests of Mercer County, in a former history of the county.

THOMAS MILES, a soldier of the Revolution, and his wife, Mary (Treadway) Miles, natives of Maryland, settled at Plain Grove, in what is now Lawrence County, in the last decade of the eighteenth century, and from them have descended the Miles family of Mercer County. They were the parents of eight children: Aquilla, Joshua, Hannah, Sallie, Lewis, Thomas, Nellie and John. The father died in 1827. Thomas, the fourth son of Thomas, Sr., was born in 1794, was a harness-maker by trade, and served in the War of 1812 under Capt. James McCune. He married a daughter of Capt. James and Sarah (Nelson) McCune, by whom he had the following children born to him: Rebecca, married Robert Young; Aquilla, Thomas, Elizabeth, married Edward Clingan; Ellen, married Hugh Miles; Clarissa, married Morrison Lewis; Milonorris and John. The parents died in 1865 and 1863, respectively. Aquilla, the eldest son of Thomas, Jr., was born in 1820, at Plain Grove, and was reared in Shenango Township, on the homestead where his father settled the same year. In 1841 he married Catharine, daughter of John and Rebecca (Copenhagen) Riblett, and by this union they had fourteen children: John R., Mary S., married Charles Livingston; Thomas H., Rebecca M., married David Love; Hannah C., married James McCollough, of Jefferson Township; Ella J., married George Reimold, of Grove City, Penn.; Caroline E., married Charles Hawthorne, of Lackawannock Township; James N., of Hickory Township; Sarah W., married Lewis Reno, of Jefferson Township; Frances I., married Joseph L. Baker, of Springfield Township. Thomas, the third son of Thomas, Jr., was born in 1822 on the homestead in Shenango Township, and at an early age engaged in farming, which he has since followed. He was united in marriage in 1884, to Miss Rebecca, daughter of Samuel Bell, of Shenango Township, and by this union they have the following children: Sarah, widow of Newton, Dunham, deceased; Margaret, wife of James Haggerty, of West Middlesex; Jane, John N., Nancy, Clara, Alice and Thomas. Mr. Miles is an elder in the Presbyterian Church of West Middlesex.

MATHIAS MILLER, post-office Hermitage, was born October 4, 1820, in Bavaria, Germany. In 1850 he immigrated to this country, and settled at Greenville, remaining there only one year, when he changed his location to Hickory Township, and for eighteen years he was engaged in the coal mines of that vicinity. He then purchased a farm at the same place, and engaged in agricultural pursuits. In October, 1877, he purchased the mercantile business, at Hermitage, of J. W. Ormsby, and at the same time he received his appointment as postmaster of that office, which position he still fills. Mr. Miller was married in 1847 to Miss Catherine Foltz, of his native town, and by this marriage they have eight children: Jacob, who is engaged in busi-

ness at Sharon; Catherine, Mrs. Charles Doerr, of Sharon; Augustus, Mary, Frederick P., who is engaged in the grocery business in Sharon; Mathias, engaged in farming with his father; Maggie and Lizzie. Mr. Miller is a member of the German Reformed Church.

HON. JAMES W. ORMSBY, farmer, post-office Sharpville, Penn., was born July 15, 1808, in Pittsburgh, Penn. His parents were Matthew and Jane (Williamson) Ormsby, of Scotch-Irish extraction. The father came from Chambersburg, Penn., and the mother from Centre County, Penn. They settled in Pittsburgh, where he followed the business of cabinet-making. In 1811 they settled in Mercer County, at Greenville, and in the War of 1812 he joined the American army, and did some service. They had the following children: Dr. John, who died in Utah; James W., Dr. Oliver, who died in Mercer; William, who was killed by the Indians in Nevada; Eliza J., Mrs. Dr. Fowler, of Butler County, Penn.; Amanda, married John Reznor, who died, leaving one child, John, deceased (she then married A. D. Waldron, of San Francisco, and prior to his death she returned to Mercer County, and died, leaving two children); Lemuel, who died in Indian Territory; David, a physician, who settled in Kentucky and died there; Joel and Samuel, who died at the ages of twelve and fourteen years, respectively; and Ezra, who started with his family from Indian Territory in 1866 to California across the plains, and has not been heard from since. James W. was the second eldest child, and his early opportunities for an education were confined to the small country schools of that day. When he was sixteen years of age, or in 1824, his father died, and he remained at home for two years after his death, and assisted his mother in maintaining the family. Desiring to push himself forward in the world he induced his mother to purchase a wool carding machine, and locating at Clarksville he commenced, at the age of eighteen years, a business career that has but few equals in the history of the Shenango Valley. In 1832 he purchased the place where he now resides and engaged in farming, and in 1836 he obtained the contract for supplying the meat for the men engaged in building the canal that was then being constructed through Mercer County. He then engaged in purchasing all classes of stock and in driving them to the Eastern market. Maj. Ormsby was largely engaged in the coal trade of Mercer County, being among the first to open up its coal banks. He operated largely in real estate, and at one time owned large tracts in this county and at other points. In 1873, in company with his sons, Leander and E. W., he erected, at Sharpville, a blast furnace, at a cost of \$120,000, and engaged in the manufacture of iron. Here came the most trying period of his life, for in the panic that swept the country that year he saw pass away a fortune of over \$300,000, the earnings of many years. Even the homestead where he had resided for forty-one years went with the balance, and at the age of seventy-two he found himself comparatively penniless. But future events proved that the boy who forty-seven years before had started unknown with a carding machine in a small village, as a foundation of his subsequent fortune, was equal to the occasion. Removing to a rented farm in Hickory Township he again commenced the battle of life. After remaining there a short time he went to Brazil, Ind., and again engaged in the coal business, with results that enabled him to buy back his old homestead, upon which he now resides. Maj. Ormsby has always taken a great deal of interest in the public affairs of his county and State. Under Gov. Johnson's administration he was appointed a justice of the peace, which office he filled for many years in Hickory Township. He was appointed major in the State Militia by Gov. Ritner. In 1883 he was elected a representative, and served in the long session of 1883-84. Politically

he is an ardent Democrat, and has always furthered and upheld the principles of that party. He has also taken a deep interest in educational matters, and has been officially identified for years with the schools of his township. Maj. Ormsby was married in 1832 to Miss Jane, daughter of Squire Edward and Mary (Satterfield) Campbell, of Hickory Township. She died in August, 1873, leaving three children: Edward W., of Central City, Neb., who is engaged in the stock business; Leander M., who resides at Mercer and is engaged in the coal business at Jackson Centre, Penn., and Margaret J., who married Dr. Babcock. In 1876 Maj. Ormsby was married to Miss Margaret E., daughter of Thomas and Esther (Porter) Stewart, of Hickory Township. The Major is a member of Clarksville Presbyterian Church, and one of the most enterprising citizens who have ever lived in Mercer County.

THOMAS PERRY, post office Wheatland, Penn., is a son of the Rev. John and Mary A. (Fullwood) Perry, natives of England, who immigrated to this country in 1852, and located at Johnstown, Penn. In 1868 he came to Mercer County and located at Wheatland as the pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and died while in charge of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Clarksville, Penn. He was twice married; by the first marriage he had four children: William, John, Elizabeth and our subject. His second wife was Mrs. Ann Griffiths, and by this marriage they had one son, Joseph, a resident of Youngstown, Ohio. Thomas Perry was born November 3, 1844, and was educated at Johnstown, Penn. At an early age he entered the mines of that locality and followed the business of a miner until he was twenty-one years old. In 1865 he enlisted in the Regular Army, Second United States Cavalry, and served three years on the plains. In 1868 he located in Wheatland, and was employed on the railroad. In 1870 he entered the employ of James Wood, Son & Co. as time-keeper, subsequently, in 1873, engaging in mercantile business at Wheatland, which he conducted until 1880. In 1876 Mr. Perry was elected a member of the school board, which office he has filled up to the present time. In 1878 he was elected justice of the peace and filled that office for two years. In 1880 he was elected representative from Mercer County, and served in the session of 1881-82. Our subject was married in 1869 to Miss Kate, daughter of Jenken and Esther Reese, natives of Wales. Mr. Perry is a member of Lodge 347, I. O. O. F., of Sharon, Penn., also K. of P. 387, of Wheatland, and is the present grand chancellor of Pennsylvania, and a member of the K. of E. No. 11, of Sharon. Politically he is a Republican.

HON. DAVID ROBISON, farmer, post-office Hermitage, Penn., was born in 1818, in Huntington, now Blair County, Penn., upon the farm where his grandfather, a soldier of the Revolution, first settled. The parents of our subject were Col. Abraham and Margaret (McCune) Robison. David was educated at the common-schools, and in 1849 he removed to Mercer County, and settled at his present place of residence, in Hickory Township, about four miles from Sharon. He was elected in 1868 to represent this county in the State Legislature, and served in the session of 1868-69, his brother representing the county of Blair at the same time. Mr. Robison has always taken an active interest in the public affairs of his township, having filled many offices of trust and honor. In 1849 he was united in marriage to Miss Sarah J., daughter of Charles Gibson, of Blair County, Penn., and by this union they have had eleven children: Margaret (Mrs. James Tenant, deceased), John M. (who married Miss Emma Graham, of Hickory Township), David W. (deceased), Mary (Mrs. Wesley Sloss, of Lackawannock Township), Abraham, Lucy J., Emma (Mrs. Joseph McGingan, of Montgomery City, Mo.), George, Charles (deceased), Alice (deceased) and William. Mr. Robison is a member of the

F. A. M., Sharon Lodge No. 250: In politics he is a staunch Republican, and one of the most progressing and best informed citizens of the township.

JAMES SATTERFIELD, farmer, post-office Wheatland, is a son of Rev. James and Anna (Gibson), Satterfield. The grandparents of our subject were James and Margaret (Mead) Satterfield. The former was a native of Queen Ann County, Md., where the father of our subject was born in August, 1776. After the death of James, Sr., his widow married a Mr. Davis, and removed to Washington County, Penn. The Rev. James Satterfield was licensed to preach in 1800. He was then sent as a missionary to the Indians, and traveled as far west as Detroit. In 1801 he removed to Mercer County, and settled upon the land where his son, James, now resides. In March, 1802, he was ordained and installed as pastor of the two churches of Moorefield and Upper Neshannock by the Presbytery of Ohio. He subsequently had charge of the church in Brookfield, Ohio, in connection with Hubbard and Moorefield. His death took place at his homestead November 20, 1857, in his ninety-first year. He was thrice married; his first wife was Polly Orbison, of Washington County, Penn. He married for his second wife Miss Anna Gibson, who died September 12, 1815, leaving two sons and three daughters. His third wife was Miss Sarah, a daughter of Gen. David Mead, the founder of Meadville. She was the first white child born on the site of that city. She died in 1823, leaving one son and one daughter. Our subject is the only living representative of this family in the county, and was born in 1815. He was reared and educated in Mercer County, and has always followed farming as an occupation. He was united in marriage in 1839 to Miss Margaret, a daughter of Elijah Satterfield, of Maryland, who died March 11, 1888, leaving two children, Edward C. and Laura N.

THOMAS B. SATTERFIELD, deceased, was born in 1831 in Maryland. He was the son of Peter and Martha (Smith) Satterfield, natives of the same State. On the death of his father, which occurred when he was four years of age, he was brought to Mercer County, and reared and educated by his uncle, E. D. Satterfield, who resided near West Middlesex. Upon reaching his majority he engaged with his uncle in the purchase of horses and cattle and general farming, which he continued until his death, July 23, 1887. Mr. Satterfield's death was occasioned by the kick of a horse while bringing a number to his home. He was a man of unusual ability, of sterling integrity, a kind father and a true friend, and his untimely death was regretted by all who knew him. He was married in 1866 to Addie, a daughter of Robert and Phoebe (Newkirk) Donthitt, of Beaver County, Penn. He left to mourn his loss eight children: Charles D., Sarah H., Helen P., Ida H., Robert W., Thomas R., Mary A. and George Mc. The children are all at the home of his widow, known as Sunny Side Residence, in Hickory Township, which she purchased since his death.

THE SHILLING FAMILY were among the first settlers of Hickory Township, and are noted for longevity. The parents, George and Elizabeth (McBride) Shilling, were natives of Westmoreland County, Penn. The former was born February 24, 1781, and learned the blacksmith trade, and also served an apprenticeship to shoemaking in early youth, but after he was married he followed farming and blacksmithing. In 1814 he removed with his mother, wife and four sons, George, Andrew, Samuel and Henry, to Mercer County, and settled on a tract of 500 acres whereon the borough of Wheatland now stands. Here three children, Mary, William and Sarah, were subsequently born. The four eldest were born in Westmoreland County, Penn. George was born September 4, 1808, was married to Eliza Davis, of Meadville, Penn.,

January 1, 1829, and with his wife resides in Lackawannock Township. They have reared three children, viz.: Amanda, wife of Robert Rankin, of Lackawannock Township; Henry A., lives near Hadley, and Gabriel D., of Findley Township. Andrew was born October 19, 1809, and lives near Wheatland. Samuel was born February 7, 1811, and was married November 26, 1835, to Mary, daughter of William G. and Elizabeth Welch, pioneers of Hickory Township. She was born in this township January 17, 1809, and reared two children, Dr. George W. and Elizabeth, both of Sharon. A few years after their marriage Samuel and wife moved to Ohio, where they resided until the spring of 1862, when they located in Sharon, and are still residents of that borough. Henry was born April 7, 1812, and on reaching maturity married Mary, daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth Hann, who settled in Hickory Township in 1830. She was a native of New Jersey, was born December 11, 1816, and reared five children: Elizabeth, wife of B. A. Williams, of Mercer; Albert L., of Wheatland; Jacob H., of Findley Township; Mary L., of Wheatland, and W. W., an attorney of Sharon. The parents spent their lives on the old homestead at Wheatland, where Henry died September 16, 1882, and his widow February 10, 1885. He was one of the substantial and respected pioneers of Hickory Township. Of the three youngest children of George and Elizabeth Shilling, Mary was born June 17, 1815, and married Seeley Castor, both of whom are dead; William was born December 30, 1816, and is now living in Iowa, and Sarah was born June 1, 1822, married Andrew Small, and both are dead. Elizabeth, wife of George, Sr., died in the Presbyterian faith in December, 1836, and he married Mrs. Jane (McFarland) Canon, who died without issue. He was again married, to Anna Lawton, who bore him one son, Miller, since deceased. George Shilling was a member of the Baptist Church, in politics a Democrat, and died on the old homestead in February, 1860. He was highly respected, and is still kindly remembered by many of the citizens of Mercer County. His mother resided with him until her death at the remarkable age of over one hundred years. George Shilling, Sr., was a man of wonderful energy and determination, and was the principal in the great land suit with the Bedford Land Company.

ANDREW SHILLING, farmer, post-office Wheatland, son of George and Elizabeth (McBride) Shilling, was born October 19, 1809, in Westmoreland County, Penn. He was reared upon the homestead at Wheatland and educated in the district schools. He early engaged with his father in farming, and has always followed that calling, and now resides upon the old homestead. He was married October 16, 1836, to Salina, daughter of Andrew Satterfield, and by this union they had six children: William, of St. Louis; Porter, deceased; James K., John, Sarah, wife of William Fulton, of Allegheny County, Penn.; Amanda E., wife of Milton Troutman. Mr. Shilling's wife died in 1874. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church of West Middlesex. In politics he is a Democrat, and is a representative of one of the pioneer families of the Shenango Valley.

ALBERT L. SHILLING, farmer, post-office Wheatland, Penn., son of Henry and Mary (Hann) Shilling, and grandson of George and Elizabeth (McBride) Shilling, was born September 25, 1841, and reared on the old Shilling homestead, where Wheatland now stands. He was educated in the common schools of the Township. In 1863 he was united in marriage to Miss Josephine, daughter of Alden Woodward, of Hickory Township. By this marriage they have two children: Virgie, wife of William Laird, of Westmoreland County, Penn., and Mary B. Our subject early in life engaged in farming, and has followed it as an occupation. Politically he is a Democrat.

S. C. SIMONTON, JR., farmer, post-office Clark, Penn., son of Maj. S. C. and Silva (Gleason) Simonton, was born February 27, 1851, in Clarksville, Penn.; was educated at the Edinboro Normal School, in Erie County, Penn., and completed his education and graduated from the Iron City College, of Pittsburgh, in 1870. In the same year our subject located at Sharon and engaged in the insurance business. In 1881 he was elected prothonotary of Mercer County, and at the expiration of his term of office he resumed his insurance business at Sharon, which he continued until 1886, when he removed to his farm in Hickory Township, on the line of Pymatuning, and is now engaged in general farming. Mr. Simonton was married February 19, 1879, to Alda, daughter of Alonza Alderman, of Sharon, and by this union they have one child, William W. Our subject is a member of the K. of P., Lodge No. 398, of Sharon, and in politics is a staunch Democrat.

M. HENRY STAUNTON is a son of William and Mary (Evans) Staunton, natives of England, who settled in Allegheny City in 1818. Our subject was born September 23, 1831, in Allegheny City, and received his education in the public schools of that city. He early engaged as a clerk in a drug store, and subsequently engaged in that business for himself, conducting stores in New Castle, Sharon and Wheatland. In 1854 he married Miss Teresa, daughter of Isaac and Nancy (Quinby) De Forest, and by this marriage they have six children: Teresa, Isaac D., Harry L., Adoniram, May and Birdie. In 1882 he bought the farm of his father-in-law, and since that time has been engaged in farming.

JOHN STEVENS, farmer and carpenter, post-office Sharpsville, Penn., son of John and Hannah (Madox) Stevens, was born in 1824, in Pymatuning Township, Mercer Co., Penn. The father of our subject was a native of Crawford County, Penn., and about 1813 removed to Mercer County, and settled in Pymatuning, on the line of Hickory Township, about two miles southeast of Clarksville. He was a carpenter and farmer. His family consisted of nine children: Mary A., Lewis M., Elizabeth, John, Jesse, William V., Hannah, Caroline and Angeline. Our subject was reared in Pymatuning Township, learned the carpenter's trade, and was engaged in that business for three years after serving his time. He then engaged in farming and followed it for thirty years. In 1884 he purchased his present place on the Sharpsville and Mercer road, in Hickory Township, and is engaged in the carpenter business in connection with farming. He was married in 1847 to Miss Sarah J., daughter of Berton Bust, of Pymatuning Township, and by this marriage they have seven children: Armelda J., wife of A. K. Mattocks, of Pymatuning Township; William H., James W., Mary, wife of John Blaney, of Hickory Township; John W., Maggie M., Nannie L. Mr. Stevens has been a member of the Clarksville Methodist Church for forty years.

CHARLES STEWART, a native of Westmoreland County, Penn., married Miss Fannie Stockton, of the same county, and settled in Hubbard, Ohio, about 1812. He was the progenitor of the Stewarts of Mercer County. They had twelve children: John, Robert, Margaret, Mrs. Jesse Welch; Sarah, Mrs. Benjamin Love; Charles, Joseph, Elizabeth, Mrs. Samuel Dennison, of Ohio; Fannie, Mrs. Henry Dennison, of Ohio; Thomas, Samuel C., deceased, of California; James G. and William S. The father died in Ohio, about 1840. James G., the seventh son, was born July 4, 1807, in Westmoreland County, Penn. He was a tanner by trade, and in 1831 located in Hickory Township, erected a tannery and carried on the business for twenty years, and then engaged in farming. He was married in 1831 to Miss Margaret, daughter of William Porter, of Lawrence County, Penn., and by this marriage they had

four children: William F., Francis, deceased, Linus and Emma. Linus enlisted, in 1862, in the One Hundred and Forty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers, and died from wounds received at the battle of Fredricksburg. William F., the eldest son, was born in 1834, in Hickory Township, upon the farm where he resides with his mother and sister Emma. He was educated in the common schools of the township and at Kingsville Academy, in Ohio, and turned his attention to teaching, following it as an occupation for some years, in connection with farming. He is unmarried, is a member of the Presbyterian Church of Clarksville, and in politics is a Republican. Thomas Stewart, the fifth son of Charles Stewart, was born in 1801, in Westmoreland County, Penn. He came to Mercer County about 1827, and settled in Hickory Township, five miles east of Sharon, and was a farmer by occupation. He married Esther, daughter of William Porter, of Lawrence County, Penn. They had eleven children: Samuel P., of Pymatuning Township; William, deceased; Amanda J., Mrs. Lawrence Lightner, of Mercer County; James, deceased; Margaret E., Mrs. Hon. James W. Ormsby, of Hickory Township; Alexander, deceased; Charles, deceased; N. Coe, of Cleveland, Ohio; Emeline and Anne, deceased, and John W., of Cleveland. Thomas Stewart died in 1875, his wife having previously passed away, in 1861. The simple home lives of such pioneers are well worthy of preservation in the annals of local history.

ARCHIBALD TITUS was born in the State of Delaware in 1770, son of a Scotch immigrant, and was married to Nancy Hartford, who was born in New Jersey in 1778, and immigrated to Hickory Township in the year 1802. He had a family of eleven children, five sons and six daughters: Isaiah, Martha, William, Lucy, John, Annie, Mary, Samuel, Sarah, James, Eliza. The descendants of the family now embrace ninety-five families and 447 persons, at present scattered over thirteen different States and Territories. Eliza (wife of Elijah Baker), the youngest, is living on the old place, and eating of the fruit planted by her parents eighty years ago. Archibald Titus did his full share of the pioneer duties of his day, was a stockholder of the first turnpike roads built in Western Pennsylvania, and was a member of the militia regiment called out to defend the building of the fleet of Commodore Perry, at Erie, in 1813, accompanied by his son-in-law, James Morford. The family had eleven representatives in the war for the suppression of the rebellion, and one now sleeps in an unmarked grave on a Southern battle-field. Of the original eleven children only two remain, Sarah and Eliza (October, 1888). Isaiah Titus, the oldest son of Archibald Titus, was born May 15, 1804, settled on a claim of his father's, four miles east of Sharon, where he resided the remainder of his days. He was one of the founders of the first Methodist Episcopal Church in this section of the country, and was a consistent member up to the time of his death. He married Elizabeth Boyer July 10, 1828, and by this marriage ten children were born to them: Archibald (married Jane Stambaugh, who died in 1868, leaving three children), Deliah (Mrs. Hiram Young, of Kansas), John (who lives in Allegheny County, Penn., married Sarah Best, and has eight children), Samuel (who was born December 1, 1837, died April 24, 1858), Mary M. (Mrs. James Jones, died June 1, 1873), Belinda (Mrs. Samuel Hewitt, died March 15, 1881), Margaret (Mrs. John Eberhart, of Iowa), Isaiah (who married Mary Moyer, has one child, and owns and lives on the old homestead), Wilford (married Marilla Alderman, who died in 1873, leaving one child, married for his second wife Angeline Moyer, and has five children), James (married Margaret Wilson, has six children). Isaiah Titus, the father of the above children, died March 25, 1855, and his widow February 7, 1874.

TROUT FAMILY.—Michael Trout, a Lutheran minister, emigrated from Germany, and settled near Hagerstown, Md., and subsequently removed to Westmoreland County, Penn. He had five sons: George, Michael, Philip, John and Jacob. The last mentioned was a saddler by trade, and came to Mercer County in 1811. He settled on a tract of land situated where George Trout, his son, now lives. Here he engaged in farming in connection with his saddler business. He married Mary, a daughter of George Shilling, of Westmoreland County, and there were born to them seven children. He died January 18, 1829, and his widow June 1, 1842. George, the eldest son of Jacob, was born in 1807, in Westmoreland County, Penn., and came to this county with his father, and was reared and educated in Hickory Township. He married, in 1837, Mary, a daughter of James and Jane (Christy) Ward, of Shenango Township, and by this marriage he had three children, two of whom are living, Della and Jacob C. Michael C., the second son of Jacob, was born September 30, 1810, and died in 1873. He learned the hatter's trade, and followed it for three years. He then engaged in the carpenter and building business, and while thus engaged he built the Sharon House at Sharon. He was elected, on the Democratic ticket, recorder of Mercer County in 1843, and served one term. He was immediately elected prothonotary, which position he filled for six years. He removed, in 1852, to a part of the homestead farm, and erected the residence where his son, Conrad C., now resides with his widowed mother. The same year he was elected, on the Democratic ticket, a member of Congress, and served in the session of 1853-54. After his term of Congressional labor expired he engaged with the Sharon Iron and Steel Rolling Works as its manager. He subsequently engaged in the machine business, under the firm name of McGilvray, Trout & Carver. He was also engaged in the planing-mill business, the firm being known as Carver & Trout. Mr. Trout was connected with the Sharon Banking Company as one of the directors. He also obtained the charter for the Sharon Gas Works. He opened the coal banks on his own property, and was extensively engaged in real estate operations. Mr. Trout was always alive to public affairs, and was president of Hickory Township School Board for over twenty years. He was married January 14, 1835, to Margaret J., daughter of Gabriel Carkhuff, a native of New Jersey. By her he had two children: William E. (born July 3, 1838, and died June 16, 1841) and Conrad C. (born July 29, 1845). The latter was educated in Sewickley, Beaver Co., Penn., Poland, Ohio, Agricultural College of Ohio, and at the Iron City Business College of Pittsburgh. Mr. Trout is now engaged in farming and dealing in real estate. Henry, the third son of Jacob, is dead. Mary, the eldest daughter of Jacob Trout, was married to James Hann, and they reside in Hickory Township. Sarah, the second daughter, married Christopher Hann. Olivia, the third daughter, is single, and resides with her sister, Mrs. Sarah Hann. Jacob, the fourth son, was born June 22, 1823, learned the trade of a carpenter, and follows farming in connection with his trade. He married Sarah, a daughter of William and Ann (Hofius) Titus, and has six children: William H. (a banker of California), Alfaretta (Mrs. Reuben Howell), Michael (of Colorado), Mary (Mrs. E. R. Powell, of Montana), Ida and George.

TROUTMAN FAMILY.—George Troutman, a native of Northumberland County, Penn., was a descendant of a German of that name, who came to this county at an early date. George married Catherine Muse, and in the year 1823 they came with their family of six children and settled at Brookfield, Ohio. George, their eldest son, was the only one who made this county his permanent home; he was born in Northumberland County, Penn., in the year 1792, married

Mary Boyer, of Berks County, and in 1823, when his father came to Ohio, he located at Sharon, where he followed his trade as carpenter until he purchased his farm in Hickory Township, where he resided until his death, which occurred February 7, 1875, his wife surviving him until February 24, 1886. They had ten children: Lemuel, Joseph, Caroline, Mrs. P. Dunham, of Sharpsville; Sarah, Mrs. John Dennison, of Jamestown, Penn.; George F., of Lackawannock Township; Valentine, of Hickory Township; John P., of Ohio; Elizabeth, Mrs. A. R. Dunham; Luther, and Henry M., of Sharon. Lemuel and Luther are deceased long since. John P., of Trumbull County, Ohio, recently deceased, leaves a family of nine orphaned children, his wife having died some four years previous. Joseph Troutman, the second son of George and Mary Troutman, was born in 1821, in Clarion County, Penn., and was reared and educated in Mercer County. In the year 1848 he married Miss Nancy, daughter of the late James Clark, a well-known citizen of Hickory Township, and one of its early settlers. In the same year he purchased the farm where he now resides, and has followed farming and dealing in stock ever since. In the year 1886 he met with a sad bereavement; in the short space of four months, his mother, wife, only son, Perry B., and little grandson, child of Perry B., all died and were interred at Moorefield Cemetery. He has a daughter living, wife of G. C. Hofius, at Hermitage, Penn. His son Perry B. Troutman was aged thirty-six years at the time of his death, and had resided at Jamestown, Penn., for about fifteen years, being for a long time agent of the Union Express Company, afterward engaging in the mercantile business with Carr, Dennison & Co.; a few months prior to his death he came to Sharon, and entered the firm of T. J. Gillespie & Co. He was married September 15, 1881, to Miss Grace McCartney, of Jamestown, Penn., who, with their little son Carl, still survives him.

JOHN WELCH, deceased, was a son of William G. and Elizabeth (Flenniken) Welch, and was born in 1806 and died in 1881. His father was a native of Washington County, Penn., and settled in Hickory Township about two miles north of West Middlesex in 1801. William's family consisted of five children, one of whom died in infancy: Jane (married Luke Porter and is dead), John (deceased), Mary (wife of Samuel Shilling, of Sharon) and Sarah (widow of James Mathers, of Greenville). John was reared and educated in Hickory Township, and was married in 1833 to Miss Eliza, a daughter of Andrew Satterfield. By this union they had ten children, seven of whom survive: William (resides in Ohio), DeKalb (lives in Hickory Township), James (a resident of Montana), Elizabeth, C. D., Selina and Emma. Mr. Welch was a life-long member of the Presbyterian Church of West Middlesex. His widow resides with the four last mentioned children upon the old homestead in Hickory Township.



CHAPTER XXXIV.

BIOGRAPHIES OF LACKAWANNOCK, EAST LACKAWANNOCK AND WILMINGTON.

LACKAWANNOCK TOWNSHIP.

GEORGE ALLEN, deceased, was born November 13, 1823, in Shenango Township, this county. His father, Joseph, was born September 19, 1794, in Ireland, and came to America when nine months old, with his parents. They settled in Ohio. Joseph remained with his parents until June, 1820, when he married Miss Mary Irwin. He then purchased a farm near West Middlesex, on which they settled. There were six children born to them. Christopher I. and Esther are the only ones living. Joseph's wife died May 5, 1833, at the age of thirty-three years. He was married the second time to Agnes Stewart, of Shenango Township, to whom were born two children: Robert (deceased) and Margaret J., wife of Thomas B. Porter, of Wilmington Township. Joseph obtained a good common school education and taught school for a few terms. In politics he was a Whig and Republican. They were members of the United Presbyterian Church, and he was a ruling elder for thirty-seven years. About three years before his death he was disabled by a stroke of paralysis. He died August 24, 1871, in the seventy-seventh year of his age. His wife died August 20, 1845. George, our subject, was married November 2, 1852, to Rachel J., daughter of Thomas and Betsey (Waugh) Porter, of Wilmington Township, this county. They located in Wilmington Township, where he worked at carpentering for a few years, and then lived on a farm in Lackawannock for eight years. Returning to Wilmington Township, they lived there a few years, when they went back to Lackawannock Township. His wife died March 20, 1854. He was married the second time, in 1856, to Martha Randolph, of Wilmington Township. By his first marriage there was one child, Elizabeth, now living in Youngstown, Ohio, and by his second marriage there were six children, four of whom are living: Joseph W., John C., Maggie A. (wife of G. W. Davis) and Charles S. The subject of our sketch was a firm Republican, and filled the offices of poor director, justice of the peace, school director and constable. He was a member of the United Presbyterian Church, and died May 2, 1888, in his sixty-fifth year.

JAMES R. BLACKSTONE, farmer, was born May 24, 1849, in Mercer County. His great-grandfather, Samuel Blackstone, was one of the first pioneers of Wilmington Township, whose son James was born November 2, 1798, in Wilmington Township, and was married to Nancy Waugh in 1822, and purchased 200 acres of land in Lackawannock Township at a sheriff's sale, which was afterward sold to secure back taxes, and he made a second purchase. Here they lived until death, which occurred November 8, 1865, and February 12, 1871, respectively. They had four children: Thomas, Samuel, John and Hannah. They were of Scotch-Irish descent, and members of the Presbyterian Church, and he was a Democrat. Thomas, the father of our subject, was born July 8, 1824, in the old Whistler house in Mercer. He was married April 19, 1848, to Nancy, daughter of John and Nellie (Wilson) Reed, of East Lacka-

wannock Township. Their children were James, Ella A., the wife of Samuel Thompson, and Villa. Nancy Blackstone died January 9, 1866, and he was again married March 5, 1867, to Mary, a daughter of William and Elizabeth Pew, and by her has had Lillie I. They are Presbyterians. James R. was married April 2, 1874, to Lizzie, daughter of Hanson and Margaret Campbell, resulting in three children: Ethel, Cora and Richard N. His wife died May 15, 1887, of brain fever. He is a staunch Democrat.

JACOB S. BORTZ, farmer, post-office Hill, was born November 12, 1816, in Westmoreland County, Penn. His father, Jacob, was born in Northampton County, Penn., April 24, 1790, and settled in 1822 on a piece of land of 160 acres, purchased of Joseph Junkin, in Lackawannock Township, all a solid wood lot, on which he erected a cabin. He afterward returned to Greensburg for his family, having formerly married Anna M. Fry, of Greensburg, Westmoreland Co., Penn. She was born December 15, 1794. There were fourteen children born to this union: Elizabeth, Mary, Jacob S. (these were born in Westmoreland County, Penn.), Simon, Leah (widow of the late David Kamerer, of Delaware Township), Jessie, David, Andrew, Sallie, Caroline, Sarah, George, Lydia and Hiram. He followed the occupation of a farmer and shoemaker. The parents were members of the Lutheran Church. Jacob died October 3, 1865, in Clarksville, and his wife died March 17, 1874. Our subject, Jacob S., was married May 1, 1848, to Anna M. Gangaware, of Pymatuning Township, and with her located on a farm in that township, which he purchased at the orphan's court sale, where they lived until 1854, when he bought the homestead in Lackawannock Township, of his father. The following are the names of his children: Leah, married William Zahniser; Aaron G., married Maggie H. Bye; Sarah, wife of William Bartholomew; Phyllis, married Edward Zimmerman; Lucinda H., wife of Ephraim Zahniser; Martin L., John J., Lydia S., Ella E., Phœbe R., Elias M., Rachel R. and Anna M., deceased. Jacob S. is independent in politics, and he and wife belong to the Lutheran Church.

WILLIAM H. BURGESS, farmer, post-office Worth, was born December 24, 1847, in Lackawannock Township. His father, James, was born April 6, 1817, in Ohio, where he grew up to manhood and was there married to Miss Agnes Hogg. Both were of Irish descent. They located on a farm of fifty acres in Lackawannock Township, Mercer Co., Penn. There were seven children born to this union: Mary A., born in Ohio, now the wife of Robert Strain, of Kansas; Elizabeth J., died, at the age of seventeen years, of diphtheria; William H., Sarah E., wife of Samuel Ross; Andrew (deceased), George V., Flora L. James, the father, acquired a superior education. He taught school several terms, and was also engaged in book-keeping. He was justice of the peace for many years, and was employed as clerk in Pollock's store, at Jonesville, for many years, at the same time carrying on the farm work. He was a member of the United Presbyterian Church, of Lebanon, was one of the founders thereof, and a deacon and leader of the singing for many years. He died September 23, 1859, in his fifty-ninth year, and his widow in December, 1870, in her forty-eighth year. Our subject was married April 20, 1871, to Maggie A., daughter of Robert and Martha (McWilliams) Lusk. He purchased the old homestead and settled thereon. There were two children born to them, Cora A. and one who died in infancy. He obtained a good education at the common schools. They are members of the First United Presbyterian Church, and he is a Republican, and has held the offices of constable, collector, assessor and school director.

DANIEL C. BYERS, deceased, settled in Lackawannock Township at an

early date. He was married to Miss Maria McBurney, of Deer Creek Township. They located in a log house in the woods, and on the grounds now occupied by the Greenfield Hotel. He engaged in farming, hotel keeping and merchandise business, and was extensively known as the auctioneer. He dealt heavily in stock and country produce. Shipments of produce and merchandise were made to Pittsburgh by a six-horse team, loading both ways. There were ten children born to them: Alexander M., president of the Iron City National Bank of Pittsburgh, also manufacturer of gas pipes at the same place; Levina, died April 29, 1880, in her forty-ninth year, wife of Thomas Jones, of Clarksville; Sebina, single, lives with her brother at Greenfield; Julia, widow of Dr. Benjamin Love, of Sharon; Samuel, lives in Pittsburgh; Jennie, wife of William Miller, of Allegheny City; James W., deceased; William H. H., Ebeneser, of the firm of A. M. Byers & Co., of Pittsburgh, and Thomas H. Daniel C., their father, obtained a good common school education. Politically he was an old-line Whig. They were members of the United Presbyterian Church. He died February 11, 1854, in his fifty-eighth year, from the result of being thrown out of his carriage and fracturing his skull. His widow died March 9, 1879, in her seventy-seventh year. William H. H. was born in 1846 and Thomas in 1850. J. W., H. H. and T. H. began business in Greenfield, under the firm name of Byers Bros., in 1866, conducting a general merchandise store, and in addition carrying on an extensive business in shipping stock, grain, wool and farm products to Pittsburgh and other markets, now carried on by H. H. and T. H., under the same name, Byers Bros. Politically they are both Republicans.

MOSES BYLER, farmer, post-office West Middlesex, was born in 1827 in Centre County, Penn., to Christian and Magdalen (Yoder) Byler, natives of this State. Of their children, six are living: Christian, Jr., lives in Lawrence County, married to Mary Caffman; Solomon, married Anna Caffman, also lives in Lawrence County; Samuel, lives in Kansas; Jonas, Mary and Moses live in Lackawannock Township. Christian died in 1851 at the age of sixty-seven years. His widow died in 1874 at the age of eighty-three years. Jonas was born in 1818 and Mary in 1823. Moses and Mary purchased a farm of 100 acres, known as the Samuel Sweezer farm, in Lackawannock, where they now live, and with them live their brother, Jonas, and a niece, Miss Barbara Byerly. They are members of the Menonite Church, and hold their worship from house to house. In politics they are Republicans.

R. T. GREEN, farmer, post-office Hill, was born July 12, 1833, in Chester County, Penn., son of Richard and Martha Green, to whom were born three sons and one daughter: John, Catharine, Henry, Richard T. The parents came to Lackawannock Township in 1849, and located on the Kelly farm, in what is extensively known as the old "Red Tavern," on the State road. They remained here until he retired from business. The father died October 16, 1868, and the mother September 28, 1873. Richard T. continued the same business until 1864, after which he was in a hotel at Delaware Grove three years, at Greenville one year and at Hamburg twelve years, in what is known as the Washington Hotel. In 1871 he returned to the old Red Tavern stand, which had been converted into a private house, and has since followed the occupation of a farmer. He was married July 14, 1854, to Rachel, daughter of Aaron and Anna (Davis) Vanatta, of Lackawannock Township. Three children have been born to them: M. Virginia (wife of Ed. Mayer, of Allegheny City), Mary (wife of J. L. Vandevanter), Anna Maud. His education was completed at the Fairmount boys' school, Philadelphia, and at the Cootsville High-school. His wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he is a Democrat, and a member of the I. O. O. F.

ANDREW J. DUNLAP, post-office Wheeler, was born in Mahoning County, Ohio, October 9, 1837, and is a son of Alexander and Eliza (Burgess) Dunlap. The father was born December 11, 1806, and after his marriage lived in Ohio until 1851, when they came to Mercer County and purchased a farm of Squire Graham, near Greenfield. Of his ten children, seven are living: John P., Andrew J., Josiah, Mary, wife of Robert Taylor; William, Jennie and Zannie. Alexander is a Democrat, and is eighty-one years of age. His wife died September 23, 1878. Andrew remained with his parents until January 1, 1861, when he was married to Margaret, daughter of Alexander and Mary (Hemphill) McGuffey, formerly of Washington, Penn. He went to Ohio for a few years, and then settled in Mercer County. Alexander McGuffey was a native of Scotland, born in 1767, and died in March, 1855. He was the father of the publishers of McGuffey's series of school books. Mrs. McGuffey resides with her daughter, Mrs. Dunlap, at the advanced age of ninety-five years. Our subject, after his marriage, settled on a farm of fifty-three acres near Greenfield, where they still reside. He enlisted in the late war on October 2, 1862, under Capt. L. C. Morrow, of Company H, One Hundredth Pennsylvania Volunteers. He was soon stricken down with typhoid fever and inflammatory rheumatism, and after six months was honorably discharged and returned to the farm. He is a Prohibitionist, and with his wife belongs to the United Presbyterian Church.

DR. THOMAS ELLIOTT, post-office Worth, was born in Fayetteville, Lawrence Co., Penn., March 1, 1851, to John and Hannah (Barr) Elliott. His parents came from Castle Fin, Ireland, and settled in Fayetteville in 1849, where they remained until 1853, when they located at Elliott's flouring-mill, in this county. Here he settled on a farm, which he managed in connection with the mill. They had six children: Thomas, Samuel E., who is a Presbyterian clergyman at Mount Pleasant, and was married to Catherine, daughter of James Clark, an attorney of Washington County, Penn.; Latetia, John W., attending medical college in Cleveland; Lydia A., and James, drowned when a boy in the mill-dam. The parents were members of the Presbyterian Church of Neshannock, where John was an elder for many years. They were of Scotch-Irish descent. Politically he was a Democrat. The children have all had the benefit of a collegiate education, three of them having graduated from Westminster College, and Samuel at Princeton Theological School. Dr. Thomas attended the Westminster College, and was in his first term of the junior class when his health failed him. He then spent one season in Ireland, and returned to New Wilmington, where he read medicine with Drs. Popino & Brugh until the winter of 1874, when he went to Jefferson Medical College, in Philadelphia, and graduated in 1877, in the meantime spending one winter in Bellevue Medical College, New York. He located in Greenfield, Mercer Co., Penn., in the practice of his profession, in 1878, where he still remains, and by prompt attention to professional demands, coupled with his energy, ability and success, he is gaining a host of friends within the circle of his extensive practice. On October 24, 1878, he was married to Miss Maud, only daughter of Thomas and Emeline (Carson) Johnson, of Wilmington Township, this county. They are members of the United Presbyterian Church, and politically he is a Republican.

STEWART HODGE, farmer and stone-mason, post-office Worth, was born in 1822, near Clarksville, this county, and is a son of Robert and Rebecca Hodge, both natives of this State, Robert being born in Fayette County. The Hodge family were old pioneers of the county, having settled near Clarksville before the War of 1812. They came from Fayette County via Pittsburgh, where

they took passage in a canoe, which they paddled up the Shenango with poles. They purchased a farm of 200 acres from Mr. Rankin, and, after having it well improved, found the title was deficient, consequently they had to pay for it the second time. While assisting to raise a barn Robert had his leg broken, and after suffering from it eighteen years, finally had it amputated. There were sixteen children born to them, of whom Stewart was the seventh son. The parents lived to a ripe old age, the father being eighty-two years and the mother seventy-nine years of age at the time of their deaths. They were members of the United Presbyterian Church for many years. Stewart was married in 1847 to Eliza, daughter of James and Rebecca (Thatcher) Terrance, of this county. He purchased thirty acres of land near Clarksville, where they remained for a time, but he subsequently sold it, and followed the occupation of a furnace keeper for twenty-one years, during which time he enlisted under Capt. Chapman, Company K, Sixty-third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers. He served two and a half years, thirteen weeks of which time he was a prisoner in Libby and Belle Isle. His wounds were confined to a fractured bone in the right arm. There were six children born to them: William, James, Cynthia A., wife of James Titus, of Ohio; Stewart and Celone, died young, and Frank, lives in Ohio. His wife died in 1865, and in 1870 he was married to Mary M., daughter of John and Mary A. Cron, by whom he has four children: Freddie R., Edward E., Saddle I., and one other who died in infancy. He was educated in the district schools and worked at the stone-mason trade until 1887, when he purchased a farm of forty acres in Lackawannock Township, from William J. Miller, where they are now living. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he is a Democrat.

S. J. GORDON, farmer, post-office Worth, was born April 23, 1843, and is a son of Samuel and Jane (Pinkerton) Gordon, of Mercer County, Penn. Thomas Gordon, the great-grandfather of our subject, was born in Ireland in 1754, and the great-grandmother in 1751. They were married in 1774, and two children were born to them in Ireland: John and William. The family immigrated to America in 1790, and located in Westmoreland County, where they lived a few years. They made their final settlement in East Lackawannock Township. One child, Thomas, was born to them after their arrival in this country. William, the grandfather of our subject, was born in Ireland in 1783, and came to this country with his parents. He was married October 31, 1805, to Miss Agnes Hawthorn. They settled on a forest farm of 200 acres, in Lackawannock Township, where their nearest neighbor was two and a half miles distant. He served in the War of 1812 for some months under Gen. Harrison. To William and Agnes were born nine children: Jennie Y., Samuel, Margaret, Nancy, William, Thomas, Joseph, Sarah and Jane. William's wife died July 28, 1846, in the sixty-third year of her age. He was again married November 17, 1847, to Elizabeth McVey, of Beaver County. William died January 7, 1872, in his eighty-ninth year. His widow still lives, with Scott McVey, in East Lackawannock Township. Politically he was a Democrat, and was a member of the Presbyterian Church of Mercer. Samuel Gordon, father of our subject, was born November 8, 1808. He was reared at home and educated in the local schools. He was married May 7, 1835, to Jane Pinkerton, of Lawrence County. They located on his paternal homestead, where they remained until 1839, when they purchased a farm of eighty acres in Lackawannock Township, to which they subsequently added thirty-six acres, where he spent his remaining days. There were four children born to them: James W., deceased; Elizabeth J., wife of W. D. Hughes; Nancy M., wife of Albert G. Dille, and Samuel J. Politically Samuel was a

Republican. He and his wife were members of Unity Church. Samuel died September 25, 1877, aged sixty-nine, and his wife died February 5, 1884, in the seventy-sixth year of her age. Samuel J., our subject, was married November 15, 1871, to Martha, daughter of William and Elizabeth Pew, of Clarksville. They settled on the parental homestead, where he still lives. There were four children born to this union: Carl W., May E. J., Ina L. and Eva Z. Politically our subject is a Republican. He has held many of the local township offices. He and his wife and two children are members of the Presbyterian Church.

ADAM HOPE, deceased, was born March 23, 1808, in what is now Lawrence County, Penn. He was married in March, 1836, to Margaret White, of Lawrence County. They located on a farm in Lackawannock Township, this county, purchased of William Hays, containing 106 acres, which was an entire wilderness. There were three children born to them: Adam H., who died at the age of eighteen years; John W. and Joseph R. The parents were members of the United Presbyterian Church. Politically Adam was a Republican. He died July 3, 1868. John W. was married December 15, 1887, to Sarah M. Allen, of Lawrence County. Joseph R. was married February 13, 1879, to L. W. Hays, of Lackawannock Township, and there have been two children born to them: Guy C. and Margaret M. Both of the brothers remain on the homestead. Politically they are Republicans, and members of the United Presbyterian Church.

MOSES D. HUGHES, farmer and painter, post-office Worth, was born June 20, 1841. His father, Moses, was born June 6, 1802, in this county, and was of Welsh descent. He was married to Elizabeth Humphrey, of New York State, and settled on a farm in Springfield Township, of seventy-eight acres, where he lived till 1854. They then bought a farm in Findley Township, of William Carpenter, containing sixty-eight acres. Here he remained till 1867, when he purchased a farm of thirty acres in Cool Spring, where he remained till 1870, when he settled in Mercer Borough. There were ten children born to them: Joseph E., John, Moses D., David H., Samuel L., James B., Leonard, Peter S., Ann M., wife of H. B. Croy, and William Henry. Moses obtained a good education at the common schools. Politically he was a Democrat. They were members of the United Presbyterian Church. His wife died September 18, 1878, at the age of sixty-eight years, followed by her husband April 6, 1886. Moses D. was married January 1, 1868, to Patience E., daughter of James Parcell, of Jackson Township. They lived in New Lebanon, Springfield Township, and Pittsburgh, one year each, and in Mercer four years. There were born to them four children: Samuel, William E., Maude E. and Maggie E. His wife died January 26, 1876. He was again married November 14, 1878, to Mrs. Elizabeth Ray, daughter of Samuel Gordon, of Lackawannock Township. They settled on a portion of the Samuel Gordon farm. They have one child, Frank D. They are members of the First Presbyterian Church of Mercer, and he is a Democrat.

WILLIAM HUNTER, deceased, was born in Huntingdon County, Penn., in 1800, and came to Mercer County when four years old with his parents, who about one year later settled on a farm which he purchased in Lackawannock Township, containing 142 acres. William was one of twelve children, and the fourth son. He was married to Elizabeth, daughter of James Thompson, of Shenango Township; they remained on the paternal homestead and followed the occupation of farming. There were seven children born to them: James T., Catherine, Charlotte J. and William, all of whom remain on the

homestead and unmarried; Elizabeth, wife of William Crill, who lives in Iowa; Sadie A. (deceased), and one died in infancy. Politically Mr. Hunter was a Democrat. His wife died in February, 1857. William died in April, 1879. They were members of the United Presbyterian Church of Bethel.

R. T. HUNTER, farmer, post-office Worth, was born in 1845, son of Edward and Mary (Thompson) Hunter, of Lackawannock Township. Edward was born in Huntingdon County, Penn., November 13, 1795, and came to Mercer County with his parents in 1805. He was married in 1824, and located on a farm near Sharpsville, which he afterward sold, and purchased a farm of 100 acres on the Middlesex road, known as the William Rankin farm. There were seven children born to them: Jane, died aged twenty-one years; Catherine, wife of W. A. Ward; Elizabeth, wife of Alexander Chambers; Mary A., wife of John Mercer; Rebecca, wife of David Sloss; Isabell and Robert. He obtained his education at the common schools. In politics he was formerly a Whig, and afterward a Democrat. They were members of the United Presbyterian Church of Bethel. He died September 7, 1869, in his seventy-fourth year, followed by his widow September 11, 1869. Robert was married January 29, 1874, to Mary E., daughter of James and Nancy (Lesle) Ward, of this county, formerly of Lawrence County. They settled on the homestead, where five children have been born to them: Harry E., Noble F., Annie E., Allie L. and Sarah J. Robert obtained his education at the common schools. They are attendants of the United Presbyterian Church, and he is a Democrat.

SAMUEL C. LOVE, farmer, post-office Wheeler, was born in 1826, in Hickory Township, and is a son of Benjamin and Sarah (Stewart) Love, natives of Westmoreland County, and of Scotch-Irish descent. They located in Hickory Township in about 1818, on a farm of about 200 acres, known as the McBride farm. There were thirteen children born to them: Margaret, wife of Emanuel Milliken, of Ohio; Hugh; Mary A., deceased; Charles S., of Hickory Township; Robert, of Ohio; Joseph S., deceased; James, died aged sixty four; John, of Hickory Township; Samuel C.; Dr. Benjamin, died at the age of fifty; Florilla, deceased; William and Thomas B., both of whom live in Alleghany County, N. Y. Benjamin, their father, received a good common school education; both he and wife were members of the Presbyterian Church, and he was a Republican. Samuel C. was married in 1869, to Esther M., daughter of John and Jane Stewart, of Hickory Township. They located on a farm of fifty acres, purchased of the Rev. John Armstrong, in Lackawannock Township. One child was born to them, John S., who died in infancy. They adopted a girl, one year old, Pearl L. Samuel C., received his education at the common schools. He is a Republican, and with his wife belongs to the United Presbyterian Church. Benjamin Love died in February, 1872, and his wife in June, 1871.

ROBERT MADGE, farmer, post-office Wheeler, was born in Devonshire, England, May 20, 1806, and immigrated to America with his father in 1816. They settled in Northumberland County, Penn., where they remained until 1820, when they sold and removed to Mercer County, and settled in Shenango Township on a farm of 100 acres, in the midst of a dense woodland. Six children were born to his father in England: John, died in England; Robert; Mary A., deceased, wife of Andrew Glendenning, who lives in East Lackawannock Township; Samuel, deceased, who married a sister of Dr. Dowling, of Jamestown, Penn.; Thomas, lives in Lackawannock Township; Harriet, deceased, wife of William Richards, of Iowa, who is also dead. After coming to America they had two children: William and James, both of whom are dead. The father was a member of the Church of England, and a Democrat.

He died in 1822, and his widow was afterward married to James Dick, and died May 9, 1868, aged eighty-nine years. Our subject was married January 7, 1836, to Sarah, daughter of James and Sarah (Gailey) Gilkey, of Shenango Township. Mrs. Madge was born in Mercer County September 22, 1809. After their marriage they settled on a farm of 160 acres, in the midst of a dense forest. Here eight children were born to them: James, married Maggie Martin, of New York; Anna, married Robert Lowry, lives in Ohio; Sarah, dead; Robert G., lives in Mercer; Mary W., married David McFarland, lives in Lawrence County, Penn.; Margaret J., married David Thompson, of Kansas; David W., died in Kansas, aged twenty-four years; Elizabeth, at home. Robert, Sr., obtained his education partly in England and partly in Mercer County, where he taught school six terms. He and all his children are members of the United Presbyterian Church, of which his son James is a minister. In politics he is a Republican, and has held the following township offices: Auditor, collector, town clerk, assessor and school director.

WILLIAM MARQUIS, farmer and carpenter, post-office Worth, was born in November, 1829, in Lackawannock Township, this county, and is a son of Samuel, Jr., and Margaret (McComb) Marquis. Samuel Marquis, the grandfather of our subject, was one of the old pioneers of this county, but the exact date of settlement we are unable to designate. He purchased and located on the farm now owned by the family descendants. Samuel, Jr., was the second son, and was born in Washington County in 1792. He was married in 1818, and settled on a portion of the homestead left him by his father. There were nine children born to them: Robert, Samuel, John, Andrew, William, James, Joseph, Elizabeth and Sarah, wife of Mr. Williams, of Ohio. Samuel, Jr., was for many years a member and elder in the Presbyterian Church. He was a Whig in politics. He died February 7, 1851, and his widow died July 4, 1881, at the age of eighty-four years. Three of the children remain on the homestead: James, John and Elizabeth, none of whom have married. John was born February 7, 1825. He was afflicted with erysipelas in his youth, and was crippled for life. Elizabeth was born August 28, 1838, and James was born November 25, 1831. William, our subject, was married May 28, 1857, to Mary E., daughter of Ira and Caroline E. (Weaver) Johnson, of Cincinnati. They located on a farm in Lackawannock Township. There were four children born to them: Frank E. (who died in youth), James E., Mary M. and J. Chester R. Our subject obtained his education at the common schools. They are members of the Presbyterian Church. Politically he is a Republican. James and Joseph served three years each in the War of the Rebellion.

JOHN MCWHIRTER, farmer, post-office Hill, was born November 15, 1809, in County Derry, Ireland, son of Samuel, who was born in Ireland in 1785, and was married to Mary McCune, to whom were born the following children in Ireland: John, Jane, Margaret, Mary A. and Charlotte. They came to America in 1822 and located near New Wilmington, where were born to them Samuel, Sarah, Joseph, Alexander and Nancy. Samuel, Sr., was a weaver, which occupation he followed through life. He died October 16, 1840, at the age of fifty-five years. His widow lived to the ripe old age of seventy-five years. They were members of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland, and of the Seceder Church at New Wilmington. Politically Samuel was a Democrat. John, our subject, came to Lackawannock Township in 1839, and purchased the Kelly farm of 100 acres. He was married to Jane Black, of Washington County, August 25, 1842, and located on the farm. Samuel A., now living in Texas, was born to them. Mrs. McWhirter died June 30, 1844. He was married December 15, 1847, to Margaret Clark, of Harlensburg, by whom he had

two children: Robert, living in Findley Township, and Margaret J., living in Illinois. His second wife died February 27, 1850. He was again married July 31, 1851, to Mary J. Garvin, a cousin of the Hon. W. S. Garvin, of Mercer. To this union were born seven children: David, Nancy L., deceased; Joseph A., Elizabeth A., James B., William S. and John. In politics he is a Democrat. They are members of the United Presbyterian Church of Bethel.

BARNHART PILGRIM, farmer, post-office Neshannock, was born August 24, 1820, at Harford, Germany, and is a son of Zacharias and Frambrooks Pilgrim. Barnhart emigrated from Germany, and arrived in New York September 10, 1849. From there he went to Greenville, Penn., where he remained one winter, when he moved to Hickory Township, this county. Here he met Mary Bymus, who also came from Germany, and to whom he was married December 25, 1850. They remained here, he working as a coal miner, until October, 1871, when they purchased a farm of Mr. Linn containing fifty-one acres, in Lackawannock Township, on which they settled. There were five children born to them: Barnhart, Peter, Jacob, who lives in Neshannock; John and Frederick. Barnhart received an education at the district schools. They were members of the Lutheran Church. In politics he is a Republican. His wife died December 17, 1887.

JOHN W. PORTER, farmer, post-office Hill, was born in February, 1846. Thomas, his father, was born in 1790 in County Down, Ireland, came to America in 1816, and located on a farm in what is now Wilmington Township, this county. He was married about 1822 to Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Waugh, of Wilmington Township. There were five children born to them: Sarah A., Rachel J. (both of whom are dead), Elizabeth (wife of Allen Watson), Robert M. and Thomas Jr. His wife died, and he married Hannah Pomroy, of Lawrence County. To this union only one child was born, John. They were members of the Unity Church of Greenfield. In politics he was a Republican. In about 1856 they purchased a farm of 100 acres in Lackawannock Township, where his wife died December 18, 1877, and he died April 5, 1886. John was married, July 4, 1867, to Caroline, daughter of Michael and Amelia (McClain) Zahniser, of Jefferson Township, this county. They remained with his parents until their deaths, when the homestead became their property. They have three children: Anna, Ametia and Mary A. Mr. Porter was drafted in the late war, but sent a substitute. He is a Democrat, and with his wife belongs to the Unity Church of Greenfield.

THOMAS P. SEIDLE, farmer, post-office New Wilmington, was born February 5, 1842, near Clarksville, this county. His father, John, when a boy, was bound out to Dr. Whipple, of New Castle. At the age of maturity he was married to Martha Beggs, of Clarksville, and settled on a farm near there, where nine children were born to them: Mary E., Thomas P., Catharine (wife of David Hoagland, of Jefferson Township), Jane (wife of William Rickart, of Jefferson Township), Annettie (wife of Albert Leonard, of Trumbull County, Ohio), Charles W. (a physician in Harrisville, Butler Co., Penn.), Martha A., Nancy A. and Altha; the last three are deceased. The parents were members of the United Presbyterian Church of Clarksville. His wife died in the spring of 1860. He was one of the assistants of Dr. Whipple in locating the Erie Canal and also the Wabash Canal. Thomas P. enlisted in the War of the Rebellion in August, 1861, under Capt. S. C. Simonton, of the Fifty-Seventh Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers. He served in this regiment sixteen months, during which time he was sick with yellow fever, and was taken prisoner and cast into Libby Prison, but was afterward transferred to Castle Thunder, where he remained seven weeks. During this time his hearing was

entirely destroyed in his left ear and badly damaged in his right. He was then returned to the Union lines and discharged. In 1863 he enlisted in the State Militia, and was out about four months, when he was discharged. He was married, February 11, 1869, to Mary E., daughter of Henry and Lucy (Brazee) Davis, of Jefferson Township. They remained five years on his father's farm, six years in Crawford County, Penn., and then purchased from Joshua Bentley a farm of 116 acres in Lackawannock Township, where they located. The following children have been born to them: Nannie A., John H., Frank E., Clara E., Thomas B., David M. and Charles B. His education was obtained principally at the common schools, one term being spent at Kingsville College, Ashtabula County, Ohio. In politics he is a Republican.

MNASON STANDLEY, farmer, post-office Worth, was born March 3, 1844, in Lawrence County, Penn. His grandfather, Nathaniel, located in Lawrence County many years ago, and while cutting timber a tree fell on him, and he was killed. William R., the father of our subject, was married September 10, 1839, to Mary, a daughter of Philip and Sophia (Wagoner) Matthews, of Lawrence County, and settled on his father's homestead. There were fifteen children born to them, of whom eleven are living: Mnason, Gideon, Elizabeth, Angeline, Mary J., Milo, Joseph H., William, Essie V., Austin and Sereno. Their father obtained a good common school education, and was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was a Republican. Mnason was married March 3, 1870, to Frances B., daughter of Leonard D. and Elizabeth (Bromley) McCullough, of Cool Spring Township. They settled on the Robert Coyle farm in Lackawannock Township. They had seven children: William, Lester L., Elizabeth M., James M., Sarah R., Fannie D. and Dora B. Our subject was a volunteer in the late war, under Capt. B. Spence, in Battery G, First Pennsylvania Light Artillery, enlisting February 24, 1864, and serving till the close of the war. He is a Republican. He and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church.

J. H. THOMPSON, post-office Worth, was born January 10, 1830, in Pulaski Township, Lawrence County. His father, George, was born in Washington County, Penn., and was married to Miss Martha Scott, of Pulaski Township. They settled about three miles southeast of Pulaski on a farm, where twelve children were born to them, of whom six are living: Francis, lives in Iowa; Ebenezer, lives in Lackawannock; David, lives in Lawrence County; Nancy J., wife of Israel Tuthill, lives in Nebraska; James M., lives in New Wilmington; J. H., our subject. The parents were members of the Presbyterian Church. The father died April 25, 1842, and his widow in 1861. Joseph H. was married March 4, 1851, to Nancy, daughter of James and Anna (Byers) Pinkerton, of Pulaski. They lived in Pulaski Township for three years, when he purchased a farm of forty acres of Kennedy Black, in Lackawannock Township, where they settled. They have since added seventy acres more to their first purchase. They have seven children born to them: Anna M., wife of B. G. Miller; James F., Sarah J., wife of C. K. Peters; Nellie, Westley R., Maggie F. and one who died in infancy. Our subject obtained his education at the common schools. In politics he is a Republican, and has held nearly all the local offices of his township. The family are all members of the Presbyterian Church.

GEORGE F. TROUTMAN, farmer and carriage-maker, post-office Hill, was born April 22, 1826. His father, George, was born in 1792, in Northumberland County, Penn., and followed various pursuits in his younger days. He was married to Miss Mary Boyer, of Reading, Penn. They lived a few years near Parker's Landing, where he was engaged in a grist-mill. They

then went to Sharon and remained for a time, and in 1834 bought a farm of 160 acres near Sharon, on which they settled. There were eleven children born to them: Lemuel, deceased; Joseph; Caroline, wife of Phineas Dunham; Sarah, wife of John Dennison; George F.; Elizabeth, wife of Azariah Dunham; Valentine; John P.; Jeremiah L., deceased; Henry M., died in infancy; Henry M. (2), lives in Sharon. The father, George F. Troutman, obtained his education at the common schools, and was a Democrat. They were members of the Lutheran Church, and he died in 1875, followed by his widow in 1886. George F., our subject, obtained his education at a log school-house, and left home at the age of eighteen years and went to Sharon, where he learned the carriage-maker's trade, at which he worked twelve years. He was married November 25, 1849, to Wilhelmina, daughter of Thomas and Sarah (Mattox) Guthrie, of Mississippi, formerly of Mercer County Penn. They resided in Clarksville four years, where he worked at his trade, after which he went to Hickory Township and followed butchering for six years. In 1865 he purchased a farm of seventy-five acres of Richard Lowry, in Lackawannock Township, on which they settled. There were six children born to them: Mary H., wife of Henry Yarian; Thomas L.; Eva, wife of William Davidson, of Akron; Emma, wife of John Ray; Milla M., wife of E. Cozad, of Cool Spring; Harry K. They are members of the Unity Church, of Greenfield, and he is a Democrat.

ROBERT WALLACE, farmer, post-office Hill, was born October 5, 1836. His father was born in County Down, Ireland, in 1801, immigrated to America in 1822, and located at Milton, near Boston, where he was engaged in a morocco tannery for eight years. August 12, 1825, he was married to Miss Agnes McKelvy. While living in Milton there were three children born to them: Elizabeth, wife of Robert Fife, of Ringo County, Iowa; John (1) and John (2), both died in infancy. In the spring of 1830 he purchased a farm of 200 acres in Lackawannock Township, this county, on which they settled for their future home. Having no way with which to start their first fire, they went to their nearest neighbor, one and one-fourth miles away, lighted a torch and carried it home. There were seven children born to them here: James, living in Kansas; Mary J., wife of James Lytle, live in Sharpsville; Robert; William H., married to Melissa Thompson, lives on part of the old homestead; Nancy A., wife of Hugh Mounts; Thomas, deceased; Maria, widow of F. Botsford. The father died November 3, 1871, aged seventy years, and his widow died April 2, 1882, at the age of seventy-six years. Our subject was married October 19, 1865, to Margaret, daughter of William and Harriet (Madge) Richards, of Henderson County, Ill. They remained in Illinois about two years, when they went to live with his parents, where they remained, and at the death of whom one-half of the farm was left to each of the brothers, Robert and William H. Our subject has two children: Agnes H., who was born in Henderson County, Ill., and is the wife of George W. Campbell, of Lackawannock Township, and Mary M. Our subject was educated at the common schools of the township. Politically he is a Democrat and has filled the offices of school director, assessor and road supervisor. His wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

BENJAMIN YARIAN, farmer, post-office Hill, was born June 10, 1816. His parents were among the very early settlers of Columbiana County, Ohio. Benjamin was the sixth child, and when he reached the age of maturity he married Mary Sheets, of Ohio, to which union were born four children: Franklin, deceased; Martha, wife of Moses Sitler; Reuben and Catherine, deceased. He lost his wife about 1844. She was a member of the Lutheran

Church. He was married a second time, to Salome Miller, of Columbiana County, Ohio, where they remained six years, when they purchased a farm of 141 acres in Lackawannock Township, on which they settled. There were eight children born to them: Maria, wife of John Wolf, of Youngstown, Ohio; Lizzie, wife of Thomas Harris, of Colorado; Henry; Lovina, deceased; Sarah, wife of W. C. Bell; Binier, wife of John W. Richard; Emma, Martin, deceased. He was a Democrat, and his last wife died April 2, 1879. Henry Yarian was born March 31, 1850; was educated at the common schools of the township, and at the age of twenty-two years was married to Miss Mary H., a daughter of George F. and Wilhelmina (Guthrie) Troutman, of Lackawannock Township. They located on a farm of fifty acres adjoining his father's. They have five children: Otis C., Codie E., William R., Benjamin F. and Lula M. He is a Democrat, and he and wife belong to the Presbyterian Church.

MATHIAS YOUNG, farmer and machinery agent, post-office Neshannock, was born July 10, 1834. His grandfather, James Young, settled on a tract of 200 acres of land in Lackawannock Township in 1798. He was twice married. Of the first marriage we can obtain no definite information. His second marriage was to a Mrs. Simpson. There were seven children born to him and his first wife, of whom Jonathan, the father of our subject, was the eldest. James died about 1837, and his wife in about 1852. Jonathan was born January 8, 1800, and was among the first white male children born in Mercer County. He grew up to be a farmer, and was married in 1828 to Mary, daughter of Mathias and Dorothy (Fry), Zahniser, and settled on a portion of the old homestead, where to them were born three children: Hiram, Wilson and Mathias. The parents were members of the United Presbyterian Church, and politically the father was a Democrat. Jonathan died June 3, 1863, and his wife January 14, 1856. Mathias was born July 10, 1834, and married March 20, 1856, to Caroline, born May, 1837, daughter of Jeremiah and Elizabeth (Cray) Hollenbeck, of Jefferson Township. They remained on a portion of the homestead left him by his father. They have eight children: Frank J., born in February, 1857, an attorney in Dakota; Helen J., born March 20, 1859, wife of J. B. Clark, of Shenango Township; Milton M. railroad conductor in New Mexico; Nettie E., wife of C. N. Winger, now principal of government schools, of Washington Territory; Chauncy, deceased; Clara P., Justice H., born in 1871, and Myrtle E. Our subject has been engaged for many years in the sale of agricultural implements. He is an attendant of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and his wife is a member of the Free Methodist Church. He is a Republican.

EAST LACKAWANNOCK TOWNSHIP.

FRED AMON, farmer, was born near Pulaski, Lawrence Co., Penn., March 11, 1830. He is a son of Jacob and Barbara (Gundy) Amon. The father was a cripple, yet he worked at the cabinet-making business, milling and farming. He settled on the Lutton farm of 100 acres, in East Lackawannock Township. He and his wife were of German extraction. They were the parents of seven children: George, Andrew W., Mary A., wife of Abram Faulk; Richard, Fred, Margaret, Lovina, wife of Levi Kaser. Jacob Amon was a Whig and Republican. He died in 1871, at the age of seventy-seven years, and his widow died in 1883, at the ripe old age of eighty-two. She was a member of the Lutheran Church. Fred Amon was educated in the common schools, and was brought up on a farm. He was married February 22, 1860, to Margaret, daughter of John Moore, of this township. He is farming the

homestead. He has been blessed with three children: Angeline, Mary R., wife of James H. Stewart, of Sharpsburg, Penn., and Anson B. In politics he is a Republican, and has filled many of the local township offices with credit.

GEORGE W. BUDD, farmer, post office Indian Run, was the grandson of John C. Budd, a sea captain, who was born in England. In 1802 he landed in Philadelphia, and while changing his clothes was bitten by a black spider, and died in a few hours. About six months thereafter, John C., Jr., the father of our subject, was born. In his youth he was educated in Philadelphia, and learned the silversmith trade. In 1826 he was married to Caroline, daughter of Philip and Mary (Bouckins) Painter, of New Castle. He bought a farm near New Castle, and settled thereon. There were eleven children born to them: George W., Andrew B., William P., John C., Philip, Elizabeth, wife of Samuel Hammond; Mary J., wife of Charles Johnson; Daniel B., Joseph, James H. (deceased), and Florence M., wife of P. M. Dix. He held many of the local township offices. He was a member of the F. & A. M. Lodge of Philadelphia. He died in 1847, followed by his widow in 1876. George W. was married September 24, 1868, to Mary J., daughter of Joseph and Mary (Johnson) Dunn, of Crawford County, Penn. They settled on a farm of 100 acres left to her at the death of her father and brother. There were two children born to them: Anna M. and Robert K., both deceased. He enlisted in the War of the Rebellion in 1861, under Capt. Stewart, Second Ohio Cavalry, and served two and one-half years, and then re-enlisted under Capt. Waters, and was in Company F, Second Ohio Cavalry, which was afterward commanded by Capt. Rand. They were in engagements at Shenandoah Valley, Snicker's Gap, the raid around Richmond, battle of Culpepper Court-House, Ashland and Stony Creek. After re-enlistment he served twenty-one months. He lost the hearing of his left ear by the discharge of a shell at Cedar Creek. His brother John was killed at the battle of the Wilderness, and Joseph was shot in the arm at Richmond. George W. and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a Democrat.

JOHN P. BREST, farmer, post-office Mercer, was born August 14, 1840, son of David and Catherine (Remley) Brest, of Lawrence County. Andrew Brest, the grandfather of John P., was one of the pioneers of Mercer County. He was a native of Washington County, Penn., of German descent, and came to Mercer County in about 1797. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, under Capt. Denniston, having served on two separate occasions about six months in all. He married Mary, daughter of Nathaniel Rodgers, of Lawrence County. Among the children was David, the father of our subject. At manhood he married and settled on a portion of his father's farm in Springfield Township, this county. He remained here until 1840, when he purchased a farm in Delaware Township, where he remained until 1856. He returned to Springfield Township, where he lived one year, then went to French Creek Township and remained two years, then to Plain Grove Township, Lawrence County, where he resided nine years. In 1868 he came from Lawrence County and settled in Jefferson Township, Mercer County. There were twelve children born to this union: John P., Lewis F., Elizabeth A., David W., Martha J. (wife of John Soliday, of Sharon), William H., Mary E. (wife of William Richel, of Jefferson Township), Catherine E. (wife of Martin Coxson, of Stoneboro), Flora K. (wife of Andrew Craig) and Alexander W. His wife died September 2, 1865. He was again married, to Nancy A. Brest, widow of Washington Brest, who was killed at the battle of Gettysburg. There were six children born to them: Lilly, Burton, Zeddie E., Lotie, Clara and Floyd. David held the office of

justice of the peace and some of the local offices. They were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the father being noted for his proficiency in Bible teachings. In politics he was a Whig and Republican. He died October 12, 1879. John P. was married March 4, 1864, to Ruth A., daughter of Thomas and Eva (Wise) Rodgers, of Plain Grove Township, Lawrence County. He enlisted in the War of the Rebellion August 28, 1861, under Capt. Bentley, in Company E, One Hundredth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, for three years. At the expiration of the time he again enlisted as a veteran under Capt. Book, of the same company and regiment, where he served until June 2, 1864, when he was wounded at the battle of Cold Harbor, La., by a minie-ball in the left leg, just below the knee. About twenty-four hours afterward his leg was amputated in the field hospital. The night of the 3d he was hauled eighteen miles, to the White House landing on the James River, and, remaining ten days, was sent to Harwood Hospital, Washington, D. C. He was honorably discharged from the service May 5, 1865. He lived in various places in the county, and in 1883 located on the Swoggar property, in East Lackawannock Township. There were nine children born to them: Elden E., Harvey T., Clarence O., Elmira E., Perry N., Scott S., Johnnie, Maggie and Blaney. The oldest and the youngest are deceased. He was constable in Jefferson Township for three years, and held various township offices. He is a member of the G. A. R. and of the I. O. O. F. While in the army he was promoted to corporal.

JOSEPH CARTER, farmer, post-office Indian Run, was born August 6, 1827. His grandfather, Barzillas, was born in New Jersey, but moved at an early day into Mercer County, now Lawrence County, where he spent the rest of his days. There were six children born to them, of which Nathaniel, the father of Joseph, was the youngest and only son, and who was married in 1826 to Elizabeth, daughter of Robert and Elizabeth (Colwell) Carlon. He settled on the old homestead, and there were eleven children born to them: Joseph, Barzillas, William, John, Rebecca (wife of Richard Rice), George, Elizabeth (wife of Thomas Hannah), Nathaniel, Newton B., Sarah (wife of George Bunny), Hannah (wife of Matthew Irving). Politically he was a Democrat, and died in 1860 at the age of fifty-five years, and he and wife were members of the Presbyterian Church. Joseph was married in 1850 to Eliza J., daughter of Christian and Eliza (Teter) Welker, of Lawrence County. He purchased a farm of John Cunningham of 100 acres, in East Lackawannock Township, where he engaged in farming and stock raising. They have had twelve children: Clara, William, John A., Susan, Welker, Nathaniel, James, Austin B., Elizabeth (wife of Charles Johnston), Joseph P., David and Mary L. John A., Susan and James died young. Joseph was drafted in the late war, but was released on account of his health. He was formerly a Democrat, but is now a champion of the Greenback principles. He and wife are members of the First Presbyterian Church of Mercer.

JAMES W. COZAD, farmer, post-office Mercer. His grandfather came from New Jersey in the first decade of the nineteenth century, and settled in East Lackawannock Township. Joseph, the father of our subject, was the tenth child, and at the age of fifteen years his father died, and he began for himself. At the age of twenty-one he was married to Elizabeth McElvain, of Mercer County, now Lawrence County. There were eight children born to them: Anna M., James W., John A., Mary E., Joseph A., Marcissa M., Winfield S. and Noble A. Mr. Cozad first located in Sharon, where he followed stone-cutting, and worked on the Beaver & Erie Canal. In 1842 he bought seventy-five acres of land of Thomas Rodgers, in East Lackawannock Town-

ship, on which they settled. The parents attended the Presbyterian Church of Mercer, of which the mother was a member. He was an old-line Whig, and died in 1859, and his widow in 1876. J. W. was married April 24, 1871, to Kate V., daughter of Ebenezer and Phoebe (Bowman) Stark, of Baltimore, Md. He inherited fifty acres of his father's homestead. There were four children born to them: Cora B., Kate, Josephine B. and James M. He was a volunteer in the 100-days' service in the late war, also served nine months in Company A, One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Regiment. He is a Methodist, and his wife a Baptist. Politically he is a Republican.

HIRAM COZAD, farmer, post-office Mercer, was born October 8, 1824, in East Lackawannock Township, to Jacob Cozad, born, 1794 and died October 30, 1877, and Hannah, his wife, who died September 15, 1881, and was the mother of Elias, born April 12, 1823; Julia, born January 19, 1828; Elias, born May 3, 1826; Aaron, born December 14, 1829; Carver, born August 23, 1831; Phoebe, born May 27, 1833. Jacob Cozad was a farmer and an intimate friend of William S. Garvin, whose manuscripts appear in this volume. Our subject was educated at Sharon, and at the age of nineteen he bought a team and hauled coal, being among the first to haul it from the mines to the canal, for three years. He then run on a canal-boat for J. B. Curtis for three years, and was entrusted to carry all the money back to the company. In 1851 he, in company with Hugh Hildebrand, John and Wash Berry, H. Reynolds, John Rankin, went by team and boat to St. Joe, Mo., and thence overland to California, where he remained seven years, returning in 1858, and November, 29 1859, was married to Rachel Gibson, daughter of William and Jane (Nicholson) Gibson, the parents of Elizabeth, Mary, Rachel and Jane. Mr. Gibson died in 1845. His widow subsequently married William Mounts, who with her died in New Castle, being the parents of Margaret, Caroline, Brunetta and Ansty. Mr. Cozad settled at his marriage on land now in the northern part of Sharon, and in 1864 he bought his present farm of 160 acres in East Lackawannock Township, and he recently bought another large farm in Cool Spring Township. His children are Elmer E., married William M. Troutman; Fred, Lizzie, Charles and Laura. He has served as school director, and he and wife are Methodists. He is a Democrat.

JOHN B. DENNISTON, farmer, post office Mercer, was born October 26, 1847, on the old homestead one-half mile west of Mercer. He was the son of James and Rebecca (Breckenridge) Denniston. George, the grandfather of our subject, came from Ireland in an early day and settled on a farm near Leesburg, this county. He was drafted in the War of 1812, from which he returned unscathed, and soon after, while in the woods cutting a small tree, his ax caught in a limb and at one stroke detached his leg just above the ankle. They had reared a family, of which James, the father of our subject, is one. James was married to Rachel Hamilton, of Pittsburgh, by whom he had three children: George, William H. and Joseph F. His wife died November 23, 1838. The two sons, W. H. and J. F., served in the late war one and three years respectively. J. F. was wounded in the right arm, and lost his right leg; he was a private, lieutenant, captain and brevet major. William H. enlisted as a lieutenant. Both are living in Pittsburgh. George died February 26, 1856, of typhoid fever, aged twenty-one years. James was again married in 1841, to Rebecca Breckenridge, and settled near Mercer, where the family now reside. To them one child was born, John B. They were members of the First Presbyterian Church. James died May 11, 1886.

ERASTUS C. DRAKE, farmer and stock grower, post-office Mercer, is a son of Samuel and Lydia (Orrick) Drake, who are mentioned in Springfield Town-

ship. Erastus was married in 1869 to Esther, daughter of James C. and Eliza (Denniston) Johnston, of Springfield Township, where they resided four years, when he purchased a farm of sixty-nine acres in East Lackawannock Township, known as the Cook farm, on which he built a house and extensive out-buildings. He also purchased ninety-four acres known as the Philip White farm. They have four children: Maria E., Mary S., Samuel J. and James C. In politics he is a Republican. They are members of the First Presbyterian Church of Mercer.

WILLIAM EDWARDS, farmer, post-office Mercer, was born April 27, 1814, in Merthyr Tydvill, South Wales, and is a son of Daniel and Mary (Williams) Edwards. His father was born in 1786 in South Wales, where he followed coal and iron ore mining, and was married in 1808, immigrated to America in 1817, and located at Parker's Landing, Penn., where he was joined by his wife in 1819. There were eight children born to them: Mary, wife of Benjamin Springer, of Lawrence County; William, Edward, John, Phoebe, deceased; Elias, Daniel and Amelia, wife of Hull Hoagland, living in the West. The parents were members of the Baptist Church. In politics Daniel was a Whig. He died January 12, 1839. His widow died March 8, 1863, at the residence of Joseph Wright, in East Lackawannock Township, this county. William was married May 6, 1839, to Elizabeth, daughter of Lewis and Jane (Parry) Griffith, natives of Merthyr, Tydvill, South Wales, and who immigrated to America and settled in Baltimore, where Elizabeth was born February 28, 1818. William purchased a farm of forty acres in East Lackawannock Township, on which he now lives. They are the parents of ten children: Mary J., wife of William Livermore, of Cool Spring Township; Ann L., Edward S., Phoebe, Isabell, Caroline, Daniel, Amelia, William and John, of whom only Mary J., William and Edward are living. Politically Mr. Edwards is a Democrat. He has filled many of the local township offices, and has been constable and collector for many years. He and wife have been members of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Mercer for more than forty-six years, and are among the most respected citizens of the county.

S. W. HAWTHORN, farmer and stock grower, post-office Hoagland, was born April 12, 1853. His grandfather, Alexander, was born in 1780, near the Scotch and English boundary line, and immigrated to America at an early day, locating near New Castle. He enlisted in the War of 1812, but was not called into active service. He remained on the farm during his life excepting a few years when he kept hotel at New Castle. He died in 1864, preceded by his wife many years. James, the father of our subject, was the oldest son, born September 11, 1808. He worked at the shoemaker's trade in Pittsburgh, until the cholera broke out, when he returned to New Castle. He was married to Hannah McFarland, who lived only one year, and was afterward married to Mrs. Margaret McJunkin, *nee* Cross, of Butler County, Penn. In 1852 they purchased a farm of fifty acres of John S. Thompson, in East Lackawannock Township, on which they settled, and were the parents of five children, Samuel W. and Anna Mary being the only living ones. His second wife died in 1860. In 1862 he was again married, to Sarah A. Thompson, of East Lackawannock Township, daughter of John and Sarah (Bell) Thompson. In 1878 he left the homestead and moved to Mercer. In politics he was a Republican. He was assessor and auditor of his township several terms. Samuel W. was married September 14, 1875, to Florence B., daughter of John and Mary (Carmon) Thompson, of Lawrence County, but who were born in Mercer County, and moved to Lawrence County in 1852. Samuel W. has three children: John B., Nellie M. and Mary L. His early education was obtained at the old stone pile school-

house, but he afterward attended commercial college at New Castle. Politically he is a Republican. He and wife are members of the First United Presbyterian Church of Mercer.

SETH HOAGLAND, merchant, was born October 16, 1822, in Mercer County, to John and Catherine (Hull) Hoagland. John Hoagland was born in Washington County, Penn., and came to Mercer County when four years old, about the year 1797, with his father, Henry Hoagland, who settled on the Shenango, near Sharon, on land now in possession of some of his posterity. His children were: John, Samuel, Joseph, Jesse, Mary, Matilda and Druzilla. John Hoagland was born October 31, 1792, and died October 3, 1872. His wife Catherine, whom he married January 21, 1826, was born October 20, 1799, and died January 11, 1881. Their children were: Seth; Mary A., born May 6, 1825; Hiram, born June 13, 1828; Hull, born November 11, 1829; Almira, born October 15, 1832; Jesse, born November 26, 1836. Our subject and Elizabeth Phillips were married October 3, 1843. Their children are: John P., Alonzo S., Hiram W., Almon P., Austin E., George W., Almira, Ida Caroline, Emma May and Susannah. Our subject being born and reared on a farm, was trained to habits of industry and hard labor from youth to manhood, and having chosen the occupation of a farmer has obtained a prominence of which he may well be proud. By indefatigable labor, untiring perseverance and excellent management he is now the owner of one of the largest and most beautiful farms in Mercer County. His well painted buildings, slate roofs, patent gates, agricultural implements and machinery indicate thrift and prosperity. He was among the first farmers who introduced fertilizers and improved breeds of stock in Mercer County. For many years he gave special attention to bee culture, and has been eminent in apiarian conventions. When quite young he was elected justice of the peace and served twenty-five years. He was formerly a Democrat, but since the nomination of Seymour for President he has not acted with that party. In 1882 he was nominated by the National Labor Party for Congress from the Twenty-sixth Congressional District, then composed of Butler, Crawford and Mercer Counties. He is now engaged in a general store on his farm, and is postmaster at Hoagland Post-office. In religion he is an outspoken Restitutionist, believing in Adam all died and in Christ all will be made alive. Just what was lost in Adam is being found in Christ. He condemns the opposing creeds and rival sects composing the heterogeneous mass of baptized professions, and claims the only way to immortal bliss is through faith in our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ.

WILLIAM HUTCHISON, farmer, post-office Hoagland, was born February 8, 1831, in East Lackawannock Township. His father, John Hutchison, was born in County Down, Ireland, in 1794. He married Margaret McKelvy, of the same place, and in 1824 immigrated to this county, and purchased a farm, of 200 acres in East Lackawannock Township, on which they settled. There were six children born to them: Jane, wife of James Forsythe; Alexander, Richard, John, who married Susan Shannon, and lives in Mercer; Andrew, and William, our subject, who was married to Jane E., daughter of Amos and Susan (McWatty) Taylor, of Mercer County, Penn. The father was a Democrat in politics. William is extensively engaged in farming, operating 150 acres which was left to him by his father. He is an attendant of the Second United Presbyterian Church of Mercer. Politically he is a Democrat.

JOHN H. LEES, farmer, post-office Mercer, was born September 27, 1827, in Macclesfield, England. His father, James Lees, was born at the same place, June 16, 1792. The father was married to Charlotte Birttenshaw, June 6, 1813. His trade was that of a silk weaver, which he followed for many years.

His union gave him nine children: William, James, Mary A., Charles, Hannah, Samuel, Samuel (2), Robert and John H. The family immigrated to this county in 1829, and settled in East Lackawannock Township, where the father was engaged in farming. He obtained an education by attending night schools. The parents were identified with the Presbyterian Church. The father died February 5, 1845, and his widow died September 21, 1878. Our subject was married December 17, 1867, to Kezia Smith, daughter of William and Catharine (Black) Smith, of Liberty Township. By her he has three children: James W., Hannah E. and Jessie M. Mr. and Mrs. Lees and their daughter, Hannah, are members of the Second Presbyterian Church of Mercer. He served in the late war as a member of Company I, Fifteenth Pennsylvania Militia. He was corporal of that regiment. He has filled the office of school director for his township for three years, and in politics is a Republican. Further mention of his father is given in another part of this work.

MONNIE MILLER, farmer, post-office Hoagland, was born March 6, 1809, in Somerset County, Penn. In 1839 he was married to Leah Mishler, daughter of Peter and Susan (Berky) Mishler, of Holmes County, Ohio. In 1841 they settled in East Lackawannock Township on land which he purchased of the estate of his father, containing 225 acres, and known as the Levi Griffith farm. There were twelve children born to Mr. and Mrs. Miller: David, Jacob C., Ann, wife of Philip Bruch, of Indiana; Fanny, wife of Henry Yarian, of East Lackawannock Township; Benjamin, Nannie, Elizabeth, wife of W. W. Johnson; Mary, wife of William B. Roupe; Zachariah H., married Sadie A. Virtue; Susie, Phœbe and John are dead. In politics Mr. Miller is a Democrat.

WILSON MILLER, farmer, was born July 22, 1838, in Pine Township, to Hugh and Adaline Miller, the latter a daughter of John and Elizabeth (Rambo) Wilson. John Wilson was born in Westmoreland County. The children of Hugh Miller and Adaline were: Infant, died small, and Wilson. Mrs. Miller died in 1840, and our subject lived with his grandmother Miller and daughters, Nancy and Mary, until about 1844, when he was taken home by his father, he having married again. Wilson Miller began learning carpentering in 1857 with William Lamar, of Pine Township, which he followed until 1885, when he bought a farm of seventy-four acres, and devotes his principal time to its cultivation. He was married to Margaret J. McCord, daughter of Matthew and Margaret (Nelson, a niece of Daniel Nelson) McCord. Mr. and Mrs. McCord had seven children: Mary, John, Margaret J., Harriet, Matilda, Ida and Della. Our subject has ten children: Albert K., married Mina, daughter of J. G. Gilfillan; Clarence G., attending a Presbyterian seminary at Chicago; Harry M., married Ida Vanhorn; Lillie J., Addie M., Mary F., Bessie, John, Maud A. and Carl. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson are members of the Second Presbyterian Church of Mercer. He is a Republican.

ALEXANDER MCCOLLOUGH, farmer, post-office Mercer, son of Alexander, Sr., and Eleanor (Smith) McCollough, was born May 14, 1829, on the homestead on which he now lives. He completed his education in the Mercer Academy. In the spring of 1851 he went west and engaged in farming and stock raising on a rented farm for three years, thence to Iowa and continued the same vocation for seven years. He was married, June 12, 1856, to Harriet, daughter of James and Amelda (Bean) Stinson, of Hempfield Township, this county. Three children were born to them in Iowa: Amelda (deceased), Abby A. and William A. In 1862 they returned to the parental homestead to care for and protect his aged parents and an invalid sister, Mary E. Three children were born to them in Mercer County: Ellen E., John S. and

Mary M. His family are all members of the First Presbyterian Church. Politically he is a Republican. He has filled the office of school director and road commissioner in his township. He was formerly identified with the Mercer County Agricultural Society. His sister, Mary E., died March 31, 1864, and his mother February 19, 1869, and his father July 19, 1869. In the year 1883-84 he erected a commodious brick house, and has materially improved the out-buildings and barns, which are well filled with stock. His son, William A., lives in Nebraska, where he has a situation as superintendent of a large ranch. He has been a ruling elder in the Presbyterian Church for thirty years, led the singing in said church for twenty-five years, has been assistant superintendent of the Sabbath-schools of the church for fifteen years, and was one of the delegates to the general assembly of the Presbyterian Church which met in Cincinnati in May, 1885.

ABEL S. McVEY, farmer, post-office Worth, was born May 26, 1839, and is a son of Abel and Elizabeth (Copper) McVey, of East Lackawannock Township. Abel was born in Lawrence County in 1793, and was married May 22, 1817. In 1831 they settled on the William Aspy farm of forty-nine acres, in East Lackawannock Township. There were eight children born to them, of whom Abel S. is the only surviving one. They were Martha, Nancy, Hannah, Benjamin, Maria, Alexander, Joseph and Abel S. Abel S. obtained his education at the common schools. He was drafted near the close of the war, but paid the amount of money necessary for a substitute. Politically he is a Democrat. He is the father of four children: Martha E., William Y., Lorenzo H. and Anson C. His father, Abel, died February 15, 1844. The widow is still surviving. Both were members of the Old Seceder Church of Mercer.

ADAM ROGERS, farmer, post-office Mercer, was born September 22, 1835, son of Thomas T. and Eva (Wise) Rogers, natives of Lawrence County, Penn. The father was of Irish and the mother of German descent. They had nine children: Andrew, George T., John, Adam, Catherine J. (wife of Jacob Steiner, of Cool Spring Township), Ruth A. (wife of J. P. Brest), John B., Mary M. (wife of Jacob Grimm) and Sarah E. (wife of James Eastlake, of Jefferson Township). Thomas T. was a farmer, and in politics a Whig and Republican. He and his wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He died in March, 1859. Adam was married March 27, 1864, to Harriet, daughter of David and Rebecca (McChesney) Roberts, of Lawrence County, Penn. They settled on a farm of ninety-two acres, purchased of John P. Hoagland, in East Lackawannock Township, where they reared a family of four children: Elizabeth K., Robert W., Edwin S. and Leota. The land was partially cleared, but the buildings have been erected by his own labors. He served seven years as school director. He was a volunteer in the late war in Company B, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers, under Capt. James McCune, and served nine months. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a Republican.

ANDREW STRANAHAN, farmer, was born in 1837. His father, Andrew Stranahan, emigrated from his native country, County Down, Ireland, in 1828, and lived three years in New Jersey, and in 1835 he went to Philadelphia, where he was married August 5, 1835, to Mrs. Elizabeth Shaw, and remained in that city until 1851, when he purchased 121 acres in East Lackawannock Township of the Dickson heirs. Here he died November 17, 1869. He and his wife were members of the First United Presbyterian Church of Mercer, and he in his younger days was a member of the I. O. O. F., having been admitted to the Amity Lodge of Philadelphia in 1842, and to a lodge in

Mercer in 1851. Andrew Stranahan, our subject, was married April 4, 1866, to Jeannette, daughter of Thomas and (Merideth) Parsons, of Clarion County, who bore him three children: Thomas, Elizabeth and Harry L. Mrs. Stranahan died August 22, 1877, and he was again married, to Maggie J. Patterson, of Logan County, Ohio, May 25, 1880. He was for many years identified with the Democratic party, but is now an earnest Prohibitionist, and with his wife is a member of the Covenanter Church of Mercer. He was drafted in the service of his country, and after serving a short time secured a substitute, and subsequently enlisted in the 100-days' service, and remained until the close of the war.

ROBERT STRANAHAN was born April 22, 1841, in Philadelphia, and is a brother of Andrew Stranahan, whose sketch appears elsewhere. He came to Mercer County with his father, and on July 17, 1861, he enlisted in Company G, Tenth Regiment, Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps, under Capt. A. J. Warner. He participated in the battle of Drainsville, the seven days fight under McClellan before Richmond, South Mountain, Antietam, the second battle of Bull Run, Fredericksburg, the Wilderness, and returned to Pittsburgh, in 1864, where he was mustered out of service. His injuries received in the war are total deafness in the right ear, and hernia in the right side. He was married December 19, 1864, to Julia, daughter of Jacob and Wilhelmina (Brenaman) Hess, of Ohio. Robert W., Julia A. and Mary L., their only children, are dead, and their mother died May 21, 1870; she was a member of the Unity congregation of Lackawannock Township. He was again married, February 28, 1871, to Elizabeth J., daughter of Euphema (Linn) Wallace, of Espyville, Crawford County, and has had five children: Euphema H. (dead), Ella M., Jennie E., James A. and Mary L. He settled in 1865, on a farm of fifty-five acres given him by his father. In 1887 he purchased twenty-eight acres of the McConnell farm adjoining. He and wife are members of the First United Presbyterian Church of Mercer, and he is a Democrat. He has served as school director for several terms. He is a member of the A. O. U. W. of Mercer.

ROBERT K. WALLACE, deceased, farmer and stone-cutter, was born April 26, 1815, in County Antrim, Ireland, son of Hugh and Ann (Kerr) Wallace, who immigrated to America at an early day, and settled in Jackson Township, this county. Robert K. followed them in 1839, and also purchased a farm of sixty acres in Jackson Township, at that time a dense forest. With his ax he commenced the clearing for his future home. He was married February 21, 1844, to Euphema daughter of John and Elizabeth (Collins) Linn, of Espyville, Crawford Co., Penn. They then settled on his farm in a house he had previously erected. There were eleven children born to them: Elizabeth (wife of Robert Stranahan), Hugh C. (died at the age of thirty years), John L., James S., William C., Robert K., George, Anna E. (wife of Milton Stephenson), Mary L. (widow of John J. Wharton), Phemie (wife of S. Hazen, of Crawford County, Penn.) and Talitha. The parents were members of the United Presbyterian Church of Springfield. Politically the father was a Democrat to the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion, after which he became identified with the Republican party. He died on his old homestead February 1, 1870, in his fifty-fifth year. After his death the family sold the farm and purchased a portion of the Cozad farm, in East Lackawannock Township, where they still reside.

B. A. WILLIAMS, farmer, was born October 10, 1831, in Center County, Penn., to William and Mary (Poorman) Williams, natives of the same place, and who married in Center County, Penn., in 1818, where they remained five years, and then moved to Clarion County, Penn.; remained there a number of

years, and then moved to Trumbull County, Ohio; remained there five years, then moved to Mercer County, Penn. They had ten children: Barbara A., married Henry Thompson; Sarah, married Richard Arthurs, an attorney at Brookville; Ithamer B., died in Rock Island County, Ill.; Mary E., married Harrison Clover; Benton A., resides in Mercer County, Penn.; Daniel P., farmer in Rock Island County, Ill.; Maria, deceased; John Z., lives in Mitchell County, Kas.; Princetta, married William McLaughlin; Gifford is a resident of Mercer County, Penn. The father of the above named children was born in 1800 and died March 23, 1876, and their mother was born in 1797 and died October 9, 1885. Our subject attended the common schools, and was brought up at farm labor. He began for himself at the age of twenty-three years, renting a farm of 175 acres in Hickory Township, of Everhart, Satterfield & Co., for seventeen years. He kept the cattle for this company, and after awhile became a partner in the stock. In 1868 he began cultivating a farm, known as the "Truesdale Farm," which he continued for five years. In 1872 he bought a farm in Jackson Township, and five years later he purchased the J. P. Kerr farm of 285 acres, in East Lackawannock Township, paying for the same \$28,000 cash. He deals especially in cattle, sheep and hogs, and raises the finest of each. He was married to Lizzie Shilling, a sister of W. W. Shilling, a rising young attorney of Sharon. This union has given him four children: Mary E., married Austin Hoagland; Charles G., John F. and Jennie M. The family attend the United Presbyterian Church at Mercer, and he is a Democrat.

JOSEPH H. WRIGHT, farmer, post-office Mercer, was born on his present homestead July 10, 1818. George Wright, his grandfather, was married in 1778 to Margaret Simon, of the eastern part of the State. They settled in 1806 on a farm of 130 acres, which they bought from Samuel Hawthorn, when it was all a wilderness, in what was then Lackawannock, but now East Lackawannock, Township. Their family consisted of four boys and four girls: George, died in infancy; Maria, wife of John McCullough, of Cool Spring Township; John and Susannah, both deceased; William, deceased; Catharine, widow of Jacob Zahniser, of Mercer; Elizabeth and Adam, deceased. Their names are recorded in a Bible which has been in the family for 137 years. John, the father of our subject, was born in Franklin County, Penn., in 1783. At maturity he was married to Sarah, a daughter of Cyrus Beckwith, of Cool Spring Township. They remained on the old homestead, where five children were born to them: Sarah, married Benjamin McWilliams; George, died in infancy; Sabina, wife of William Stephenson, of East Palestine, Ohio; Joseph H. and Caroline, the latter deceased. They followed farming and coal operating. The subject's father was an elder in the United Presbyterian Church for many years, being such at the time of his death. His wife belonged to the same church. Politically he was a Democrat. He served a short time in the War of 1812. He was county treasurer one term and commissioner several terms, and served in various local township offices. He died in 1845, and his widow in 1846. At the death of the parents Joseph H. succeeded to the ownership of the farm. He was married September 3, 1846, to Phoebe, daughter of Daniel and Mary Edwards, of Armstrong County, Penn., and they are the parents of nine children: John, deceased; Mary, wife of James H. Allen, of New Castle, Penn.; Caroline, deceased; George, deceased; James E.; Sarah, deceased; Phoebe, still at home; Amelia and Emma, the latter deceased. Mr. W. obtained his education at the common schools and Mercer Academy. Politically he is a Democrat. His wife was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and died October 1, 1884, in her sixty-second year. Mr. W. and his three daughters are members of the United Presbyterian Church.

WILMINGTON TOWNSHIP.

AUSTIN B. CARTER, merchant, post-office Indian Run, was born June 18, 1859. He is a son of Joseph and Jane (Welker) Carter, of East Lackawannock Township. Our subject was married June 7, 1884, to Emma, daughter of John Montgomery, of Springfield Township. He purchased the store owned by R. J. McClain, at Indian Run, Wilmington Township, where he lives and continues the mercantile business. His wife was appointed postmistress in 1885, which she conducts in the store-room. One child, Pearl, is born to them. Our subject attended school at Grove City College, and graduated at the Iron City College, of Pittsburgh. They are members of the United Presbyterian Church.

JOHN W. McCRUMB, farmer, post-office New Wilmington, Penn., was born January 12, 1840, on the old homestead where he now resides. The paternal grandfather, John McCrumb, was a native of the County Down, Ireland, and immigrated to Chester County, Penn., and subsequently removed to Fayette County, Penn., and in 1799 to Wilmington Township, what is now in Lawrence County, Penn. In 1818 he removed to Wilmington Township, Mercer County, and purchased a tract of 400 acres, upon a portion of which our subject now resides. John, Sr., was married in Ireland, to Jane Bell, and the result of this union was seven children: one died on the passage to America; Sarah, married James Waugh; William, John, Samuel, Robert and James, all of whom are dead excepting John, who resides in Philadelphia, Penn. John, Sr., died February 6, 1842, and his wife in September, 1832. Robert, the father of our subject, was born in 1798. He was a farmer and spent his life upon the homestead. He was married July 20, 1836, to Prudence A. Crawford, and by this marriage they had five children: Harriet, wife of James Donaldson; John W., Martha R., wife of J. F. Caldwell, of Allegheny City, Penn.; Sarah E. and Valentine. The latter died at the age of seventeen. Robert McCrumb died February 13, 1864; his widow died July 20, 1881. Our subject was educated in the common schools of the township. He was reared a farmer, which occupation he has always followed. In 1887 he purchased the extensive flouring-mills formerly owned by Swogger Bros., in Wilmington Township, which he conducts in connection with his farm. Our subject has never married, and is one of Wilmington's most progressive and wealthy citizens. Politically he has followed the footsteps of his ancestors, and is a staunch Republican.

DAVID G. McWHIRTER, farmer, post-office New Wilmington, was born June 19, 1852, in Lackawannock Township, to John and Mary (Garvin) McWhirter, and is a second cousin of the late Hon. W. S. Garvin, of Mercer. David was married February 18, 1875, to Margaret, daughter of William and Alice (Spratt) Crocker, of Butler County. They settled on a farm of eighty acres in Wilmington Township, purchased of his father. Seven children have been born to them: John S., Charles A., William H., Frederick, Mary A., Leroy and Pearson, deceased. David obtained his education at the common schools. Politically he is a Democrat.

JAMES MERCER, deceased, was born July 14, 1819, in Wilmington Township, and was the oldest son of William Mercer, who came from Ireland, in company with his brother Henry, in 1788. James, our subject, was married October 29, 1850, to Joanna, daughter of James and Elizabeth Reed, of East Lackawannock Township. They settled on a tract of land which was willed to him by his Uncle Henry. There were three children born to them: James W. (deceased), Lizzie E. and Sarah B. James, our subject, received a common

school education; was a volunteer in the late war in Company B, One Hundred and Fortieth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served three and one-half months, when he was taken sick and died January 21, 1863, in the forty-fourth year of his age. He was a Republican. His daughter, Lizzie E., was married September 19, 1878, to John Stein, and resides in Wilmington Township, Mercer County. Mr. Stein is a Republican, and was elected justice of the peace in 1886. Sarah B., the other daughter, was married May 25, 1886, to George W. McFarland, and also lives in Wilmington Township.

LYLE MERCER, farmer, post-office New Wilmington, was born January 20, 1825, in Wilmington Township, this county. William, his father, was born in Ireland, and came with his parents in 1788, and located in Lancaster County, Penn. William came to Mercer County in 1801, and purchased a tract of lan in Wilmington Township containing 500 acres, on which he settled in 1802. He was married to Martha Waugh, of Carlisle, Cumberland County, but she died in about eleven months after they were married. William married for his second wife, in 1818, Jane, daughter of William Moore, of Washington County, Penn. To them were born eight children: Catherine, wife of Samuel Young; James, died in the army; William, died at the age of fifty; Sarah, wife of John P. Thompson; Lyle; John, lives on part of the homestead; Mary A., died at the age of nineteen; Josiah, died at the age of five. The parents were among the original members of the Presbyterian Church of Neshannock. In politics the father was formerly a Democrat, then a free soiler, and later a Whig. He died May 13, 1852, and his widow died October 30, 1871. Our subject was married November 4, 1851, to Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth Thompson, of Lackawannock Township. They settled on a portion of the old homestead. There were five children born to them: Margaret J., wife of William Woods; Joseph W., James C., Sylvester T. and Flora. The parents are members of the Presbyterian Church. He is a Republican, and was drafted in the late war, for which he furnished a substitute.

W. L. MERCER, farmer, post-office New Wilmington, was born March 12, 1846, on the premises on which he now lives in Wilmington Township. He was the eldest son of William and Sarah Mercer, and was married September 29, 1885, to Iris, daughter of William and Nancy Junkin, of Fayetteville, Lawrence Co., Penn., by which union there is one child, William A. William Junkin was a soldier in the late war; was taken prisoner, and cast into Libby Prison, where he died September, 1864, from starvation. He was to have been exchanged the next day if he had lived. Our subject settled on the old homestead, in which he purchased the interests of the other heirs. He completed his education at Westminster College. Politically he is a Republican. He was elected to the office of county auditor in 1881, served for three years, and was re-elected in 1884. He was a volunteer in the late war under Capt. J. C. Vincent, Company I, Fifty-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Militia. His wife is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

J. C. VAN ORSDELL, farmer, post-office New Wilmington, was born December 9, 1847, in what is now Pulaski Township, Lawrence County, and is the sixth son of Ralph L. Van Orsdell. Our subject was married December 23, 1869, to Mary E., daughter of John and Nancy (Jack) Barnett, of Mercer. They lived on a farm in Pulaski Township, Lawrence County, until 1882, when he purchased a farm of forty acres of F. T. Davis, in Wilmington Township, Mercer County, on which they now live. Five children have been born to them: Ralph M., A. Belle, Cora, Nannie and Maud. Our subject attended school at Westminster College for three years, after which he taught school

for three years. He was elected justice of the peace in 1888 for a term of five years. His mother died April 30, 1887, at the age of seventy-four years. His father is spending his declining years with him. They are members of the Presbyterian Church.

THOMAS B. PORTER, farmer, post-office New Wilmington, was born March 25, 1835, in Wilmington Township, this county. His father, Thomas, was born in County Donegal, Ireland, in 1791. At the age of twenty-six he immigrated to America, and worked for four years on a farm for Squire Abrams, near Philadelphia. He then visited Mercer County and purchased a farm of sixty acres of Mr. McConnell. He soon after returned to Philadelphia, where he was employed by Stephen Girard, as overseer of his farm hands, where he remained two years. He then returned to Mercer County. He was married in 1826, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of John and Elizabeth Waugh, of Wilmington Township. They located on a farm, where they lived about ten years, when they sold it to Joseph Douglass, and bought 100 acres of Dr. Smith, near Wilmington. There were six children born to them: Sarah A., deceased wife of William Glendenning; Robert M., Rachel J., wife of George Allen; Thomas B., Elizabeth, wife of Allen Watson, and one child died in infancy. His wife died in 1838, and he married for his second wife Hannah Pomroy, of Lawrence County. To them has been born one child, John W., of Lackawannock Township. In 1856 he purchased a farm of 100 acres in Lackawannock Township, on which they went to live. He was a Democrat. They were members of the Presbyterian Church. His wife died December 18, 1877, and he died April 15, 1886. Thomas B., our subject, was married September 18, 1860, to Margaret J., daughter of Joseph and Nancy (Stewart) Allen, of Wilmington Township. They located on a farm which was given to him by his father, in Wilmington Township. To them were born eight children: Joseph S., Thomas M., William E., Nannie L., Lizzie M., Sadie M., Emma R., deceased, and Robert B. Our subject obtained his education at the common schools. He is a Democrat, and the family are members of the Presbyterian Church.

CHAPTER XXXV.

BIOGRAPHIES OF PYMATUNING, DELAWARE AND JEFFERSON.

PYMATUNING TOWNSHIP.

DAVID ARTHURHOLT, deceased, was born in Brookfield Township, Trumbull Co., Ohio, December 12, 1820, and in 1828 removed to Pymatuning Township, Mercer Co., Penn., with his parents, Samuel and Sarah (Bibighans) Artherholt. They were born and reared in Berks County, Penn., and lived for a few years in Northampton, Luzerne and Union Counties before their removal to Trumbull County, Ohio, about 1815, whence they came to this county. Both died upon the old homestead in Pymatuning Township, having had a family of four sons and three daughters. David grew up in this township, and married Miss Mary Ann, daughter of John H. Speir, of West Salem Township, April 15, 1841. He settled on a tract of uncleared land, deeded to him by his father, to which he added by purchase. He

cleared up and resided on this farm till his sudden death by accident, June 18, 1887. Nine children were the fruits of this union: Curtis H., of Kent, Ohio; Smith S., of West Salem Township; Sarah E., wife of James P. Simcox, of Pymatuning Township; Silas A. and John R., of Greenville; Marilda, deceased; Myron D., of Pymatuning Township; Ida, wife of Charles A. See, of Butler, Penn., and Levoid D., of Greenville, Penn. His wife died September 4, 1867, and he was married again in the fall of 1868, to Mrs. L. (Miller) Splitson, but left no children by the second marriage. Mr. Artherholt and wife were members of the Reformed Church, and he was an ardent supporter of the Democratic party. He was a quiet, earnest and obliging neighbor, and belonged to the old school of honest, industrious and square-dealing citizenship. He was kind, considerate and hospitable toward all, and was recognized as one of the wealthiest and most highly respected citizens of Pymatuning Township. Myron D. inherited the old homestead, upon which he was born December 19, 1854, and was reared and educated in this township. He married, September 24, 1878, Miss Vesta, daughter of John and Caroline (Chestnut) Kelly, of Pymatuning Township. Two children have been born to them, Ida and Ruby C. Politically Mr. Artherholt is a Democrat, and both he and his wife belong to the Reformed Church.

ANDREW BYERLY, farmer, post-office Sharpsville, was born December 17, 1812, in Westmoreland County, Penn. He is the son of Joseph and Mary (Smith) Byerly, natives of Westmoreland County, and of German descent. They came to Mercer County in 1832, and settled on a farm in Pymatuning Township. They were the parents of Andrew, Fanny, widow of J. McDowell; Joseph, died in California about 1860; Catherine, wife of Robert Hodge; Lovina, widow of H. Sharp; George and Lebius, now of Wisconsin; Phœbe, wife of Mr. Klingensmith, of Crawford County. Their parents lived on the homestead until their deaths. They were consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Joseph was politically a Democrat. He died August 19, 1865, in his eighty-third year. His wife died June 6, 1861, in her sixty-ninth year. Andrew, our subject, was married March 13, 1834, to Ruth, daughter of George and Lydia (Gill) McDowell, of Hickory Township. There have been born to them George, Joseph, Isaac, Andrew, James, Sarah, wife of James Reed; Lile, married; Julia, wife of J. W. Lindsay, and Smith, who died in the service of his country in the late war. George and Isaac were also in the service four and three years respectively. Andrew purchased a portion of his father's farm, on which the family lived about twenty-five years, when they bought a farm of 140 acres of Mr. Hull, in Pymatuning Township, on which they still reside. Our subject and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and politically he is a Democrat.

JOSEPH BYERLY, wagon manufacturer, post-office Sharpsville, Penn., is a son of Andrew and Ruth (McDowell) Byerly. He was born in April, 1837, in Pymatuning Township, and was educated at the common schools. He was taught the trade of wagon manufacturing, serving his time with S. Runser, of Hickory Township, and was employed for three years, after he served his time, in the shops of Sharon, Pittsburgh and Warren, Ohio. In 1859 he established himself in business in Pymatuning Township, and is engaged in the manufacture of wagons and buggies and general blacksmith business. In 1862 he engaged in the livery business in Sharpsville, which he conducted, in connection with his manufacturing business, for fourteen years. Our subject was married in 1859, to Miss Sophia, daughter of Henry Lightner, of Huntingdon County, Penn., and to them have been born six children: Maud, Elizabeth, Mrs. Justius Hum, of Sharpsville; Palenia, Ruth, Harvey and Mary.

Our subject is a member of the A. O. U. W. lodge of Sharpsville, and is also a member of the Baptist Church of that borough.

GODFREY CARNES, a native of Westmoreland County, Penn., and of German extraction, settled in Mercer County in 1801, on the place where his grandson, Godfrey G., now resides, in Pymatuning Township. He purchased first 200 acres, and subsequently added several hundred more. He was a Revolutionary soldier and served through the entire war. He married Mary McDowell, and reared twelve children: Edward, William, Robert, George, Samuel, John, Margaret, married Robert McCord; Mary, married Samuel Ingram, and died; Jane, married Samuel Ingram as his second wife; James, Elizabeth, married George Snyder; Ruhannah, married Henderson Turner, all of whom are dead but Mrs. Ingram, of Kentucky. He was one of the enterprising men of that day, was a Democrat and held many of the township offices. His wife died in 1839 and he in 1842. John, the youngest son, was born in 1803 and reared on the old homestead, always followed farming, and was married in 1828, to Miss Sarah, daughter of John Kepner, of Hartford, Ohio. By her he had the following children: Godfrey G., Kepner, Seth, James, William Elizabeth, married Thomas McCord, and Mary. The mother died in 1871, and, the father in 1873. Godfrey G. Carnes was born December 25, 1830, and was reared on the farm and educated in the common schools. In 1856 he engaged with Allison Chew as clerk in a store in Brookfield, Ohio. He subsequently engaged in the mercantile business, under the firm name of Chew, Carnes & Bowden. He was engaged in the lumber business for a few years. He is now located on the old homestead, engaged in farming and stock raising. He is a Democrat, and has filled some of the township offices.

CHARLES CHESTNUT, farmer, post-office Sharpsville, Penn., was born in 1830, in Pymatuning Township, and is a son of Andrew and Mary (McKnight) Chestnut, she being a daughter of David McKnight. The father of our subject came to Mercer County, Penn., in 1798, with a relative, Robert McCord, from Westmoreland County, Penn. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, and died in 1867, aged ninety years. His wife died in 1854. Mr. Chestnut's family consisted of nine children: David, of Grant County, Wis.; Robert, of Lee County, Iowa; Sarah, Mrs. Isaiah Armstrong, who died March 11, 1888, in Lee County, Iowa; Andrew J., who died in Lee County Iowa; Caroline, Mrs. J. B. Kelly, of Pymatuning Township; Hannah, Mrs. Henry Clark, who died in Grant County, Wis.; John, who died in Clear Lake, Iowa; Mary A., Mrs. F. J. Bean, who resides on the old homestead in Pymatuning Township, and our subject, who was the youngest. He was reared and educated in his native township, and learned the trade of a farmer, and followed it for twenty-five years, excepting five years spent in Iowa. He was married in 1853 to Miss Sarah, a daughter of Jacob Klingensmith, of Pymatuning Township, and by this marriage they have ten living children: Andrew W., Mary K. (wife of Jacob Reimold), Byron F., Laura M., Charles C., John J., Annie, Horace, Maud and Elsie. Mr. Chestnut is identified with the schools of his township, and engaged in general farming.

THE CLARK FAMILY.—Samuel Clark was born near the Lehigh River, in Northampton County, Penn., January 17, 1770. Some seven months after his father's death, which occurred in the latter part of 1771, his mother (Mary) removed to Walpack, Sussex Co., N. J., where she had been reared. Her people being Germans, Samuel first spoke that language. His mother, having one sister living, and being poor, supported her family in infancy and through the tedious War of the Revolution. The Indians being on the north and west, the British army on the south and east, her family was compelled at

times to flee and at others to seek the nearest fort. At the age of fourteen Samuel was bound out to John Dimon, a carpenter and wagon-maker, and served seven years in hard drudgery. On April 18, 1792, he married Mary Custer, by whom he had ten children, as follows: William, born June 8, 1794, in Sussex County, N. J., still living at Clarksville; Samuel, born in New Jersey August 13, 1796, died near Sharon; Catherine, deceased, born in Jefferson County, Ohio, April 12, 1798, married James Simonton; Abraham, born in Jefferson County, Ohio, May 21, 1800, died in Clarksville in October, 1888; Mary, deceased, born in Jefferson County, Ohio, March 10, 1802, married John Conley; Sarah, deceased, born in Jefferson County, Ohio, April 11, 1804, married John Gillespie; Susannah, born in Pymatuning Township, Mercer Co., Penn., July 15, 1806, married John Fruit, and lives in Clarksville; Jane, deceased, born in Mercer County December 17, 1808, married John McDowell; Jacob, born in Mercer County January 8, 1811, still living in Clarksville, and Nancy, born in Mercer County September 6, 1813, the wife of Joseph McClure, of Clarksville. Samuel Clark, Sr., died October 29, 1860, aged ninety years, nine months and twelve days. His wife, Mary (Custer) Clark, died October 7, 1863, aged ninety-one years, eleven months and twenty-three days. Her family gave to the world the brave Gen. Custer, killed by the Sioux Indians in June, 1876.

FELL FAMILY.—Among the pioneer families of Mercer County were the Fells, William and Nathan, who were sons of John and Elizabeth (Hartley) Fell, natives of Bucks County, Penn. In the fall of 1796 William and his son George came from Westmoreland County, Penn., to Mercer County, and made a selection of a tract of land in the south part of West Salem Township, and then returned to their home. They again came out in the spring of 1797, built a cabin, and made a permanent settlement. In the spring of 1798 William moved his family to his new home in the wilderness of Mercer County. He was accompanied by his brother, Nathan, who was born in 1775, and was a weaver by trade. He made his settlement in what is now Pymatuning Township, purchasing a tract of 400 acres of land, and built his log cabin opposite to where the residence of his grandson, Aaron Fell, now stands. Nathan married Ann Smith, a native of Bucks County, March 8, 1780, and to them were born twelve children: John, who died in 1837; William, who died in infancy; George, who died June 12, 1853; Elizabeth, who married Joseph Morford; Martha, wife of Thomas McFarland; Rachel, wife of Philip Waldruff; Anne, who never married; Rebecca, who married E. Fox; Benjamin; Esther, who married John McFarland; Nathan, who died in 1813; Mary, who died in infancy; Cynthia, who married Michael Yeager, and Jesse. Nathan died October 12, 1835, and his widow in 1842.

Jesse, the youngest child of Nathan, was born in Pymatuning Township in 1801, and was reared on the old homestead, where he continued to live until his death, which occurred in April, 1886, his wife having died in 1882. His wife was Esther, daughter of Thomas Coulson, of Mercer, Penn., and by this marriage they had eight children: Nathan, who lives in Green Township; Amanda, who married George Smith, of Mercer, Penn., and died in 1856; Emeline, who married J. B. Campbell, of Delaware Township; Oleand, who died in infancy; Lorena, who married Jerome Allen, of Delaware Township; Mahlon, of Pymatuning Township; Aaron, of Pymatuning Township, and Allen, who was killed in his saw-mill in Pymatuning Township in 1859.

Mahlon, the second son of Jesse, was born February 23, 1832, in Pymatuning Township, on the old homestead of his grandfather. He received his education in the common schools, has always been engaged in farming, and

now lives upon a portion of the land that was accumulated by his father, which at his death amounted to 2,400 acres. He was married, April 16, 1854, to Miss Julia A., daughter of David Lininger, of West Salem Township. She died January 16, 1876, leaving four children: James, who lives in Pymatuning Township; Jesse, of Iowa; Mahlon and John, both of whom live in Pymatuning Township. Mr. Fell married for his second wife, in 1880, Miss Sarah, daughter of Albert Hays, of Hartford Township, Trumbull Co., Ohio, and by this marriage they have one child, Edwin D.

Aaron, the third son of Jesse, was born in Pymatuning Township in 1834. He received his early training at the common schools of that time. He was bred a farmer, and was engaged in that business until he was twenty-five years of age, when he engaged in the lumber business in connection with farming, which he has continued to follow. He is extensively engaged in farming, operating some 700 acres of land. Mr. Fell was united in marriage in 1861 to Emeline, daughter of Thomas Mossman, of West Salem Township, and to them have been born five children: Jesse A., who is engaged in the lumber business at Erie, Penn.; Frances; Allen M.; Charles A., who died in infancy, and Aaron, Jr. Mr. Fell is a member of the F. & A. M., Eureka Lodge No. 290, of Greenville, and also of the K. of H. of the same place.

DAVID A. FRAMPTON, farmer and contractor, post-office Transfer, Penn., was born December 3, 1837, in Clarion County, Penn., and is a son of Maj. Jonathan and Matilda (McDowell) Frampton, whose family consisted of five children: David A., Hannah J., John H., Mary E., wife of J. C. Duncan, and Matilda. Our subject was reared in Clarksville, where he was also educated. He early engaged in business, his first venture being transporting of coal and merchandise, running a line of boats upon the Beaver & Erie Canal, in which business he was engaged from 1855 to 1870. He was also extensively engaged at the same time in the lumber business. He is at present largely engaged in railroad contracting, and is one of the most extensive farmers of Mercer County, operating some 1,100 acres. Mr. Frampton has never held any public office, his extensive business and farming operations demanding his entire time. Politically he is an ardent Democrat, and one of Mercer County's enterprising and successful citizens. His residence in Pymatuning Township is one of the most substantial and elegant in the county. He married, in 1869, Miss Delora, daughter of Robert Stewart, of Hickory Township, and by this union they have had nine children: Pearl, Prescott, Wade H., Edith, David A. J., Eva M., Carrie C., Gracie and Robert S., deceased. Mr. Frampton and family are members of the Baptist Church of Transfer.

SETH FRUIT, merchant, post-office Clark, was born in May, 1838, in Clarksville. His father, John Fruit, was a native of Northumberland County, Penn. His grandparents, Richard and Sarah (Wilson) Fruit, came from Northumberland County and located in Jefferson Township [see sketch]. John was a son of Richard, and was born in 1805. He was married in 1829, to Susan, a sister of the venerable William Clark, of Clarksville, and they had three children: Seth, Frances, wife of Theodore Hofius, and John R. John engaged in mercantile business in Clarksville, was the first postmaster of that place, and died in 1835, aged thirty years. He and his wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Seth obtained his education at the common schools, and spent his younger days at home. In 1853 he went to California, where he spent four years farming, mining, etc. He was married March 31, 1857, to Miss Harpolissa, daughter of Nathaniel and Elizabeth (Egbert) Hazen, of Hickory Township. They have four children: Mary, wife of C. Mali, of

New Brighton; Fannie, Thomas S., and Eliza, who died in infancy. They located in Clarksville and engaged in mercantile business. He was postmaster of Clark from 1874 to 1885. He filled nearly all the local offices in the borough of Clarksville. Politically he is a Republican.

JAMES B. GILL, farmer, post-office Sharpsville, Penn., was born January 3, 1847, and is a son of Thomas and Rachel (McCord) Gill, of Pymatuning Township. Thomas was born in the last decade of the eighteenth century, and when young he learned the cabinet-maker's trade, with his wife's father. He was married in 1816, and soon after purchased a farm of 100 acres in Pymatuning Township, on which he spent the remainder of his days. There were fourteen children born to them, of whom four are living: James B., Mary, widow of J. Koon; Jane, wife of J. C. Sample, and Prudence, wife of J. H. Kidd. The parents were of Irish descent, and were members of the old Seceder Church. Politically Thomas was an old-time Whig, and served in the War of 1812. He died October 19, 1849, in the fifty-sixth year of his age, and his widow July 3, 1886. James B. was married June 27, 1867, to Matilda H., daughter of George D. and Mary J. (McMurray) Hofius, of Pymatuning Township. They settled on the old homestead, which he afterward purchased and still lives upon. They are the parents of ten children: George B., Thomas McM., Florence J., William H., James F., John R., Walter S., Samuel S., Eliza, Matilda and Millie E. Politically Mr. Gill is a Republican.

DAVID GILLILAND, farmer, postoffice Sharpsville, Penn., is a son of David and Sarah (Moreland) Gilliland, and was born in 1827, in Indiana County, Penn. The father of our subject was a native of County Derry, Ireland, and immigrated to this country in 1791. His first settlement was in York County, Penn. He learned the trade of a weaver in that county, and removed to Armstrong Township, Indiana Co., Penn., where he married, his family consisting of seven children: Elizabeth, Mrs. James Gailey; James, John, Rachel, Mrs. Robert Calhoun; Mary, Sarah and David. Our subject was reared in Indiana County until he was fifteen years old, when he went to Pittsburgh, and was taught the stone-cutting trade, and followed it for an occupation in that city until 1847, when he removed to Chicago, Ill., and remained there until 1859, when he removed to West Middlesex, Mercer County. In 1861 he enlisted in Company B, Tenth Pennsylvania Reserves, and served two years, when he was discharged for disability. While in the service he participated in the following engagements: Drainsville, seven days fight, Fair Oaks and Antietam. On his return he followed his trade in West Middlesex until 1879, when he purchased his present place and is engaged in general farming. He was married in 1863, to Miss Emily, daughter of John Thompson, of Pymatuning Township, who died October 12, 1872. By this marriage they had one son, John D., who died April 9, 1872. Our subject was again married, to Miss Jennie, daughter of John Porter, of Pymatuning Township, and by this union they have one child. Mr. Gilliland belongs to Post 234, G. A. R., of Sharpsville, is a member of the United Presbyterian Church, of Clarksville, and in politics is a Republican.

SAMUEL L. HENDRICKSON, miller, post-office Orangeville, Ohio. The subject of this sketch is a son of Richard and Martha (Long) Hendrickson, she being a daughter of Samuel Long, of Mercer County, Penn. The father of our subject was born in New Jersey, and removed to Mercer County, Penn., in 1835, and settled in Hempfield Township, where he died in 1847. His widow survives him, and lives with our subject, who was born in Hempfield Township April 6, 1839. He was reared in Hempfield Township by his grandfather, who had settled in that township previous to the settlement there of the

father of our subject. Mr. Hendrickson received his early education in the common schools of that township, and at the age of fourteen was employed by T. G. Van Lew as a clerk in his store in Sheakleyville, where he remained until 1860, when he formed a copartnership with Dr. Packard, and engaged in the crockery and glassware business in Greenville, which they conducted until 1873, when the death of Dr. Packard occurred, and he was appointed his executor and had charge of his estate until 1879. He then removed to his farm in Hempfield Township, and engaged in farming, where he remained until early in 1885, when he removed to Orangeville, and commenced operating his flour and grist-mill, which he had purchased in 1876. Mr. Hendrickson was married May 12, 1864, to Teresa, daughter of Harvey Stephenson, of Gustavus, Ohio, and they have had born to them eight children: George, Harvey, Richard, Katie, Clara, Samuel, Annie and Birt. Our subject is a member of F. & A. M., Lodge No. 290, of Greenville.

EDWARD O. KAMERER, farmer, post-office Greenville, was born July 3, 1852, in Delaware Township, this county. His grandfather, Samuel, settled in Hempfield at an early date, where he remained until his death. David was married to Leah Bortz. They commenced housekeeping on his father's farm, in Hempfield, where they remained a few years, when they settled on a farm in Delaware Township. There were seven children born to them: Levi T., Edward O., Mary Adaline, Samuel S., David L., Franklin W. and Tillman E. He was secretary of the Pymatuning Mutual Fire Insurance Company for twenty-seven years. Edward O. obtained his education in Delaware Township, and was married September 23, 1875, to E. C., daughter of Jacob and Catharine (Artherholt) Klingensmith, of Pymatuning Township. Edward first located on the homestead, where he remained for three years. They then moved to the farm of Mrs. Klingensmith, mother of Mrs. Kamerer, where they remained four years. They then purchased a farm in Pymatuning Township, on which they still live. Before his marriage he was clerk at Hecker & Fry's, in New Hamburg, and for Packard & Co. and Henry Keck, in Greenville. In politics he is a Republican. His wife is a member of the Baptist Church at Transfer.

SAMUEL C. KOONCE, farmer, post-office Clark, is about forty-five years old. His father, Charles Koonce, was born in Bedford County, Penn., July 9, 1808, where he obtained such educational advantages as could be secured at the common schools of that day. In 1808 he came with his parents to Mercer County. By strict application he acquired a fund of general information which qualified him for the various positions of trust and honor which he so efficiently filled. The early portion of his life was spent in agricultural pursuits. He was subsequently identified in mercantile pursuits, and in speculation in coal lands, in which he was very successful. In 1835 he was appointed postmaster at Clark, under Gen. Jackson's second administration. He filled the office of justice of the peace for two terms of five years each. He was married February 25, 1834, to Miss Hannah Haywood, by whom he had six children: Emily, Sarah, William H., Samuel C., Cynthia A. and Alfred H. His wife died in May, 1845. He was married again, in 1846, to Miss Rachel Vernon, to whom was born one child, Rachel V., now Mrs. G. W. Phillips, of Clarksville. His second wife died in May, 1847. He was again married, to the widow of David Thompson, of Hickory Township. In 1863 he was elected a representative in the Legislature, and was re-elected in 1864, which duties he discharged with honor to himself and satisfaction to his constituents. During the late war he was a staunch supporter of Union principles, and ably supported the administration in its efforts to crush out the Rebellion. He always led an active and

industrious life. Politically he was a Democrat until the breaking out of the late war, after which he became identified with the Republican party. He was an elder in the Presbyterian Church about forty years. He died September 17, 1880, in his seventy-fifth year. His widow died in 1884. Samuel C., our subject, remained at home during his early years, obtaining an education at the public schools and at the academy at Clarksville. He graduated at Duff's Commercial College in Pittsburgh in 1860, after which he attended Westminster College at New Wilmington for two years. He spent one year in the service of his country in the late war as private, lieutenant and assistant paymaster. In 1864 he entered into mercantile business in Clarksville, where he remained for twelve years. He was married September 12, 1865, to Miss Amanda E., daughter of A. M. Black, D. D., of Monmouth, Ill. They are living on the old homestead on which he was born. He was appointed postmaster at Clark May 30, 1867, which office he filled till June, 1875, when, on account of failing health, he resigned the official position and went west, and spent about a year in Colorado. Politically he is a Republican, and has filled numerous positions of trust in the party. He was chairman of the Republican County Committee, and has been State and National delegate to the Republican conventions, and was a member of the State Central Committee two terms.

JOSEPH McCURE, retired, Clarksville, was born in the parish of Convo, County Donegal, Ireland, in April, 1810, and is a son of Nathaniel and Catharine (Noble) McClure, natives of the same place. In 1831 Nathaniel and wife, and three sons, Joseph, John and Thomas, immigrated to Little Beaver Township, Beaver Co., Penn., where they settled on a farm, and where the father resided till his death. During the construction of the Beaver & Erie Canal our subject began working on that improvement in Beaver County, and while engaged at his labors on the canal learned the stone-cutting trade. He continued working and contracting on the same public improvement till arriving at Clarksville, Mercer Co., Penn. He there met and married Miss Nancy, daughter of Samuel and Mary Clark, pioneers of the village. He soon returned to the old home in Beaver County, where he remained till 1840, when he sold the farm and removed to Clarksville, where he engaged in merchandising, while also conducting stores at other points in Mercer County. His mother, with his brothers John and Thomas, afterward removed to Girard, Penn., where John and the mother resided until their decease, and where Thomas still lives. In 1846 our subject and his brother John formed a partnership with B. B. Vincent and David Himrod, and under the firm name of Vincent, Himrod & Co. erected the first blast furnace in Sharpsville, Penn., and Joseph located at that point. After a trial of several years, this venture proving unsuccessful, he returned to Clarksville and resumed the mercantile business in connection with farming and contracting. About 1859 he gave up the mercantile trade, but continued farming and contracting up to a recent date, when he retired from active business. To Joseph and Nancy McClure have been born ten children: Samuel, Catharine, Joseph N., Thomas, Mary, Nancy, Sarah, John, Nathaniel and Rebecca, all of whom are living excepting Catharine, who died after reaching womanhood. Mr. McClure was a Whig until 1854, when the growth of Know-nothingism made him a Democrat, which he remained until the breaking out of the war. He then voted with the Republicans until 1863, when he again became a Democrat, and has since supported the principles of that party. He is a member of the United Presbyterian Church, and has been connected with the growth and development of the Shenango Valley for nearly half a century.

SMITH McFARLAND, hotel keeper, post-office Orangeville, Ohio, is a son of

Thomas and Martha (Fell) McFarland. The grandfather of our subject was Robert McFarland, a native of Washington County, Penn., who settled in Trumbull County, Ohio, on the State line road, two and one-fourth miles south of Orangeville, in 1806, and purchased a tract of 100 acres of land. He died May 1, 1815. His family consisted of three sons and four daughters: Thomas, Archibald, John; Martha, Mrs. William Dugan, and afterward Mrs. Azariah Dunham; Jane, Mrs. John Canon; Polly, Mrs. Hugh McDowell, all of whom are deceased. Thomas, the eldest son and the father of our subject, was born in 1794 near Harrisburg, Penn. He served as a soldier in the War of 1812. He married Martha Fell, and by this marriage they had five children, viz.: Nathan, deceased, Robert, of Sharon, whose sketch appears in that chapter; Smith, our subject; George, who is deceased, and Cynthia, who married Lewis Holland, of Trumbull County, Ohio. Our subject was born in 1818 in Trumbull County, Ohio, where he was reared, and was bred a farmer, which occupation he followed until 1873, when he built the McFarland House at Orangeville, on the Pennsylvania side of the State road, and has been engaged in the hotel business up to the present time. He was married, in 1846, to Miss Sarah Varnes, of Trumbull County, Ohio, and by this union they have three children: Dr. W. S. McFarland, of Sharon, Penn.; Dwight, of Pymatuning Township, and Lizzie, who is the wife of Madison Russell, of Meadville, Penn.

McKNIGHT FAMILY.—Among the early families of Mercer County were the McKnights. David McKnight, a native of Washington County, Penn., was born in 1786, and in 1804 he removed to Mercer County and located on the Clarksville and Hartford roads, three miles north of Sharpsville. He married Hannah Gill, and by this union they had twelve children: Robert, lives in Pymatuning Township; Mary, who married Andrew Chestnut; Anna, who married Joseph Woods; Elizabeth, married William Carnes; William G., David, John, Margaret, married Daniel McCord; Hannah, married Lewis Mattocks; Andrew, James and Joseph, all of whom are deceased excepting Andrew. Mr. McKnight was one of Mercer County's enterprising farmers. He was appointed by Gov. Shulze a justice of the peace for his township in 1824, which office he held until his death, November 16, 1839. James, the sixth son, was born September 14, 1811, in Pymatuning Township. He was reared upon the old homestead, where he lived until 1842, when he removed to Mercer and engaged in hotel business. He was landlord of the Forest House, and subsequently kept the old Red Tavern on the Mercer and Sharon road. In 1848 he purchased the farm where his son, John C., now resides. He married, March 10, 1840, Miss Grizzila, daughter of David Garvin, of Mercer, Penn., and by this marriage they had two children: James and John C. His death occurred February 29, 1880, his widow surviving him until April 17, 1883. John C. was born September 21, 1844, in Lackawannock Township, and was reared in Pymatuning Township. He was bred a farmer, an occupation he has always followed. He married Helen, a daughter of Albert Herriott, of Pymatuning Township, and by this union they have two children: Mary M. and Albert C. Mr. McKnight is one of Pymatuning Township's progressive farmers, and is one of the present school directors. In politics he is a Democrat.

JOHN L. RENO, farmer, post-office Clark, was born November 2, 1841, in Jefferson Township, this county. His parents, Jesse and Elizabeth (Bebout) Reno, were natives of Beaver County [see sketch in Jefferson Township]. Our subject was educated in the common schools and academy at Clarksville, and was married September 21, 1865, to Hester, daughter of George W. and Mary (Robinson) Magargee. There have been four children born to them: Lizzie P. M., Frank A.,

Lewis M. and P. H. Tack. They lived one year on a farm, after which he was engaged in a drug store in Orangeville, Ohio, two years, in Toledo two years, and in Erie about eight years. While in Toledo he became interested in the manufacture and sale of mineral paints in Pulaski, Penn., which he conducted for ten years, and in which he was very successful. After leaving Erie he located in Clarksville, and spent much of his time traveling in the interest of his paint works, and looking after the interest of a farm which he owns, near Clarksville. He was a volunteer in the first call for troops in the late war. He enlisted in Company B, Seventy-sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, as a private, and was promoted to first lieutenant, and served till the close of the war. He received a wound in his breast at Deep Bottom, Va., which has deterred him from active labors ever since.

EDWARD, DANIEL AND ALICE RICKERT, post-office Transfer, are heirs of Charles Rickert, who was married in 1843, to Susannah Holler, daughter of Jonathan and Catharine Holler, of Hickory Township. They rented the Robert Campbell farm, in Pymatuning Township, for a short time, when they settled on a farm of eighty acres in the same township. Charles was born October 4, 1816, in Northampton County, Penn., and came to Mercer County with his father, Peter, in 1834. Charles was the father of ten children: Albert, Samuel, Sarah E., wife of William Everett, of Ohio; Edward, Lewis S., Daniel P., Alice S., Simon H., Jonathan C. and Milton B. His education was limited. He was a Republican, and with his wife were members of the Reformed Church. He died October 19, 1886, and his wife died February 15, 1886. The three children named at the head of this family notice reside on the old homestead, and are enterprising and intelligent citizens.

SAMUEL C. SIMONTON, postmaster of Clarksville, was born April 29, 1822. His father, James T., was born in Trumbull County, Ohio, in 1800, and was married to Catharine, daughter of Samuel and Mary (Custard) Clark, of Clarksville. They settled on a part of the Clark estate, where he followed the occupation of a farmer and shoemaker. They reared three children: Jemimia, wife of William Stillings; Samuel C., and Mary A., wife of Israel Garritson. They were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in politics he was a Democrat. James T. Simonton was captain of a militia company for many years, and died in 1872, his wife dying in 1867. Our subject grew up on the old homestead, and was married October 13, 1842, to Sylvia A. Gleason, of Portage County, Ohio. They located in Clarksville, where Mr. Simonton worked at the mill-wright trade until 1850, when he took charge of a division of forty-nine miles in the superintending of the Beaver & Erie Canal, and was employed on that work until 1872, excepting two years spent in the war. He owns the farm of 100 acres near Clarksville, and some property in the borough. He has reared a family of four children: Samuel, Mary C., wife of Thomas Stewart; George W. and Charles C. Politically he is a Democrat, and has filled the office of justice of the peace twelve years, resigning in 1886 to accept the postmastership at Clarksville. Mr. Simonton was elected captain of a company organized at Clarksville during the War of the Rebellion; was afterward promoted to major and served two years.

DANIEL STAMBAUGH, farmer, postoffice Sharpville, Penn., was born July 14, 1815, at Campfield, Ohio, and is a son of Samuel and Rebecca (Ritter) Stambaugh. The parents of our subject came from Ohio in 1824, and located upon a farm of 200 acres in Hickory Township. Previous to their removal to Mercer County four children were born to them: Daniel, Israel, Maria, widow of George Palmer, of Sharon, Penn.; Catherine, wife of Mr. Sylvester, of Iowa. Subsequently two more were born: Julia, who died in infancy, and

Rebecca, who died at the age of thirty. Samuel's wife died December 24, 1827. In 1829 he married Margaret, daughter of Robert Hodge, of Pymatuning Township, and by this marriage they had nine children: John, William, Jane, Mrs. Archie Titus, who is deceased; Samuel F., Martin, who was killed in the late war; Sarah, David C., Robert, and Lydia, Mrs. Samuel Johnson, of Youngstown, Ohio. The father of our subject died February 28, 1860, his wife surviving him till 1881. Our subject received his education in the common schools of the township, and was bred a farmer. He located near Sharon in 1836, and engaged in operating coal mines until 1844, when he purchased the Nathaniel Hazen farm, in Hickory Township, where he lived for fifteen years, when he purchased the farm of Lewis Lightner, containing 275 acres, in Pymatuning Township, where he lived for fifteen years. He then purchased his present place, known as the Budd farm, in Pymatuning Township. He was married June 14, 1836, to Miss Margaret, daughter of Benjamin and Orpha (Heath) Castor, of Peters Creek, near Petersburg, Penn., and there has been born to them eleven children: Orpha, deceased, Samuel R., Benjamin K., Rebecca, wife of J. W. Stewart, of Cleveland, Ohio; Amanda M., widow of John Hope; Israel, Hiram, deceased; Julius, of Texas; William E., of Colorado; Loresta, of California, and Lawrence, of Colorado. In politics our subject is a Prohibitionist, and is connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church.

SAMUEL STOYER, farmer, post-office Transfer, was born July 11, 1834, in Delaware Township, this county. His father, Daniel, was born September 17, 1795, in Berks County, Penn., and his mother, Christinia Miller, was born in 1795 in Lehigh County, Penn., both of German descent. They were married about 1818, and settled in Berks County on a small farm, where he followed the occupation of a shoemaker. There were nine children, four of whom are living: Priscilla, wife of Joshua Homer; Daniel M., of New Hamburg; Christinia, wife of T. Hengist, of Kansas, and Samuel. They moved to Delaware Township, this county, in 1833, and settled on a farm, where he continued his trade, and his sons conducted the work on the farm. He remained on the farm and in that vicinity for many years, when he sold it and spent the remainder of his days with his children. He died October 11, 1885, in the ninety-first year of his age, and his wife died about 1875, at the age of eighty years. They were members of the Lutheran Church, and in politics he was a Democrat. Samuel was married December 23, 1858, to Lydia Bartholomew, daughter of Philip and Lydia (Donner) Bartholomew, of Hickory Township, this county. They located in Hickory Township on a farm, where they lived until 1869, when he purchased a farm in Pymatuning Township of forty-one acres. They have seven children: Franklin A., Permaila (wife of Frank Moyer, of Greenville), Hiram (of Pymatuning), Daniel P., Clara V., Walter S. and Charles E. He and wife are members of the Lutheran Church. Politically he is a Republican, and has held the office of assessor one term and assistant assessor two terms.

ANTHONY STRUBLE, farmer, post-office Clark, was born June 3, 1828, in Sussex County, N. J., and is the third son of David and Hannah (Woodhill) Struble. His parents moved to Trumbull County, Ohio, in 1834. His father was killed while crossing a railroad track, in 1878, at the age of seventy-seven years. His mother died in Trumbull County, Ohio, in 1886, in the eighty-fourth year of her age. Anthony, our subject, attended school at Cottage Hill, Ohio, and remained at home, teaching and attending school, till he was about twenty-five years of age. He was married September 15, 1853, to Miss Julia A., daughter of Samuel and Mary (Thompson) Koonce, of Hickory Town-

ship. They have had seven children: Walter S., Frank F., David C., John T., Anna L., Wallace (who died in infancy), Mary E. (died at twenty years of age, the wife of S. O. Ewing, of Canfield, Ohio). They located in Pymatuning Township, on a farm that was a portion of the Koonce estate. In November, 1859, he moved to Delaware Township, and settled on a farm purchased of Peter Free, containing 100 acres, to which he afterward added, by purchase, ninety acres adjoining, which property he still retains. He also owns fifty acres in Pymatuning Township and eighty acres in Summit Township, Crawford Co., Penn. He was extensively engaged in buying and selling stock. He moved into the borough of Clarksville in 1884. He was a volunteer, and captain of Company D, One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served nine months in the late war. Politically he is a Republican. He was county commissioner for three years, and has filled the offices of school director and councilman in the borough. He was elected justice of the peace in 1887. He is a member of the G. A. R., Post No. 557, of Clarksville, and his wife and himself are members of the Presbyterian Church.

DWIGHT WILLSON, saw and planing-mill, post-office Orangeville, Ohio, is a son of Nathaniel and Betsey (Brockway) Willson, and was born in Hartford Township, Trumbull Co., Ohio, October 10, 1840. He was reared and educated in his native township. At the age of sixteen he was employed in the saw-mill business with his father, and at the age of nineteen he purchased a half interest in a saw-mill in Vernon Township, Trumbull Co., Ohio, where he remained three years. In 1865 he was employed as engineer at E. B. Ward's coal mine, three miles east of Orangeville, where he remained for three years. In 1868 he purchased the saw-mill at Orangeville, and operated it till 1887, when he erected his present saw and planing-mill. Our subject was married in 1863 to Miss Lizzie J., daughter of Eli and Jane Myers, of Hartford Township, Trumbull Co., Ohio, and by this marriage they have three children: Ada V., Jennie E. and Lyle M. Mr. Willson is one of the members of the school board of Pymatuning Township, and in politics he is a Republican.

REV. SAMUEL E. WINGER, post-office Clark, was born December 3, 1850, in Venango County, Penn., and is a son of David and Catherine (Smith) Winger, both of whom are of German descent, and to whom were born eleven children, seven of whom are living: William, Henry, Josiah, Frederick, Jennie, Tillie and Samuel E. The parents moved to Oil City in the fall of 1862, where the father died December 17, of the same year, at the age of fifty-four years. Samuel, our subject, remained on Oil Creek, where he relied upon his own efforts for a livelihood until he was seventeen years of age. He then attended school at Oil City two years, and afterward the Allegheny College at Meadville for three years, and a theological seminary in New Jersey. In 1872 he joined the Erie Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was married January 1, 1873, to Miss Eva F., daughter of Rev. James and Sabina (Muse) Clyde, of Mercer County. He received his first charge on the Clapp farm, near Oil City, where he preached one year, and then at Brady's Bend, Waterloo, Venango, Sunville, one year each. He then attended school at Allegheny College, in Meadville, for one year. He then preached at New Bethlehem, Clarion County, two years, Luthersburg one year, Helena, Montana, two years, Salem, Mercer County, three years, and located at Clarksville in 1888. He was ordained deacon by Bishop Peck in 1874, and as elder in 1876. He has seven children: Merrill C., Rose F., Clare M., Samuel H., Eva M. (deceased), Bessie, Pearl and Cecil B. He is a Republican of Prohibition proclivities.

JOSEPH K. WOMER, farmer, was born July 5, 1857, in Mercer County, Penn., and is the seventh child of John and Margaret (Keiser) Womer, of Clarion County, Penn. The family settled at Harry of the West furnace, in 1851, and moved to Findley Township about 1855. Here they remained eight years, and then moved to a farm owned by Wilson Ormsby, in Pymatuning Township. Seven years later they moved to the farm of John Frampton, and the year following to the farm of Maj. Frampton, and after a period of farming for Vance Stewart they bought a farm of thirty acres. They have had nine children: Elizabeth, wife of Samuel Weller; Emily F., wife of A. G. Cron; Harry B., Rev. John C., William H., Amos M., Joseph K., Edward G., and Beva C., wife of C. J. Law. The parents are still living in Pymatuning Township. Joseph K. was married June 28, 1881, to Julia, a daughter of Joseph and Eliza (Weaver) Rickert, of Pymatuning Township, who have lived there for nearly half a century. The Rickerts are the parents of seven children: Abraham, Joshua, Lydia, Emeline, Sophia, Julia and Henry P. Joseph purchased a part of the Rickert estate and resides thereon. He has one child, Essie E. Joseph obtained his education at the common and select schools, and spent seven years in teaching in Mercer and Venango Counties. He served as school director for three years, is a Democrat, and a member of the Presbyterian Church. His wife is a member of the German Reformed Church.

DELAWARE TOWNSHIP.

DR. DANIEL ACHER, post-office Kremis, was born October 3, 1821, in Union County, Penn., and is a son of Daniel and Rebecca (Reichard) Acher. The father of our subject was a native of Lehigh County, Penn., who removed to Union County about 1819. In 1834 he settled in Salem Township, Mercer County. His family were six sons and three daughters: Daniel, David, William, James and Henry; Elizabeth, Mrs. Joseph Humphrey; Margaret, Mrs. David Baxter, and Lucy. The early education of our subject was received at the Mercer Academy. He commenced the study of medicine under Dr. John Rodgers, of Mercer, Penn., and completed his medical studies at the Eclectic College of Cincinnati, Ohio, and commenced the practice of medicine in 1857, in Middle Lawrence, Butler Co., Penn., where he remained until 1863, when he located at Mount Jackson, Lawrence Co., Penn., remaining there until 1867, when he removed to Bellefontaine, Ohio, and pursued the practice of his profession until 1871, when he returned to Mercer County, and settled at London, where he remained until 1885, when he returned to Kremis, Penn., where he enjoys a lucrative and growing practice. In 1843 the Doctor was married to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Peter Cribbs, of Findley Township, and by this marriage they have five children: William H., of California; C. J., of Greenville; Prudence, wife of C. E. Bellows; Ellen J., at home, and Salena A., Mrs. H. D. Hecker, of Kremis, Penn. The Doctor is a member of the P. of H., Delaware Grange 463, also the Lutheran Church of Delaware Township. Politically he is a Republican.

THE BIGLERS. — One of the prominent families of Mercer County, to which reference has been made, was that of the Biglers, who lived in what is now Delaware Township, a few miles from Fredonia. The family resided there for a number of years. Two of the sons, John and William, became prominent in public affairs. John Bigler was born in Cumberland County January 16, 1804, and died November 13, 1871. He was of German descent. Learning the printers' trade, he became a journalist, but subsequently a lawyer. He spent some of his youthful years on the parental farm in Mercer County. In 1846

he removed to Illinois, and three years later went with emigrants to California, where he became prominent in the Democratic party, and was known as "honest John Bigler." From 1852 to 1856 he served as governor of that State. William Bigler, his brother, was born in Cumberland County in 1814, and died in Clearfield, Penn., August 9, 1880. He assisted his brother John, in 1829, to publish the *Centre Democrat* at Bellefonte. In 1833 he removed to Clearfield, and established the *Clearfield Democrat*, a Jackson paper, which became prosperous and notable. In 1836 he sold it and began lumbering. His editorial career, however, marked him as a public leader. He was elected to the State Senate in 1841, and its speaker in 1843-44. In 1849 he was appointed a revenue commissioner, and in 1851 was elected governor of Pennsylvania, the same day that John was chosen to a similar position in California. He was renominated in 1854, but was defeated by the Know-nothing swell. In 1855 he was chosen a member of the United States Senate. He was a member of the Charleston Convention in 1860, and temporary chairman of the Democratic National Convention in 1864, and a member of the same body in 1868. He was a member of the Centennial Commission in 1874. These two distinguished sons, as well as their noted Christian mother, are well remembered by citizens of Mercer County still living.

AARON BLUMER, farmer, post-office New Hamburg, Penn., is a son of Henry and Micky Blumer. He was born in Whitehall Township, Lehigh Co., Penn., September 29, 1809. The grandfather of our subject was a German Reformed minister, a native of Switzerland, who immigrated to this country previous to the Revolutionary War, and settled in that part of Lehigh County which at that time was Northampton County. Our subject was the third child of a family of seven children. He was taught the trade of blacksmith. At the age of twenty-four, in 1833, he came to Delaware Grove and purchased 200 acres of land, erected his blacksmith shop, and began the clearing of his* farm, which was a wilderness for miles surrounding. At the expiration of five years he gave up his business, giving his attention entirely to his farm and its development. In 1838 he married Elizabeth, daughter of John and Sarah Haas, natives of Northampton County, Penn., who had settled in Delaware Township, and by this union they had three children: Thomas, John and Edwin, who was a member of the Tenth Regiment, Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Cavalry, and was killed at Fredericksburg. Mrs. Blumer died January 15, 1888. Mr. Blumer has been a life-long supporter of the Democratic party, and has always taken an active interest in educational matters, and was a school director for nine years. He is a member of the German Reformed Church of Delaware Township.

SAMUEL BUSCH, farmer, post-office Fredonia, is a son of Andrew and Louisa F. (Greiner) Busch. The father of our subject was a native of Germany, who immigrated to this country about 1812 or 1813, and settled in Green Township, Mahoning Co., Ohio. He subsequently came to Mercer County and located in Otter Creek Township. He was twice married; his first wife bore him a family of two children: Beva, who married James Moyer, of Lake Township, and Margaret, the widow of Andrew Bowman, of Ohio. Andrew died in 1865 in Otter Creek Township. His second wife survives him and resides upon the old homestead in Otter Creek Township. Their family consisted of nine children, seven of whom are living: Mina, Mrs. Michael Groh, of Delaware Township; Samuel, of Delaware Township; Louisa, Mrs. Fred Shoner, of Fairview Township; Andrew, of Otter Creek; Leah, Mrs. M. E. Pauly, of Transfer, Penn; Rev. William L., of Otter Creek, and Joseph, of the same township. Our subject was born April 16, 1839, in

Jackson Township, Trumbull Co., Ohio. He was reared and educated in Otter Creek. In 1863 he married Mary Ann, daughter of Amos Ruhlman, of Perry Township, and settled in Delaware Township, where he now resides. By this union they have four children, viz.: Levida, Emma, Lester and William. Our subject was bred a farmer, an occupation he has always followed. He is an ardent Democrat, and was one of the candidates for the Legislature in 1887, on the ticket with the Hon. Norman Hall. Mr. Busch is a member of the Lutheran Church of Otter Creek, of which his brother, the Rev. William L. Busch, is the pastor.

RICHARD FRUIT, post-office Clark, the second son of Robert Fruit, was born August 12, 1826, in Jefferson Township, where he was reared and educated, and where a sketch of the ancestry will be found. His early life was spent upon the old homestead farm. In 1854 he engaged in droving, in which business he operated in very extensively for twenty years. He has since been engaged in the saw and grist-mill business, purchasing the old mill property that belonged to his father. He is also one of the most extensive farmers of Mercer County, managing some 800 acres. In 1874 he was appointed sheriff, by Gov. Hartman, to fill the unexpired term of Sheriff Pew, and at the expiration of his appointment was elected to the same position and filled the office three years longer. He has also served in all of the important offices of his township. He was married June 24, 1858, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of John Zahniser, of Jefferson Township. Their children are: Robert, of Jefferson Township; Ellen M., Margaret, wife of D. W. Bactress, of Delaware Township; Caroline, Jennie and Walter. Politically Mr. Fruit is a leading Republican, is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and one of the most enterprising citizens of his native county.

JOHN W. FRUIT, post-office New Hamburg, son of Robert Fruit, was born in 1837, in Jefferson Township, where he lived upon the old homestead until the breaking out of the Rebellion, when he enlisted in Company G, Tenth Pennsylvania Reserves, in which he served until June 30, 1862, and on that day, at the battle of Charles City Cross Roads, he received a gunshot wound in the right knee, was taken prisoner, and confined in Libby Prison three months, when he was exchanged and sent to the general hospital, at Philadelphia, Penn., from which place he was discharged in October, 1862, when he returned home, where he remained until Lee's raid into Pennsylvania, when he was commissioned by Gov. Curtin, and raised a company, which was attached to the Fifty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers. On his return from the war Mr. Fruit was engaged in farming until 1876, when he was appointed deputy sheriff under Sheriff Pew, which position he filled from that time until the expiration of his brother, Richard Fruit's term of office. He also filled two terms of justice of the peace while residing in Jefferson Township. In 1879 he established himself upon his present place, and in 1882 was elected justice of the peace, and served one term, and has also served as school director for both Jefferson and Delaware Townships. Mr. Fruit has been identified with the National Guards, having had command of Company A, Fifteenth Regiment Pennsylvania National Guards, for ten years. He was married in 1864, to Sarah, daughter of Daniel Lowell, of Erie County, Penn., and to them have been born five children: James, Frank A., William, Mary and Robert D. Mr. Fruit is a member of the G. A. R., Post No. 234, of Sharpsville, Penn., also Sharon Lodge No. 250, F. & A. M., and politically he is a Democrat.

CHARLES HECKER, general manager and treasurer of the Kremis Milling Company, post-office Kremis, was born in Seneca County, N. Y., February

15, 1828. He is a son of Daniel and Catharine (Haas) Hecker, natives of Lehigh County, and who removed to Seneca County, N. Y., after marriage. Mrs. Catharine Hecker died in 1828, and was the mother of Stephen, Daniel, Joseph and Charles. The father was again married, and had the following children: Franklin, Levi, and Mary, the widow of Edwin Hoffman. Daniel Hecker removed to Mercer County in 1839, and here died in August, 1886, at the age of ninety-three years. His last wife died in 1883, at the age of seventy-seven years. Mr. Hecker was a justice of the peace for Delaware Township for fifteen years, a prominent member of the German Reformed Church, and in politics a staunch Republican. Our subject was taught the carpenter's trade, and for fifteen years was engaged in that business. He then established himself in the lumber business and farming. In 1883 he organized the Kremis Milling Company, and is its treasurer and general manager. The mill is a prominent industry of Delaware Township, and its capacity is fifty barrels of flour in twenty-four hours. He is also extensively engaged in farming, and is one of the stockholders of the Kremis Co-operative Store. Mr. Hecker is an energetic business man, enjoying the confidence and esteem of the people of his county. He is a member of the P. of H., Delaware Grange 463, also of the Reformed Church of Delaware Township. In politics he is a Republican. He married, in 1849, Caroline, daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth Reinhart, early settlers of Delaware Township, and to them have been born a family of four children: George W., Henry D., Lizzie, wife of William Limber, and James E., manager of the Kremis Co-operative store.

DAVID KAMERER (deceased).—Among the early settlers of Mercer County were Jacob and Samuel Kamerer, natives of Westmoreland County, Penn., who located in what is now Hempfield Township in 1812. Samuel, the father of our subject, here married Elizabeth Lininger, who was born in Maryland in 1790, and came to Mercer County in 1802. They reared a family of four sons and four daughters, five of whom are living. David, the eldest, was born on the old homestead January 7, 1819, and spent his early life under the parental roof, receiving the meager advantages which the pioneer schools of his youth afforded. On the 6th of January, 1848, he married Leah Bortz, a native of Westmoreland County, Penn., born February 16, 1821. In May, 1822, her parents, Jacob and Anna M. Bortz, removed to this county and settled in Lackawannock Township. Immediately after marriage Mr. Kamerer located on a part of his father's farm, where he resided until 1852. He then purchased and settled upon the homestead in Delaware Township, where the balance of his life was passed. This farm at that time was principally covered with the original forest, and it required a great deal of toil ere it was brought to its present well-improved condition. Mr. Kamerer reared seven children, all of whom are living, viz.: Levi T., Edward O., Mary Adaline, Samuel S., David L., Franklin W. and Tillman E. He watched over his family circle with loving consideration, and his kind, paternal heart always tempered justice with mercy. Though a farmer by occupation, he had not been able to perform much physical labor for the past thirty years. He therefore turned his attention to other matters, and in 1860 was one of the leading spirits in the organization of the Pymatuning Mutual Fire Insurance Company. He was chosen its first secretary, and filled that position with commendable zeal, ability and honesty from 1860 up to January, 1887—a period of nearly twenty-seven years. Under his careful management this company has had a substantial growth and a prosperous career. Mr. Kamerer was succeeded by his son David L. In early manhood he united with the Lutheran Church, and ever since lived a consistent

Christian life. He possessed a kind and charitable disposition, and was ever ready to assist the needy and succor the afflicted. His aim was always to be right, and hosts of friends gladly testify to the unimpeachable integrity of his character. He was a Republican in politics, and though filling several township offices he had little political ambition beyond exercising the duties imposed by American citizenship. He was not a strong partisan, and accorded to his neighbor the just privilege of believing as conscience dictated on all matters relating to religion and civil government. For many years he had been troubled with weak lungs, and while attending the funeral of his brother Benjamin, a short time since, was attacked by the illness which ended in death on the 9th of October, 1888, at 5 o'clock A. M., aged sixty-nine years, nine months and three days. His remains were followed to their last resting place in Delaware cemetery by his aged widow and family, and a large funeral cortege, the services being conducted by Revs. William Rehrig and J. A. Kunkleman, D. D. In the death of David Kamerer the community lost a worthy citizen, the church a staunch adherent, and his family a kind and affectionate protector.

JOSEPH McCLEERY, farmer and surveyor, post-office Kremis, was born May 14, 1823, in Hempfield Township, and is a son of Thomas and Margaret (Wilson) McCleery. The parents of our subject were natives of Donegal County, Ireland, who immigrated to this country about 1814. His first settlement was made in Lancaster County, Penn. He subsequently lived in Crawford County, in the vicinity of Jamestown, Penn. In 1823 he located in Mercer County, on the Dumars farm, in Hempfield Township, afterward on the Bigler and Flock farms, in Delaware Township. In 1827 he purchased a tract of 200 acres, known as Lot 974, in the northeast corner of Delaware Township, upon a part of which our subject now resides. He was a plain, unassuming farmer, but a man who took a deep interest in educational matters, and it was through his exertions that the first school was established, and a building erected for that purpose, in that neighborhood. His family consisted of nine children, two of whom were born in Ireland: Thomas, who resides in Wilmington, Lawrence County, Penn., and William W., of Oakland, Cal., the balance being natives of Mercer County; Solomon, of Livingston County, Mo.; our subject; Alexander, who died in Delaware Township; James, who was in the late war, and was killed near Medley, Va., in a skirmish in 1864; Wilson, who died in Delaware Township in 1862; Nancy, widow of Henry Ewing, of Crawford County, Penn.; Elizabeth, widow of Jackson Hurst, of Delaware Township. Mr. McCleery died in 1858, and his widow in 1860. Our subject was reared upon the homestead, and received his education at the select schools of the township. He was taught the trade of a printer, in the office of the Mercer *Luminary*, which was published by William F. Clark in the last year of his apprenticeship. Mr. McCleery felt desirous of obtaining a better education, and he entered the Mercer Academy, then taught by Hon. Samuel Griffith, completing his education under the private tuition of Prof. McLean, of Greenville, Penn., and for eighteen years taught in the schools of Mercer County. Mr. McCleery also taught about three years in the schools of Dorchester County, Md. While in Maryland our subject pursued a course of studies in mathematics, and on returning to Mercer County he engaged in the business of surveying in connection with farming. In 1860 he was elected county surveyor, which position he filled for three years. In 1869 he was elected justice of the peace for his township, and filled the office for five years, and has been a school director in his township. He married, in 1856, Miss Elvira, daughter of W. W. Greenman, of New Hamburg, Penn., and by

this union they have five children: Arthur G., James O. (of Montana), Lottie, Sarah (Mrs. Herman Early, of Jefferson Township) and Nettie. Mr. McCleery is a member of the P. of H., Delaware Grange 463, of Delaware Township.

PATRICK McCONVILL, farmer, post-office New Hamburg, Penn., was born in 1827, in Ireland, and is a son of Peter and Mary (O'Hare) McConvill, natives of County Down, Ireland, who immigrated to this country in the spring of 1847, and settled in Delaware Township, upon the land where our subject now lives. His family consisted of seven children, all of whom were born in Ireland. They were Patrick, Michael, who died in 1870; Rose, deceased, who married John McCann; Mary, the widow of Patrick McGrath, of Delaware Township; Alice, Mrs. James Hughes, of Delaware Township; Sarah, and Eliza, Mrs. Daniel Hurley, of Cool Spring Township. Peter died August 27, 1862, at the ripe old age of eighty-five, his wife surviving him, dying March 11, 1883, at the age of ninety-three. Our subject was reared in Ireland, where he received a common school education, and engaged in farming with his father, an occupation he has always followed. Mr. McConvill is unmarried, and resides on the old homestead farm with his sister Sarah, both of whom are members of All Saints Catholic Church, of Jefferson Township. In politics our subject is a Democrat.

GEORGE W. MAGEE, farmer, post-office Kremis, Penn., is a son of George and Sarah (Cross) Magee. The father of our subject was born in 1806, in Mifflin County, Penn. In 1812 he removed to what is now Lawrence County, Penn., and lived in that and Butler County for thirty-five years. He was a carpenter and wheel-wright, in which business he was engaged in Centreville, in the latter county. In 1841 he moved to Jackson Township, Mercer County, and purchased the land upon which is now located the Fox Coal Mine. He developed the mine, and subsequently disposed of it and removed to Fairview Township, and engaged in farming. Mr. Magee died January 6, 1887. His widow is a native of Butler County, Penn., and a daughter of David Cross, of that county. Mrs. Magee survives her husband, and resides in Fairview Township. Their family consisted of eleven children: Mary, Mrs. Joseph Infield, of New Vernon Township; John, of Ohio; Eliza, Mrs. A. P. Page, of Fairview; David, who died in infancy; Emeline, widow of R. R. Crooks, of Wheatland, Penn.; Margaret, Mrs. J. F. Boyd, of Cool Spring Township; William, of New Vernon Township; Henrietta, Mrs. F. B. McCormick, of Fairview Township; Herman, who died in infancy; Melinda, Mrs. R. N. Jones, of Kidder County, D. T., and our subject, who was born October 7, 1851, in Jackson Township. He received his education in the common schools, and was taught telegraphy, and was employed for several years by the N. Y. P. & O. R. R., and was located at Freedom, Ohio. In 1875 he engaged in the planing-mill business at Ashtabula, Ohio, where he remained for two years, subsequently entering the employ of the S. & A. R. R. as an operator. In 1878 he purchased his present farm in Delaware Township, and has since been engaged in general farming. Our subject was married in 1874, to Miss Vila, daughter of Harris and Fannie Bowen, of Trumbull County, Ohio, and by this marriage they have seven children: Minta M., Maggie, Jennetta, Florence, Earl, Millie and George Grover. Mr. Magee was elected, in 1888, justice of the peace for his township, which office he now fills. He is a member of the P. of H., Delaware Grange No. 463, of Delaware Township. Our subject in politics is a Democrat, and is connected with the schools of his township as a member of the board of school directors. Mr. Magee, while still a young man, is an enterprising citizen, and has the confidence of his

fellow citizens. He is master of Delaware Grange No. 463, and deputy for Mercer County P. of H.

GEORGE MOWRY, constable and tanner, post-office New Hamburg, Penn., son of Jonas and Esther (Leshner) Mowry. The grandfather, George Mowry, settled in Delaware Township in 1823. He was a native of Berks County, Penn., and was the father of the following children: Jonas, George, Jacob, Jesse, John, Kate, Michael, Grover, Sarah, wife of Mandis Bortz; Mary, wife of Benjamin Foulk; Louisa, wife of Benjamin Griner; Elizabeth, wife of William Grim; Eliza, wife of Samuel Beil. George Mowry, Sr., died in 1875, and his wife is also dead. The father of our subject was born in Lehigh County in 1813, and came with his parents to Mercer County. His family consisted of Jonathan, James, Alvin and our subject; Matilda, Mrs. Allen Saul; Mary, Mrs. Joshua Wheeler; Eliza, Mrs. Clint Russell; Louisa (single). Our subject was born in 1852. He received the advantages of a common school education, and was taught the trades of a stone-mason, plasterer and brick-layer, which business he followed for twelve years. In 1886 he located on his present farm and engaged in general farming. He was married in 1872 to Miss Maria J., daughter of James Heckman, of Delaware Township, and by this union they have five children: Edwin, Cora, James, William and Frederick. In 1878 our subject was elected constable, which office he has filled up to the present time, an unmistakable evidence of his popularity in Delaware Township. He is a member of the Reformed Church of Delaware Township, and in politics a Democrat.

HENRY M. REICHARD, farmer, post-office New Hamburg, Penn., is the son of George and Hannah (Moyer) Reichard, and was born in Lehigh County, Penn., in 1830. His father came to Mercer County in 1832, and purchased a farm of 132 acres two miles north of New Hamburg, where he died in 1862. His widow died May 10, 1888. Their children were: James, deceased; Henry, Daniel, George, Benjamin, deceased; William, deceased; Sarah, Mrs. John Weaver; Jane, Mrs. Lewis Haws, both deceased, and Mary Ann, deceased. The grandfather of our subject came from Lehigh County in 1833, and settled upon the Greenville and Mercer road. He built the Reichard Tavern, which he conducted for several years. It then passed into the hands of his son Joshua, who conducted it for some forty years. In 1872 the hotel property was purchased by his son Peter, who removed the hotel building and built upon the site his residence, where he now resides. Henry Reichard, Sr., married Mary M. Acher, of Lehigh County. Their children were: Henry, George, Rebecca, Mrs. Acher; Polly, Mrs. Daniel Saul, both deceased; Benjamin, David, Betsey, Mrs. Moyer; Jonathan and Peter. Mr. Reichard, Sr., died in 1845, and his widow in 1847. Our subject was reared upon the homestead farm, and early engaged in farming. In 1858 he purchased his present home, half a mile west of New Hamburg. He was married in 1855, to Miss Mary Ann, daughter of Joseph Raber, of Delaware Township, and to them have been born five children, of whom two are living: Laura, wife of Henry Moyer, merchant of Cleveland, Ohio, and Elsie, who resides at home. Mr. Reichard is now serving as one of the school directors, and assistant assessor. In politics he is a Democrat, and Delaware contains no more useful and influential citizen than our subject.

ADAM WAGONER, farmer, post-office Kremis, Penn., son of Philip and Lucinda (Rheinhardt) Wagoner, was born July 8, 1840, in Delaware Township. His father was a native of Lehigh County. He settled in Delaware Township in 1836, and reared a family of fourteen children, nine of whom are living: Moses, Adam, Aaron, Henry, Mary, Mrs. John Reimold; Catharine, Mrs.

Bernard Reimold; Lavina, Mrs. Jeremiah Will; Daniel and William. Mr. Wagoner, Sr., served his township as a member of the school board and supervisor. He was a consistent member of the Lutheran Church of Delaware Township, and held the offices of deacon and elder for many years, and in politics a life-long Democrat. He died March 15, 1878. His widow survives him and resides upon the homestead farm. Our subject's opportunity for an education was limited. He remained at home until he was twenty-six years of age. With limited capital Mr. Wagoner started in the world to do for himself, and by frugality and hard work has succeeded in establishing for himself the reputation of being one of the most successful farmers and enterprising business men of his native township. In 1883 he associated himself with Charles Hecker and erected the Kremis Mills, of which company he is one of the stockholders. He is also identified with the Kremis Co-operative Store Company as one of its stockholders. He takes an active interest in public affairs, having filled all the important offices of his township. Politically he is a Democrat. He was married in 1868 to Miss Eliza, daughter of Joseph and Judith Haas, of Delaware Township, and by this union they have six children: Edwin A., Albert, Sadie, Mary, Ellen and Clara. Mr. Wagoner is a member of the P. of H., Grange 463, and himself and family are members of the Lutheran and German Reformed Churches of Delaware Township.

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP.

ISAAC ANDERSON, deceased, was born April 1, 1813, in Beaver County, Penn., and was carried to Mercer County by his mother when a child through a deep snow. He was a son of Isaac and Lydia (Warner) Anderson. His parents settled where F. C. Bagnall now lives. Here the Indians used to congregate, sing, dance and drink until nearly daylight. His parents had fourteen children: William, Joseph, David, Isaac, Cynthia, James, Peter, Enos, Sallie, Nancy, Mathias, Eliza, Milo, Hannah. Our subject attended the country schools three months. He married, December 10, 1844, Anna C. Soawash, a sister of Mrs. William Bagnall. The ceremony was performed by Esquire Graham. She was born April 16, 1824, and bore him Milo W., born November 19, 1845; Joseph H., born February 13, 1847; Sarah A., born July 22, 1848; infant son, born April 15, 1850; Isaac, born March 11, 1851; Hannah, born May 9, 1853; infant daughter, born September 19, 1855; Catharine, born August 25, 1856; John, born December 28, 1857; infant daughter, born September 9, 1859; Lincoln, born October 11, 1860; infant daughter, born October 26, 1861; Lewis, born January 19, 1864; infant son, born May 12, 1867. The two sons, Lewis and Lincoln, manage the home place. Mr. A. died August 18, 1883. He was a kind and affectionate husband and father, and a Republican. His widow, who toiled with him through the many trying scenes of his life to lay up something for old age, is yet living in good circumstances, a consistent member of the Methodist Church. She recently gave each of her eight children a large family bible, costing \$9 each.

WILLIAM BAGNALL, farmer, post-office Mercer, was born January 19, 1811, in Draycot, England, and is a brother of Thomas Bagnall, whose sketch appears elsewhere. He attended school in his native country. He was married October 24, 1835, to Susan Soawash, born August 24, 1814, in Pittsburgh, to Isaac and Mary (Weaver) Soawash. Her father was born in Westmoreland County, Penn., and her mother was a daughter of John W. Weaver, a minister of the Lutheran organization, a native of Germany, and who preached his last sermon at the age of eighty-four years and while sitting in a chair. Mrs. Bagnall came with her father and brother, William, to Mercer County,

when eleven years old, in the spring of 1826. They slept first in the county at the Junkin Mills, and the second night in a log cabin on his farm in Lackawannock Township. On arriving at the cabin in the evening Mrs. Bagnall says they found it to be a log structure with roof, but no floor or windows. They crept under the bottom log, and with brush prepared a bed for the night. Mrs. Bagnall, then a very young cook, arranged the kettle on a pole laid in forks, and made coffee and prepared a supper. Soon after Mr. Soawash constructed a better house. He worked some days for Mr. Robert Fruit, and while his little daughter was attending to the household duties, and alone in the woods, wild hogs surrounded the cabin, and she climbed upon the joists for safety, and hurled stones at them, driving them away. One season she stacked nine stacks of hay, thus helping her husband to get a start in life. Mrs. Bagnall says she walked four miles to hear the Rev. Tait preach. In August, 1826, Mr. Soawash with his two children went for the remainder of the family. They soon returned to Mercer County. The family then consisted of father, mother and children: William, Eliza, Frederick, Susannah, Hannah, Mary, Margaret, Catharine. Another, Caroline, was born in this county. Mr. Soawash was a soldier in the War of 1812, having served under William H. Harrison. Mr. and Mrs. Bagnall when married came to the farm where they now reside, and began keeping house in a cabin 16x16 feet. They subsequently built a better residence. By economy and hard labor they have secured a large competence to sustain them in their old age. Their children are Beriah S., Mary J., Elizabeth (married William Arbuckle), Christian (married Henry Allison), Isis (deceased), Susan (deceased), Isaac W., John W. and James A. William Bagnall has been a member of the church fifty-five years, and his wife since a small girl. They are now members of the Second Presbyterian Church of Mercer.

THOMAS BAGNALL, farmer, post-office Mercer, was born February 9, 1826, in England, to Thomas, born October 25, 1785, same country, who married Ann Hudson, born January 16, 1782. Their children were: George, William, Mary, Sarah, Jane, Thomas. The entire family came to Mercer County from England in 1829, and settled permanently on the farm where our subject now lives. Here the father died March 18, 1850, and the mother January 3, 1852, both in the Methodist faith. Our subject attended the country schools and was brought up on the farm. He began for himself in 1850, and was married September 9, 1849, to Mary Cozins, born April 9, 1825, to Frederick and Mary (Yocum) Cozins, natives of Philadelphia, and the parents of Rebecca, John, Catharine, Sarah, Jacob, John, Abram, Mary. Her father was one of the original members of the First Presbyterian Church of Mercer. Mr. and Mrs. Bagnall had eight children: Thomas M., married Susan Anderson, lives in Michigan; Benton, married Mary Duncan; Jane, married John Nicklin; Fremont, died February 14, 1864; Alcott, died March 3, 1859; Lucinda, born November 19, 1861, married Lewis Patterson, a teacher at Cadillac, Mich; Fremont (2), born February 29, 1864, died February 5, 1881, in the West, whither he had gone seeking his health, and his body was brought home by his father and mother and buried; Chandler, born April 3, 1868. In 1860 Mr. and Mrs. Bagnall took charge of the agricultural department of the Manual Labor School at Amherst, N. H., but owing to the lack of funds the institution suspended, and they returned to their farm in 1861. He has served as school director; was at one time a member of the I. O. O. F., and was secretary of Mercer Grange Lodge, once in existence in Mercer, Penn. He is a Republican.

F. C. BAGNALL, farmer and justice of the peace, post-office Kile, was born

October 24, 1842, in Jefferson Township. He is a son of George Bagnall, born September 1, 1808, in England, and Rebecca Cozins, born April 14, 1811, in Philadelphia. Mention of the Bagnall and Cozins families is to be found elsewhere. George and Rebecca have three children: F. C.; Mary, married George Bowles, and Thomas H. They are members of the Presbyterian Church. F. C. Bagnall was educated in the common schools. He enlisted in Company H, Fifth Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, at its organization, and was mustered out with it at the close of the Rebellion. On his return from the war he resumed farming, and was married in 1871 to Doratha Ann Zahniser, daughter of Samuel T. Zahniser. She was born May 7, 1851, and they have two children, Samuel W. and Edith R. He owns two good farms. He was elected justice of the peace in 1888, and is a Republican. His wife is a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Big Bend.

JESSE BERINGER, farmer, post-office Mercer, was born November 9, 1850, in Venango County, to George Beringer, born in Indiana County, and Margaret E. Davis, a native of Cambria County. The parents settled in Franklin soon after marriage, where George engaged in teaming, chopping cord wood and various other labors. He is now among the wealthy men of Venango County. He was offered at one time \$80,000 for his farm. He had twelve children: John, deceased; James, killed in a coal bank; Elizabeth, married James Shiner; George W.; William, crippled in a coal bank and died three weeks later; David; Samuel, died in a hospital during the war; Mary A., deceased; Sarah C., married David Hoves; Jesse; Margaret, deceased; Martha M., married John Henderson. Our subject was educated in the common schools, and was married the 8th of February, 1872, to Hattie Layton, born February 11, 1855, in Butler County to Thomas and Mary (Vernum) Layton, natives, the former of Washington and the latter of Butler County. They were the parents of twelve children: Hollister; Nancy J.; Margaret, married John Mc-Nerney; Harriet; Martin; Elizabeth, married Washington Kelley; Elmer, James, William, Clara, Della and Bertha. Jesse Beringer came to Mercer County in 1877, and farmed in East Lackawannock Township till 1879, when he moved to his present residence. He owns 227 acres of good land. His children are Thomas G., Anna V., William L. He is a Democrat.

ANDREW BREST, farmer, post-office Mercer, was born August 1, 1823, in a portion of Mercer County which is now attached to Lawrence County. His father, Andrew, was born in 1791, and came to Lawrence County when a child with his parents, David and Catharine (Wise) Brest, from Washington County, Penn. David and Catharine had three children: John, died with the dropsy; Elizabeth, married Henry Richel, and Andrew. Catharine (Wise) Brest was a well-known herb doctor during her early residence in this county. Andrew Brest, Sr., married Mary Rodgers, a native of Mercer County, and by her he had David, Nathaniel, Elizabeth, John, Andrew, William, George, Catharine, Washington, who was killed at the battle of Gettysburg, and is buried there; James and Alexander. The latter was poisoned when small by tea made from steaming an old pipe by a doctor named Cribble, who prescribed the tea to force a vomit. William was scalded to death by falling into a kettle of water. Andrew, Sr., died in 1870, and his wife in 1882; both were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Our subject was educated in Springfield Township, and at the age of sixteen years began working for himself by the day at from 25 cents to 50 cents. He bought his first piece of land in 1846, and in 1862 he moved to Jefferson Township. He was married August 29, 1844, to Jane Roberts, daughter of Rev. David Roberts, born October 17, 1791, and died October 18, 1879, and was a distinguished minister of the

Methodist Episcopal organization in New Castle and surrounding neighborhood for over forty years. He married Rebecca (McChesney), who bore him Sarah, Jane, Susannah, William, Moses, Enoch, David, Mary, James, Rebecca, Harriet, Robert and Watson. Mr. and Mrs. Brest had Mary J., born July 23, 1846, who married William A. Noble, who died in the war; infant, born August 11, 1848, died soon; John Z., born January 21, 1850, entered the war at the age of fourteen years and died with the measles; Sarah R., born January 14, 1852, died August 10, 1854; Jasper N., born May 15, 1854; William W., born July 6, 1856, died November 14, 1859; Jasper N., married Sarah Gilson, of Hickory Township, and has two children, Isabella and Milroy E. Mr. Brest united with the Methodist Church when young, and has been class-leader and steward in the same, and his wife has been a member of said church since the age of fifteen. Andrew Brest enlisted in Company E, Fifty-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers, as did also his brothers, Washington and James. His brother John was confined in Libby Prison for nearly three years. Nathaniel was also in the war, as were also David W. and Frank, the sons of David Brest. Mr. and Mrs. Brest have reared John L. Young from the age of five years, and Della Layman, taking the latter from the industrial schools of Cleveland. He is a Republican.

H. A. BROADBENT, county treasurer, post-office Mercer, was born January 1, 1844, in Worcester County, Mass., to Ammon and Elmira (Wadsworth) Broadbent. Ammon was a native of England, and came with his parents, Ammon and Martha (Briley) Broadbent, to America when he was ten years old. Our subject was educated in the common schools of Oneida County, N. Y., and at Utica, N. Y. He was engaged with his father in a woolen factory in Jefferson Township, when he was elected county treasurer, in 1887. The family came to Mercer County in 1857. He enlisted in Company B, Fifty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteer Militia, re-enlisted in the Two Hundred and Fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served with the Fifth Heavy Artillery. He was married in October, 1865, to Miss Maggie Anderson, daughter of William Anderson, of Jefferson Township. This marriage resulted in five children: William W. and Joseph (both type-setters in the *Dispatch Republican* office, Mercer), Jesse F., Harry A., Anna J. Our subject has served as justice of the peace and school director. He is a member of Mercer Post, G. A. R., and is a staunch Republican. He and wife are members of the Second United Presbyterian Church of Mercer.

JOHN CLARK (deceased) was born in 1817 in County Tyrone, Ireland, and came to Pittsburgh about 1850, and in 1854 he brought his family to Mercer County. They lived for a number of years in Lackawannock Township. In 1864 they moved to the farm where the family reside, in Jefferson Township. Here John Clark died, on June 25, 1876. He married Mary McWilliams, a native of Ireland, who blessed him with nine children: John, died in Pittsburgh; Jane, married Isaac W. Bagnall; Margaret, taught school a number of years, and became the first wife of R. M. Smith; Mary, deceased; Elizabeth A., married William H. Womer; Thomas A., deceased; Rachel, John W. and Charles C. Mr. Clark's family belongs to the First Presbyterian Church at Mercer (Charles excepted). John Clark taught school in Ireland and in Mercer County. His estimable widow resides with her sons, John W. Charles C., and daughter Rachel, on the home place, known as the "Old Law" farm, consisting of 125 acres. The father was assessor and school director. John W. Clark was elected constable of Jefferson Township in 1887, by a majority of thirty, and collector by twenty-four. In 1888 he received forty-eight majority for the same offices. In June, 1887, he was appointed school

treasurer, and still serves. The Clark brothers are Democrats, and enterprising young men, and the family is one of the most respected in the community where they live.

HENRY DAVIS, farmer, post-office Clark, was born June 17, 1824, in what is now Lawrence County, to Adam and Elizabeth (Steiner) Davis, natives of Westmoreland County. They came to Lawrence County about 1818. The father died at Big Bend in 1866, and his widow still lives, and blessed her husband with Kate, John, Henry, Susannah, Joseph, Nancy and Hannah. The parents were Free Will Baptists. Henry Davis was educated in the country log cabin, and learned carpentering. He was married February 5, 1846, to Lucy, daughter of Francis and Mary C. (Davis) Brazee (no connection). Her parents were natives of Connecticut, and settled in Trumbull County, Ohio, in 1838. She was born November 10, 1827. Mr. Davis settled on his present farm March 8, 1864, and now owns eighty acres, through a portion of which the old canal passes. He bought the canal-boat "Compromise," and operated it for a number of years transporting lumber, coal, pig iron, tan-bark, etc., to Pittsburgh and Erie. He and wife are Free Methodists of Jefferson Hall. He is a Republican. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Davis are: Lewis A., married Mary Young, and has had Clyde, Birt (deceased), Lillian (deceased), May, Victor, Glenn, Clifford, Olive; Francis A., married Sarah DeGarmo, children, John W., Jennie, James (deceased), Washington, Harriet and Lizzie; Theodore P., married Jane McIntyre, children, Thomas and an infant; Mary E., married T. P. Seidle; Alfred, married Ida Fisher, children, Eddie, Charles, Mack, Pearl and Walter; Robert, married Susannah Uber, children, Mont, Blanche, Gladdis, Jesse; Hannah, married Mathias Adams, children, William, Callie, Birt, Fred, Oren (deceased) and Harry; Charles, married Hannah Uber, one child, Harry; Lucinda J., married William Hineckston, children, Myrtle Maud, Hiram; Levi B., deceased; John M. and Isophenia.

JAMES FORSYTHE, farmer, post-office Mercer, was born April 21, 1811, in County Antrim, Ireland, to John and Rose (Hamilton) Forsythe, the parents of John, James, Jane, Sarah, Andrew and Ann. Only Anne, Andrew and James came to America. Ann married Samuel Fyffe, and Andrew is dead. James received his education in his native county. Here he began very poor, by working out by the day at as low as 50 cents. He finally became able to buy twenty acres, on which he erected a log cabin and lived two years before he married Jane Hutchison, a sister of William Hutchison, of East Lackawannock. He brought his wife to his log cabin, where they lived for five years. He now owns 200 acres, of which he is the artificer. His only son, John, married Lizzie Treffinger, of Pittsburgh, and has two children, James H. and Margaret. He farms the place for his father. Mr. and Mrs. Forsythe are members of the Second United Presbyterian Church at Mercer. He is a Democrat, and contents himself in his old age by reading the *Western Press*, *Pittsburgh Post* and the *Ohio Farmer*.

THOMAS FRUIT, deceased, was born in 1800, in Northumberland County, Penn., and came to this county with his parents, Richard and Sarah (Wilson) Fruit, when quite small, and the family settled on land now owned by the Fruit heirs. Here Richard and Sarah died, he in 1822, she in 1844, and were the parents of Robert, Elizabeth, Catharine, Thomas, William and John. They were Presbyterians. Thomas Fruit was married in 1826 to Anna Campbell, the daughter of Edward and Margaret (Satterfield) Campbell, the parents of William, Margaret, Eliza, James, Anna, Mary and Jane. Mr. and Mrs. Campbell were Presbyterians, and he was a justice of the peace for many years. Thomas Fruit was blessed by his union with six children: Wilson,

died small; Mary, Lizzie, Wort; Edward, died small, and James S. William Fruit, a brother of Thomas, shipped the first boat-load of coal over the canal to Erie. Thomas Fruit died March 26, 1852, and his wife January 27, 1888.

WORT FRUIT was born January 15, 1837, on the farm where he now lives. He was brought up on the farm, and married Anna B. Jamison, daughter of William and Matilda Jamison, and by her he has had two children: Anna, died when quite small, and Seth T. Mr. Fruit and his sisters own the old homestead of 400 acres. He has been school director a number of years, and is a Republican. His estimable wife is a consistent member of the United Presbyterian Church at Clarksville.

EDWARD C. FRUIT, farmer, post-office Hill, was born October 9, 1822, on the farm where Frank Fruit now lives. He is a son of Robert Fruit and a grandson of Richard and Sarah (Wilson) Fruit. Robert was born in Union County, and Sarah Wilson in Eastern Pennsylvania. The children of Richard and Sarah were Robert, Elizabeth, Thomas, Catharine, William, John. Robert Fruit was educated in one of the pioneer log cabins described in this book. He married Margaret Campbell, born in 1801 and died March 1, 1866. Robert was born in 1795 and died November 25, 1879. Their children were: Edward C., Sarah, Richard, Enoch, Jane, Frank A., Margaret, Harriet, Martha, John, Caroline and Maria. Robert Fruit was once poor director. He began for himself poor, and owned at his death over 600 acres in Jefferson and Delaware Townships, also a grist mill. He was a Whig and Republican. Our subject attended the country schools of his boyhood. From 1865 to 1872 he clerked for Gundy & Peters, Gundy & Persh, Charleston, and Enoch, his brother, at Clarksville. He was married November 28, 1856, to Kate Garuer, daughter of Jacob Garner, born in 1799, and Elizabeth (Louck) Garner, born February 19, 1802, and the parents of Henry, Anna M., Elizabeth, Kate, Jacob, J. L., George, William, John, Sarah E. He has by her Jessie, married John Magargee, and Robert E. He was once elected a justice of the peace, but did not qualify. He was school director for seven years, assessor, and for two years a director of schools at Clarksville. He was a member of I. O. O. F. at Mercer, a charter member of same at Charleston, Clarksville and Hamburg, and was once an A. F. & A. M. He is a Republican, a representative citizen, and owns 117 acres of well-improved land.

STEPHEN HORNE, farmer and blacksmith, post-office Mercer, was born January 8, 1821, in Delaware County, Penn., to William D., born in the same county December 22, 1777, and Sarah (Pyle) Horne, born in same place July 5, 1785. The family came to Neshannock Township, now Lawrence County, in 1824, and there the father died April 2, 1862, and the mother August 12, 1872: They were Friends in religious belief, and had Edward, Hannah, Hiram, Eliza, Ann and Stephen. Stephen was educated in Lawrence County. At the age of sixteen he began learning the blacksmith trade with his brother-in-law, James McConahay, at New Castle, where he remained three years. He then worked at various places until 1845, when he formed a partnership with Jacob Shaffer, of Mercer, which continued until 1847. He then conducted the business by himself until 1851, when he farmed and followed smithing in Lawrence County. In 1862 he located at Big Bend, where he followed his trade and farmed. In 1873 he came to his present farm, and the following year removed to Mercer. In 1875 he bought forty-one acres where he now lives, and has since farmed and conducted his blacksmith shop. He was married in 1843 to Elizabeth Boyd, who died February 5, 1858, leaving three children: Henrietta, married William Forbes and lives in Pueblo, Colo.; William H., married Clara Wade, and resides on a farm near Morning Sun, Iowa; Helen, married

N. W. McKay, and lives in Wapello, Iowa. He was married again, to Mary A. Gross, daughter of Henry and Catharine Fair, and the widow of John Gross. By her he has Hannah, a teacher; Stella, married William McCullough; Ida, married Newman Cozad; Crissie, Edith and Charles. The present Mrs. Horne was born December 15, 1833, in York County, Penn., and married John Gross, by whom she had one child, Matilda. Her father, Henry Fair, was born in Berks County, came to Lawrence County in 1850, and died in Mercer County October 25, 1873, in the Lutheran faith. His widow lives with her daughter, Mrs. Horne, and was the mother of Philip, Mary, Hannah, Sarah, Elizabeth, Christiana, William and John. Mr. and Mrs. Horne are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Big Bend, and he is a Republican.

JAMES H. McDOWELL (deceased). By the decree of the immutable laws of nature, Death wielded his sceptre and took from the midst of a dutiful wife and obedient children one of the most venerated and esteemed citizens of Jefferson Township, James McDowell, who departed this life on September 15, 1888, with the honors of a well-spent life around him, and the tender ministrations of friends and relatives to comfort his last moments. The deceased had been in failing health for a few years prior to his death, the principal affection being the failure of the eyesight, which necessitated his close confinement to the house, which, because of his indomitable will to be doing something, was very trying to him. He had, however, a wonderful degree of vitality and strength even to the last, and the active business and farm life he led since he attained manhood brought him in contact with many people, and a certain frankness and unaffected courtesy of manner made friends of all with whom he transacted business or exchanged civilities. In this volume will be found a portrait of the worthy deceased, which speaks more for his personal traits than any amount of language that might be framed together. He was born September 10, 1810, in Pymatuning Township. His parents, Robert and Jane (Lodge) McDowell, were natives of Westmoreland County, Penn., and who settled at an early period where their son, James, was born. During James' boyhood days he had the advantage of only two weeks at the old log cabin school-house, for which he paid a small tuition. By securing good books and studying at spare moments, he acquired a fair business education, such as warranted his neighbors to solicit his service in public office, which he, however, refused, because of a pressure of farm duties. He early learned the arduous trade of a stone-cutter, and followed that for many years. He finally bought a farm in the woods, and went through the various hardships that go to make up the life of the pioneers. By careful attention to his duties, strict economy and frugal dealings, he accumulated a large amount of personal property, together with a farm of 230 acres, which he brought into a high state of cultivation, before receiving his last summons. The family can pride themselves that he and his estimable consort were the artificers of all they possessed, for they began their matrimonial career with but little else than willing hearts and strong hands. Early in life he identified himself with the Presbyterian Church, and the living of a life of an earnest Christian, added to his natural inclinations, made him one of the best of citizens, the kindest of husbands and a cherished father. He was married in 1834 to Miss Fannie, daughter of Joseph and Mary (Smith) Byerly, natives of Westmoreland County, Penn., and early residents of Pymatuning Township. The result of this union was the following children: George, married Rebecca Columbus; Joseph, married Alice Carr; Mary A. married Daniel Hay; Jane, married James Branaugh; Julia, married Ferdinand Vansicklin, a merchant of Brooklyn, N. Y.; James C., mar-

ried Sallie Holstein, and Emma, married Hiram W. Hoagland. In politics the deceased was an earnest Democrat.

SAMUEL T. McCULLOUGH, farmer, post-office Hill, was born March 3, 1827, in East Lackawannock Township, and is a brother of F. S. McCullough. He was educated in the country schools and the Mercer Academy; his teachers in the latter being Samuel Griffith, George W. Zahniser and others. He was married, in 1859, to Martha Carpenter, daughter of Thomas Carpenter and Jane (Hunter) Carpenter, the parents of James, Joseph, John P., Martha and Sarah. Mrs. McCullough died July 27, 1871, a member of the Presbyterian Church, and the mother of Mary A., Flora J., Robert F. and Alonzo S. He was married again, to Elizabeth Bean, of Delaware Township. When a boy Mr. McCullough came to the farm where he now lives, the gift of his father, and has experienced the hardships that go to make up the life of the pioneer. He is serving his third term as school director, and he and family are Presbyterians.

F. S. McCULLOUGH, farmer, post-office Hill, was born September 19, 1820, in Lackawannock Township, on the farm where Alexander McCullough now lives. He is a son of Alexander and Eleanor (Smith) McCullough. Our subject was educated in the common schools, and by Rev. Geo. W. Zahniser in Mercer. In 1844 he began in the wild woods on the farm where he now lives, erecting a cabin 16x16 feet out of round logs. He and his brother, Samuel T., "batched" until 1847, when on August 27 of that year our subject was married to Louisa Bean, of Hempfield Township. He brought his bride to this cabin, and subsequently built a commodious house, which he has recently repaired, making a beautiful residence. He has owned 400 acres, a portion of which he has divided between his sons. His children are: Mary E., Susan E., married Thomas H. Miles; James A., married Clara Miles; Samuel F.; Jennie M.; William I., married Emily Dickson. Mr. McCullough owns a saw-mill now located in Delaware Township, and his sons have run a threshing machine for sixteen years. He and wife and children are members of the Presbyterian Church of Clarksville, in which he has been an elder for twenty years. He is a Republican.

THOMAS RAY, farmer, post-office Hill, was born November 23, 1823, in County Down, Ireland, to John and Eliza (Hurley) Ray, the parents of John, George, Thomas, James, William and Jane. George Ray came to Hope Valley, Rhode Island, in 1848, and was for four years manager of a weaving establishment owned by a man by the name of Darling. In 1852 he hired to Gen. James, of Providence, to superintend a weaving shop in Reading, Penn. Eight years later he went into a machine shop at the same place. Our subject came from his native country in 1850 to where his brother was in Rhode Island, and was employed in a cotton machine shop for three years. He then came to the home of his uncle, Thomas Ray, of Butler County, and worked one year on his farm. In 1854 he settled in Mercer County, and rented a farm of William Gordon, of Lackawannock Township, for three years. The next two years he was on the farm of Robert Gallagher, of Shenango Township. He spent the six subsequent years on the farm of a Mr. Thompson, which was composed of 300 acres. At the close of this period he bought a house and lot in West Middlesex, and was there engaged in dealing in cattle for six years. In 1870 he bought a farm in Lackawannock Township, which he traded in 1883 to Kimmell for his present farm. He was married in 1845 to Margaret Boal, of Ireland, and has Eliza, married John Boals; John, married Emma C. Troutman, and is the present postmaster of Hill; Thomas, deceased; Sarah, deceased; George; William G., deceased; Sadie, married W. P. Morrow; Susan

M., married Z. S. Dunlap; James, attending Grove City College; Maggie, married William Leshler, a carpenter of Sharon. Mr. Ray is now an elder in the United Presbyterian Church of Sharon, and is a Democrat.

ABNER L. RENO, farmer, post-office Hill, was born September 13, 1832, in Beaver County, to Jesse and Elizabeth (Bebont) Reno, natives, the former of Beaver and the latter of Washington County. The parents came to Mercer County in the fall of 1836, and settled on a farm in Jefferson Township, yet owned by the heirs. They moved to Lawrence County in 1879, where the father died December 31, 1880. His widow resides with her daughter, Mrs. Addie E. McNish. They had Abner L., Henry B., Frank A., Kate J., Anna L., John L., Perry A., principal of a university at Mitchell, Dakota; Luella, Addie and Rebecca M. The father established a tannery in Jefferson Township in 1843, and operated it for twelve years. He and wife were Methodists. Abner L. Reno attended the common schools, and spent two terms at Beaver College, Beaver, Penn. He was engineer at the Clay Furnace for eight years, and at Youngstown, Ohio, some time. He went to California in 1853, in company W. W. Williamson, Moses Blank, William and Harry Ash, making the trip from Saint Joe, Mo., by ox team. He returned in 1855, and March 11, 1856, was married to Margaret C. Davis, born October 28, 1836, near Painesville, Ohio, a daughter of Carson Davis, born March 28, 1809, in Armstrong County, Penn., to Ebenezer and Mary (Moore) Davis, natives of New Jersey. Mr. Davis' parents had James, Nancy, Carson, Rachel and Ebenezer. Carson Davis was married to Harriet Carman, of Meadville, December 1, 1831. This marriage resulted in five children: Emeline, Margaret C., William, George H. and Albert. Mr. Davis engaged, after his marriage, in moulding at a furnace in Ohio, and seven years later he was employed at the same in Meadville. In 1841 he went to Erie, and moulded until 1845, when he was transferred to the Clay Furnace, in Jefferson Township, which was erected that year by David Himrod and B. B. Vincent. He acted as their foreman until 1858. In 1859 he was employed by the above firm in Youngstown, Ohio. He retired principally in 1870, having lost the sight of one eye that year, and in 1877 he lost the sight of the other. His wife died March 25, 1861, a member of the Presbyterian Church. He now resides with his daughter, Mrs. Reno, the mother of three boys: Charles C., George L. and Wilbur H.

RALPH M. SMITH, farmer and stock raiser, post-office Mercer, was born July 18, 1848, in Cool Spring Township. His father, Richard W. Smith, was born in England February 20, 1816, to Richard and Phoebe (Wooduff) Smith, natives of England. The family, consisting of father, mother and eleven children, John, Mary, Elizabeth, Phoebe, Richard W., Samuel, William, Ellen, George, Ann and Jane, came to America in 1831, and settled in Mercer, where the father engaged in butchering for twelve years, and also bought and sold wool. He bought eight acres where William Fry lives, and there he died about 1839, and is buried in the old Mercer graveyard; his wife died at the home of her daughter, Elizabeth Livingston, in Illinois, in 1865; she was a Baptist. Richard attended the common schools, and some time at Mercer Academy, his teachers being Levi Arnold and others. His class-mates were such men as J. H. Wright and George W. Zahniser. Mr. Smith has, however, taken a deep interest in buying and reading books, theology, history, etc. He learned chair making, wheel-wrighting, spinning wheels and painting with James McKean. He was married, 1835, to Elizabeth Johnston, a sister of the "twin Johnston girls," who died in Cool Spring Township suddenly, and within an hour. In 1836 he moved to Franklin, and engaged in chair making, house and carriage painting; he remained nearly four years. In 1840 he moved to

Mercer County, and bought and cleared forty acres of land in Cool Spring Township. In 1859 he sold this, and bought where William Nickol lives, and there he lived about sixteen years, and followed butchering, in connection with his farming, for thirteen years. He then sold that, and bought twenty-five acres where he now lives, where he has remained since. He has had ten children, five of whom grew up: Samuel, Richard, George H., Ralph M.; Lucy, married Albert Merchant. Mr. Smith has held township offices, and seven years as school director, and in 1865 was elected county commissioner, and two months from the time he entered upon official duty the court-house was burned, and he took an active interest in building the present court-house; he was also commissioner when the jail was constructed. He was once an Odd Fellow. He has been a member of the agricultural society. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church; joined that organization when seventeen years old. He was an early advocate of free soilism, and when the Republican party came into existence he was among its earliest supporters. He started poor, and has owned considerable property.

HENRY STEINGREBE, farmer, post-office Mercer, was born August 8, 1826, in Hanover, Germany, to Henry and Christina (Brummer) Steingrebe, the parents of Earnest, Charles, Henry, and two who died small. Henry was educated in his native country, and, because of the death of his father when he was but twelve years old, he was compelled to work with Frederick Steingrebe until he was eighteen years old, when he was employed as a laborer on an 800-acre farm for ten years. He received for the first two years \$18 per year, and for the next five years he got \$36 per year, and the remaining three years he was driving the government hack for the proprietor of the farm, who had the contract to carry the mail and was allowed to carry passengers. For these years he got \$45 yearly. In 1854 he, with his wife, whose name was Cena Heisterman, came to West Virginia. In the fall of 1854 they came to Jefferson Township, and lived with Henry Wagner. In 1868 he and Mr. Wagner bought a tract of land, which they subsequently divided, and of which Mr. Steingrebe got seventy-four acres. By economy and hard labor he has earned considerable property. He was numbered in the last draft, but owing to the close of the war did not respond. His children are Charles, Lewis, William, Henry, Hannah, married David Anderson. His son Lewis lost one leg while working in a saw-mill, and is an agent for various farm implements and reapers, and is the present assessor of Jefferson Township, having been elected to that important office in 1888. Mr. and Mrs. Steingrebe are Lutherans and he is a Democrat.

SAMUEL STEISTER, farmer, post-office Mercer, was born about 1816, in Union County, Penn. He is one of ten children: Susan, Betsey, Valentine, Jacob, John, Levi, Ann, Catharine, Sophia, Samuel. The father of the above was Barnhart Steister. Samuel Steister attended the log cabin schools in Mercer County a short time. He began learning the blacksmith trade at the age of eighteen years with John Moyer, in Union County, which business he followed for nine years. He was married in 1841, to Mary A. Ross, a native of Sandy Lake Township, and the daughter of David and Elizabeth (Fowler) Ross, the parents of Abigail, Mary A., Elizabeth, Sarah J., David, Ellen. Mr. and Mrs. Steister have five children: Lizzie, married William Wright; William, married Lizzie Wright; John, died in a hospital while in the service of his country; Samuel, and Levi, deceased. Mr. Steister resides on thirty-eight acres of well improved land which is owned and cultivated by his son Samuel, who is growing berries with good success. Our subject and his son are Republicans.

SAMUEL T. ZAHNISER, farmer, post-office Hill, was born August 1, 1821, on the farm which he now owns, son of Mathias Zahniser, born in Westmoreland County, Penn., and came to Cool Spring Township when about twenty-four years old. He married, in Cool Spring Township, Doratha A. Fry, and by her had eleven children: John and Michael, dead; Polly, married Jonathan Young; Mathias; Hannah, married James Young; David; Julia, married James Anderson; Jacob; Samuel; Susan, married Adam Merchant; Catharine. The father was road supervisor, and was once an elder in the First Presbyterian Church of Mercer. His wife was also a member of the same church. The subject's father gave each of the boys, except Samuel, the value of 100 acres of land, and our subject was to have the old home place, he to maintain his parents. Samuel was educated in a log cabin school-house, and was married January 16, 1844, to Mary W. Walker, born May 15, 1819, a daughter of Andrew and Esther Walker, by whom he had nine children: Jane, Jeremiah, Dorotha, George, Sophia, Albert, and three others who died small. His wife died December 5, 1887, and was a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Charleston. Our subject has been township supervisor. He is a farmer, and has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church thirty-three years. He has always been a Democrat, and has taken the *Western Press* for forty-six years. Mrs. Zahniser was blind for twenty-five years before her death. On December 3, she went from the home of her daughter, Mrs. James R. Nelson, to her own home, and on the fifth day following, as she was sitting on a chair knitting, the needles fell from her hands and her eyes were opened in the world beyond where there is no blindness.

AMOS ZAHNISER, farmer, post-office Hill, was born January 17, 1837, in Jefferson Township, and is a brother of Josiah, whose sketch appears elsewhere. He was educated in the common schools. He was married September 17, 1861, to Hannah Blackstone, daughter of James and Nancy (Waugh) Blackstone, the parents of Thomas, Samuel, John and Hannah. Her father died in 1865, and her mother in 1871, both Presbyterians. Her father was once county collector. Mrs. Zahniser was born July 20, 1835, and at marriage settled with her husband in a log cabin on the farm of 160 acres where they now live, 100 acres of which were given him by his father. Mr. and Mrs. Zahniser have, Nannie A., dead; John E., Lizzie M., Frank W., Thomas M., Montrose, and an infant, died small. He has been justice of the peace for five years, and assessor, school director and road commissioner. He was a leading member of the Grange Lodge once in existence in the township. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Charleston, and he is a staunch Republican.

JOSIAH ZAHNISER, farmer, post-office Hill, was born December 10, 1841, in the house where he now lives, to John and Mary A. (Bernhard) Zahniser, natives, the father of Cool Spring Township and the mother of West Salem. They were the parents of Dollie A. Levina, married Cornelius Shaffer; Levi, dead; Elizabeth, married Richard Fruit; Amos, John A., Mary A. and Josiah. The father died September 15, 1869, and the mother February 14, 1882; they were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Charleston. Josiah received his education in the common schools, and has always been a farmer. He was drafted for the late war, and insisted on going, but his father, rather than give up his only son then at home, hired a substitute. He was married February 25, 1868, to Mary J. Broadbent, a sister of H. A. Broadbent, county treasurer, and has by her Ammon, Ella M., Ida J., Willis H., Verne W. and Herbert. He settled at marriage on a portion of the old homestead. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he is a staunch

Republican. An extensive history of the Zahnisers appears among the Jackson Township biographies.

D. N. ZAHNISER, farmer, post-office Hill, was born April 16, 1856, in Jefferson Township, to David and Rachel (Tice) Zahniser. David was a brother of Samuel T. Zahniser, whose sketch appears elsewhere. Rachel was born in Canada, and came to America with her parents many years ago. The children of David and Rachel were Catharine, Jacob L., M. R., lives in Sharpsville; F. T., lives in Mercer County, Ill.; H. N., lives near Greenville; A. J., farming on the old place; D. N. The father died in 1878, and his widow in 1883. The latter was a Methodist. Our subject was educated in the common schools, and brought up on a farm. He kept a grocery store at Charleston for about eighteen months. He was married May 1, 1884, to Chloe Weller, daughter of Samuel and Lizzie (Womer) Weller. Her mother is a sister of Rev. John C. Womer, who preached in this county, but is now located at Wampum, Penn., in charge of a Methodist Episcopal congregation. The parents of Mrs. Zahniser had Chloe, T. G., J. C., Liola, Effie, Roy and Willie. By his marriage our subject has one child, Frank Logan. He owns 125 acres of good land and a house and lot in Charleston. He has served as assessor two terms, road commissioner two terms, and in 1887 was elected a justice of the peace by 100 majority. He is an I. O. O. F. at Greenfield, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Big Bend, and a staunch Republican.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

BIOGRAPHIES OF SPRINGFIELD AND FINDLEY.

SPRINGFIELD TOWNSHIP.

B. S. ALEXANDER, farmer, post-office Indian Run, was born January 26, 1850, in Findley Township, and is a son of ex-Commissioner M. W. Alexander, whose sketch appears elsewhere. He was educated in the common schools, and has always been a farmer. He was married February 11, 1872, to Anna M. Eats, daughter of George and Nancy (Miller) Eats, and is one of four children: Mary, married J. J. Covert; Anna M., George A., engaged in the livery business at Grove City, and Lydia, married I. V. Covert, of Grove City. Mr. Alexander has by his marriage five children: Harry E., Robert M., Celia J., William M. and John H. He settled on his farm of sixty-three acres, known as the Daniel Nelson farm, in 1881. He was a delegate to the State convention which nominated Judge Williams and William B. Hart. He and wife are members of the Second United Presbyterian Church of Mercer, and he is one of the progressive farmers and enthusiastic Republicans of the county.

W. N. ARBUCKLE, farmer, post-office Balm, was born December 11, 1835, in Hickory Township. His father, Joseph, was born in Berks County, Penn., and married Eliza Moore, a daughter of John Moore, an early settler of Hickory Township, and who is mentioned in another part of this work. Joseph Arbuckle died in Shenango Township in 1871, his wife had died on her way home from a visit to a neighbor's in November, 1856. They were buried in

the Clarksville cemetery, and had ten children: Isabella, Culbertson, John, Rebecca, James, William N., Elizabeth, Maria, Harriet and Joseph S., who, in his seventeenth year, enlisted in the Fifty-seventh Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers. The father was a stone and brick-mason. He walked from his native locality to this county, carrying all he had on his back. He said "that when he arrived he found his feet were blistered." He did his first mason work in this county for a Mr. Pearson, it being the old stone woolen-mill which stood on the site of the "Broadbent Woolen Mills," in Jefferson Township. He also built a furnace for John and Joseph McClure at Sharpville. Our subject was educated in the country schools, and was married February 23, 1860, to Elizabeth Bagnall, daughter of William Bagnall, of Jefferson Township, whose sketch appears in this work. She was born October 20, 1841. Mr. Arbuckle was drafted in the first draft made on Mercer County, served a short time, and then hired a substitute, and in the second draft he was called upon again. He paid his fine, and after having secured a little home for his family he enlisted in Company H, Fifth Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, and served until the close of the war, and is a sufferer from the effects of that service in the cause of his country. On his return from the war he resumed farming, and subsequently engaged in the real estate business with W. J. McKean, of Mercer. In 1873 they bought their present farm in Springfield Township, where they have since remained. Their marriage has given them five children: Minnie A., married J. M. Vanhorn, a carriage manufacturer, Balm, Penn.; William P., attended the common schools, and graduated at Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio, preached one year in the Centerville Circuit, married Anna Whieldon, and is attending Boston University Theological School, preparing for the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church, while his wife is pursuing her musical studies in the same city; May, married Charles Brown, a merchant of Pittsburgh; S. Carrie is at home; Jesse E. entered Boston University College of Liberal Arts in the fall of 1888. He and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he has been a steward. He is a Republican, and one of the enterprising farmers of Springfield Township, and every member of his family have the advantage of commencing life with college instruction.

W. C. BLACK, farmer, post-office Balm, was born December 13, 1843, on the farm where he now resides. His parents, A. H. P. and Eliza (Christley) Black, were natives of Springfield Township. The mother died in 1864 and the father in 1865. They were members of the Presbyterian Church, and had three children: Anna, deceased; Helen, married Dr. G. W. Burnes, who lives in White Hall, Greene Co., Ill. and W. C. Our subject was educated in the common schools and at New Wilmington College. He taught two terms of common school, and has followed farming. He was married April 9, 1868, to Ellen Pearson, daughter of William W. and Sophronia (Loveland) Pearson. Her father is dead, and had a large family. Mr. Black settled on the present farm of 180 acres at the time of his marriage. He has one child, Grace. He enlisted in Company D, Two Hundred and Eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served nine months, and was in the battles of Fort Steadman and Petersburg. Mr. and Mrs. Black are members of the Center Presbyterian Church, of which he is a ruling elder. He makes a specialty of raising fine stock. He is a Republican. Mention of the Black family is made in another part of this work.

A. U. CHRISTLEY, farmer, post-office Balm, was born August 31, 1826, in Springfield Township, to William, who was born in 1796, to George and Elizabeth (Snyder) Christley, natives of Westmoreland County, Penn., from whence

they came to this county in 1812 and settled in Liberty Township. There the grandparents of our subject died, and had William, John, Polly, married Stephen Cooper, and is the only one of the children living; Catharine, Michael, Elizabeth, George, Samuel B. and Curtis. William Christley was educated at the country cabin schools in Westmoreland County, and learned the trade of a cabinet-maker, which he followed until 1832. His father was also a cabinet-maker. Our subject has in his house several pieces of furniture which were made by his father and grandfather. William was married September 25, 1817, to Magdalene Uber, who settled at an early day where Benjamin Uber now lives. William located on a farm near London, in Springfield Township, at his marriage, and in 1832 came to the farm where our subject now resides. He built a log cabin, and later a small frame house, which is yet standing. He died March 4, 1858, and his widow February 2, 1867. They were members of the German Reformed Church at Blacktown. Their children were: Catharine, married Thomas Courtney, April 11, 1843, died January 17, 1864; Mary E., married A. H. P. Black, December 15, 1840, died January 30, 1864; Sarah A., married W. J. Tinker, September 24, 1863, died December 23, 1879; Margaret, married A. T. Black, October 3, 1846, died April 24, 1875; George S., died August 10, 1869; and A. U. Our subject was educated in the district schools and the log cabin. One of his early teachers was James Mathers. This man used the old Western Calculator, and when he could not get the answer in the book in his solution of a problem, he would put his answer on the work and write "corrected by James Mathers". Mr. Christley worked for his father until 1850, when he formed a partnership with Jacob Snyder, in the general mercantile business, at North Liberty. In four years he sold to Snyder, and after a period of a few months in the employ of Mr. Snyder engaged in farming on the old place. He was married January 21, 1864, to Martha W. Morris, daughter of George and Harriet (Winton) Morris, natives, the father of Westmoreland County and the mother of Onondagua County, N. Y. Mrs. Morris was born March 4, 1817, and married October 16, 1839, in Mercer County. Her husband died in 1881. They had Martha W., born August 26, 1840; Albert, married Mary Hosack, and lives in Mercer; Mary, married Cyrus Hosack; Isabella, dead; Sarah, married George Snyder, and lives in Buffalo, N. Y.; William. Mr. Morris was a member of the Congregational Church, and Mrs. Morris lives with our subject. Mr. and Mrs. Christley have three children: Anna E., Ida B. and William G., all at home. Mr. Christley is the owner of over 300 acres of good land, and is one of the wealthiest and most respectable citizens of the township. He is a staunch Republican, and he and his family are members of the Center Presbyterian Church.

W. A. COULTER, merchant, London, was born July 14, 1827, in Wolf Creek Township, Mercer Co., Penn., and is a son of Andrew and Sarah (McCoy) Coulter. The father was born in Chambersburg, Penn., and came to this county at an early day with his parents, Richard and Catharine Coulter, and settled in Wolf Creek Township, where the parents died, having been blessed with the following children: Andrew, James, William and Samuel. Andrew got his education in Franklin County, and was in the War of 1812. He married Sarah McCoy, by whom he had two children: Mary J., married Edward Denniston, and W. A. The parents died in Wolf Creek Township, were Presbyterians, and the father held some of the small township offices. Our subject was educated in the common schools and the old Mercer Academy, and taught two terms in the public school. He was educated in vocal music, receiving his instructions under Dr. Mason at Chicago, George F.

Root, Bradley, and one term under Bassina, the noted Italian musician. He taught music in Mercer, Lawrence and Venango Counties. He enlisted in the Fifty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and after 100 days' service he re-enlisted in the Two Hundred and Eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was colonel of the latter, commanding that regiment the last year of the war. On his return from the war he resumed teaching music, and in 1870 he purchased a stock of dry goods of Mrs. E. C. Breck, at London. He succeeded David Gilson in this business at this place in 1849, and conducted it until 1860. In 1872 he erected a fine building, which was destroyed by fire in 1886, together with the entire stock of goods and his household goods also. He at once rebuilt and put in a line of goods, and carries a stock of about \$6,000, under the firm name of W. A. Coulter & Sons. He was married in 1851, to Caroline M. Smith, daughter of John C. and Charlotte (Croy) Smith, by whom he has five children: Willis and John S., of the firm; Clara, married P. N. Painter; Sadie, married William Munnell; Lucia, married B. E. Robb. Mr. Coulter was appointed postmaster at London in 1849, and served until 1860. He was again appointed in 1870, and resigned in 1886 in favor of his son, Willis, who conducts the office in his store. Mr. Coulter was appointed notary public in 1883, and re-appointed by Gov. Beaver. He, W. C. Davis and G. C. McCracken established a creamery at London in 1885, which was one of the first in Northwestern Pennsylvania. He and wife belong to the old Center Presbyterian Church, and he has led the music for this organization forty years, and has been superintendent of the Sabbath-schools for sixteen years. In politics he is a Prohibitionist.

SAMUEL DRAKE, farmer, post-office Leesburgh, was born January 12, 1803, in Westmoreland County, Penn., to Moses and Susan (Beneman) Drake. The father was born in New Jersey, and came to what is now Lawrence County in 1815, and finally settled in Wilmington Township, this county, with his second wife. By his first wife he had four children: Fannie, Samuel, Daniel and Betsey; and by his second wife he had Sarah, Susan, James, Anna, Jane and William. Samuel Drake was educated in the log cabin schools, which were much unlike those in which his children were educated by his means. He attended only twenty-three days in all, but by securing good books and papers he has become a well-informed man. He early learned the art of making brick, and made those used in the construction of the first Second United Presbyterian Church edifice in Mercer. He was married in 1831 to Elizabeth Orr, a sister of John Orr, and by her had only one child, Mary J., who lived with her grandmother until the latter's death, when she came back to the home of her father. Some time subsequent to the death of his first wife, he was married to Lydia Orick, of Ohio, by whom he has four children: Erastus, Margaret M., married William McCracken; Julia A., Samuel W., married Martha Robinson, and has two children, William and Jane. Mr. Drake was married a third time, his last wife being Martha, the widow of Robert Donley, by whom he had four children: Robert, Rebecca, Margaret and Lucetta. He has been an elder of the Leesburgh Presbyterian Church for over twenty years. The two wives who lived with him in this county were also attached to that church. Mr. Drake began in this world with only a willing heart and strong hands, and by economy and frugal dealings he has accumulated 160 acres, which he yet manages. He has always contributed to every enterprise that goes to help build up and retain the good name of Mercer County, and at the time of furnishing the data for a sketch of his life to appear in this volume he expressed the hope that he might live long enough to peruse the history of the county he has labored so earnestly to help make "blossom as the rose," that

those coming after him might enjoy what he helped to make with his willing hands. At the ripe old age of eighty-five years he attends to his own business, and a part of that of the church of his choice. He has always been an ardent Republican since the organization of that party.

T. S. ELLIOTT, miller, post-office Leesburgh, was born September 21, 1849, and is a brother of J. G. Elliott, of Mercer, whose sketch appears elsewhere. He was educated in the common schools, Beaver Female Seminary and a select school at Grove City. He began the milling business several years ago, buying the property of John Campbell. He subsequently built a new mill at a cost of \$8,000, which burned two years later, but he got only \$4,000 insurance. In 1886 he rebuilt a three-story mill, 30x36, and put in five sets of rollers, one purifier of the Wolfe & Hamaker make, of Chambersburg, Penn., four centrifugals, two cleaning machines, all costing about \$6,000. The mill is run by water power, the water being conducted to the wheel by means of a tube, which is 300 feet long, and has its source from never failing springs. Indeed it is one of the most complete small mills to be found anywhere. He was married in 1875 to Elizabeth Stuart, daughter of William Stuart, of Lawrence County, and has by her five children: Hallie, Jessie, Kate, Clara and an infant. He is an elder of the Leesburgh Presbyterian Church and superintendent of the Sunday-schools. His wife is a member of the same church. He is a Republican, and the owner of 102 acres of land. Since the above was written Mr. Elliott took pneumonia, and on May 31, 1888, he resigned his spirit to the God who gave it, and his widow and little ones are left to mourn his loss as a severed tie that no lapse of time can restore, but they were left in good financial circumstances.

DAVID GILSON, farmer, post-office London, was born July 9, 1812, in Westmoreland County, Penn., to David and Elizabeth (Wier) Gilson, natives, the father of Westmoreland, and the mother of Adams County, Penn. William Gilson, the grandfather of our subject, bought a large tract of land in Westmoreland County, and at a time owned the famous "Trindle Springs" property in Cumberland County. William Gilson had three sons: William, John and David. Our subject attended the common schools in the log cabin. His father died when he was nearly eight years of age, leaving seven children: William (who lives on the old homestead in Westmoreland County), Dorcas, Robert, James, David, Mary and Samuel. Those living are Mary and David. The parents were strict Presbyterians, never leaving any work for Sunday that could be done on Saturday. Because of the death of his father, David had to do for himself while quite a boy. He, however, remained with his mother until twenty-one years old, and in 1833 came with his brother-in-law, Dixon Hall, to Butler County, to where his sister, Dorcas, and her husband, Mr. Hall, lived. Here he remained one summer. July 14, 1836, he was married to Rebecca, a daughter of Thomas and Esther (Robinson) Courtney, born September 8, 1812, and, after a short period of renting, he went with her to his farm of 125 acres in Butler County. In the fall of 1839 he came to London, this county, and opened the first store in that place. He was thus engaged for a period of ten years, and during this time was instrumental in establishing a post-office, of which he was the first postmaster, and to which he gave the name of London. In 1849 he sold his stock of goods, and engaged extensively in buying and selling cattle, which he continued for thirty years. In 1854 he bought a farm of 125 acres near London, and added to it until he had about 554 acres, on which he raises and grazes cattle; 150 acres of this he gave to his son, Thomas, and 87 acres to his daughter, Elizabeth. He is one of the wealthiest citizens in the township, and is the artificer of his

fortune. He became a member of the Center Presbyterian Church in 1857, also his wife and eldest daughter. He has always taken a deep interest in this organization, the financial interests of which are much benefitted by his relationship as well as otherwise. He and wife have had five children: Melissa, Thomas, William, Elizabeth (dead), and Matilda, wife of Isaac Ketler, president of Grove City College. Mr. Gilson cast his last Democratic vote for President Jackson, is now a staunch Republican, and is largely interested in the First National Bank of Mercer. In 1833 he bought up his first drove of horses, took them East and sold them.

JAMES T. GLENN, farmer, post-office Balm, was born July 27, 1812, in Pine Township. His parents, William and Jane (Cunningham) Glenn, were natives of Pennsylvania, and from the eastern part of the State. They came to this county about the year 1800, and settled in Pine Township. In 1823 the family moved to Circleville, Ohio. In one year they returned to Mercer County and bought a farm of 280 acres, a part of which is owned by our subject. Here he died about 1832, and his widow in 1839. They had Margaret, Samuel, Rebecca, married Abram Vanhorn; Elizabeth, William, James T., Charles, married Rachel McCleary; Robert, married Sarah Young, and Hannah, married Marcus Rodgers. The parents were members of the Presbyterian Church, of which he was an elder. Our subject was educated in the log cabin schools. He married, May 29, 1834, Sarah E. Kerr, daughter of John and Polly (Agee) Kerr, natives of Adams County, Penn., and early settlers of Springfield Township. The father died in 1833, and his widow in 1854. Their children were Mary J., William, Sarah, Nancy E. and Margaret. Mr. Glenn settled on his present farm at marriage. He owns fifty-seven acres, and has been auditor of the township. The family are members of the Presbyterian Church. His children are: Peggy J., married H. T. Vanhorn; John K., married Christina Reeher, daughter of Abram and Catharine (Michael) Reeher, and has two children, Lola K. and James A. John K. and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church at Centre. He and his father are Republicans. Mr. Glenn was captain of a militia company for eight years.

BENJAMIN F. GORDON, retired physician, Leesburgh, was born August 29, 1822, in Lackawannock Township, this county. His grandparents, Thomas and Jane (Young) Gordon, the former born in 1754 and the latter in 1751, were married in 1774, and emigrated from Ireland to America in 1790 and settled first in one of the eastern counties of Pennsylvania, but subsequently, about the year 1802, in Lackawannock Township, Mercer County, on Tract No. 581, in the third district of donation lands, which they had purchased. Their children were: Mary, born October 25, 1776; John (father of Benjamin F.), born April 27, 1779; William, born October 2, 1783; Jane, born November 25, 1786; Agnes, born April 29, 1790, and Thomas, born April 11, 1793. The first four were born in Ireland. Agnes was born on the sea as the family were coming to America, and Thomas was born in this country. Thomas Gordon, Sr., died October 16, 1822, and Jane, his wife, on August 27, 1835. John Gordon was married August 27, 1801, to Amelia Barton, born in 1775. He died at Pulaski, Penn., in the year 1839. His wife survived him, and died at the home of her son, Benjamin F., on July 24, 1853. To John and Amelia Gordon were born ten children, viz., Thomas, born July 2, 1802; Daniel, born April 5, 1804; Rachel, born May 5, 1806; Jane and Susan (twins), born July 4, 1808; Nancy, born July 24, 1811; John, born June 29, 1813; Joseph, born January 22, 1816; Emily, born in March, 1820, and Benjamin F. The latter was educated in the country schools and the old Mercer Academy. He taught school in Mercer in 1846-47 in an old building which stood near the present

site of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1846 he began reading medicine with Dr. Baskin, of Mercer, and completed his studies at the Cleveland Medical College in 1849. In February of that year he began the practice of his profession at Leesburgh, and continued the same at that place for thirty-seven years. He was the examining surgeon for the county at the time the first draft was made during the war of the Rebellion, and was a member of the Legislature in 1879. His wife, Mrs. Isabel M. Gordon, to whom he was married November 12, 1850, was a daughter of James and Nancy (McDowell) Brandon, early settlers of Pine Township, this county. The Doctor and his wife have five children: Quincy A., William B., Mary A., Laura B. and Hettie M.

ARTHUR J. JOHNSTON, farmer, post-office Leesburgh, was born September 13, 1840, on the farm now owned by John W. Nelson, to James and Eliza (Deniston) Johnston, natives, the father of Ireland and the mother of this county. Arthur Johnston, the father of James, married Eleanor Campbell, a descendant of the Highlands of Scotland, with whom he came to this county in an early day, and settled on the farm where Joseph Masters now lives, where he remained as a renter for five years. He then built the stone house where John W. Nelson now resides, and from 1831 to 1842 he kept tavern to accommodate the traveling public. He also kept a post-office there for years. He died in another stone house on his farm of 200 acres in 1844, aged sixty-eight years. His widow died in 1862, aged eighty-nine. Their children were: Mattie E., Mary, Eleanor and James C. Arthur was a Democrat. The children of James C. and Eliza Johnston were nine: William, deceased; Ellen, deceased; Mary E., married James S. Collins; Esther A., married Erastus C. Drake; A. J., William H., Joseph, died small; Margaret, killed by the horses running away when the family were going to church; infant, died small. The parents of the above children were members of the First Presbyterian Church of Mercer at the time of their death. A. J. Johnston was educated in the common schools, and was brought up on the farm. He was married in 1864 to Hannah, a daughter of Alexander Campbell, of Lawrence County, Penn., and had by her four children: William, deceased; Mary, married John W. Nelson; Anna M. and Ora C. Mr. Johnston is the owner of seventy-five acres of good land, part of which he inherited. He has taken a deep interest in the Democratic party, to which he is attached, has served as delegate, and was assessor of Springfield Township for three terms. He and family are members of the Presbyterian Church of Leesburgh, of which he has been deacon.

ALEXANDER KENNEDY, farmer, post-office Balm, was born September 17, 1835, in Butler County, to David and Mary (Armstrong) Kennedy. The father was a native of Ireland, immigrated to America about the year 1800, and settled in Allegheny County. He was a brick maker, and finally located in Butler County, where he engaged in the milling business. He died July 5, 1858, and April 30, 1858, his wife died. They had ten children: James (deceased), Jane (married Ethen Kelley), Catharine (deceased), David, Alexander, Margaret, Melissa, George G., Robert A. and John E. George, David and Robert were in the war. Our subject was educated in the common schools and was brought up at farm labor. He enlisted in Company D, Fourteenth Pennsylvania Reserves, for three years, but after being wounded at South Mountain, in the right leg, he was discharged. He thus served only nineteen months. He was in the battles of his regiment, in the seven days' fight, was taken prisoner the second day, confined in Libby and Belle Isle prisons for thirty-nine days, and was exchanged at the second battle of Bull Run. He married Maria, daughter of Samuel Shaffer, a native of Hunting-

don County, Penn. Her mother, Elizabeth Simenton Shaffer, was a native of Center County, and lived with her husband in that county until his death, 1871. Since then she has been a resident of New Castle. Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy have two children: Florence and William. He and wife and Florence are members of the First United Presbyterian Church of Mercer, and he is a staunch Republican. About five years ago he sold his farm in Butler County and bought where he now resides, and is engaged in farming and stock growing. Although not long a resident of this county, his name is to be seen at the head of every enterprise that tends to build up and sustain the good name of Mercer County.

EZEKIEL W. LOVE, farmer, post-office Indian Run, was born October 10, 1824, in Butler County, Penn., to John and Margaret (Wilson) Love, natives, the father of Ireland and the mother of Beaver County. The father came to America at the age of ten with his parents, Patrick Love and wife. After a short residence in New York they came to Butler County, where the father was employed as a miller. He also served in the War of 1812. He died June 3, 1876, at the age of eighty-four years. His wife died in 1853. Their children were: Ezekiel W., Sarah J., married James Rodgers; David, lives at New Castle; William (deceased), John, in Oil City; Charles, in Pittsburgh; James, died small; Martha (deceased), Thomas (deceased). The parents were members of the Covenanter Church. Our subject was educated in the common schools, and learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed until 1878. He bought a part of his present farm in 1853, and has now ninety-five acres, with a fine field of raspberries. He was married December 17, 1850, to Margaret Montgomery, whose family is mentioned elsewhere. She was born June 3, 1826, on the farm where they now reside. He has by her seven children: John A., dead; Nannie A., dead; Lizzie M., married December 13, 1887, to Robert Breckenridge, of North Liberty; Mary J., James M., Sibbet A., dead; Samuel T. A. Lizzie and Nannie have taught school. He has been a school director, and he and family are members of the Second United Presbyterian Church of Mercer. He is an elder of that church, and is a staunch Republican. He is a man of unimpeachable character and a good citizen.

NATHANIEL McCONNELL, farmer, post-office London, was born August 14, 1841, in Lawrence County, Penn., to John and Martha (Carlton) McConnell. He was educated in the common schools, and began for himself at the age of twenty-one years. He was married to Flora, a daughter of Alexander Campbell, of Lawrence County. He enlisted in Company F, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served nearly three years. May 6, 1864, he was taken prisoner at the battle of the Wilderness, was confined for a few days in a prison in Danville, Va., and with seventeen others he was transferred to Andersonville. The only two of this number to get out of the prison alive were Mr. McConnell and William O. Wood, of Ohio. They were taken from there to Florence, S. C., and in December, 1864, were paroled. After returning from the war, and somewhat recovering from the evil effects of horrible prison confinement, he engaged in farming. He bought, in 1867, 125 acres of land in Springfield Township, and has lived thereon ever since. He served as constable for one term, and has been school director. They have one daughter, Mary, and are rearing Joseph Campbell, a son of Mark Campbell, a brother of Mrs. McConnell. They are members of the Presbyterian Church of Leesburg, and he is a Democrat. Alexander Campbell was born in Huntingdon County, and married, in Lawrence County, Mary McWilliams, by whom he had John, Robert, Flora, Joseph, William, Hannah and Mark. The last named married Elizabeth, daughter of David Gilson, and had three children: Herman, dead;

David A. and Joseph T. Mr. McConnell is a good citizen, and daily suffers the severest pains from the effect of his services in the defense of his country. (Note: Since the above sketch was written Mr. McConnell died May 20, 1888).

JAMES MICHAELS, soldier and farmer, post-office London, was born October 29, 1845, in East Lackawannock Township, to George and Sarah (McCormick) Michaels. The father was a native of Westmoreland and the mother of Dauphin County, Penn. They came to Mercer County about the year 1842, and the former died in Springfield Township, January 16, 1885, and the mother, June 14, 1871. They were members of the Center Presbyterian Church, and the parents of ten children, seven of whom are now living: Francis M., married Ellen Dunwiddy and lives in Butler County; James T., Isabella, the wife of William Black, of Pine Township; Amelia, married Jacob Stillwagon; R. S., Lovina (dead), Rebecca (dead), Thomas S. (dead), Jacob, married Minnie Waldron, lives in Pittsburgh, and Lovenia, who lives with our subject. Our subject was educated in the common schools and Greenfield, West Lackawannock Township. He enlisted in Company F, Fifty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served sixteen months. At the battle of Deep Bottom a ball struck his right eye, passed through the nose, and took out the left eye with the right. He is, therefore, blind. He was confined in prison in Richmond for eight days, was paroled and discharged at Pittsburgh. There was no time that he was not rational. He is a member of the Center Church, is a staunch Republican, and is the only soldier in Mercer County who gets a full pension. He can do his feeding and gather eggs with seeming ease. He is the owner of 103 acres of good land, on which he has erected good buildings. His sister, Lovenia, lives with and cares for him. He has never married.

J. A. MONTGOMERY, farmer, post-office Indian Run, was born November 14, 1823, in Jamestown, Penn., to James and Elizabeth (Andrews) Montgomery, natives of County Antrim, Ireland, who came to Jamestown, Penn., in 1822, and later to Springfield Township. Here the father died in 1857, and his widow in 1880. They had Mary, married Samuel Smith; Elizabeth, married James English; J. A.; Margaret, married E. W. Love; Nancy M., died in 1850, and James. The parents were members of the United Presbyterian Church. Our subject obtained his education by walking nearly three miles to a log cabin school-house, where he experienced all of the ancient ways of school instructions. He was married, November 27, 1849, to Jane Akin, daughter of Andrew and Rachel (Adams) Akin, natives of Westmoreland County, Penn., and early settlers of Lawrence County, where she was residing when married. She was born October 7, 1823, died June 25, 1882, and was a consistent member of the Second United Presbyterian Church of Mercer. He is a member of the same church. He settled at marriage where he now lives, on his farm of ninety-two acres, which is the result of his own labors. His children were seven: Melissa, married Noble Cozad, of Mercer; Mary, teaching in Washington Territory; Andrew A., Jennie, Anna, Emma, married A. B. Carter, a merchant at Indian Run, and William J. He is a staunch Republican, and one of the enterprising men of the township.

JAMES L. MOORE, post-office Balm, farmer, was born in Hickory Township, November 20, 1836. His parents, Joseph and Eliza (Dawson) Moore, were both brought to this county in their mothers' arms, the former from Westmoreland County and the latter from Washington County. John Moore (father of Joseph) settled three miles east of Sharon, was the founder of the old Moorefield Church, and was elected elder at its organization. Joseph was

the oldest of the family, born in 1797, died October 2, 1865, married 1821, and had twelve children, viz.: Matthew D., Isabella, John J., Calvin, Wylie A., Robert R., Nancy J., William W., James L., Mary C., Amanda E. and Joseph W. The parents were members of the Clarksville Presbyterian Church, of which he was an elder. He was justice of the peace, and five of his children were school-teachers. Eliza (Dawson) Moore was born July 31, 1802, and died November 3, 1884. She was a daughter of Matthew Dawson, who came to Mercer County at an early day, and, with his wife, whose maiden name was Wylie, settled, lived and died in Lackawannock Township. They were members of Neshannock Presbyterian Church, of which he was an elder. Our subject was educated in the common schools and in the Clarksville Academy. He taught school for four years, and was married December 22, 1860, to Cornelia E. Robison, born June 28, 1840. Her father, Abram Robison, was born September 12, 1805, and her mother, Mary (Hamilton) Robison, was born October 22, 1800. They were married December 16, 1830, and were natives of Blair County. They came to this county in the spring of 1840, where they died, he June 24, 1870, and she April 25, 1867. They had six children: Elizabeth H., Margaret J., Martha S., Emma A., Cornelia E. and Winfield S. They were Presbyterians, belonging to the West Middlesex Church, of which he was an elder. Mr. and Mrs. Moore have four children, viz.: Harry A., born January 6, 1862, married September 8, 1885, to Sarah L. Freeman, of Crawford County, who is agent and operator for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at Shenango, Penn.; Wilbur W., born April 22, 1866; Mary E., born May 8, 1870; Anna E., born February 18, 1873. Mr. Moore resided in Hickory Township until 1872, when he bought what was known as the Esquire Black Farm, in Springfield Township, where he now lives. He is a member of the P. of H., and with his wife belongs to the Center Presbyterian Church, of which he is an elder. In politics he is a Republican.

NICHOLAS MOUL, deceased, was born March 2, 1812, in Hessen, Germany. He came to America with John, his father, his mother and two sisters when he was eighteen years of age, and settled for awhile in Butler County. He afterward came to Mercer County, where he, December 22, 1836, married Elizabeth Sager, who was born December 2, 1815, in Crawford County, Penn. The Sagers were natives of Westmoreland County, and in 1818 settled on the farm where Alexander Kennedy now resides. This farm was afterward sold, and they moved to the farm where Jacob Shuler now resides. There the mother died in 1857, the father in 1860. There were eight children: John, Jacob, Mary, Abram, Daniel, Elizabeth, Andrew and Barbara. The parents were members of the Lutheran Church. Nicholas Moul settled on a farm in Findley Township, where Mr. Moul was killed by a limb of a tree October 6, 1855. His sad and untimely death was mourned by all who knew him. He was possessed of many noble traits of character. He was a member of the Lutheran Church. By his union with Elizabeth Sager he had eight children: Clarissa, married George Cribbs; John, married Hannah Glenn; Jacob, died when four years old; Reuben, married Ettie Trout, and, after her death, Mrs. Mary George; Salome, lives with her mother; Melissa, died when three years old; Amos, died when one year old; George, a member of Company A, One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, killed at Cold Harbor June 7, 1864, having been shot in the head; he died the same evening at 9 o'clock, and was buried on the 8th near the Cold Harbor and White House Landing road. Mrs. Moul settled in Balm in 1857, and has since led a quiet life, deeply mourning the loss of her worthy companion. She is a consistent member of the German Reformed Church.

THOMAS P. MUNNELL, farmer, post-office Indian Run, was born July 8, 1835, in Armstrong County, Penn., son of Adam and Mary (Risher) Munnell, natives of Mercer and Armstrong Counties, respectively. The father was reared near New Castle, learned the trade of a stone-cutter, and while working on the construction of a canal through Armstrong County he became acquainted with his future wife. After marriage he removed to Mercer County, and was employed on contract to build locks on the Beaver & Erie Canal, at or near Greenville. He afterward removed to the farm where our subject now resides, and three years later to another farm, in Lawrence County, where he died September 13, 1851. His widow is still living at the ripe old age of eighty-one years, and is the mother of the following children: Eliza J., married William H. Crooks, she is a widow with four children; Mary, wife of James Thorn; Calvin, Effie, married William Simmison and resides in the West, and W. H., who is engaged in the general book business; Peter R. Munnell married Maria Oakley, of Lawrence County; Thomas P., Mary K., married James M. Rice, who is dead, and she resides in Oil City and has three children: Effie, Edwin and Anna; William Munnell is a resident of Springfield Township; Lizzie married W. H. Harper, an oil producer of Venango County. Adam Munnell was the owner of about 400 acres of land at the time of his death, which was the result of his labors, economy, and frugal dealings. Thomas P. Munnell was educated in the common schools, and was married to Lizzie Young, a daughter of John and Margaret Young, natives of Washington County, and who came here during the early settlement of this county. Mrs. Munnell was one of four children: Jane, William, Mary and Lizzie. Her father was a strong anti-slavery man, and took an interest in the under-ground railroad transportations. He made public speeches against the evil of slavery, and his son, William, served in Company D, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers. Our subject enlisted in Company H, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was out eight months, and was wounded at the battle of Fredericksburg in the left leg. He has six children: John, Charles W., Herbert, Anna, Mabel M. and Freddie. He is the owner of ninety acres of the old homestead, and is a stockholder of the Mercer Central Agricultural Association. In politics he is a Republican.

JOHN A. NELSON, farmer, post-office Indian Run, was born on the farm where he now lives, August 26, 1839, and is a son of James Nelson, whose sketch appears elsewhere. Further mention of the Nelson family is made in the notice of Daniel Nelson, of Mercer, hence it is useless to repeat it here. Our subject was educated in the common schools of the neighborhood where he lives, and was brought up on the farm. He has always been at home, consequently he helped his father in the nursery business, and is engaged in the berry cultivation and general farming. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church of Mercer, and is an intelligent, enterprising gentleman and a Republican.

J. W. NELSON, fruit grower, post-office Indian Run, was born March 3, 1844, to James A., born in Pennsylvania, and Lydia (Holman) Nelson, who came to Mercer County after marriage, and settled on the farm where our subject now resides. They erected a log cabin, in which they lived for many years before building the residence yet standing. Here the father died April 22, 1887, and his widow still resides on the farm. They had nine children: Adonin J. (engaged in the fruit business in Kansas), Sophia A. (deceased), John A., Jonas (enlisted October 10, 1862, in Company I, Tenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, was taken prisoner August 19, 1864, and confined in Salsbury prison, and died March 27, 1865, a few days after being released from confinement

in that terrible prison), J. W., Susan J. (deceased), Margaret E., Mary L., Elizabeth and one died when young. The father began the nursery business about 1857, planting out from 2,500 to 5,000 trees. After 1870 he made a specialty of small fruits. About this time, however, he retired, leaving the business to his sons, J. W. and John A., who are running an extensive business in small fruits. The father was a Democrat, and was a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Mercer. Our subject was educated in the common schools, and was married in 1879 to Kate Grubb, a native of Erie County, Penn. Her father, T. P. Grubb, came to this county in 1854, and settled where his son now resides. Mrs. Grubb died in 1855, and Mr. Grubb in 1886. Mr. Nelson enlisted in Company A, One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served fourteen months. He belongs to the G. A. R., is a Republican, and he and wife are members of the First Presbyterian Church of Mercer. He is one of the enterprising, progressive men of the township.

HIRAM ORR, farmer, post-office Mercer, was born January 30, 1832, in Springfield Township. His father, John M. Orr, was born February 4, 1804, to William and Mary (Orrick) Orr, natives of Ireland, from whence they immigrated to America in 1794, and settled in Washington County, Penn. In 1803 they came to this county, and died in Springfield Township, he in 1843, and she in 1863. They had seven children: James, William, John, Robert Jane, Elias and Elizabeth. John M. Orr married Elizabeth Jamison, by whom he had ten children: Mary J., William, Isabella, Hiram, John, Elizabeth, David P., Margaret, James and Joseph S. He married a second time, his wife being Mrs. Martha Denniston, who died September 7, 1871. His first wife died October 7, 1854. Our subject, Hiram Orr, was educated in the common schools, and was brought up on a farm. He began for himself at the age of twenty-five years, on a farm of forty acres given him by his father. This he owned about nine years, when he sold and bought the farm where he now lives. He has in all 192 acres, mostly the result of his own labors. He was married November 24, 1856, to Mary J. Carlon, of Lawrence County, by whom he had three children: H. M., married Jane Ramsey, and lives in Butler County; George C., died at the age of eighteen months; John C., married Emma Fithian, and is a jeweler in Sharpsburg, Allegheny County. Mrs. Orr died May 18, 1863, and he was again married June 30, 1864, to Mary J. Barnes, born June 29, 1832, a daughter of John Barnes. By her he has five children: Ida E., a teacher, of this county; Eva J.; infant, dead; Melvin B. and Hattie E. The first Mrs. Orr was a consistent member of the Leesburg Presbyterian Church. He and his last wife are members of the First Presbyterian Church at Mercer. He has taken a deep interest in the Democratic party.

G. W. PALMER, farmer, post-office Leesburgh, was born March 6, 1835, in Springfield Township, to Thomas and Catharine (Guist) Palmer, natives of Washington County, Penn., where they were married, and in 1827 they came to Springfield Township, and settled in the green woods on the farm where our subject now resides. They moved to different farms in the township before they died on the farm where Mr. Galloway lives, that event in his career occurring April 7, 1875, and in hers December 12, 1877. They had eleven children: Daniel, Elizabeth, Alexander, G. W., Andrew J., was in the service of his country, and died with congestive chills after the siege of Vicksburg; James S., Nancy, Sarah A., Maria, Thomas, Mary. The parents were members of the Seceder Church. He began poor, and at death was the owner of considerable property. Our subject attended the common schools, and was

married January 9, 1862, to Wilhelmina, daughter of Henry and Catharine (Lewis) Baughman, natives of Germany, who came to America in 1847, settled in the neighborhood of Clarksville, and in 1854 came to Springfield Township. Here he died in 1877 and she in 1868. Their children were: William, Christina, John, Henry, Albert, Louesa and Wilhelmina. Her parents were Lutherans at Blacktown. Mr. and Mrs. Palmer have ten children: Archie E., Ida L., Cora, Quincy, Harry, Frank B., Charles W., Anson L., Minnie F. and Floyd C. He and wife are members of the United Presbyterian Church at Leesburgh, of which he is an elder. He is also superintendent of the Sunday-school, and is a Democrat.

THOMAS REED, farmer, post-office Mercer, was born June 15, 1835, in East Lackawannock Township, to John and Eleanor (Wilson) Reed, natives, the father of Washington County, and the mother of Westmoreland County, Penn. The father came to Mercer County when a single man and married here. He died April 23, 1870, and his wife November 26, 1855. Their children were: Mary, James, Nancy, Elizabeth, Wilson, John and Thomas. The father and mother were members of the Old School Presbyterian Church of Mercer, and he was a Democrat. Our subject was educated in the country schools, and was brought up at farm labor. From 1859 to 1862 he was principally engaged in buying and driving stock. He was married in 1867 to Sarah J. Crawford, a sister of L. I. Crawford, and daughter of Hugh D. Crawford, whose sketch appears in this work. Mr. Reed settled on the home place in East Lackawannock Township at marriage, and remained there until 1872, when he came to the Crawford farm, which he bought in 1883. Their children were: Infant, dead; Lizzie C., Willie D., Matilda E.; infant, dead; and T. Herman. Mr. Reed is the possessor of 220 acres in Springfield, and eighty acres in Findley Township. He has been assistant assessor of Springfield Township, and school director. He and wife are members of the United Presbyterian Church of Mercer, and he is a stanch Prohibitionist. He is an enterprising citizen, a progressive farmer, and an intelligent gentleman.

G. W. WILLIAMS, farmer, post-office Mercer, was born June 24, 1826, in Erie County, Penn., to Enoch and Mary (Graham) Williams, natives, the father of Centre and the mother of Beaver County, Pa. In about the year 1830 the family came to Hope Mills, where Enoch was engaged in milling. He fought under Gen. Harrison in the battle of Tippecanoe, and died on a farm in Springfield Township. His wife died while the family were at Hope Mills. Their children were: James and Hugh, who died in Erie County; Jane, married Socrates J. Johnston; Margaret, married Edward Irwin; G. W.; Nancy, married Jackson G. Baird; Mary M., married Frank Miles; Enoch, died when young. Our subject attended the common schools and was brought up on a farm. He was married, June 25, 1850, to Caroline G. Carpenter, daughter of James Carpenter. By her he has had four children: Mary F., married J. M. Smith; James C., married Elizabeth Moore; Loretta, married John Moore; Samuel A., married Frances Laura Smith, and has one child, Mary C. Samuel assists his father on his farm of 105 acres, upon which he has twelve acres of fine raspberry plants. He and wife are members of the United Presbyterian Church at Mercer. He is a Republican, and one of the worthy citizens of the township. Mrs. Mary Smith has an infant child, William G.; James C. has one son, George A., and Loretta J. Moore has one child, Bennett W. James Williams was born July 3, 1818; Enoch was born January 2, 1787; Mary, born February 10, 1797; James, born March 23, 1820; Hugh, April 17, 1822; Margaret, April 21, 1824; George W., June 24, 1826; Nancy, October 9, 1828; Mary M., March 29, 1832; Enoch, December 20, 1834;

Mary F., born January 18, 1852; James C., May 10, 1856; Loretta J., March 27, 1858, and Samuel A., April 26, 1863.

FINDLEY TOWNSHIP.

DAVID ACHRE, farmer, post-office Mercer, was born August 10, 1823, to Daniel and Rebecca (Richard) Achre, natives of Lehigh County, Penn., who came to this county about the year 1836. They settled near Greenville, and six years later moved to the farm adjoining that of our subject. Here the parents died after having been blessed with the following children: William, Daniel, David, Elias, Elizabeth, married Joseph Humphrey; Margaret, married David Baxter; James, deceased; Henry, deceased. and Lucy A. The parents were Lutherans. David Achre was educated in the country schools, and was married in 1851 to Salome Miller, who died in 1857, leaving two children: Gilbert W., born May 16, 1852, married Eva S. Reed, and Newton, born February 2, 1858. He was subsequently married to Mary E., a sister of his first wife, and by her had: Eva, born May 21, 1868, died August 24, 1865; Victor D., born April 28, 1873, died December 28, 1874, and an infant, born July 6, 1877, died July 10, 1877. Mr. Achre settled on his present farm in 1861. He and wife are members of the Second Presbyterian Church of Mercer. He is a Republican. Peter J. Miller, the father of Mrs. Achre, was born in Westmoreland County, Penn., September 6, 1807, and grew to manhood in that county, where he learned the art of coverlet weaving. In October, 1829, he married Miss Sarah Cribbs, of the same place, and for several years followed the occupation of weaving as a trade. In 1836 he moved with his family to Mercer, Mercer County, and engaged in weaving coverlets, carpets, table linen and all kinds of fabrics, some of which will be kept and handed down to future generations as mementoes of his workmanship. He also held offices of trust, having been elected justice of the peace two terms in succession. In 1866 he moved to Minnesota, and there died August 14, 1886. Mr. and Mrs. Miller reared a family of ten children, five sons and five daughters, eight of whom are now living: Susannah was for many years an efficient teacher in the common-schools of Mercer County, married Jacob Beighley, of this county, and in 1857 settled with her husband in Minnesota, where he is a prominent and prosperous grain merchant. She has one daughter, named Ruth E., who married William Buchannan. Mr. and Mrs. Beighley are Methodists; Sarah married David Cook and lives in Mercer County; Louisa married S. P. Beighley, and with him lives in Minnesota. She is the mother of ten children: Samuel M., Mary E., Harvey F., Joseph E., Ellen E., Maggie L., James A., Agnes B., Ruth E. and Grace E.; Michael P., married Oleanna Alson and resides in Minnesota. Joseph H. married Rachel J. Burnes and lives in Minnesota. John L. married Mary Buchannan and resides in Minnesota, where also his single brother, Samuel, lives. Joseph H. was in the service of his country from Mercer County, and was taken prisoner and confined in Andersonville and Libby prisons for about six months. Peter Beighley, the father of Jacob and Simon P. Beighley, came to Mercer County with his family in 1846. They settled in Lake Township, but his sons soon became tired of clearing away the large timber and prevailed upon their father to allow them to take Greeley's advice "to go West and grow up with the country." Accordingly the family went to Minnesota in 1857, where he died in 1876. His widow died in 1878. Their son, Simon P., was engaged in fighting the Indians in Minnesota in the early part of the Rebellion, and later came to the support of his country in Company C, Fifth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry. He was in the service about three years, and fought in the battle of Gettysburg.

JAMES S. ALEXANDER, farmer, post-office Pardoe, was born April 8, 1823, to Benjamin and Rebecca (Simpson) Alexander, who are mentioned in the biography of M. W. Alexander. Our subject was educated in a log cabin which stood on the John Crill farm, and two of his schoolmates were Judge McDermitt and Clinton McCoy. His life has been that of a farmer, and he was married in 1850 to Sarah A. McChesney, whose parents are mentioned in the sketch of M. W. Alexander. She died in 1861, and was a member of the United Presbyterian Church, and he was again married, to Mary Carroll, a native of Worth Township, and a daughter of John and Margaret (Rhodes) Carroll, January 1, 1868. The children of James S. Alexander are Carrie M., Charles, Maggie S. and John B. He settled at his first marriage on the old homestead, and in 1884 moved to where he now lives. He is the possessor of excellent property, is a Republican, and he and his wife are consistent members of the Second United Presbyterian Church of Mercer.

M. W. ALEXANDER, ex-county commissioner and farmer, post-office Mercer, was born March 21, 1826, in Findley Township. His father, Benjamin Alexander, was born in Washington County, Penn., and came to this county in 1816, and worked for awhile for Benjamin Stokeley. He died April 18, 1869, in his eighty-eighth year. He was married to Mary Elizabeth Hosack, by whom he had six children. William H., of Mercer, is the only living child. He was married again, to Rebecca Simpson, a native of Washington County, who came to this county when young with her father, Robert, and settled one mile from Mercer, in Cool Spring Township. By his second wife, who died in 1868, he had four children: Elizabeth N., James S., Mathew W. and Prudence. The last named married Patterson Findley, and lives in Jackson Township. The father was one of the first surveyors of this county, and served one term as commissioner. He served two terms as county surveyor, and was a strong Republican, and an elder in the Second United Presbyterian Church at his death. Our subject attended the common schools, and has always lived on the old homestead. He began for himself on reaching his majority, and was married in 1848 to Celia McChesney, a native of Findley Township, and the daughter of Samuel McChesney, a native of Washington County, Penn. She was one of six children, three of whom survive: Mary J., married Archibald Crawford; Sarah A., married James S. Alexander, and Thomas, who lives in Wheeling, W. Va. M. W. Alexander has seven children, all living: B. S., married Anna Eats; J. L., married Ella Cummings; Annie, married Benjamin E. Runkle; T. E., married Myrtle Hosack; Janetta B., married F. S. Morrison; Mary G. and Jennie S., who are unmarried. He was elected county commissioner in 1884; was director and president of the Mercer Agricultural Association; is a Republican, and he and wife are members of the Second United Presbyterian Church of Mercer.

JAMES BARNES, deceased, was born in County Armagh, Ireland, and came to America with his parents, John and Mollie (Boyd) Barnes, in 1803. Mollie Barnes died in 1850, in her eighty-fourth year, and her husband, John Barnes, died January 9, 1809, on the farm where John L. Barnes now resides, in Jackson Township. Their children were John, George and James. George married Margaret Zeigler, and died December 4, 1866. He was a miller in the early times, and operated a mill on Mill Creek, in the eastern part of the township of Findley. George had by his union Susannah, who married Archie McBride; Sarah, married William Paxton; Martha, married John J. Hosack; Margaret, married William Garvey, and John L. married Eliza J. Barnes. John Barnes was married to Betsey Miller, and had three children: John; Robert, died March 9, 1870, in Mercer; Mary J., married Hiram Orr. James

Barnes married Margaret Vincent, a sister of the Rev. George C. Vincent, once a teacher in the Mercer Academy. John's children were: James, married Julia Rose, lives in Nebraska; Thomas, married Elizabeth Greenlee, lives on the old farm; John G., for many years a minister of the United Presbyterian Church, died in Monmouth, Ill., in 1880; Maria, married William Seidley; William V., died during service in the war with Company C, Second Ohio Volunteer Cavalry; Samuel, married Elizabeth Baker, a sister of J. R. W. Baker, whose family history appears in this work; Charity J., died in 1851; Rev. Robert H., married Belle Cook, who died six weeks after marriage, and he subsequently married Mattie Kilgore; George E., died small. John Barnes, Sr., was in the War of 1812, and his two brothers, James and George, were, like he, Democrats. Samuel Barnes enlisted in Company C, Second Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, August 22, 1861, and served with this company two years. He was captured at Greenville, Tenn., October 2, 1863, and was confined on Belle Isle and in Libby Prison until April, 1864. He was paroled and commissioned as lieutenant of the Forty-seventh United States Cavalry Troops, and was mustered out in the summer of 1865. He fought in several battles. He was married January 21, 1869, and his children are: Morgan, a teacher; Kate, a student in the Grove City College; Bailey, Joseph and Letitia. Mrs. Barnes was born June 2, 1843, and her husband May 18, 1841. Mrs. B. taught seven terms of school, and Mr. B. was also a teacher. He was appointed postal clerk on the S. & A. R. R. in 1877, and resigned the position in 1888. He and wife are members of the First United Presbyterian Church of Mercer, and he is a staunch Republican.

D. S. BASTRESS, farmer, post-office Mercer, was born December 16, 1818, in Lycoming County, Penn., to Solomon and Elizabeth (Slonaker) Bastress, natives of Montgomery County, Penn., and the parents of six children: Peter, Margaret, Harriet, Elizabeth, D. S. and Sarah. Our subject was educated in the schools at Jersey Shore, Penn. He began to learn the silversmith's trade at that place, and finished at Williamsport, where he followed the business until 1838, when he went to Columbus, Ohio, and prosecuted his trade. It was then the custom to put teeth in gold plates, and Mr. Bastress was employed by dentists to make the plates, and in that way learned dentistry. In 1840 he came to Mercer, and soon after opened up a shop for himself. He practiced dentistry in Mercer for thirty years, and did work for citizens at Warren, New Castle, Franklin, Sharon, Butler and Greenville. He was married in 1846 to Mary A. Satterfield, daughter of Elijah and Sarah A. Satterfield, by whom he had eight children: Elizabeth, Fidderman, David, Emeline, Henry, Maggie and two deceased. Mrs. Bastress died December 7, 1883, and a Mercer paper said the following in giving a notice of her death: "We cannot chronicle the death of this lady without a word of tribute to her worth. She was born August 11, 1827, near Milford, in the State of Delaware, and when quite young her father removed with his family to Mercer County, where the deceased had resided ever since. She was a woman remarkable for her quiet, uniform Christian spirit, patient under all the cares and labors incident to a large family, thoughtful, prudent and kind in everything. She was greatly beloved in all of the relations of life. She had long been a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Mercer, and her life was a continual testimony of the genuineness of her faith and the power of divine grace. Her experience during her illness was of profound peace with her Maker, and her death was like her life, in quiet trust. Her memory is very precious to her family and a large circle of friends." Mr. Bastress came to his present farm in 1870, and has resided here since. He owns the house in Mercer where Hon. John A. Bingham was born. In politics he is a Democrat.

ADAM BOSTON, deceased June 16, 1886, was born in Butler County, Penn., February 18, 1818. He was the son of John and Elizabeth (Albert) Boston, who were of German descent. His father enlisted in the War of 1812 from Butler County. February 24, 1842, Adam Boston was married to Christeena Crill, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Coon) Crill, who are mentioned in the biography of James Hosack. Adam Boston and his wife lived for three years on his father's farm in this county, and then, in 1845, settled on the farm where he died, and where his widow still lives. Seven children blessed their home, all of whom are living at present: Jane Elizabeth was born March 20, 1843, and was married to Cyrus J. Montgomery December 31, 1873; they are the parents of eight children. Sarah was born January 14, 1845, and was married to J. M. Albin December 30, 1869; they are the parents of seven children. Mary Adaline was born October 22, 1846, and lives with her mother, being an invalid. Melda Malissa was born October 30, 1848, and was married October 6, 1887, to Rev. H. H. Houston, pastor of the United Presbyterian Church at Struthers, Ohio. John A. Boston was born June 27, 1851, and was married January 10, 1884, to Maggie M. Buxton, who died June 28, 1887. William B. Boston was born May 17, 1854, and was married to Mary Fry January 27, 1881; they are the parents of three children. Samuel L. Boston was born November 8, 1859, and was married July 29, 1886, to Jennie P. Keifer; they are the parents of one child. Samuel L. has entered the profession of the ministry, and will have further notice in his own biography. Religiously the Bostons are Presbyterians, and Adam Boston served for many years as an elder in the First Presbyterian Church of Mercer, which office he held at death. Politically they are all Democrats, except Samuel L., who is a zealous Prohibitionist.

GEORGE W. BRANDON, farmer, post-office Mercer, was born November 22, 1822, in Lawrence County, Penn., to James and Elizabeth (Stewart) Brandon, natives, the father of Kentucky and mother of Pennsylvania. They were married in Beaver County, and lived there about fifty-six years. The father died in 1875, and his widow in 1876, the parents of Thomas; Margaret, married William Patterson; James, G. W., William; Sarah, married John Alexander; Samuel, Franklin; Elizabeth J., married Joseph McBurney; Benjamin F. and Mary. G. W. Brandon was educated in the log cabin schools of his day; was brought up at farm labor, and was married April 6, 1843, to Eleanor, daughter of Matthew Alexander, of Lawrence County. She died in 1863, and had two children: One died in infancy, and James S., was educated at New Wilmington College; taught school at Grove City; studied for the ministry at the Theological Seminary of Allegheny City, and preached five years in the Allegheny Presbytery; was married to Helen M. Moon, a daughter of Dr. Moon, and had one child, Ella S. He enlisted in Company I, Sixty-fourth Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, and served about one year. He died November 28, 1879. Mr. Brandon was again married March 31, 1864, to Isabella P. (Alexander) Morrison, widow of William S. Morrison. Mrs. Brandon's first marriage gave her one son, Francis S., who married Nettie B., daughter of M. W. Alexander, and has two children: Eva B. and William C. Mr. Morrison died January 1, 1862, a member of the United Presbyterian Church. By his last marriage Mr. Brandon had three children: William I., died January 26, 1866; Burton R., died October 2, 1867; and Edwin E., died September 1, 1869. Mrs. Brandon is a daughter of James and Martha (Barnes) Alexander, natives, the father of County Tyrone, Ireland, and the mother of Armagh, Ireland. They came to America before they were married with their respective parents, James and Mary (Hamilton) Alexander, and Thomas and Mary Barnes. The chil-

dren of James and Martha Alexander were: Mary, Rebecca, Susan, Margaret, Elizabeth, Martha, James H., Sarah, Ellen, Isabella P., and one who died young. Her parents were members of the old Springfield Church at the time of their death, and he was an elder. Mr. and Mrs. Brandon are members of the same church of which he is an elder. He is a strong advocate of Prohibition.

EDWARD BUCKHAM, justice of the peace, Pardoe, was born August 29, 1834, in England. His parents were Edward and Mary (Scott) Buckham. Our subject was educated in his native country, and there early learned the art of coal mining. He came to America in 1870, and engaged for a while in mining coal in Washington County, Penn. He then, in 1871, came to Pardoe, where he engaged in mining coal until 1880, when he opened a store at Pardoe. This he conducted with good success for four years, and only withdrew because of affliction. He was elected a justice of the peace in 1883 and is the present incumbent. In 1886 he passed an examination for mine boss, and secured a situation at Leechburg, Armstrong Co., Penn., but gave it up because of lameness. He was married in 1856 to Jane Hall, a native of England, by whom he has had fifteen children: Mary A., married Augustus Freidhaber; Edward, married Elizabeth Peters; George, Matthew W., Charles B., Maggie, John W., Augustus H. and Thomas J. The others are dead. He and his wife are members of the Episcopal Church, which holds meetings in a small building near his residence. In politics he is a Republican.

THOMAS COURTNEY, farmer, post-office Mercer, was born December 3, 1814, in what is now Liberty Township, to Thomas and Hadessah (Robinson) Courtney, natives, the father of Chester County, Penn., of Scotch-Irish extraction, and the mother of Franklin County, Penn. They came to Mercer County in 1809 and settled in the woods, where they built a log cabin. The mother died in 1815, and had blessed her husband with two children: Rebecca, married David Gilson, and Thomas. The father was married a second time, to Catharine McDowell, and had by her: D. F., Nancy J., married Hugh Miller; Catharine, married Alexander McCoy, and Amanda, married James Uber. The father was a soldier in the War of 1812. He was a captain, and died in 1841, a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church, to which his wives were also attached. Thomas, our subject, attended the schools of his time, his early teachers being Alexander Riddle and Joseph Sterrett. He was brought up at hard farm labor. He was married in April, 1843, to Catharine Christley, a daughter of William and Mary Christley, of Springfield Township, and had by her: William, killed in the battle of the Wilderness; T. A., Mary, dead, was the wife of Samuel McClelland; Sarah A., John A., professor in the Grove City College; George F. Mrs. Courtney died in 1864, a member of the Presbyterian Church. He was again married, to Mary E. Breckenridge, in 1870, and has by her, James P. Mr. Courtney came to his present farm of 200 acres in 1843. It was the gift of his father. He is a consistent Presbyterian, an upright man, and a staunch Republican.

JAMES CRIBBS, farmer, post-office Balm, was born September 18, 1832, in Findley Township, to Peter and Catharine (Millison) Cribbs, natives of Westmoreland County, where they were married, and came to this county about 1825, settling on the farm where George Cribbs now resides. Here they began in a little shanty which was erected by some hunters. This farm of 200 acres in the green woods was given him by his father, who had obtained it from the government. Peter Cribbs died in this county in March, 1878, and his wife died in April, 1863. They were members of the German Reformed Church, and the parents of Elizabeth, who married Dr. Daniel Acher;

Mary M., married John Moon and afterward Henry Wagner; Susan, married Andrew Reher; John C. G., James; Clarissa, married Andrew Boyer and afterward Elias Pauley; George W., and Hannah, married Benjamin Uber. James Cribbs attended the country schools. He followed carpentering for twenty-five years in connection with farming. He was married in 1853 to Christina Heasley, daughter of George and Mary (Beighley) Heasley, natives, the father of Westmoreland and the mother of Butler County. The father died in Findley Township in 1864, and his children were: John H., Rebecca, married Henry Walls; George, Daniel, Mary, married John Hamilton; Elias P., Christina, Elizabeth, married William Guist; William, and Amelia, married Alfred Hardy. Her father was a Presbyterian and her mother a Lutheran. Mr. and Mrs. Cribbs have the following children: Amanda R., married James C. Thompson, and has four children; Albert E., Austin G., married Agnes Shannon; Laura, married George McCullough; Mary E., Elmer E., Ella, William R., and Sadie A. Mr. Cribbs and family attend the German Reformed Church. He has served in some of the offices of his township, and is a staunch Republican. He has an evaporator, and engages during the fruit season in drying fruit for himself and the general public. He has in good cultivation about six acres of raspberries, and an almost endless quantity of fine fish are to be found in the ponds he has arranged for them around his residence.

JOHN T. CRILL, farmer, post-office Mercer, was born March 18, 1853, on the farm where he now lives, to Lewis and Susan (Todd) Crill, natives of this county, and the parents of seven children: Jane E., married William Houston; Mary A., died small; Catharine; John T.; Mary, married Hiram Worley, and an infant who died small. Mrs. Crill died August 1, 1856. Her husband has been an invalid since 1873, and has been afflicted with spinal disease for over thirty years. He is a Presbyterian, to which organization his wife was attached. John T. Crill was educated in this county and brought up at farm labor. He was married to Charlotte, a daughter of Henry and Susannah Worley, and has by her four children, Lewis H., Samuel W., James E. and Ida M. A coal bank was opened up on his farm in 1847 by his father, and John is now operating it in connection with his farm. Mr. Crill is serving as school director, road commissioner and justice of the peace. He and wife are Presbyterians, and he is a Democrat. On his farm, which is the old homestead of John Crill, are to be seen the remnants of an old distillery and saw-mill which were erected by the elder Crill during his early residence in this county. A more extended mention of John Crill, Sr., will be found in the historical chapters and in the sketch of the Hosack family.

REV. J. P. DAVIS, post-office Pardoe, pastor of the old Springfield Church, was born October 31, 1842, near Hartstown, Crawford Co., Penn. His father, Andrew Davis, came from his native country, Ireland, to Philadelphia when he was twenty-one years of age. He was a weaver by trade, and while thus engaged married Hannah Porter, a native of Ireland, who immigrated to Philadelphia two years after her parents. The marriage ceremony, which occurred December 11, 1825, was performed by the Rev. Dr. Potts, he being twenty-seven and she eighteen years of age. In 1829 he came to Pittsburgh to look up a home, and later his wife and three children followed by means of a six-horse team. They were eighteen days making the journey, which was multiplied in the hardships by the driver, who was a colored man, being drunk the greater part of the way. In a few weeks they removed to Warren County, Penn., and there operated a farm for three years. They then moved to Mercer County, and subsequently bought a farm in South Shenango Township, Crawford County, where he died September 21, 1884, leaving a widow

and seven children: John S., Ann, Walter L., Margaret I., James P., Thomas D. and Mary E. The following are dead: William, William (2), Andrew, Andrew (2), Hugh C. and Emma J. He was at a time a Seceder in church relations, but died a member of the United Presbyterian Church. His wife was one time a member of the New Light Covenanter Church, but united with her husband in his religious beliefs. Our subject attended the common schools, and was graduated at Monmouth College, Monmouth, Ill., in 1871. He taught district schools before entering college. He entered the theological seminary at Allegheny City in 1870, and graduated from that institution in 1872. He was licensed May 3, 1871, by the Lake Presbytery, was ordained and installed by the Frankfort Presbytery September 3, 1872, as pastor at Hookstown and Tumlinson's Run, and served there until 1874. He was installed pastor of Mt. Prospect, in Chartier's Presbytery, June 29, 1875. He was released from this in 1886, and on December 1, 1886, he was given charge of the old Springfield congregation. He is well worthy to follow the much-beloved Rev. Edward Small, who has gone to his reward. He was married, June 26, 1872, to Maggie McMichael, by the Rev. Dr. H. H. Hervey. She is a sister of Judge McMichael, of Lawrence County. By this union he has five children: Walter H., Eva M., Sarah E., J. Paul and Howard M. His wife is a consistent member of his church. Rev. Davis has by a vast amount of labor prepared a very interesting history of the Davis and Porter families, which is, of course, too long for a general work of this kind.

WASHINGTON DAVIS, farmer, post-office Balm, was born April 16, 1837, in Butler County, to Joseph and Mary Jane (Morrison) Davis, natives, the father of Bedford, and the mother of Butler County, Penn. The parents came to Mercer County in 1856, and settled on the farm in Findley Township now owned by Davis Shilling. Here the father died in February, 1880, and the mother is still living. They had the following children: Harriet, married William Crothers; Morrison; Washington; Clarissa, married John Snyder; and three are dead. The father was previously married to Isabella Oliver, by whom he had Anna, married Thomas Clark, and John. The present Mrs. Davis was the widow of a Mr. Stewart when she married Joseph Davis. The parents were members of the Presbyterian Church. Washington Davis was educated in the common schools, and was brought up on a farm. He was married in 1860 to Mary Johnson, born November 25, 1842, daughter of James and Agnes (Gray) Johnson, natives of Ireland and Scotland, respectively. Her parents immigrated to Pittsburgh about the year 1831, and to Mercer County in 1852. Here the father died in 1884, and his widow survives. Their children were as follows: Margaret, John (deceased), Lizzie, Mary, Jane (wife of George Shannon). Mr. and Mrs. Washington Davis have four children: James J. is clerk at the transfer depot, Pittsburgh; Pearson, Ella and Agnes. James J., the eldest, is married to Hattie Holmes, of Rochester, Penn. He is a part owner of the old Findley farm, near Mercer; his brother, Pearson, is interested with him in the same. Mr. Davis settled on his present farm of fifty-three acres in 1861, and has been successful. He is a Republican, and he and wife are members of the Second United Presbyterian Church of Mercer.

JACOB EBERLE, retired farmer, post-office Mercer, was born December 7, 1810, in Wittenburg, Germany. His parents, George Leonard and Doratha (Munce) Eberle, immigrated to this country in 1829 and settled in Columbiana County, Ohio, where the father engaged in farming and making baskets. They subsequently settled near Sandy Lake, where they died, he in 1860 and she in 1841. Their two children were Jacob and Doratha, who married Stephen

Yourdan and lives in Noble County, Ind. The parents were Lutherans. Jacob Eberle was educated at a seminary in his native country, and learned the trade of shoemaker. August 28, 1828, he engaged at his trade in Philadelphia, where he continued with earnest efforts till 1830, when he was married to Mary A. Aberle, and at once the happy couple set out on an extended wedding trip to Petersburg, Ohio, a distance of over 500 miles, every foot of which they walked. Mr. Eberle carried his shoemaker's tools with him, and when a job could be secured on the way availed himself of the opportunity to make a few pennies. When they landed in Petersburg they had about \$5. He at once secured work at his trade, and in three years they went to Milltown, in what is now Mahoning County, Ohio, where he worked at his trade. Six years later they came to Mercer County, and settled near Sandy Lake. In 1847 they moved to the farm where he now resides. Mrs. Eberle died in March, 1887, and was the mother of the following children: Elizabeth, born July 2, 1834; William, born March 15, 1836, was in Company F, One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was killed at the battle of the Wilderness; Louesa, born December 20, 1837; Charles, born September 29, 1839, was in the Fifty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers; Mary, born May 24, 1841; Emily, born December 23, 1842; Henry, born February 8, 1845; Amanda, born December 17, 1847; David, born November 18, 1849; James A., born December 25, 1852, and Joseph, born October 28, 1854. John Eberle married Kate Rice, a daughter of Daniel Rice, of West Salem Township, and has four children: Lizzie, Charles, Carrie and Fred. He has worked some at the shoemaker's trade and at carpentering. The latter trade he followed awhile at Greenville where he was working on wagons. He now conducts a farm of sixty-three acres, and he and his wife are members of the Second Presbyterian Church of Mercer. Jacob Eberle has served as township treasurer, collector and school director. He was for twenty years an agent for the Pymatuning Insurance Company, and resigned said position in 1887. He is a stockholder in the First National Bank of Mercer.

HENRY GILES, farmer and manager of a coal bank, post-office Mercer, was born August 4, 1836, in Franklin County, Penn., to James and Elizabeth (Parsons) Giles, natives of America, and of English and German extraction, respectively. The father died in Clarion County, Penn., and the mother in this county. His death occurred in 1844 and hers in 1876. They had seven children: Samuel, deceased; George, Sarah A., widow of David Carbaugh; Jackson, who went West in 1861 and died there; Elizabeth, married Joseph Platt; Catharine, married Joseph Call, and Henry. The last named was educated in the common schools and was brought up on a farm. He was for awhile employed by the Erie & West Middlesex Blast Furnace Company. He came to Mercer County in 1854, and was married in 1857 to Leah Rupert, daughter of Philip and sister of Reuben Rupert, whose sketches are to be found elsewhere. By his marriage he has had: Sarah M., married Albert Cribbs; Anna, married John Platt; James, deceased; William, married Mattie Hart; Ella, Emma, Edwin, Nettie and Laura. Mr. Giles settled on his farm of sixty-two acres in 1877, and farms it in connection with his management of the John T. Crill coal mine, which employment he took under William Houston in 1873. He believes in the doctrines of the Methodist Church and is a Republican.

JAMES G. GILFILLAN, farmer, post-office Balm, was born December 21, 1816, in Mercer County, to John and Mary (Glenn) Gilfillan. The father was a native of County Derry, Ireland, born October 14, 1783, and immigrated to America when eleven years old, with his parents, James and Martha (Wiley) Gilfillan. The family settled in Lawrence County, where James and Martha

died after having been blessed with the following children: John, Alexander, a physician, drowned near New Castle while fishing; Ebbie, married Joseph Law; Sarah, married James Gill; Thomas; Nancy, married John Green; Martha, married Abraham Green, and James, a blacksmith, who learned his trade with Robert Stewart, the father of the distinguished William Stewart, and married Jane, a daughter of William Adams, once the owner of the "Ranals Mills." These became the property of James Gilfillan, and were afterward known as the "Gilfillan Mills." John Gilfillan and his father, James, were among the prominent members and founders of the "Slippery Rock" Church. The former was in the War of 1812, was educated in the country schools, and brought up on a farm. When he was about sixteen years of age, and at home by himself in a log cabin, an Indian came and took dinner with him. John was married in 1814 to Mary Glenn, and settled on the farm, where he died May 20, 1857. His first wife died in 1828, and her children were: Martha, married Thomas McClemen; James G., Robert, Isabella, married Samuel Adams; John, Mariah, married George Mathers; Robert (2). His second wife was Jane Lowry, and she, as well as his first wife, was a member of the United Presbyterian Church, to which he also was attached. James G. Gilfillan was educated in Mercer and Lawrence Counties, and studied surveying with Samuel McDowell, now deceased, but once a well-known character of Lawrence County. He began surveying in 1840, and has surveyed the greater part of the roads in the southern portion of Mercer County and many in Lawrence. He bought a farm of 100 acres in the woods in Liberty Township in 1839, the greater part of which he cleared. In 1878 he sold it for \$10,000, and bought the place where he now resides in Findley Township. He was married December 15, 1842, to Mary A. Brewster, a daughter of Robert and Mary (Tonnihill) Brewster, the parents of eight children: John T., James, Rebecca, married Robert Tigert; Tonnihill, died young; Robert, Mary, Emeline, who died small, and the parents named their next Emeline. The children of our subject are: R. A., graduated at Westminster College and at the Theological Seminary of Allegheny City, is now in charge of a United Presbyterian congregation at Turtle Creek; Emma, married William Wilson; and John N., died young; R. Brewster, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, dropped dead with heart disease at Stonebore; J. Calvin, a farmer and an agent for evaporators; A. J., engaged in the millinery and dress-making business in Fairview, Butler County; Flora P., teaching at Turtle Creek; Lulu M., Ella M., married A. K. Miller, and Charles, who died at the age of nineteen years. He and wife are members of the United Presbyterian Church, and he is a Prohibitionist.

ARCHIBALD GLENN, farmer, post-office Mercer, was born August 15, 1835, in Pine Township, to Valentine and Eliza (McCune) Glenn. The father was born in Pine Township, near Center Church, March 17, 1804, and his father's name was Robert. Eliza was born in what is now Lawrence County, and her children were: Mary, married James Breckenridge; Catharine, married Harris Armstrong; Archibald, Maggie, Robert, Thomas C., William D. The parents are members of the Presbyterian Church. Archibald Glenn attended the common schools, and for years was engaged in lumbering in Pine, Cool Spring and Lake Townships. He enlisted in Company F, Fifty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served two years. He was in the seven days' fight, was wounded in the shoulder at Charles City Cross Roads, and was in the battle of Fredericksburg. He was married December 30, 1869, to Anna M. Albin, and had four children: Charles C., died small; Nannie E., John A. and George V. In 1875 they came from his saw-mill to their present

farm, a part of which is the old homestead of her father. They are members of the Center Presbyterian Church. He is a Republican. John Albin, the father of Mrs. Glenn, was born October 3, 1819, in Pine Township, to William and Martha (Walker) Albin. His father was born in Ireland, and came to Mercer County with his father, John Albin, in 1803. The children of John Albin, Sr., were: William, Amy, John, Sallie, Margaret, Reuben and Isabella. The children of William and Martha Albin were: John, Mary A., Margaret J., Sarah, Elizabeth, Caroline, Rebecca, Maria and James. John Albin was educated in the common schools and one term at the academy at Greenville. He taught school several terms in this and Butler Counties. He was married in 1843 to Nancy Lightner, and their children are: John G., read law with Hon. Samuel Griffith, and practiced law till his death, June 28, 1875, was married to Lillie Day and left two children; Anna M., James M., married Sarah Boston and has a son, Samuel M., who clerks for A. J. McKean, and Laura, Gertie, Emma, Mary and John A.; Maria J., married Dr. L. G. Meyers. John Albin has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for over forty-nine years, and his wife is a member also. He is a Democrat.

WILLIAM GLENDENING, farmer, post-office Mercer, was born November 13, 1818, in County Derry, Ireland. His parents, Andrew and Elizabeth (McMillan) Glendenning, came to Mercer County in 1828 with their children, Mary A., William, Elizabeth, Andrew, Jane and Sarah. They settled in Springfield Township in the portion that is now in Findley. After fifteen years they moved to Delaware Township. Ten years later they moved to Cool Spring, where the father died August 28, 1873, and his wife November 24, 1871. They were members of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church. Our subject was educated in the country schools in Ireland and Mercer County. He was married in 1844 to Eliza A. Linn, daughter of James and Jane (Williamson) Linn, early settlers of this county. By this union he had four children. Eliza, the wife of James Keck, is the only one living. His wife died in 1858, and he married Sarah Walker, daughter of William and Jane (Hazlett) Walker, also early settlers in the county. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Walker were: Ebenezer; Robert, killed in front of Petersburg in the seven days' fight; William and Sarah. By his second wife Mr. Glendenning has Jennie, married A. C. Slater; Lewis, married Julia Bolton; Lizzie, Emma, Maggie and Leroy. Mr. Glendenning settled, when first married, in Delaware Township, and in 1883 located where he now resides, in Findley Township. He is the owner of a good farm and other property. He and wife are members of the First United Presbyterian Church, and he has been a Republican since 1862.

WILLIAM J. GRAHAM, farmer, post-office Mercer, was born July 11, 1827, in Mercer, to James and Jane (Patterson) Graham. The father was born in Ireland, and came to the eastern part of Pennsylvania when two years old with his parents, William and Mary (Ewart) Graham. There William died, and Mary married John Patterson. She and her second husband subsequently came to Mercer County. Her two sons, James and John, were bound over to a Squire Irwin, of Buffalo Valley, east of the mountains, with whom they lived until they were young men. Two brothers of William Graham, Thomas and Dr. Graham, came to Mercer before Mr. and Mrs. Patterson. The doctor practiced only a few years, and returned to Philadelphia. Thomas kept what was known as the Graham Hotel in Mercer for many years. Thompson Graham, the son of Thomas, was the proprietor of a drug store in this city for many years. Mrs. Forker and the mother of C. W. Whistler were also children of Thomas Graham. John and Mary Patterson had four children: Jane, married Andrew Todd; William P., married Catharine McClure; Robert, mar-

ried Milche Turner; Mary A., married Thomas McElree. John and James Graham came to this county when sixteen and eighteen years old, respectively, and John took up his home with his mother and step-father, Patterson. In 1823 he was married to Mary Barnes, a daughter of John Barnes, and subsequently died. His widow died at the home of our subject. James Graham went to Philadelphia, and there learned carpentering. He returned to this county, and married Jane Patterson, daughter of Hugh Patterson, of Ireland. She came to America at the age of twenty with her brother, James Patterson, and his wife. James Graham settled with his wife in Mercer, and helped to build the old Dr. Magoffin property, where the Magoffin sisters now reside. He died in Mercer in 1828, and his widow married Samuel Cleland, of Butler County, Penn. Both are deceased. By her first husband she had three children: Martha, married Samuel Moore; John, died small, and William J., married Lavina J. Kelty, daughter of David and Catherine (Fisher) Kelty. By her second husband she had three children: Eleanor, married Joseph McKee; Patterson, married Mary J. Patterson, and Mary A., married Joseph Moore. Mrs. Graham and her two husbands were members of the United Presbyterian Church. Mr. and Mrs. Graham have six children: John C., married Celia Newbury; Emma K., married James Hughes; Mary J., Clara N., Lewis K., Violet N. The parents of Mrs. Graham are dead. Their children were Arthur, Mary E., Thomas I., Nancy J. and Lizzie Ann. Mr. Graham farmed in Butler County from 1862 to 1873, when he settled on the farm where he now resides. He has served as school director, assessor, collector and township auditor; is a Prohibitionist, and he and his wife are members of the First United Presbyterian Church of Mercer.

JAMES M. GRAHAM, farmer, post-office Mercer, was born November 21, 1842, in Mercer County, on the farm where he now lives. His father, Mark Graham, was born in a house which stood exactly on the line between Washington County, Penn., and Virginia. Arthur Graham, the father of Mark, bought the farm where James Graham now lives of John Hinelight, who got it for services in the Revolutionary War. Arthur came to the county when his son Mark was about sixteen years old. Arthur Graham had three children: Mark, Samuel, and Isabella, who married William Cummins. Mark Graham was born August 30, 1813. He was married May 11, 1837, to Nancy Reed, daughter of William Reed, who settled in East Lackawannock Township, but died in Jackson Township. The children of Mark and Nancy were: Samuel, born March 20, 1838, and died May 14, 1880; Alexander E., born October 31, 1839; Martha E., born October 5, 1841; William R., born August 20, 1843, died October 19, 1861; James A. and Arthur W. The father died April 9, 1870, and his widow March 1, 1885. They were consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Their deaths occurred in the house where Arthur W. now resides. Mark was a strong Abolitionist, a Republican, and was once poor director. Our subject was educated in the common schools, and brought up at farm labor. He was married in 1872 to Ella Douglass, and has three boys: Francis, Joseph L. and Herman D. Mr. Graham has been school director and township auditor, and is a staunch Republican. Archibald Douglass, the father of Mrs. Graham, was of Scotch extraction, a native of Pennsylvania, and married for his first wife Maria Parks, by whom he had seven children: Joseph, deceased; Dr. Thomas J., lives in Ottumwa, Iowa; Mary, the wife of Dr. Joseph Lusk, of Butler; Milton, deceased; Sarah, deceased; Nettie, married Col. George Noble, lives in Dallas, Tex., and Lizzie, who lives in Ottumwa, Iowa. Mr. Douglass was married again, to Mary Weaver, a native of Maryland, and had three children: One died when six weeks old;

Maria, married Joseph Cochran, and Ella. Her father died in 1869. He was for many years connected with the official business of Mercer County, and is mentioned in the historical chapters of this volume. His last wife died in 1861. They were members of the First Presbyterian Church.

ARTHUR W. GRAHAM, farmer, post-office Mercer, was born February 1, 1848. He is a son of Mark Graham, whose sketch appears in connection with that of James M. Graham in this work. Arthur was educated in the common schools and at a graded school at Mercer. He was brought up on a farm; was married April 16, 1885, to Melinda E., daughter of Robert and Mary (Dunlap) Taylor, natives, the father of Trumbull County, Ohio, and the mother of Mercer County. Her parents live in Lackawannock Township, and have had seven children. Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Graham have one son, Fred W. They live in the house where his parents lived for many years and died. Arthur Graham is an enterprising farmer and is a Republican.

W. H. HARRISON, carpenter and farmer, post-office Pardoe, was born September 15, 1837, in Jackson Township, this county, and his parents, William and Sarah Harrison, were natives, the father of England and the mother of either Scotland or England. The father came to America about the year 1808, and bought 200 acres of land, now on the site of Buffalo, N. Y. He was a cabinet-maker, and was induced by John North, an acquaintance, to locate in Mercer County, Penn., and to give up his claim in New York. He finally settled on land in what is now Cool Spring Township, and died in Jackson Township, on the farm where his son, Jesse, resides, in 1880. His wife died in 1869, having blessed him with eleven children: Joseph H., Anna J., George W., Isaac J., W. H., John J., Lizzie E., Sarah J., Jesse, Thomas L. and Mary L. The parents were members of the Wesleyan Methodist Church. W. H. Harrison was educated in the common schools, and learned the trade of a carpenter with George Moon, and has followed that the greater part of his time since. He bought thirty acres where he now lives, and has farmed it in connection with the manufacture of doors and sash. He was married in 1863 to Nancy E. Evans, daughter of James and Barbara (Truxell) Evans. Her father came from Ireland to America in 1806, and settled in Findley Township, where Hugh Evans now resides, where he and his wife died, the parents of six children: Sarah, married William McKay; David, Hugh, James was in the war; Mary J. and Nancy E. Our subject and wife have had six children: Hugh E., farming; Sarah A., Nettie D. and Anna M. are dead; John L. and James B. Mr. Harrison enlisted in Company I, Eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served three months. His brothers, George W., John J., Jesse and Isaac J., were in the service of their country; John J. died during the battle of the Wilderness, and Isaac J. was in a New York cavalry regiment. Mr. Harrison and wife are members of the Methodist Church at Pardoe, and he is a Republican.

ANDREW HIGHBARGER, blacksmith for the Mercer County Coal Company at Pardoe, was born November 27, 1837, in Clarion County, Penn. He was educated in the common schools, and began learning his trade at the age of nineteen years in Clarion, where he continued for four years. He then went to Oil City, where he combined his trade with drilling until 1862, when he came to Mercer County and enlisted in Company H, One Hundredth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served for three years. He was wounded in the left hip at Spottsylvania, and was laid up for several months. Excepting this loss he was with his regiment in every battle they fought. On his return from the war he engaged in smithing at Pardoe, where he has since continued. He does the smithing work for the Mercer County Coal Company. He was

married to Margaret Wilson, a sister of David Wilson, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work. Mrs. H. died, leaving two children: John and Albert. He was married again, to Mary Parks, and has three children: Ada, Irene, James Arthur and Floyd Morris. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Pardoe, and he is a Republican. John and Betsey Highbarger had six children: Jacob, Eliphaz, Henry, Amos, Jonas and Andrew. The parents are both dead, and were consistent members of the Lutheran Church. Mr. Highbarger is one of the representative citizens of this county, and one of the most efficient blacksmiths in the State.

JAMES HOSACK (deceased) was born May 25, 1817, in what is now Findley Township, to David and Rebecca (Paxton) Hosack, the parents of James, Jane, Thomas, Margaret, the wife of A. C. Amberson; Martha, the wife of Sylvester Harrison, of Ashtabula County, Ohio; Mary, married Lewis Moon; John, Henry, Rebecca, married James McKay; David, Emily M. and Ewing. James Hosack was educated in the common schools, and was married May 20, 1841, to Mary Crill, born October 13, 1818, who was a daughter of John Crill, who was born in Franklin County, Penn., where he was married to Elizabeth Coon. In the spring of 1806 he came to this county and bought land where John T. Crill now lives, in Findley Township. In the fall of the same year he brought his family to the county. They came by team, and stopped at the old Herrington Hotel in Mercer long enough for Mrs. Crill to bake a quantity of bread. They slept the first night on their farm in the wagon-bed, and the next day erected a log cabin. Here the father died November 9, 1849, and his faithful wife May 13, 1842. Their children were: Catharine, Elizabeth, Catharine (2), John, Elizabeth (2), Nancy, Sarah, Mary, Christina and Lewis. The parents of the above children were Lutherans. James Hosack was the father of six children: Cyrus, married Mary Morris and has Hattie B.; James, deceased; George, Anson, Minnie and Charles; Jane, married Peter H. Ebert; Rebecca, deceased; Mary, married G. A. Morris; Samuel, Angeline, married M. H. Black, son of Matthew and Jane Black, and he and wife have Mary J., Eva M. and Frank M. James Hosack was a Democrat, and his estimable widow is a consistent member of the Second United Presbyterian Church of Mercer. Further mention of the Hosack family appears in this volume. Matthew Black, the father of M. H., married Jane Billingsley, and had Susan, who married William Buchanan; James, died while serving in the Twenty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers; Lizzie, Joseph, M. H., Sarah J., deceased; Maggie and Samuel. Mr. and Mrs. Black live in Pine Township, and are members of the United Presbyterian Church.

JOHN J. HOSACK, farmer, post-office Pardoe, was born March 2, 1833, in Mercer County, to David and Rebecca (Paxton) Hosack. David Hosack was a brother of James Hosack, whose sketch appears previously. Our subject was educated in the pioneer schools of this county, and brought up on a farm. His father died when he was eleven years of age, and one year later he started out in the world for himself. He hired out to his neighbors at anything he could get to do. At the age of fifteen he engaged by the month and took his pay in store goods. He was married in 1857 to Martha Barnes, a daughter of George and Margaret (Zeigler) Barnes. Her father was a native of Ireland, and came to America when six years of age. Margaret Zeigler was a daughter of George and Susannah (Lear) Zeigler, who immigrated to America at an early period. George B. Barnes, a brother of Mrs. Hosack, was in the One Hundred and Forty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was killed at the battle of Fredricksburg. Mrs. Hosack's father was an elder in the Seceder Church. Mr. and Mrs. Hosack have had ten children: James L., married Jennie Donald-

son, a native of Scotland, and is the engineer for the Mercer County Coal Company at Pardoe; Margaret R., married J. W. Banister, of Sharpville; Mary A., married T. E. Armstrong, of Venango County; Jennie S., married Albert Nelson; Susa L., Wilda A., Tillie E., Nellie B., Esta and Fred, both dead. Mr. and Mrs. Hosack are United Presbyterians, and he is a Republican. David Hosack, father of J. J. Hosack, was born in Adams County, near Gettysburg, Penn., in 1790. In the year 1802 he, with his father's family, immigrated to Mercer County, settling on a tract of land on the south branch of Mill Creek, now a part of Findley Township, where they became the possessors of a large tract of land, a part of which became the property of David. On this farm J. J. Hosack was born, and he is now the resident owner. In 1852 J. J., being of a somewhat rambling disposition, desiring to visit new country, traveled to Pittsburgh by stage and canal. He then took deck passage on the river from there to Fort Madison, Iowa. The first business he engaged in toward gaining a livelihood was chopping cord-wood on an island in the Mississippi River, two and one-half miles from Fort Madison, where he with three other boys "were monarchs of all they surveyed," they being the only occupants on the island. While thus engaged it became necessary to take their first lesson in baking bread. While here the enjoyment of the situation was interrupted by the subject of this sketch receiving a severe blow on the head from a falling cotton-wood limb, which caused a fracture of the skull, and which caused him to vacate the happy surroundings. From here he went to Livingston County, Ill., traveling a greater part of the distance on foot. Here he spent most of the summer of 1853, and witnessed the execution of George L. Gates, at Ottawa, Ill. In the following fall, receiving word of the serious illness of his mother, he returned home, and has since made his home in Mercer County.

THOMAS HOUSTON, farmer, post-office Mercer, was born in September, 1810, in Antrim, Ireland, to John and Mary (McBroom) Houston. He was educated in Ireland, and was married there to Nancy, born November 15, 1810, daughter of John and Jennie (Rankin) Adair, natives of the same country. Mr. and Mrs. Houston came to Pittsburgh, Penn., in 1832, where he engaged as a laborer until 1840, when they came to the farm where he now lives. They made the trip by team, and settled in a hewed log house in which Daniel Moon had resided. By hard labor and strict economy he obtained a good farm. He had ten children: Mary, married David Wilson; John, William and Robert (all farmers), Hugh H., a minister of the United Presbyterian Church; Thomas A., also a minister of the same church; James H., a farmer. Mr. and Mrs. Houston are consistent members of the United Presbyterian Church, which organization they have attended for over forty years. He is a staunch Democrat.

WILLIAM HOUSTON, post-office Mercer, proprietor of the Mercer Grist Mills, was born in Pittsburgh, Penn., May 18, 1839. A mention of his parents and family is to be found elsewhere in this work. He attended the district schools of his boyhood days, going through the woods at a great inconvenience. He was brought up at rural pursuits, and helped his father to clear away the heavy timber on his farm. He was engaged in the coal business twelve years in the coal bank now owned and operated by John T. Crill. In 1882 he, in company with W. R. Packard, erected the Mercer Roller Grist Mills. He subsequently bought Packard's interest, and, with his son, now operates the business. The mill has a capacity of 125 barrels per day. He employs seven men regularly. If running continually they can grind about 28,000 bushels per month. The mill contains twelve eighteen-foot reels, three of Martin's centrifugals, fourteen sets of Steven's rollers, one Richmond Empire bran duster

and bolt, six of George T. Smith's purifiers, one Richmond bust machine, one Eureka separating and scouring machine, one H. A. Bernard dustless wheat separator and extractor, one Babcock & Ewing warehouse cleaner, one meal bolter, and the following, made by the John T. Noyes Manufacturing Company, of Buffalo, N. Y.: The improved bolting chest, two four-reel chests and two two-reel chests. Mr. Houston was married February 6, 1868, to Jane E. Crill, whose family history is found in another part of this volume. By this union he has four children: Lewis C. is engaged with his father in the mill, and Mary A., Ella J. and T. A. are at home. Mr. and Mrs. Houston are members of the First United Presbyterian Church of Mercer, and he is a Democrat.

JACOB IFFT, farmer, post-office Balm, was born August 8, 1838, in Beaver County, Penn. He was educated in that county, and was brought up at farm labor. He married Miss Mary Shalt, daughter of Michael Shalt, by whom he has had four children: Anna (deceased), Charles, Albert and John. He came to Mercer County in 1869, and settled on his present farm, where he has been very successful. His wife is a member of the Lutheran Church, while he is a member of the United Presbyterian Church. He is one of the enterprising citizens of the county, and is taking a deep interest in the education of his children.

JOSEPH JUNKIN AND HIS FAMILY.—It was in 1805 that John and Joseph Junkin, sons of the subject of this memoir, came to Mercer County to commence improvements on a property purchased by the father in 1800. This property was about two and a half miles south of the county town, and is known as the Hope Mill property. In 1806, Mr. Junkin came out himself, bringing along with him the balance of a large family, consisting of wife, sons and daughters. In a biography of his son George it is related that at what is now the foot of Federal Street, in Allegheny City, dwelt a Mr. Robinson, who had threshed rye for him in Cumberland County, and who offered him the farm on which the central part of the city now stands, from the second bank to the foot of the great hill, for \$4,000. Mr. Junkin was well convinced of the speculation offered him, had the money wherewith to purchase, and although preparations had been made for his reception at Mercer, on land already owned by him, would probably have closed with Robinson's offer, had not his son-in-law, John Findley, who was then prothonotary, etc., of Mercer County, strongly dissuaded him from entertaining the proposition. The result was that Junkin prosecuted his journey to Mercer, contenting himself to remain in moderate circumstances, while Robinson retained his farm, and, by the proceeds derived afterward from the sale of lots from it, lived and died a millionaire. The subject of this sketch was a soldier of the Revolution, and the commander of a company in the battle of Brandywine, a few days after which, in a skirmish, he received a musket ball through his right arm, shattering the bone. The torture arising from the wound, or perhaps loss of blood, caused him to faint and lie as one of the dead when the enemy passed over the ground. A shower of rain falling on him in the evening he revived, and sought by crossing fields and woods to get outside of the British lines unperceived. Providence directed his steps to the kitchen door of the residence of a Quaker named George Smith, who met and gently pushing him back said, "Friend, thee is in great danger; my house is full of British officers, and there in my meadow is encamped a squadron of British horse; but I will try to save thee." He took the wounded Junkin to his hay-loft, but in a short time returned, saying that the British officers demanded hay, and that their soldiers would be presently there to take it, so another hiding-place

must be found. The loft over the spring house was the next place, where a bed was made of some bundles of flax for his resting place. Mrs. Smith soon afterward supplied him with a supper of scalded bread and milk, and with some linen cloths, with which he dressed his wounds. Before daybreak his host routed him out, and leading him past the sentries of the British encampment, and giving a hunting-shirt to cover his continental uniform, pointed the way of Washington's retreat. This was not to be the end of his trouble. Soon after sunrise he was captured by two dragoons dressed in English uniform, who compelled him to march forward between the heads of their horses. Their questions as to who he was, and to what brigade he belonged, he answered truly. They marched him along for about a mile, he in the meantime determining to attempt escape when they reached a piece of woods in advance. When within a short distance of the thicket at which he contemplated making the attempt his captors said, pointing the way, "You will find your regiment encamped in a field just beyond this wood—we are Americans in disguise." The enfeebled man sank to the ground from the revulsion of feeling caused by this declaration, but with the assistance of the perpetrators of this rough jest played upon him was soon enabled to rejoin his company. A horse was then procured for him, a saddle improvised out of a knapsack stuffed with hay, with a rope bridle, he made his way home, a distance of ninety miles, in three days. Mr. Junkin was a valuable acquisition to Mercer County. He had means to enable him to put up a fine grist mill, saw-mill, fulling-mill and a carding machine, besides building what at that time was perhaps the finest residence in the county, which was recently torn down. He soon took quite an active share in the public affairs of the county, in both church and politics, and was very active during the War of 1812 in sustaining the administration. In politics he was a Democrat, and being a ready and strong writer, was frequently pitted against Benjamin Stokely, who was a Federalist in his political views. He was not an office-seeker, but in 1818 was appointed county treasurer. It was in the fall of 1812 that his wife accidentally fell through the hatchway in his flouring-mill, dislocating the spinal column, and causing her death in a few days afterward, on the 17th of September. He died in February, 1831. Both father and mother were Scotch-Irish, and devotedly attached to the religious views taught by Calvin, not only to the dry doctrines of that faith, but cherishing in their hearts the warm and fervent feelings of a sincere, evangelical piety that impelled to activity and industry in the cause of Christianity. Eleven of their children reached adult life and married. Two of their sons, George and David, became ministers in the Presbyterian Church. Two of their daughters, twins, were married to ministers of the Associate Reformed Church, Revs. Galloway and Buchanan. Including these, with other sons and sons-in-law, and grandchildren, the Christian ministers among his descendants, in 1876, numbered no less than fifteen, and ruling elders, sixteen. But it was in Capt. John Junkin that the people of Mercer County, of that day, took the deepest interest. From his engaging manners, probity and talents he secured the esteem, confidence and respect of his fellow citizens, both young and old, to a very great extent. When Hull's surrender threw Ohio and Western Pennsylvania into consternation, he was first lieutenant of the Mercer Blues, a rifle company composed of men drawn principally from Mercer and the eastern side of the county. This company determined to answer the call of their country by volunteering for six months. The captain, who was John Findley, for a domestic reason that reflected credit rather than discredit, could not then leave his home, and resigned his command. John Junkin was then made captain, and Walter

Oliver, a brother-in-law, succeeded to his place as first lieutenant, Joseph Junkin, a brother, being ensign. This company was remarkable in many respects. With scarce an exception they were Presbyterians, and connected with some one or other of the organizations of that faith. In camp every tent, with the exception of two, in which the officers officiated occasionally, family worship was regularly kept up. They numbered eighty-four persons, wore their own uniforms, carried their own rifles, powder horns, shot pouches, tomahawks, knives, blankets, bibles and psalm books. They rendezvoused first at Pittsburgh, where they were joined by others, and thence, through the wilds of Ohio, their march was directed toward Fort Meigs. They were accompanied by another company from Mercer County, drawn from the Shenango and Mahoning region, commanded by Capt. Dawson. At Mansfield, Ohio, containing but a few log cabins, they rested a few days. This place was then considered in the Indian country, and the troops were cautious and careful in guarding themselves. On one occasion there was an alarm. Capt. Junkin had his men in line without delay, and while going among them to steady the ranks, and incite their courage, his sleeve was plucked by one of his men, John Feltsbarger, who whispered, "Capt. Junkin! Capt. Junkin! may I go back to turn my pone?" "Oh, yes, John; but get back as soon as you can," was the reply. John left his gun with a comrade, hastened to his tent, turned his pone so that it could be baked properly, and speeded back to his place in the ranks. On resuming his gun he said, "Now let them come on!" The incident afforded a great deal of fun afterward for his companions, but it was the act of a simple-hearted, cool-headed and brave man, who could be depended upon to do his duty whenever emergencies were to be met.

The Mercer County men did not get away from Mansfield without disaster. One of Capt. Dawson's men, John Gibson, of Mahoning Township, died from disease on the 20th of November, at Wooster, and on the night before they left Mansfield, the 28th, a violent storm arose, by which an oak tree was blown down on one of the tents, killing Jeremiah Ralston, breaking a thigh for Samuel Patterson, dislocating a limb for Jacob Poole, dangerously wounding John Bean and slightly William Beatty and William Clark, all of the Dawson company.

In garrison at Fort Meigs Capt. Junkin and his company were assiduously attentive to their duty as soldiers, taking good care, also, that their Christian duties were not neglected in the camp-life they were leading. On one occasion, while some of the Virginia troops were pitching quoits on a Sunday for amusement, Capt. Junkin found a few of his men among the spectators. He spoke to them kindly, saying: "Boys, what would our pious relatives at home think if they heard that we were thus dishonoring the Sabbath day? Let us retire, so that we may give no countenance to the desecration." They all followed him from the ground. The attention of the commanding general, Harrison, was soon arrested by the way in which Capt. Junkin performed his duties, and he appointed him to the command of a perilous expedition, having for its object the capture of the British vessel, the "Queen Charlotte," then supposed to be lying ice-bound near to Malden. Capt. Junkin had authority to pick his own men, and he took all of them from his own and Capt. Dawson's company. It was expected that a considerable quantity of military stores would be found in the vessel, and the party took with it hand-sleds for the removal thereof, if successful. The lake was reached, the ice traversed until the situation of the vessel was seen, when the party found a quarter of a mile of open water between them and the desired prey. They had no boats, and were constrained to return without other effort to effect the object for

which they had started. The return was perilous. The ground swell that prevented their reaching the vessel, after their passage forward, had opened the ice in their rear, but not to such a great extent that in the use of the planks carried on their hand-sleds they could bridge the chasms, and thus escape the perils threatened in the breaking up of the ice on the lake before they reached the shore.

At the end of the time for which the Pennsylvania troops had volunteered their services there seemed to be a necessity for their continuance. At the expiration of their engagement the Virginia troops left Fort Malden, and the Pennsylvanians determined to remain until the army preparing for the recapture of Detroit could be brought up by Gen. Harrison, which detained them another month. In the end Capt. Junkin returned home with every man in his company with whom he left Mercer. His indefatigable and tender care for the health, morals and comfort of his men, as well as his industry in perfecting their military drill and knowledge, not only made him a very valuable officer, but so endeared him to his men and fellow citizens as to cause his idolization among them as long as he lived. His mother's death, caused by accident, occurred but a few days before his march, and while absent his wife, who was a daughter of Hon. William Findley, of Westmoreland County, also died, so that his domestic afflictions while in the service of his country were very great.

The succeeding summer Capt. Junkin went to aid in the defense of Erie and the vessels preparing for Com. Perry. The British fleet paraded itself before the mouth of the harbor for several days, and the difficulty was to get the American fleet over the bar at its entrance and out to sea. Perry, as soon as over, called for volunteers from the landsmen for his first cruise, and Capt. Junkin, along with fifty others from this county, whose names are mentioned elsewhere, promptly placed themselves on board his vessels. The cruise lasted four days, without sighting the enemy, when the fleet returned to port. A re-enforcement of sailors, that had in the meantime arrived at Erie, enabled the commodore to dispense with his Mercer County volunteers.

It is quite probable that on the report of Gen. Harrison a captain's commission in the regular army was afterward tendered him by the General Government, and so, also, an unsolicited nomination for the Legislature by the Democrats. Whether he thought the country was in more need of soldiers than legislators, or that he was better qualified for the field than a legislative hall, is unknown, but he declined the civil and accepted the military promotion. He was directed to open a recruiting office in Mercer, and was rapidly getting his company filled out when a malignant fever broke out in the barracks. More mindful of the health and comfort of those under his care than of his own safety, he gave such a personal attention to the sick that the disease was contracted by himself, resulting in his death on the 27th of April, 1814. The writer, then a lad of about eight years, well recollects the public sorrow on that occasion, for the praises of Capt. Junkin, without detractors, were in the mouths of all. Old and young, men and women alike, respected and loved him for the tender care he so uniformly exercised over those under his command, as well as for the engaging manners, high talents and unbending probity that marked his intercourse with his fellow citizens. He was buried with military honors from a house that stood on the Kline corner of the public square. The muffled music, playing a mournful measure, led the way, followed by the military, and then the body borne by pall-bearers, the relatives and a large number of citizens closing the procession. After the corpse had been lowered to its resting place, and the usual religious observances performed, a

file of soldiers on each side fired blank cartridges into the grave, after which the unmuffled drums struck up a lively measure, when the procession reformed and returned to the place of starting. Capt. Junkin left but one living child behind him, a daughter, who afterward became the wife of William M. Francis, of Wilmington, Lawrence County, who not many years back so well and ably represented Mercer and Lawrence Counties in the State Senate.

Other sons of Joseph Junkin became eminent, particularly George, who had been devoted by the thoughts and prayers of his parents in early life to the gospel ministry. He was the founder of several educational establishments, the greatest and most permanently successful of which was LaFayette College, at Easton, Penn., that now rivals all the other great schools of the country. He was very prominent in the Barnes' conflict in the Presbyterian Church, in 1833, being, in fact, the prosecutor on that occasion, and which finally resulted in a split in the church, now happily reunited. When the Civil War broke out Dr. George Junkin was president of the Washington and Lee University at Lexington, Va. Two of his daughters had married Virginians, professors in the Military Institute, Col. Preston and Maj. (Stonewall) Jackson. They took the side of their State, he, that of the Federal Government. He abandoned his post as president of the university, and came north, and when the war was over Gen. Lee was elected to the vacancy. In 1862, while the war was raging, he delivered an address on the 4th of July to the people of Mercer. Fifty years before, after the War of 1812 commenced, he had addressed the Mercer Blues at a 4th of July celebration held on the farm of John Findley, near town. He died in 1868.

Dr. D. X. Junkin, the youngest son of the family, also arose to considerable distinction as a Presbyterian divine, and died at New Castle. He was a very elegant and ready writer, logical and strong in argument, and devoted to the cause of Christianity.—*Garvin.*

ADAM KNAUFF, farmer, post-office Balm, was born June 3, 1824, in Germany, to Nicholas and Anna (Vining) Knauff, natives of the same country, who came to America in 1831. Michael, the grandfather of Adam, started on the same vessel, but died on the way and was buried in the ocean. The parents settled first in the woods of Butler County. There the father died in 1855 and the mother in 1834. They had five children: Nicholas, Michael, John, Michael (2), Adam and Margaret, who married Michael Senkan. The parents were members of the German Lutheran Church. Adam Knauff was educated in the German schools of his native country and in Butler County. He learned the tailor's trade with his brother, Michael, and followed it for some time. He was married April 7, 1846, to Elizabeth Ifft, daughter of Peter and Anna (Ginter) Ifft, natives of the same country, and who came on the same vessel with the Knauff family. Her parents settled in Beaver County, Penn. They had six children: Peter, Jacob, John, Eliza, Barbara and Gertrude. Our subject has had ten children, seven of whom are living: Adam, married Susannah Uber, and has Anna, Maggie, Ida, Joseph, Clara, Rosa and Mary; John, married Helen Reeher, and has Freddie, Harry, Mabel and Dennis; Herman, married America Harman, and has Willie and Lestie; Jacob, married Magdalena Blumenshine, and has Clarence and Hattie; Anna, married Martin Bortz, and has Walter and Freddie; Mary and Charles are at home. Mr. Knauff came to his present farm of 126 acres in 1866. He and wife are members of the Lutheran Church of Balm, and he is a Democrat.

PHILIP MASSON, farmer, post-office Mercer, was born March 10, 1837, in what is now Findley Township, to Lewis and Christina (Martin) Masson, natives of France. They came to this county in 1835 and settled where our

subject was born. Here the father farmed the greater part of his busy life, although he was by trade a carpenter. He died in 1851, and was buried in the Catholic Cemetery in Jefferson Township. His wife died in 1876, and had blessed him with four children: Joseph; Mary J., deceased, after becoming the wife of A. Besancon; Philip and Lewis, deceased. The father was in the militia until he was fifty years old. Philip Masson was educated in the common schools, and was married in 1861 to Rebecca McDonald, a daughter of Alexander McDonald, who was born and reared in this county and married Rebecca Jennings, by whom he had four children: Mary A., Ellen, John and Rebecca. Her parents were Catholics. Her father died June 14, 1851, and her mother May 29, 1862. Mr. Masson has eight children: Christina R., Mary A., married Newton Robinson; Ellen A., Alphonsus, Cecelia, Ambrose, Anselm and John F. Mr. Masson and his family are members of the Catholic Church in Jefferson Township. He is the possessor of an excellent farm, and is an anti-monopolist. Lewis Masson was on the ocean for thirty-eight days while on a trip to his native country, about two years before his death. The ship was drifted on an island, but the only loss he sustained was his trunk and effects.

JOHN B. MAXWELL, farmer and carpenter, post-office Mercer, was born April 5, 1839, in what is now Lawrence County, the son of George B. and Christiana (Emery) Maxwell, natives of Lawrence County. The mother died in Fredonia in 1874, and had blessed her husband with eight children: Catharine, married Patterson Page; John B., Sarah, married Isaac Cornell; William F., living in Allegheny City; Nancy J., married James Mowry; Mary M., married James Hamilton; James A., dead; George E., dead. The mother of the above children had previously married John Bentley and had by him one son, Joseph. John B. Maxwell, our subject, was educated in the country schools, and began learning the carpenter trade at the age of twenty. He has followed his trade ever since. He lived in Sandy Lake for twelve years, and in 1878 came to his present farm of eighty-seven acres, in Findley Township. He was married, in 1861, to Priscilla Black, daughter of John Black, of Jackson Township. She died in 1862, and he was married again, to Nancy B. Rodgers, daughter of William Rodgers, whose sketch appears in this work. His children are: Nancy C., William A., George E., Margaret E., John R., Robert R. and Joseph Leroy. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Mercer. He is a Republican, and a strong temperance man. He was a soldier in Company D, Two Hundred and Eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was in several hard battles.

ROBERT MCCOY, deceased, was born in 1812, in Ireland, and was of Scotch-Irish extraction. He married Mary Armstrong, of the same country, and with her came to Cool Spring Township, Mercer Co., Penn., in 1841. They settled on the farm now owned by William Reed. He died August 2, 1873, and his widow lives in Findley Township, and is sixty-seven years of age. Their only children are William O. and Thomas A. Robert McCoy was a Democrat, and held some of the small township offices. William A. McCoy was born July 19, 1845, in East Lackawannock Township, and was educated in the common schools, and thoroughly learned the avocation of a farmer. He was married November 3, 1871, to Ellen, a daughter of William Burton, of Cool Spring Township, and has Robert E., Eva B., Mary E., William T., Emma N. and Bessie. Mr. McCoy settled on his present farm of 180 acres in 1880. He has given a great deal of his personal attention to the breeding of Chester-White hogs, Short-horn Durham cattle, Leicester and Southdown sheep. He and his wife are members of the Second United Presbyterian Church of Mercer.

He is a Democrat, and he and his brother take, in partnership, eight weekly newspapers. Mention of the Armstrong family is made in the sketch of John Armstrong, of Cool Spring Township.

JOHN MICHAELS, manager of the Mercer Coal Company at Pardoe, was born May 7, 1841, in Bavaria, Germany, to John and Elizabeth (Barber) Michaels, natives of the same country, and who came to Pittsburgh in 1844, where the father engaged in the cooper business and continued it until his death, in 1850. He was a Lutheran, and his wife, who died in 1849, was also a member of that organization. They had the following children: Anna M., married George Slyger, who died, and she was again married, to a Rev. Platte, of the Methodist Episcopal Church; John, deceased, and John. Our subject, at the death of his parents, made his home with his uncle, Jacob Schwartz, a cooper by trade, which business John learned and followed for two years. In 1863 he began mining for the Brady's Bend Iron Company, in Armstrong County, Penn., and continued for eight years. July 30, 1865, he was married to Catharine E., daughter of Andrew and Catharine (Warner) Meyers, natives of Germany, and who immigrated to Armstrong County, Penn., in 1860; they had two children: Ann M., married Joseph Meyers (no connection), and lives in Pardoe, and Catharine E. Mr. Meyers, the father of Mrs. Michaels, followed farming in the old country, and was killed in a mine in Armstrong County, by the fall of a stone. Mrs. Meyers died in 1880, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Michaels. John Michaels is a man of good education, having had the benefit of four years' training in the Pittsburgh schools, though young at the time. In 1871 he was employed by the Mercer County Coal Company at Pardoe, as track-layer, which position he held until 1883, when he was promoted to the management of the mine, and has given general satisfaction. His children are: Catharine E., Anna M., Sophia and John J. The family belong to the German Lutheran Church.

JAMES MCKAY, farmer, post-office Mercer, was born May 10, 1823, in Antrim, Ireland, to Encas and Catharine McKay, natives of the same country. The father came to America in 1837 on a prospecting tour. In 1842 his family had arrived and settled on the farm where William McKay now lives. Here the father died in 1867 in his seventy-second year. His wife died in 1861. Their children were: Isabella, married Laughlin McCurdy, died in 1850; Mary, married John Greenlee; William, married Sarah Evans; James; John, was drowned while bathing in Lawrence County; Sarah, married James Reed, died in 1859; Laughlin, died in 1856; Catharine, married Albert McConahy, died in 1859; Enos, died February 27, 1865. The parents died in the faith of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Our subject attended school in his native country in the cabins, and like the rest of his schoolmates carried each day to school two turfs or combustible bricks for fuel. He came to this country in 1842 in a sail vessel, and was six weeks on the ocean. He was married in December, 1849, to Rebecca Hosack, and had two children; one died small, and the other, Talitha, is the wife of William Calvin. Mrs. McKay died May 14, 1884. She, in 1851, connected herself with the Associate Reformed Church at Springfield. Removing to the vicinity of Mercer in 1873 she united with the First United Presbyterian Church, of which congregation she remained a consistent member until her death, being faithful in her attendance upon the ordinances of God's house. Although possessed of a weak constitution she missed but one communion during the thirty-two years she was in connection with the church, and that was the one immediately preceding her death. In her last illness she manifested a cheerful, patient and submissive spirit. She set her house in order, and with lamp trimmed and burning

awaited the coming of the bridegroom. Peacefully she passed away. "Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord." Mr. McKay was again married in March, 1886, to Miss Maggie Worrell, and with her lives near Mercer on his excellent farm. He and his last wife are members of the First United Presbyterian Church of Mercer. He is a Republican.

WILLIAM MCKAY, deceased, was born in County Antrim, Ireland, in 1809. He immigrated to Philadelphia in 1834, and there married, in 1836, Eliza Lanigan, daughter of Daniel and Nancy (Sharp) Lanigan, natives of Ireland. She was born in 1811, in County Antrim, and came to Philadelphia the year she was married. In 1837 she and her husband came to Mercer County, and finally located where she now lives, in Findley Township. Here Mr. McKay died September 18, 1871. He was a member of the United Presbyterian Church, and was the father of the following children: Nancy (deceased), William J., Sarah A. (married James Patterson, of Mercer), Alexander B., James C., Daniel G., Mary J. (married Milton Montgomery) and Robert. The parents of Mrs. McKay died in Mercer County, and their children were: John, Alexander, Margaret, Ruth, Nancy and Jane. James C. McKay was born July 12, 1847, was educated in the common schools, and married August 17, 1870, to Belle, a daughter of James and Margaret (Allen) Montgomery, the parents of William J. (deceased), Allen, Mary, Lizzie (married Robert Houston), Margaret (a maiden lady), Belle, James C. (on the old home place), Melissa (married Prof. J. B. McClellan), R. C. (a minister of the Reformed Presbyterian Church at Philadelphia) Samuel R. and Renwick S. James C. McKay has by his wife one daughter, Myrta L. He and wife belong to the old Springfield Church. His brother, Robert, was born September 12, 1851, was educated in the country schools, and was married January 31, 1873, to Rebecca Moon, a daughter of Lewis Moon, by whom he has Lewis E., Lillie M., William R. and Mary E. He is engaged in farming and selling farm implements, and with his wife, belongs to the Springfield Church. Daniel G., another brother, was born on the old homestead, and was educated at Allegheny College, Westminster College and a theological seminary at Newberry, N. Y. He married Lizzie M. Leslie, and has three boys: William L., John G. and Robert J. He is now stationed at Shusham, N. Y. The other two brothers, William J. and Alexander B., are mentioned in separate sketches in Pine Township. The McKays are all staunch Republicans, especially those from this branch, and are among the most respected and enterprising citizens of the county.

L. G. MEYER, physician and surgeon, post-office Pardoe, was born July 8, 1849, in Centre County, Penn., to John and Mary (Close) Meyer. The mother of Mary was a Reichard, a cousin of Peter Reichard, of Greenville. John and Mary are dead, and seven of their eight children are living: Sarah; Malinda, married Dr. J. H. Ziegler; Joseph; Henry, dead; David; Mary, married, resides in California, and Ellen, married C. M. Bower, Esq., Bellefonte, Penn. The parents were members of the German Reformed Church. Levi George, our subject, was educated in the common schools and a normal, and academy in Centre County. He taught school for five years, during which time he read medicine with Dr. P. T. Musser, of Aaronsburg, that county. He attended the Jefferson Medical College in 1871-72 and 1873-74, graduating March 11, 1874. He began to practice at Pardoe the same year, and has built up a lucrative business. He was married June 15, 1876, to Jennie M., daughter of John Albin, of Mercer, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work. By his marriage he has five children: John D., Ida L., George C., Anna M. and Charles C. Dr. Meyer joined the Mercer County Medical Society in 1874, the State Medical Society at Pottsville, Penn., in 1875, and has at-

tended the latter five times. He joined the American Medical Association, at Cleveland, in 1882. He was secretary of the Mercer County Medical Society three years, was its vice-president one year, and was elected its president in 1888. He is physician to the A. O. F. of Pardoe, and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Pardoe. He is a Democrat.

HUGH MILLER, deceased, was born November 4, 1812, in Pittsburgh, to John and Elizabeth (Montgomery) Miller. The parents came to this county at an early day. Hugh Miller was a brother of the late William Miller, father of Hon. S. H. Miller, and William Miller of the First National Bank of Mercer. Hugh married Adaline Wilson, and had one son, Wilson, whose sketch appears in East Lackawannock Township. He was married a second time, to Nancy J. Courtney, a daughter of Thomas Courtney, who is mentioned in the sketch of Thomas Courtney. Hugh Miller lived in Pine Township until 1868, when he moved to the farm where his widow now lives. By his last marriage he had seven children: Catharine, born January 22, 1844, married William Sullivan March 26, 1866, and died January 13, 1874; Thomas C., born August 16, 1845, lives in East Lackawannock Township; J. M., born in 1848, is the owner of the old home place, and one of the most respected citizens of the township; David A., born July 8, 1849, and died August 6, 1868; Mary E., born January 19, 1852, died September 5, 1871; Nancy R., born July 1, 1855, died June 11, 1876; and James, born August 23, 1869. Hugh Miller died February 11, 1875. He was a member of the Second Presbyterian Church, and had been an efficient township official at various times. He was a Republican, and was possessed of a remarkable memory, having been able to recall incidents profusely for years back without reference to a diary.

ROBERT MILLER, farmer, post-office Mercer, was born March 26, 1853, to James and Sarah Miller, the parents of William, John, Jane, Albert, Mary, Elizabeth, Samuel, Robert, James and George. James Miller married Sarah, a daughter of William and Mary (Davile) North, natives of England, who came to Cool Spring Township in 1819. Mention is made of them in Cool Spring Township. James died in 1872, and his widow survives with her son on the old farm in Findley Township. Our subject was educated in the country schools, and was married in 1880 to Mary J. Robinson, a daughter of Andrew Robinson, of this township. She died in 1881, the mother of one child, Jennie. He was again married, to Harriet M. Calvin, and by her had one child, Alice. His last wife is the daughter of Jonathan and Jane (McCullough) Calvin, the former of whom was born in Beaver County, in 1809, to Stephen and Mary (Grosscost) Calvin. Jonathan came to this county in 1837, and his children are: Alexander, Emeline, Martin L., Mary, the wife of Alexander Donaldson; James W., Lizzie, Harriet, William, Samuel, and Stephen and John N., who both died young. Robert Miller, our subject, settled where he now lives in 1880. He is an enterprising farmer, a staunch Republican, and he and his wife are members of the Second Presbyterian Church. He has served as school director for three years, is deeply interested in education, and is building up a good library for himself and family.

WILLIAM NELSON, farmer, post-office Mercer, was born April 5, 1822, in what is now Lawrence County, to Robert and Sarah (Dunavin) Nelson. The former was born in Ireland, and when thirteen years old settled in Lawrence County, where his wife was born, and where he was killed by a falling tree while clearing. His widow died in 1875, thirty-nine years after his death. The children of Robert and Sarah were: William, James, Margaret, married William Foster; John, Thomas, who is thought to have starved to death in

Andersonville prison; Robert, Rebecca, married Joseph Donley, and Mary A. The mother was married to Stephen McKinley, and had one child, Elizabeth, who married Joshua Snyder. Our subject attended school in Lawrence County, and well remembers the old slab seats and writing desks, greased paper window lights and the huge fire-place that were a part of the school-houses of that day. When his father died he began working for himself at farming and brick-making. He was married to Susannah (Merchant) Crill, widow of Philip Crill, and by her Mr. Nelson has two sons: James R., married Sephronia, a daughter of Samuel T. Zahniser, whose sketch appears in this book, and has by her one child, Elsie S.; and Albert E., married Jane Hosack. Mrs. Nelson went to bed feeling well on the evening of May 25, 1885, and the next morning her husband arose, built a fire, and on going to the bed to call her up was shocked to find her dead. She had been a Methodist for many years. Mr. Nelson came to his present farm of 245 acres in 1859, and his son, James R., helps him to farm it. He is a good citizen, a Democrat and a strong temperance man.

JOSIAH NEWBURY, farmer, post-office Mercer, was born November 6, 1821, in Northumberland County, Penn., son of James and Sarah (Paul) Newbury. The father was born in Pennsylvania, and was of Scotch extraction, and the mother was a native of Germany, and immigrated to America with her parents at an early day. James Newbury died when Josiah was quite small, and our subject was therefore compelled to make his own living long before he reached his majority. He, however, remained with his mother until 1836, when he moved with Robert Pardoe to Trumbull County, Ohio, and for whom Mr. Newbury worked on a farm in Ohio for one year, and then came with the same gentleman to Mercer County and remained in his employ for seven years more. He was married in 1844 to Jane Todd, born May 17, 1824, in Mercer County. Her father, Andrew Todd, was born in Ireland, and settled in Wolf Creek Township, this county, when five years of age, where he grew up and was married to Jane Patterson, who blessed him with the following children: Mary A., married William Long; Jane, Susan, married Lewis Crill; John, deceased; Elizabeth, died when small; Jane, deceased; Hugh, deceased; Margaret, married Gilmore Baker; William, died small; William (2) is living and Robert is also living. Mr. and Mrs. Todd are dead, and were members of the Springfield United Presbyterian Church. Josiah Newbury and his wife lived with her mother for one year after their marriage, because of the sad death of Mr. Todd, he having been killed by his horses running away while returning from Mercer on a business trip. In 1845 they made their permanent settlement on the farm where they yet reside. It was at that time principally a dense forest, and consequently necessitated a vast amount of hard labor, which Mr. Newbury proved able to bear, to make it bring forth fruit. He is the artificer of sixty-two acres of arable land, and has always been a hard-working, honest, upright citizen. His marriage gave him the following children: Andrew, married Mary Walsmith and resides in Luzerne County, Penn.; Mary A., married A. L. Cooper; James, is single and lives in Minnesota; John, deceased; Celia J., married John Graham; Montrose, is a machinist of Sharon. Mr. Newbury has served his township as assessor, and is a staunch Democrat. He and his wife belong to the First Presbyterian Church of Mercer.

WILLIAM PAXTON, farmer, post-office Pardoe, was born August 1, 1824, in Mercer County, on the farm where he now lives. His father, Thomas, was born in Franklin County, Penn., in 1792, and died July 14, 1850. He came to Mercer County with his father, Thomas, who died at the home of his

daughter, the wife of D. Hosack, and an aunt of Dr. J. P. Hosack, of Mercer. Thomas Paxton, the father of our subject, was married to Mary A. Kerr, a sister of Judge Joseph Kerr, once associate judge of this county. Their children were: James and Jane, who died small; John, died with cancer in 1880; Caroline, married Thomas Hosack and is deceased; Mary E., married George W. Moon, a brother of A. B. Moon; Nancy J., married Matthew Barnes, and is dead; Sarah, died in 1842; Margaret, died in 1842; Emily, died in 1842; James, lives in Kansas; Anna, married Alexander McKay. Mrs. Mary Paxton died April 7, 1880, and, like her husband, was a consistent member of the Springfield Church. Our subject was educated in the common schools, and was married to Sarah, a daughter of George Barnes, and had by her eight children: George B., Thomas K. (both engaged in the lumber business in this county), Kissie, William B. (a brakeman on the passenger train from Butler to Pittsburgh), Maggie J., John L., Mary A. and Harry E. Mr. Paxton came in possession of the old home by buying out the heirs. He and wife are members of the Springfield United Presbyterian Church, and he is a Democrat.

ELI RAHAUSER, farmer, post-office Balm, was born September 1, 1806, in Greencastle, Franklin Co., Penn. His father, Daniel, was a minister of the German Reformed organization, and came to Mercer County in 1830, and died later in Ohio. Daniel's first wife was Susannah Hum, by whom he had Eli, Leah, Mary, Daniel, Elizabeth, William and Jesse. Mrs. Rahauser died in 1815, and he was married again, to a Mrs. Ditterman, and had six children. Our subject farmed and followed the cooper trade during his activity. The latter business was a source of considerable means, he having been prepared to take advantage of the great demand for barrels and kegs during the war. He was married to Anna M. Sager, resulting in nine children: Susannah B., married Lewis Heasley, who was killed in the war; she died of cancer, in Michigan, November 7, 1886; Lydia E., who remains at home to care for her feeble parents; Jesse, died in the war; Anna M., married William J. Snyder; Elias, Jr.; Leah M., died small; Michael J.; William D., deceased; Esther C., deceased. Jacob and Elizabeth (Snyder) Sager, the parents of Mrs. Rahauser, had John, Jacob, Anna M., Abraham, Daniel, Elizabeth, Andrew and Barbara. Sagertown, Crawford County, the seat of the famous medicinal springs, was named after relatives of Mrs. Rahauser. The father of the Mr. Rahauser was actively engaged in ministerial labors for about forty years, and married a couple the day before he was stricken from life's roll on earth and gathered into life eternal. Mr. Rahauser adheres to the German Reformed faith, while his wife is a Lutheran. He and his sons are Democrats.

J. W. RAINEY, farmer, post-office Pardoe, was born October 22, 1851, in Mercer County, Penn. His father, Hugh Rainey, is a native of Ireland, and came to this county about 1836. He followed stone masonry for many years, helped to build the Magoffin Block in Mercer, and laid the first brick in the present court-house. The first work he did in this county was to cultivate a potato patch for the late Judge Pearson, of Harrisburg. This potato patch was on the site of the Second United Presbyterian Church of Mercer. Hugh Rainey married Eliza Boyd. He was born June 24, 1807, to James and Rachel (Wilson) Rainey. The mother died May 16, 1816, and the father came to Canada, where he died in 1836. Hugh had by his marriage seven children: David S., Eliza, married David White; Rachel, James W. The others are dead. Mrs. Rainey died May 5, 1886. Hugh Rainey was six years a director of the Pymatuning Fire Insurance Company. He is a member of the Reformed Church, and a Republican. J. W. Rainey was educated in the common

schools, and was married October 1, 1874, to Maggie J., daughter of John and Eliza (Kelley) Gildersleeve, natives, the father of Mercer and the mother of Butler County. Daniel Gildersleeve, the father of John, married Margaret Albin, an aunt of John Albin, of Mercer, and died about 1876. Our subject settled on his present farm in 1887. He has six children: Willie J., David L., Mertie A., Elmer A., James C., Lizzie M. He is now a school director. He and wife are members of the United Presbyterian Church of Springfield, and he is a staunch Republican and a good citizen.

WILLIAM RAMSEY, farmer, post-office Mercer, was born October 11, 1816, in Springfield Township, to Andrew and Anna (Creighton) Ramsey, natives, the father of Ireland and the mother of Mifflin County, Penn. The father came to America when about thirteen years old with his father, Andrew, and settled in Springfield Township in 1806. There Andrew died in 1853, the father of ten children: Mary A., married William Kerr; Eliza, married Cunningham Glenn; Jane, married William Walters; William, Robert C., engaged in the patent fence business; Lucinda, married Robert Reed; Nancy, married William Gilmore; Narcissa, married Thomas Humphrey; Margaret, married David Swim and a Mr. Barrett; and Andrew. Andrew Ramsey was out in the War of 1812, and he and his wife were members of the Seceder Church. Our subject attended the common schools. He was married in 1845, to Jane Hindman, who died in 1860, leaving no issue. He was again married in 1861, to Martha J. Campbell, daughter of John Campbell, of Butler County, and they have no children. They are members of the First United Presbyterian Church of Mercer, and he is a Republican. In 1841 Mr. Ramsey entered a woolen factory at Craigville, Armstrong County; in 1872 he came to the old homestead, and in 1873 bought forty-six acres where he now lives, known as the "old smoky John Thompson farm."

GEORGE W. RIDDLE, shoemaker, Mercer, was born May 12, 1837, son of John B. Riddle. He was educated in the common schools, and was married December 25, 1860, to Mary, a daughter of Joseph McDonald. Her father was born in 1806 and her mother was born in 1803. Mr. Riddle enlisted in the late war as a private in Company A, One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, on the 14th day of August, 1862. He was mustered out June 21, 1865. During his services in the defense of his country he was stricken with rheumatism, which has since troubled him a great deal. His children are Edmund, born February 22, 1862; Ida M., born May 12, 1866; Anna B., born February 28, 1868; Frank W., born January 9, 1870; Walter C., born November 5, 1871; Alfred, born December 1, 1873; Parker, born November 3, 1876. The children are all unmarried. He is a member of the G. A. R., is a Republican and a strong temperance man. His grandfather, Edward Riddle, was born in Scotland, and his grandmother, Margaret Riddle, was a native of Shippensburg, Cumberland Co., Penn. They were the parents of six boys and four girls, and became residents of Mercer County. James Riddle, a member of this family, was born September 19, 1794, and served in the War of 1812, being present at the engagement of Perry's fleet with the British in the famous "Perry's Victory."

ANDREW ROBINSON, farmer, post-office Mercer, was born December 23, 1829, in Trumbull County, Ohio. His father, Thomas, was a native of Washington County, Penn., and his mother, Mary Mayers, was a native of Westmoreland County, the same State. The Robinsons moved to Trumbull County about the year 1802, and to Mercer County in 1836, where they settled in what was then Sandy Creek Township, now Perry. There they bought 500 acres in the woods. Here the father died in 1852, and his widow died at the

home of our subject in 1868. The father was a member of the Ohio Legislature in 1834-35, and was an elder in the Associate Church at his death. He was for years a justice of the peace in this county, and was the father of seven children: John, deceased; Benjamin, deceased; James H., died at the age of six years; Thomas A., lives in Jamestown, Penn; James H. (2), whose sketch appears elsewhere; Hiram, lives in Florida, and Andrew. The last named was educated principally in the common schools, and was brought up at farm life. He was married March 14, 1853, to Mary Mills, a daughter of Robert and Mary Mills, natives of County Tyrone, Ireland, who came to Pittsburgh in 1831, and two years later settled for a period in Springfield Township, but finally in Perry Township, where the father died in 1857 and the mother in 1878. They were the parents of Joseph, James, Eliza, William, John, Mary, Jane A., Robert, Andrew, Thomas, David, Jane A. (2), Cass, Sarah and Emma H. The father was an Episcopalian in religious belief, while the mother was a Presbyterian. Our subject has had ten children: Thomas, married Ella Keith and is dead; Mary J., married Robert Miller, and is dead; Sarah E., married Homer S. Black; Joanna, deceased; Robert M., married Mary A. Yengor; Emma, deceased; Frank A., Hattie, deceased; Sarah, L. F. and James H. Mr. Robinson was commissioner in 1874-75, was school director for fifteen years, and is serving his third term as a justice of the peace. He is an enterprising gentleman, is a Republican, and he and wife are earnest members of the First United Presbyterian Church of Mercer, of which he is one of the ruling elders.

REUBEN RUPERT, farmer, post-office Mercer, was born November 5, 1829, in York County, Penn., to Philip and Leah (Rahauser) Rupert, natives of York County. The family came to this county in 1831, settling one year near Blacktown, and then moving to an old school-house which stood on the farm where James McGonnell now resides. From there they moved to the farm on which our subject now lives, and settled in an old log cabin, which stood for fifty years, and was then made into wood and used to burn the brick out of which the present elegant residence of Mr. Rupert was built in 1884. The father died in 1862, and his widow January 1, 1886. They were the parents of eleven children: Mary A., married Samuel Reeher; Reuben; Catharine, married John C. Cribbs; Adam (married Hannah McDowell) was in the war from this county, and was for awhile confined in Libby and Salisbury Prisons; Elizabeth, married Newton McDowell; Leah, married Henry Giles; William, married Hannah Wingard; Susan, married Jacob Shuler; Sarah, married Daniel Uber and Ephraim McCalmond, and Philip, married Frances Guist. Our subject was educated in the country schools, and brought up at farm labor. He was married in 1853 to Hannah Uber, daughter of Michael and Mollie (Urey) Uber, natives of Westmoreland County and early settlers of this county. Her parents had three children: Mary, married James Guist, who was found dead in his bed by his second wife, who was Jane Patterson; Sarah, married Jacob Wingard, and Hannah. Lizzie Guist, a daughter of James Guist, makes her home with Mr. Rupert. Mr. and Mrs. Rupert have had four children: Adam P., married Eva Thompson; Norias, deceased; William A., married Lizzie Todd, and James C., at home. Mr. Rupert some time ago established five fish ponds, and raises the German Carp. A beautiful spring flows from the side of the hill near by, which feeds the ponds with fresh water, making them of much value to him. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Mercer, and he is a Democrat.

WILLIAM SEIDLEY, farmer, post-office Pardoe, was born June 9, 1838, in Mercer County, on the farm where he now lives. He was educated in the log cabin schools, and was married July 4, 1867, to Maria Barnes, a sister of

Samuel Barnes, whose sketch appears in this work. By her he has five children: Jennie, John G., George V., Maggie (deceased) and Reed B. He settled at marriage on his present farm of 106 acres. He and his family were members of the old Springfield congregation, some of them being there when Rev. E. Small was pastor. They now belong to the First United Presbyterian Church of Mercer. He was a Democrat until the war, when he became a Republican. He is now a Prohibitionist. His father, Bartholomew Seidley, was born August 24, 1806, in Germany, to Anthony and Mary Seidley. He came to America in 1827 and settled in Somerset County, Penn., where he worked at clock-making. In 1834 he settled in Mercer and followed his trade for three years. He married Jane Truxell in 1837, and began clearing a farm in Springfield Township in connection with his clock tinkering over the county. He probably fixed 1,000 clocks in Mercer County. He settled on his present farm in Findley Township in 1861. His wife died in 1854, the mother of six children: Jacob, William, Mary, John, Sarah and Elizabeth. He was married again, to Mrs. David Boyer, who died in 1863. She was a German Reformed in religious belief.

S. M. STEWART, farmer, post-office Mercer, was born in 1846 in County Derry, Ireland, to David and Elizabeth (Campbell) Stewart, who came to America in 1850, and settled in Lawrence County, Penn. Here the father was employed at the McKinley Furnace for ten years. He then moved to a farm in that county. He subsequently sold notions at wholesale over the surrounding country, traveling by a four-horse team. He was employed in this for some time by James Cochran, then of Hanover, Ohio. He finally joined the firm of James Cochran & Co. He later removed to Pittsburgh and followed this business, and subsequently established a business in partnership with his sons, W. C., D. W., S. M. and A. L., at Beaver Falls, and continued a number of years, and then moved back to Pittsburgh, where he continued in trade until death, in April, 1882. His widow died in Mercer County, and had blessed him with eleven children: J. B., W. C. (was in the One Hundred and Fifteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers), D. W. (was in the One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers), S. M., James (deceased), A. L., R. W., Mary, Margaret J., Elizabeth and Mattie. The father was married a second time, his last wife being Mrs. Mertilla Reed. S. M. Stewart was educated in the common schools of Mercer County, and was married to Zenobia E., daughter of George and Amanda Cotton, natives of this county and the parents of the following children: Zenobia, Melissa, Armina, Fannie, Mary, John, William, Edward and Clarence. Mr. Stewart located where he now lives in 1887, and has built a fine house in which to spend the remainder of his days. He and wife are members of the First Presbyterian Church of Mercer, and he is a Republican and belongs to the F. & A. M. His children are Eleanor, Lina, Florence and Nina B.

DAVID WILSON, carpenter for the Mercer County Coal Company, and farmer, post-office Pardoe, was born September 10, 1832, in Westmoreland County, Penn. His parents, James and Catharine (McKee) Wilson, were natives of Ireland, and came to this country while single. They moved to Mercer County about 1840, and settled in what is now Findley Township, where the mother died in 1878, and the father in 1876. They had nine children: David; Hannah, married Alexander Moore; Jane, married William J. Michaels; Sarah A., married John Axe; Margaret, married A. Highbarger; Catharine, married James Lusk; Lizzie; Thomas, married Addie Heasley, and Hugh. The parents were members of the old Springfield United Presbyterian Church. Our subject was educated in the common schools, and began to

learn his trade when seventeen years of age. He is the carpenter for the Mercer County Coal Company, and has been since 1878. He was married in 1857 to Mary, a daughter of Thomas Houston, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work. By this union he has seven children: William J., a farmer; Jennie; Sadie, married William McCurdy, of Jackson Township; Mary C., Minnie E., George A. and Thomas, deceased. Mr. Wilson owns two farms of eighty-one and ninety-one acres, which are the result of his own labors. He has been school director of Wolf Creek Township and assistant assessor of Findley Township. He became a member of the old Springfield Church when Rev. Edward Small was the pastor, and his wife belongs to the same. He is a Republican, and has taken a deep interest in every public enterprise.

JOHN YOUNG, deceased, was born about the year 1776 in Franklin County, Penn. His father, William Young, came to what is now Lawrence County in 1804. John Young, the father of William, had preceded him to Lawrence County two years. He settled about six miles south of Mercer, and William died there. William married Mary Elder, by whom he had eight children: John, David, Elizabeth (married John Sankey, a relative of the great evangelist, Ira D. Sankey), Margaret (married David Summerville), James, Mary (married John McCandless), William, Jane (married James Small). John Young was a minister of the United Presbyterian Church, and went to Illinois in 1840, where he soon after died. His widow died in 1864, and had blessed him with five children: Nancy, married David Munnell; Jane, married Robert Elder, and lives in Lawrence County; William, died in 1861; James W. and John, the latter a resident of Lawrence County. James W. was educated in the common schools, and married Mary McGoun, and had eight children, seven of whom are living: Maria, married Andrew Fox; Margaret, married Aaron Hingston; John, Fannie, Robert, Isabella and Sarah. James Young settled on his present farm in Findley Township in the spring of 1867. He and his wife belong to the First Presbyterian Church of Mercer. His son, John, who assists in the management of the farm, was a soldier in the One Hundred and Third Pennsylvania Volunteers, enlisting in 1864. He and his father are Democrats, and among the enterprising citizens of the township.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

BIOGRAPHIES OF COOL SPRING, FAIRVIEW, LAKE AND JACKSON.

COOL SPRING TOWNSHIP.

MA RTIN L. ALEXANDER, farmer, was born July 15, 1837, to John C., born in 1804 in Fairview Township. The latter was a son of Joseph and Sarah (Barndollar) Alexander. John Alexander married Martha Rose, and with her lived in Fairview Township until his death in 1876. His widow went West in 1878, and lives with her daughter, Mrs. James A. Shout, of Salina, Kas. Their children were: Sarah, married R. C. Clark; Martha, died small; M. L., Maria J., married James A. Shout; John I., Martha, married Joseph Nelson; Rachel E., married Barton Mishler; James E., died April 16, 1875. John, the twin brother of Martha, enlisted in Company G, Tenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and died in Salisbury Prison March, 1865. The par-

ents were members of the old Cool Spring Presbyterian Church. Martin L. Alexander was educated in the country schools, and was trained to rural pursuits. He was engaged for thirteen years manufacturing wagon lumber in Sandy Creek Township. He was married September 29, 1863, to Margaret C. Vaughn, daughter of Jacob and Eliza J. (McFatrigh) Vaughn. Jacob Vaughn was born March 13, 1815, to John and Rebecca (French) Vaughn, the parents of Jacob, Sarah, Phœbe, William, Susan, Nancy, John and Eli. John Vaughn was a soldier in the War of 1812. Jacob Vaughn's wife died May 21, 1886, and had blessed her husband with Margaret C., George S., Hugh M., Emma, married Samuel Steele, and Zidania, married Minor Vernon; William B., and John, married Emma Eckels, who is dead, and he has two children, George and James B. Jacob Vaughn learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed for fifteen years. He made wagons and buggies for years, and then engaged in the manufacture of wagon material. He invented a machine for cutting out felloes. In 1876 he retired from his trade, and now resides with the subject of this sketch. M. L. Alexander came to his present farm of 100 acres in 1884. His children are: Clara D., married Ed R. Eckels; John H., a teacher; Marvin M., Martha E. He and his family are members of the Presbyterian Church of Fredonia. He is a Republican, and was elected poor director on November 6, 1888.

J. W. ALLISON, farmer, post-office Mercer, was born November 29, 1840, in Hickory Township, to James and Elizabeth J. (Gettis) Allison, natives, the father of Westmoreland County, and of Scotch extraction, and the mother of Ireland, an immigrant to America at the age of six years with her father, Archibald Gettis. They settled in Pittsburgh, where he merchandised for a number of years. He died in 1840 and his widow died in 1854. James H. Allison was engaged in cabinet-making in Pittsburgh when he was married in 1832, and the following year he came to Hickory Township, where he remained for many years. In 1835 he and a Mr. Lightner began a search for coal on their respective farms. The first shaft was sunk on Mr. Lightner's farm, with no success, and the next was on Mr. Allison's farm, which was with good result. His son claims that these were the first coal shafts sunk in Mercer County. Mr. Allison subsequently sold his farm, and died at his home in Illinois in 1863. His widow died August 7, 1885, at the home of J. W. Allison. They had eighteen children, nine of whom grew up: James C., enlisted in the One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers; Thomas C.; J. W., Mary J., married S. J. Wier; Henry J., a merchant at Pittsburgh; Margaret, married John Nelson; Fannie, married F. Bastress; Emma, married Abner Rice, and Joseph. Our subject attended the common schools and Allegheny College, at Meadville, and taught eight terms of school, two of which were in Shelby County, Ind. He enlisted in Company I, Eighth Indiana Volunteer Infantry. Three months afterward he enlisted in Rabb's Light Artillery, but was rejected owing to a wound received in service with Company I. He was married in 1861 to Elizabeth Wilson, and has by her James, Homer, Robert, Edith, Jennie, Mary and Benjamin. Mr. and Mrs. Allison are members of the Second United Presbyterian Church of Mercer, and he is a Republican. He and his boys are extensively engaged in the dairy business, running a milk wagon to Mercer. They are all farmers, and give especial attention to raising small fruits.

JOHN ARMSTRONG, farmer, post-office North's Mills, was born November 11, 1830, in County Tyrone, Ireland, to Thomas and Elizabeth (Elliott) Armstrong, natives of the same country, where the father died July 2, 1838. His widow came to America in 1842, with her eight children: Elizabeth, married John McCoy; Mary, married Robert McCoy; Jane, married John Walker, and

died December 25, 1857; Margaret, married Thomas Mitcheltree; Ann, married Richard Hutchinson; John; Elliott, married Sarah McKay; Matilda, married John Keister. The mother never married again, but died January 20, 1853. She and her husband belonged to the Church of England. Our subject was educated principally in Mercer County. He was married October 1, 1857, to Mary E., a daughter of Malcolm and Jane (Summerville) McComb, natives of Washington County, Penn. Her parents came to Mercer County in an early day, and their children were John, Robert, David, Sarah, Martha, William and Mary E. Mrs. Armstrong was born November 21, 1831, in East Lackawannock Township. Her union with John Armstrong has given her two children: Thomas E., born July 17, 1858, married Florence E. Bromley, a daughter of Michael and Margaret (McCormick) Bromley, by whom he has three children: Margaret S. (Jane died small), John B. and William E. Mr. A. came to his present farm of seventy-three acres in 1866. He and wife are members of the Second United Presbyterian Church of Mercer, and he is a Democrat.

DANIEL BACKUS, farmer, post-office North's Mills, was born August 31, 1845, in Mercer County, Penn., to Daniel and Mary A. (Kauffman) Backus, natives of Allegheny County, and of Scotch extraction. The parents settled in Delaware Township, this county, about 1837, and there the father died in 1845, and his widow subsequently removed to Fredonia, where she died in 1884. She was the mother of two children: Mary J., married James White, and resides in Fredonia, and Daniel. The father was a farmer and owned 200 acres of land before his death. He belonged, with his wife, to the Presbyterian Church. Our subject was educated in the common schools, and worked on a farm until 1881, when he sold his farm and bought a saw-mill in Perry Township. This he operated for five months, sold and bought another mill in Cool Spring, ran it four months, then operated a mill in Butler County for six months, thence to Cool Spring, and pursued the same business for nearly two years, after which he ran another mill in Lake Township for two months, and then went to Fredonia and cut a large amount of staves, afterward going to Butler County, and operating a mill, which he sold June 10, 1887, and on December 1, 1887, he located on his farm of fifty-six acres, in Cool Spring Township, which he had purchased in 1884. He married Cyrena Keen, daughter of Reuben and Paulina (Mitchell) Keen, and by her has three children: Mintie, Mary P. and Fred. He was a member of the council of Fredonia Borough for three years, auditor and street commissioner of the same for two years each. He is a Republican, a member of the I. O. O. F., and, with his wife, belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JOHN BESTWICK, farmer, post-office Mercer, was born June 26, 1848, in Mercer County, son of John and Ann (Godsby) Bestwick. He was educated in the common schools, and brought up on a farm. He was married in 1880 to Sadie Moon, daughter of Lewis Moon, of Jackson Township, by whom he has two children: Plummer and Sennett. He settled on his present farm in 1882. It consists of 100 acres, a part of the old Stokely farm, upon which the famous old pioneer sleeps his last sleep. He is a Republican, and an enterprising young man, who always does his share in every public enterprise that has a tendency to build up Mercer County or the community in which he lives. His wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His brother, Thomas Bestwick, was born November 13, 1841, in Jackson Township, and was married April 5, 1866, to Mary J., daughter of George McEwen, by whom he had John, Charles, George (deceased), Anna, Thomas (deceased), Jennie, Bert and Lester. In August, 1861, he enlisted in Company G, One Hundredth Penn-

sylvania Volunteers, and re-enlisted in December, 1863, and served until the close of the war. At the battle of Bull Run he was shot in the right shoulder, and was shot through the clothing several other times. A part of the time he was a sharp-shooter, and bears a record of a brave soldier.

W. D. BOYD, farmer, post-office Mercer, was born December 1, 1842, in Cool Spring Township, son of Joseph and Nancy (Weese) Boyd. The father was a native of Ireland, and came to this county when small, with his parents, Henry and Rebecca Boyd, and was one of five children: John, Henry, Joseph, Catharine, married John Ford, and Elizabeth, married Stephen Horn. Henry and Rebecca were Methodists. Joseph Boyd had by his marriage seven children: W. D., Sarah and Jennie are dead; Mary E., married John Myers; Henry P., Andrew J. and Anna, deceased. Our subject attended the common schools, and was married December 28, 1871, to Mary, daughter of Charles and Rebecca (Porter) McClain, natives of this county, and the parents of the following children: Milton, David, Isabella, Amelia, Martha, Thomas, Arkana, Mary, Julia and John. The mother of Mrs. Boyd is dead, and her father lives in Mercer, married to Jane Jamison. W. D. Boyd had one child by his first marriage, Nannie B., who married Rev. W. P. Graham, of the Methodist Episcopal Church. By his present wife he has one child, Charlie. He is a member of the A. O. U. W. He enlisted in Company D, Two Hundred and Eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served about one year, at the close of the war. He was in the battles before Petersburg and Fort Steadman. He is a staunch Republican, and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

ROBERT BUXTON, farmer, post-office Mercer, was born February 4, 1846, in what is now Jackson Township, this county, to Robert and Ann (Howell) Buxton, natives of England, and who came to America with their respective parents and settled in Mercer County. The children of Robert and Ann Buxton were: Charles, was in the war from Lawrence County; Albert, Robert, Lizzie, married Thomas McKinney, and Henry. The mother died, and the father was again married, to Ellen Levey, by whom he had five children: Anna, married Harvey Umphrey; Blanche, married William Riley; Thomas, John and Nellie, deceased. The father resides with his last wife in Lawrence County. Our subject was educated in the common schools, and was brought up at farm labor. His father gave him about \$1,500, to which he has added until he is worth \$15,000. He and brother Albert, and sister Lizzie, began for themselves on a farm in Cool Spring Township, which they divided many years later with entire satisfaction. Mr. Buxton was married September 28, 1871, to Miss Maggie Filson, by whom he has three children: Welma I., Harry and Robert, all attending the Mercer public schools. Mr. Buxton is the owner of ninety-five acres in Liberty Township, and fifteen acres, well improved, near Mercer, where he now resides. He is a Republican, with his wife belongs to the Second Presbyterian Church at Mercer, and is one of the enterprising, public-spirited citizens of this county.

J. L. BYERS, farmer, post-office Mercer, was born June 15, 1823, in the portion of Mercer County which is now included in Lawrence County. His parents, Samuel and Mary (Gundy) Byers, had eight children: Margaret, married William Robison, and is deceased; Rebecca, Elizabeth, married Robert Atwell; J. L.; Mary A. became the second wife of William Robison; Elitha, married J. P. McKinley; Daniel C., Christina, married Marshall Couch and Rufus Yard. J. L. Byers was educated in the common schools in this and Venango Counties. He was married August 19, 1846, to Sarah Steel, daughter of William and Esther (Ewing) Steel, and by her he has had six children: Josephine

S., the wife of D. R. P. Zahniser; Mary L., married William Sloss; Hedessa M., married Charles Ayer; Margaret M., married William Gilbert, and she was fatally burned by the explosion of a lamp at her home in Mercer, on the evening of November 12, 1887; Daniel O. and Eletha S. Mr. Byers is engaged in farming and keeping hotel. He kept hotel at Waterloo, Venango County, for three years, and extensively at his present place for five years. In politics he is a Democrat. His brother, Daniel C. Byers, who makes his home with him, was for four years a member of the lumber firm of Thorn, Byers & Co., of Mercer. He is now in his seventh year of employment by the Shenango & Allegheny Railroad as a carpenter. Mrs. Sarah Byers died March 26, 1888, at the age of sixty-three years.

GEORGE H. CALDWELL, steward of County Poor Farm, was born December 9, 1845, in Deer Creek Township. His father, Perry, was born in Crawford County, Penn., where his father, Charles Caldwell, settled when he came from Ireland. Perry Caldwell first saw the light of day in 1818, and came to Mercer County about the year 1838. He died in 1883, and his wife, Marilla, whose maiden name was Stright, died June 3, 1886, the mother of the following children: Oliver, Norman, deceased; Hudson D., deceased; George H., Jennie, married Robert J. McClure, and is dead; Eva, married John Vaughn; Ella became the second wife of Robert J. McClure; Lewis, and Lillie, married Frank Moyer. The parents were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the father was once a director of the poor, and was a staunch Republican. Amzy Stright came from Washington County at an early day, and settled on the farm where M. D. Scurry lives, in Cool Spring Township. He afterward became a resident of Deer Creek Township, and his home was a station of the Underground Railroad. He died three days before Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation took effect, thus being deprived of the realization of the ambition of his earnest life. He had six children who grew up: Sarah, married Nathan Axtell, and is now a widow in Athens, Ohio; Ithiel, Marilla, deceased; Joseph, Levina, deceased, and Terrissa is dead. Amzy Stright married Mary Dodd, daughter of Ithiel Dodd, who gave the ground on which the old Presbyterian Church was built at Fairfield. Lawrence Stright, a brother of Amzy, preached at the New School Presbyterian Church, which was built about one and a half miles north of New Vernon; he helped to build up the organization, and the old church was afterward moved away by James Stright, and is used for a barn. In this church a Rev. Burchard preached who was a cousin of the famous "R. R. R." Burchard. Lawrence Stright organized a church in Sunville, Venango County, where he preached until his death. George H. Caldwell was educated in the common schools, and was brought up at hard farm labor. He enlisted in Company H, Fifty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served three months. He owns a part of the old Stright homestead, and was married October 18, 1877, to Miss Mina Cubbison, daughter of Josiah and Mary (Gamble) Cubbison, who live in Fairview Township. He was engaged for a number of years in building bridges in Mercer County by contract. He was elected steward of the poor-farm in 1886, and so satisfactorily did he attend to the duties that he was re-elected in 1888. He is a staunch Republican, and lends his influence to the best interests of the party.

W. A. Cook, farmer, post-office Mercer, was born October 30, 1839, in England, to John and Sarah (West) Cook, natives of the same country. The mother was a cousin of Mr. West, late British minister to America. The parents of Mr. Cook came to Canada in 1846, bringing their seven children, Jonathan, John, Henry, W. A., James, Hannah and Emma. The father died in 1872 and the mother in 1877; they were members of the Methodist Church. W. A. Cook

was educated in the common schools and at an academy taught by Peter Mc-Tavish, by whom he was taught book-keeping with the view of following it for a profession. He was employed by John A. McDonald & Co., wholesale dry goods men at Toronto, Canada, as book-keeper from 1855 to 1858, when he withdrew on account of declining health. He subsequently resumed his profession, but found each time that the confinement would not agree with him. He came to Mercer County in 1871, and was employed by Benjamin Henlein, of Greenville, in the lumber business for six years. He then engaged in the saw-mill business on his own resources, in Cool Spring Township, for a successful period of four years. In 1884 he sold some land in Canada, and bought ten acres where he now lives in Cool Spring Township. He was married in 1874 to Nancy E., daughter of Abraham and Elizabeth (Shaffer) Livermore, and has four children: John W., Arthur W., Elizabeth J. and Edith M. He and wife are members of the Jackson Centre Methodist Episcopal Church.

ISAAC HOMER, farmer, post-office Otter Creek, was born December 25, 1837, in Delaware Township, Mercer County. His parents were Peter and Margaret (Rose) Homer, natives of the same township. The subject's father died in 1856 and his mother in 1883; both were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Their children were: Isaac, Catharine, both living; Jacob, a member of Company A, One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, died in service; Henry, Harriet and Elmira, the last deceased. Our subject was educated in the common schools, and worked on a farm. He began for himself when twenty years old. He was married October 28, 1858, to Sophia L. Keen, daughter of Reuben and Paulina (Mitchell) Keen, natives of Maine, who were the parents of eleven children: Hannah L., Lorana A., Sophia L., Nancy J., William R., Irena, Cyrena C., Cordelia P., Oliver O., Hezekiah O. and Polly A. The father is dead, and the mother lives near Fredonia. In 1860 our subject, with his wife, went to Illinois and worked in a stone quarry for one year. He then enlisted in Company F, Eighty-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the war. On his return from the war he joined his wife in Pennsylvania, and engaged in farming. They have had six children: Mary M., Oris W., both dead; Paulina M.; Arthur W., teacher; Elsie J. and Ellis H. Mr. and Mrs. Homer are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Fredonia, and he is a Republican.

JOHN JOHNSTON, farmer, post-office Mercer, was born May 20, 1816, in Mercer County, to Zachariah and Jane Grace (Todd) Johnston. The father was born in County Derry, Ireland, came to America in 1798, and settled on the farm where our subject now lives. His union with Miss Todd gave him eight children: Robert, Jane, Mary, Zachariah, John, Grace, Margaret and James. He died in 1828 and his widow in 1867, both members of the United Presbyterian Church. John Johnston was educated in a log cabin at the time when the Indians were yet to be seen. He learned carpentering, and during a winter or two he worked in the construction of locks on the Erie Canal. He has 130 acres, 100 of which he cleared. He was married in 1838 to Mary A. Jennings, who bore him one child, who with the mother died in 1839. He was again married in 1841 to Sarah J. Todd, daughter of John Todd, Jr., and had by her five children: Margaret; Frances, married Samuel Landis; Zachariah; John, married Caroline Parkes; Rebecca A., married George Crouser; Nellie, married Marvin Gildersleeve. Mr. Johnston was captain of a militia company for nine years, and at the time of the Mexican War. He and wife are members of the Second United Presbyterian Church of Mercer, and he is a

Democrat. He erected a steam saw-mill in 1872 on his farm, which is still in operation. Mrs. Johnston is a daughter of John and Margaret (Smith) Todd, the parents of James, Smith C., Margaret, Sarah J., Andrew, Elizabeth, Mary A., Rebecca, Rachel and Frances. Margaret Smith was born in 1795 in Montgomery County, Penn., to Valentine and Mary M. (Spies) Smith, who came to this county about 1803. They had two children: Jacob and Margaret. Valentine was in the War of 1812. Mrs. Johnston says that she, her sister, Margaret, and two brothers, James and Smith C., went to the cranberry region near where William Paxton now lives, just east of Pardoe, and one day they killed fifty rattlesnakes. She also says that in the year 1845 she was attending to the cows, and looking for the calf she found it lying near the house in terrible agony, and when she came close to it the dog warned her of danger by biting her heels several times. She went to the calf, stooped over it to raise its head, and there, to her astonishment, found a large hoop snake with its stinger fastened in the little animal. She says she had an old shoe on, with a hole in the toe, and the reptile bit at it and left teeth marks on her toe nail. She killed the snake, and a short time afterward her husband killed its mate in the wheat field.

GEORGE KELSO, farmer, post-office Otter Creek, was born November 4, 1838, in Lawrence County, Penn., to John and Ann (McWilliams) Kelso, natives of Lawrence County, and of Scotch and Irish extraction, respectively. The parents resided ten years near Hadley, this county, and then removed to Lawrence County, where the father died in 1879 and the mother in 1877. Their children were: Mary, married Haslet Miller; George, Letitia, Joseph, Rebecca, married William H. Pasco, of Nebraska; Jane, married David Hadley; John, Olive, married James Cooper, who is dead, and she resides in Nebraska; three others died when young. Our subject was educated in the common schools, and brought up on a farm. He enlisted in Company G, One Hundred Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served three years; was in the battles of his regiment and wounded in the right temple in front of Petersburg. His brother Joseph enlisted in the same company and served nearly four years; he was also wounded in the head. On his return from the war our subject worked on his father's farm until married, February 8, 1865, to Sarah M. Walker, born April 4, 1844, daughter of Samuel and Eliza (Nelson) Walker, who are mentioned elsewhere. He and wife settled on a farm in Lawrence County until they came to their present one, known as the "Matthew Thompson farm." Here they have a beautiful home. They have had eleven children, nine of whom are living: Robert O., Samuel, Joannah, Elizabeth, Joseph H., Mary, George, Nelson O. and William D. He and wife are members of the First United Presbyterian Church, and he is a staunch Republican.

JOSEPH KENT, deceased, was born in Staffordshire, England, August 7, 1807, and immigrated to America in 1833. The same year he, in company with a number of others, went down the rivers on a canal boat to New Orleans. During this trip he had the pleasure of shaking hands with Mohawk, the great Indian chief. Mr. Kent was overseer of a company of laborers while at New Orleans for a short period. He returned to Cincinnati, remained some time, and in 1835 he came to what is now Wilmington Township, Mercer County, where he was employed as a farm laborer. He subsequently purchased land in territory now included in Perry Township. This he soon sold and bought the land in Cool Spring Township where his family reside. Mr. Kent was one of eight children, of whom two survive: John, a local Methodist minister, and Henry is a manufacturer of needles and other articles, both residents of England. Joseph Kent was married to Jane, daughter of James and Mary

(Richard) Colleyer, and with her settled first in Pittsburgh, where he was engaged in business for some time. From there he removed to the farm spoken of in this sketch in Perry Township. Mrs. Jane Kent, the granddaughter of Charles and Mary Richard, died May 20, 1888. She emigrated from England, her native country, to America with her parents when about ten years old. She was a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church, and was highly esteemed by all of her acquaintances. Mr. Kent died April 22, 1884; was an attendant of the Methodist Episcopal Church, an upright citizen, a good husband and father. His children were seven: Ellen, married Andrew B. Hosack; Hannah, Henry J., Mary, Cassie, Thomas J. and one (deceased) young.

CHARLES LEES, farmer, post-office Mercer, was born October 16, 1822, to James and Charlotte Lees, natives of England. The family came to Mercer County about 1828, and settled where John H. Lees now lives, in East Lackawannock Township. James Lees was engaged for many years in his native country in weaving silk, and his wife was overseer of 500 girls in the same factory. Their children were William, James, Mary, Charles, Anna, John H., Samuel and Robert. The parents were members of the Presbyterian Church, and are buried in the old grave-yard at Mercer. Our subject was married to Jane Donaldson, born February 23, 1821. She is a daughter of Isaac and Rebecca (Shannon) Donaldson, who became acquainted while reaping wheat together. They subsequently became engaged, and published their intention of marriage two weeks prior to the wedding day, in the pulpit, with the "text," "And here Isaac sent for Rebecca." Other mention is made of them in the sketch of S. S. Donaldson, of Jackson Township. Charles Lees and wife have had five children: Charles R., deceased; William D., married Melda Ray, daughter of Robert and Lydia (Carnes) Ray, and has by her four children, Charles C., Fred W., Hazel R. and Capt. Howe; Mary E., married Charles Clark; Sarah E., married A. H. Clark; infant is deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Lees settled at marriage in Venango County, where they remained until April 21, 1853, when they left, and in 1854 came to this county and rented for two years in Wilmington Township. April 2, 1856, they moved to the farm where they now reside. He has improved about eighty-two acres; has been township treasurer two terms and supervisor. He and wife are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church of Jackson Centre, and he is a Republican. The following is from Everts' History of Mercer County, which we give space for that it may be preserved by the family: "A story is told of the grandmother of Mrs. Charles Lees and S. S. Donaldson, which is worth preserving. The lady's name was Martha Reed (generally known as Rebecca), and her father was one of Gen. Forbes' soldiers, who, in company with a number of others, left the army in its western expedition, in 1758, and settled in the Ligonier Valley, in Westmoreland County. Mr. Reed had a family of four children, of whom Martha was the eldest, a son named George being second in age. Miss Reed, like other women at the time, living at the fort they occupied, frequently indulged in out-door sports with the male members of the settlement, and became noted for her extraordinary fleetness of foot. A young man named Samuel Shannon was the only one who could successfully compete with her in a race, and the two were afterward married. On a certain day, just after harvest was over, in 1778, Miss Reed and a lady friend, accompanied by George Reed and another male companion, started for a blackberry patch two miles away. On the way they met a Mr. McDowell on horseback, carrying a gun, and they had hardly recognized him before they were fired on by a party of Indians from an ambush near by. At the fire young Reed fell mortally wounded; the other young man was made a prisoner,

and Miss Reed's lady companion killed. McDowell escaped in one direction, and Miss Reed started for the fort on a run, with the fleetest Indian of the band at her heels, determined to make her a prisoner. She led him a race of three-quarters of a mile, and was met by young Shannon, who observed her plight, and started to her rescue, reaching her just outside the fort. The Indian, seeing his prey escape him, turned and ran back, and was ever afterward looked upon with contempt by his brother warriors. Even the chieftain's daughter, to whom he was shortly to have been married, gave him the cold shoulder, and would have no more to do with the brave who had let a 'pale-face squaw' outrun him.'

CHARLES MADDEN, farmer, post-office Mercer, was born August 15, 1825, in Beaver County, Penn., near Darlington, to William, born in Northumberland County, and Elizabeth (Flickinger) Madden. They came to Darlington after the War of 1812, and began making a home in the woods. The father died in Lancaster County, Penn., in 1871, at the age of ninety years, and his wife died some time prior, at the ripe age of eighty-five years. William Madden was in the War of 1812, and was at Buffalo and Erie. His father, Joseph Madden, was seven years in service under Washington; was with him at the capture of the Hessians at Trenton, N. J.; during some battle was shot in the ankle, and died near Danville, Penn. He was of Scotch-Irish extraction, while his wife came from the Highlands of Scotland. William Madden married Elizabeth Flickinger, and had William, Mary, Daniel, Martha, James, Charles, Montgomery, Elizabeth and George. The father had by a former marriage Joseph and Sevilla. He and his last wife belonged to the Church of England. Our subject was educated in Enon Valley, and was brought up on a farm. In 1853 he married Mary J. Shively, of Lewisville, Ohio, and by her had six children: Margaret, married Almon Young; Martha, married Hiram Cozad; Eva L., Alice S. and two who died young. In 1862 Mr. Madden came to his present farm of forty acres, in Cool Spring Township. He has also sixteen acres in Jefferson Township. He has always taken a deep interest in education, and gave his children the best advantages of learning his means would afford. He and his family are members of the First Presbyterian Church of Mercer. He is a Republican.

CHARLES McDUGALL, farmer, post-office Mercer, was born May 5, 1830, to Charles and Mary (Dever) McDougall, natives, the father of Edinburgh, Scotland, and the mother of Mercer County. The father came to America when twenty-six years of age, and settled in Franklin County, Penn., where he was for a few years engaged in weaving woolen goods. After the death of the father of Mrs. Mary (Dever) McDougall, her mother went to Franklin County, where Mary and Charles were married, and it is believed that they walked soon afterward to Pittsburgh, and thence to Pine Township, to land owned by her father. Charles died February 4, 1875, and Mary in December, 1879. Their children were: Infant, William, George, Charles, John, James, was shot at the battle of Fredericksburg; Thomas, served three years in the late war; Joseph, died at the age of eighteen months; Joseph (2); Jane, married William White, and Mary deceased. The parents were United Presbyterians. Our subject was educated in a log cabin of the most ancient style, and was brought up at farm labor. He began for himself when twenty years old, with 25 cents of his own and \$2 which he borrowed from his brother. He was employed by Abraham Fisher on a farm, at \$11 per month during the summer, and \$8 during the winter months. His vocation, after one year with Fisher, was various, such as hauling coal, working on the railroad, etc. He was married to Eveline Magee November 22, 1855. She was born February

6, 1838, in this county, and was the daughter of Patrick and Sables (Gill) Magee. Her father was a native of Path Valley, Franklin Co., Penn., and there married Nancy Fagan, who came with him to Mercer County, and later died, being the mother of four children: John, Mary, James and George. Her father subsequently married Sables Gill, a native of Butler County, and had five children: William, Eveline, Nancy, Adam and one who died young. Mr. and Mrs. Magee died in Wolf Creek Township, and the latter was a member of the Seceder Church. Our subject enlisted in the Fifty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served three months. His children are: Mary J., married George B. Paxton; William V., married Lizzie Bentley; Nancy, is single and at home; Ida married Henry Barber September 1, 1886; Catharine E., married Charles Pew; Lizzie, married Henry Steingrabe March 29, 1888; Emma, James A., George M., Charles and Adda, deceased. Mr. McDougall is interested in the Grove City College, and was one of the first projectors of the same. By strict economy, hard labor and frugality he increased his \$2 and 25 cents to the value of a farm which he sold for \$8,000, and bought his present one in Cool Spring Township. When young he naturally imbibed the Democracy of his father; but one day, when listening to a conversation between two men on the subject, "Of how little darkies are bought and sold," he renounced his early political proclivities, and, when the Republican party came into existence, he was found among its most earnest advocates. His family are members of the United Presbyterian Church, and he used to go bare-footed to church to listen to Rev. Edward Small preach.

GEORGE McEWEN, farmer, post-office Mercer, was born November 16, 1818, in Mercer County, Penn., to John and Jane (Moore) McEwen. John McEwen, the great-grandfather of our subject, was born in Scotland, was sent to Ireland on missionary business, and was attacked by twelve persons, who cut his wife's breasts off, which inhuman act so enraged the reverend gentleman that he sailed into them and succeeded in killing ten of the twelve, and escaped with his wife to Maryland, and soon after to Adams County, Penn., where his wife recovered and bore him ten children, one of whom, named Samuel, came to Mercer County about 1805 and settled on the farm where John McEwen now lives, in a log house, in which it has been claimed that the first court was held in Mercer County. Here Samuel died December 4, 1819, and his wife July 24, 1825, the parents of the following children: Thomas, Samuel B., John, Sarah, married Henry A. Anderson; Betsey, married Samuel Scott; Margaret, married John Moore. Samuel McEwen was a Revolutionary soldier from Adams County. John McEwen, the father of our subject, was married in 1815 to Jane Moore, resulting in eight children: Samuel, Thomas, George, William, Mary, Elizabeth, John and Thomas (2). John McEwen was famous for his skill in bleeding people in this county, and his son John has the instruments used by him for that purpose. George, whose name heads this memoir, was educated in the common schools and brought up at rural pursuits. He was married to Jane, a daughter of John and Mary (Legg) King, natives of England, and who came to America in 1829 and settled in the State of Delaware. They came to Mercer County in 1836 and settled in Cool Spring Township. Her mother was thrown from a wagon against a large stone by the side of the road on what is known as Ball Hill, on the Franklin and Mercer road, her head striking the stone and injuring her so badly that she expired thirty minutes afterward. The children of her parents were: Robert, James, Hannah, Jane, Edward, John, William, Nancy, John Joseph, Mary A. and Newark. The children of George McEwen are: Mary, married Thomas Bestwick; John, married Mary J. Kennedy; Nancy, Amanda, Hannah, William, married Fau-

nie Grace; George and Thomas are dead. He is a Republican, and he and wife are members of the Cool Spring Church. John McEwen, the brother of our subject, was born March 14, 1827, and was married in 1848 to Jane Hartley, resulting in nine children: Frances, Mary, George, Joseph, Ida and four deceased in infancy. His second marriage was to Christina Kirker. Mr. John McEwen enlisted in Company D, Two Hundred and Eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was slightly wounded by a piece of shell striking him over the right eye.

SAMUEL McMILLAN, deceased, was born June 13, 1814, in Mercer County, to John and Isabella McMillan, the parents of Samuel and Mary, the latter of whom married Israel Forker. His grandfather was John McMillan, deceased, of Cool Spring Township. Samuel McMillan was educated in the country schools, learned stone-cutting, and worked at it and on canals together with farming. He was married to Mary Hosack October 22, 1844. She is a daughter of Col. Thomas and Margaret (Johnston) Hosack, of Adams County, Penn. Her parents had: Elizabeth, married Isaac Patterson; Martha, married John Armstrong; Henry H., Mary, Jane, married Isaac Downs; Thomas, lives in Logan County, Ohio; Margaret, married Adam Forker; James J., Nancy, deceased wife of A. J. Zahniser; William, deceased. The parents were United Presbyterians. Samuel McMillan was blessed with five children by his marriage: Thomas H., Margaret, died at the age of three years; Elizabeth, married Alexander Hunter and lives in Virginia; Isabella, a school-teacher of fine reputation, and Nancy, who died young. Mr. McMillan died May 17, 1876, and was a Democrat. His widow resides on the home place, was born July 16, 1815, and is a member of the Second United Presbyterian Church of Mercer. Further mention of the Hosack and McMillan families appears in the historical chapters of this work.

WILLIAM MILLER, deceased, was born in Wolf Creek Township (now Pine Township), Mercer County, March 15, 1801. His father, John Miller, was born near Glasgow, Scotland, immigrated to the United States in 1789 or 1790, and set locks on the Union Canal in the eastern part of Pennsylvania. In 1792 he removed to Pittsburgh, and cut stone for the first courthouse built in Allegheny County, and for many years afterward furnished cut stone for building purposes. The deceased removed with his parents to Pittsburgh in 1806, and in 1817 the family again settled in Wolf Creek Township, and in 1824 he located on the Magee farm, in Fairview Township (then Cool Spring). Here he remained until 1834, when he settled on the farm in Cool Spring Township now owned by Mrs. Mary Miller and A. S. Reed, and carried on farming in connection with merchandising and the manufacture of potash until 1865, from which year until 1874 he lived in Venango County, and then resided in Allegheny County until 1884, when he came to Cool Spring Township, there lived until December, 1887, when he established his home in Jonestown, N. Y., where he died November 17, 1888. He was a ruling elder in the Presbyterian Church for many years. He served a term as county commissioner, one as county auditor, and was postmaster at Petroleum Centre, Penn.

JOHN MILLER, deceased, was born November 18, 1829, in Fairview Township, Mercer County. He was a son of William Miller and a brother of Hon. S. H. Miller, of Mercer. He was brought up at rural pursuits, and was married to Mary E. Tait in 1854. She is a daughter of Samuel and Rebecca (Smith) Tait. Her mother survives, and is the daughter of Furgus and Agnes (Giffin) Smith. Furgus Smith was born in County Derry, Ireland, in 1763, and immigrated to Westmoreland County, this State, in 1783, where he married

Agnes Giffin, a native of Westmoreland County. He came with his wife to Mercer County in 1801 or 1802, and settled for a short time in the forks of the Shenango, and in 1808 they located on the farm now owned by Charles Vernon, where he died January 1, 1853, and she July 15, 1854. They were the parents of eight children: Eleanor, married Alex. McCullough; Martha, married William Stinson; Hannah, died young; John, Nancy, married Rev. James McKean; Rebecca, married Samuel Tait, and had four children: William B., Samuel W., Mary E. and Furgus S.; Mary, Amelia T., married Henry Burton. Samuel Tait was a son of the distinguished Rev. Samuel Tait, the founder of the old Cool Spring Church. He died in 1837, and his widow survives at the ripe old age of eighty years. Mrs. Miller reared only one, an adopted, child, whose name was changed by law to Anna G. Miller, and who was married October 12, 1887, to J. C. North. Mrs. Miller is a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church, in the faith of which her husband died September 21, 1871. Mention of the Tait and Miller families will be found elsewhere.

S. G. MILLER, farmer, post-office Mercer, was born March 4, 1820, to Robert and Nancy (Dean) Miller. The parents came to Mercer County in 1833, and settled on a rented farm for five years, when they became able to purchase a farm in Wolfe Creek Township, where they lived a number of years, but finally moved to Butler County, where they died. Their children were: Robert, Mary, S. G., Nancy and James A. Our subject attended school in the country, and began for himself when twenty years of age, with just 10 cents, with which he bought a handkerchief. He hired to Matthew McLean for \$10 per month to labor on a farm. Ten years later he bought a farm in Wolf Creek Township where he remained for twenty-six years, and in connection with his farm labor ran a huxter wagon through the oil regions for three years. He was married in 1850 to Eliza Cross, daughter of Samuel and Letitia Cross, and has had no children. She died in 1878, and he was again married, to Minerva Emerson, a daughter of Ira and Delia (Chapman) Emerson. They came to Cool Spring Township in October, 1877, and bought sixty acres of good land where they now reside. He is a Republican, and has been assessor and collector four years. He and wife are members of the First United Presbyterian Church of Mercer. They have reared two children: Mary Moore, who married M. C. Holland, and George W. Cathers, born October 13, 1861, son of B. W., and Rosannah (McMullen) Cathers, both of whom died when George was young. George married Lottie B., a daughter of William and Elizabeth Chambers, and has one child, Leslie M. He farms with Mr. Miller as a partner.

JOHN NORTH, farmer, post-office North's Mills, was born February 18, 1831, in Cool Spring Township, on the farm where he now lives. His father, William North, was born in 1777, in Derbyshire, England, and was there married to Mary Davile, a native of the same country. They immigrated to America about 1819, and settled for three years in either Worth or Sandy Lake Township, thence removed to where John North now resides. William died March 6, 1860, and his widow died in 1865. He improved about 325 acres from the green woods, and at one time owned over 500 acres. He, of course, was content to use the oxen in the early cultivation of his farm. He and his wife were members of the Cool Spring congregation of Presbyterians. Their children were: Samuel, married Jane McFarland, and after her death he married Lizzie J. Brockleyhurst; Sarah, married James Miller; William, married Catharine Zahniser in 1844; Elizabeth, married David Zahniser; Lucy, married John L. Zahniser; Mary, married Rev. Samuel Bowman; Maria, deceased, and John. Our subject attended the common schools, and was mar-

ried to Rebecca Zahniser in 1859. She is a daughter of Jacob and Melinda (Smith) Zahniser, whose sketch appears in Jackson Township. By this union he has had six children: William T., married Eva C. Supple; Mary G., married D. L. McMillan; Melinda S., married to W. W. Runkle; Jacob Z., Ira C. and John N. Mr. North has been school director for twelve years. He helped to defend the cause of his country by hiring a substitute for the war. He and wife are members of the Cool Spring Presbyterian Church, and he is a staunch Republican and a strong temperance advocate.

S. B. PAGE, farmer, post-office North's Mills, was born June 22, 1840. His father, John B. Page, was a son of Joseph Page, and was born November 11, 1789, in Philadelphia, and married Sarah S. Steele February 14, 1812. She was born March 14, 1793, and died January 30, 1837, after blessing her husband with the following children: Deborah M., born November 8, 1812; John M., born May 1, 1814, died February 29, 1817; William M., born February 29, 1816; Anna E., born August 22, 1818; Sarah S., born January 1, 1820; Hiram R., born December 13, 1821; Washington B., born August 16, 1823; Elias H., born January 21, 1825; Henrietta F., born December 24, 1826; Nancy W., born August 15, 1829; James B., born October 22, 1831; Margaret J., born September 6, 1833, and Adam P., born March 1, 1836. The father was again married, to Susannah Engle, born August 27, 1800, by whom he had four children: Joseph W., born January 15, 1839; S. B., born June 22, 1840; Thomas T., born December 31, 1841, died in 1841, and Mathias L., born July 24, 1843. This last wife died March 22, 1825. The father was a merchant for many years in Angelica, county seat of Allegheny County, N. Y., and was sheriff of that county for twelve years. About the year 1830 he came to Mercer, and for a short time was in partnership with Andrew Patterson in the mercantile business. He sold to Mr. Patterson, and removed to a farm of 212 acres in Cool Spring Township, where he lived until he sold the farm in 1866. He died March 8, 1873, was in the War of 1812, from Warren County, and was a Democrat. S. B. Page was educated in the common schools and learned carpentering. He spent nine years in the oil regions of Pennsylvania. He bought fifty-five acres, where he now resides, in 1868, and was married April 28, 1869, to Miss Emily M. Service, by whom he had two children: Adda A., born December 22, 1872, and Engle, born March 22, 1880. He was elected a justice of the peace for Cool Spring Township in 1883, and is still serving. He is a Democrat, and, with his wife, belongs to the Cumberland Presbyterian Church at Jackson Centre.

W. H. REED, farmer, post-office Mercer, was born May 3, 1822, in Trumbull County, Ohio, to William and Martha (Thompson) Reed, natives of Allegheny and Fayette Counties, Pa., respectively, and the parents of five children: John, Elizabeth, married Moses Brownlee; Mary, married David Brownlee; W. H., and Nancy, married James Milligan. The parents are dead, and were Presbyterians. William H. Reed was educated in the common schools, and was brought up at rural pursuits. He began for himself with but little means. He was married in 1845 to Anna Hoskins, a daughter of Benjamin and Mary Hoskins. Her mother died when she was ten years old, and she lived with her aunt, Mrs. Thornton, of New Castle. Mr. and Mrs. Reed settled at their marriage in Trumbull County, Ohio, until 1847, when he bought 100 acres in Cool Spring Township, and moved to it. He engaged then more extensively in putting out sheep to various farmers on certain terms. He was only preceded in this business in this county by Wilson Thorn, of Youngstown, Ohio. Mr. Reed continued to deal in the sheep business extensively until after the close of the war. His children are: John T., married Emma Boyd, and has

three children: Gertrude, W. H. and Boyd; W. F., married Isabella Babcock, and has four children: Alice M., Edward B., Harry S. and Rebecca M.; A. S., married Loretta, daughter of James McEwen, and has three children: Stella I., Frank C. and Mary. William Reed and wife are members of the Cool Spring Presbyterian Church, and he is a Republican.

WILLIAM RODGERS, farmer, post-office Otter Creek, was born February 11, 1807, in Mercer County. His father, Samuel, was born in Ireland, and came to Delaware County, Penn., about 1780, and later to Fayette County, where he married Mary Henry, and in 1798 with her settled in Greene Township, this county, where they bought a tract of 400 acres. Here he died in 1839, and his widow September 20, 1865. They had nine children: Betsey, married John Brooks and afterward Joseph Mathers, and she died November 26, 1887, at the home of our subject; Nancy, married Charles Love; Sarah, died July 22, 1879; William, Mary, Jane, Margaret, Robert and James. Mrs. Samuel Rodgers rode to Mercer County on horseback, while her husband walked and drove a cow. They packed their household goods and hired two men to bring them in a boat down the Monongahela and Ohio, up the Beaver to New Castle, and then up the Shenango to near their cabin, in what is now Greene Township. Robert and Samuel Henry, brothers of Mrs. Rodgers, had previously come to Crawford County, and on the arrival of Mr. and Mrs. Rodgers they walked six miles, and in one day, with the assistance of Mr. Rodgers, they built a cabin 16x16 feet. Here Mr. Rodgers did a large amount of weaving. William Rodgers was educated in a log cabin school-house, which became so cold at times that the ink froze on the goose-quill pen which he used. He settled in Cool Spring Township in 1833, and was married March 27, 1834, to Nancy Bowman, daughter of Robert Bowman, which resulted in five children: Mary J., Robert, Margaret E., Samuel R. and Nancy B. Mrs. Rodgers is dead, while he resides on the old place. He was baptized in the Reformed Presbyterian, or Covenanters, Church when a child, and made a public confession when twenty years old. His wife was a consistent member of the same church. Their oldest son, Robert, was born October 12, 1839, in Cool Spring Township, and was married October 14, 1869, to Eunice Alexander, daughter of Samuel and Ruth (Dodd) Alexander, the parents of the following children: Samuel, Elizabeth, Joseph and Jennie. The children of Robert and Eunice are: William A., Minnie E., Nancy R., Albert W., Samuel B., Robert W., Myrtle and Norris L. Samuel R. Rodgers married Mary Godfrey, and has six children: Edward J., Mary E., Nancy E., Jennie R., Clara A. and Alice B. P. Nancy Rodgers became the second wife of John B. Maxwell, of Findley Township, and is the mother of seven children.

M. D. SCURRY, farmer and contractor, post-office Otter Creek, was born March 25, 1824, in County Kilkenny, Ireland, his parents, James and Eleanor (DeLahanty) Scurry, natives of the same country, and also parents of John, Walter, Mary and William D. John published a newspaper in the Irish language in Waterford, Ireland; Walter, a dry goods merchant in Waterford; Mary is the widow of Michael Dunphy, and resides in Peoria, Ill.; William D. is a ranchman in Victoria, Australia. James Scurry, the father of the above named children, died in his native country in 1824. He was educated in the college at Kilkenny, and was the author of several works in the Irish language, and translated a number of works from the English, Latin and Hebrew into the Irish language. He was for many years employed in the Four Courts, Castle and Royal Irish Academy, in Dublin, on the translation of old Irish documents. Mr. Scurry and all his family were pronounced Catholics in their religious belief. Our subject was educated in a general literary

school in Waterford, Ireland, and brought up on a farm and clerking for his brother Walter. He came to Rochester, N. Y., in 1849, and soon afterward took contracts on the construction of the New York & Erie Canal, New York Central, Erie & Lake Shore Railroads. In 1860 he came to Mercer County, and took a contract on the Erie & Pittsburgh Railroad, and built the greater part of it from Jamestown to New Castle. He then built the Bear Creek, now the Pittsburgh, Shenango & Lake Erie, from Greenville to Pardoe. He subsequently built the Sharon Railway and other short branches in this county, also built the second track on Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, in the State of New York. Mr. Scurry was married in 1853 to Mary Sharpe, daughter of Daniel Sharpe, a farmer and contractor, now deceased, but who then lived in Monroe County, N. Y. His union was blessed with ten children, seven still living: Daniel M., Rose E., William M., James B., Mary, Michael J. and Alice. Mr. Scurry is a staunch Democrat, and though an American first, is an ardent Irish nationalist and home ruler.

JAMES SIMPSON, farmer, post-office Mercer, was born February 18, 1848, in Cool Spring Township, to Robert and Mary (Johnston) Simpson. Robert and Mary were married in 1835, and their children were: Robert, Mary, James, Almira, Alexander and Celia. The father died May 24, 1865, and his widow lives with her daughter, Mrs. Albert Buxton. Their oldest son, Robert, left home when fifteen years old and has never been heard of since. Our subject was educated in the common schools and was brought up at farm labor. He was married June 13, 1877, to Clara Collier, daughter of Simon and Elizabeth (Swarts) Collier, natives of the State of New York. Mr. and Mrs. Simpson have had the following children: Perry, deceased; Freddie, Eva, deceased; Mary, deceased, and Bertha. He owns fifty acres of good land, is a Democrat, and he and wife attend the Second United Presbyterian Church of Mercer.

BENJAMIN STOKELY.—The subject of this memoir, Benjamin Stokely, was born in the State of Delaware in October, 1766. The family of which he was a member moved to the western side of the mountains in 1776. A short time afterward the western settlements were very much disturbed by murdering and plundering inroads of the Indians, incited by the British Government, the policy of which was so severely denounced by the Earl of Chatham in the British Parliament. The forts at Red Stone, Grave Creek, Catfish, etc., were the places that the settlers fled to for safety in Westmoreland, Fayette and Washington Counties. It was in these troublous times that young Benjamin Stokely received his early training in the life of a backwoodsman. Between 1779 and 1784 he learned to be both a shoemaker and a tanner, improving every opportunity in the meantime to go to school. In 1785 he found and embraced an opportunity to make a surveyor of himself, and in the fall of that year was employed as an assistant under Griffith Evans, of Philadelphia, who was then engaged in surveying the Third District of Donation Lands. From 1786 to 1789 he was a clerk in the office of the register and recorder of Washington County, during which time he studied Latin, and at the close of which he married Miss Esther Alexander, full sister of Benjamin and Joseph Alexander, and half-sister of William and John Alexander, all of whom afterward settled in this county, in the neighborhood of Mr. Stokely. In the year 1792 he was appointed surveyor of the Fourth and Fifth Donation Districts, which were united and called the Third, and which lie in the southern part of the county. In the fall of 1794 and the spring of 1795 a number of warrants were put into his hands in his office at Pittsburgh, and on the 1st of May he started to survey his district and to locate the warrants put in his hands. This surveying expedition came to a speedy end on the 8th of June, in consequence

of a letter from Capt. Heath, of Fort Franklin, informing him of the murder of two white men, near Conneaut, by the Indians, and advising him that he and his party were in great danger of being cut off. This letter was dated June 6, 1795, and sent by a friendly Indian, who delivered it on the 7th. In August of this year Wayne's treaty with the Ohio and other Indians was effected, after which it was deemed safe for the surveying party to return, which they did in October, continuing at their work until the first week in December, when, their provisions being exhausted, they set their faces for Pittsburgh. They sought what was to them a new route, starting from near where Mercer stands, and proceeding by way of the Shenango and Mahoning country, over streams swollen by recent heavy rains, wading swamps and suffering considerably from cold, hunger and drenching rains, until they reached the town of Beaver, previously known as Fort McIntosh, where they first got the great comfort of bread at their meals. The next spring saw Mr. Stokely and his party again at their surveys. The survey of the Third District had been completed the year previous, and his work then was to levy the warrants in his hands. This was completed in June, 1796, when the party returned to the settlement on the other side of the river. In the fall of this year, October, 1796, he moved his family to the farm he settled on the banks of the Cool Spring, in the township of that name, where he resided until his death in 1843. There had been several others who came out that year, but they all returned to the settlements when winter set in, so that Stokely and his family were without other society than the Indians and wild animals of the forest, until about the middle of February, 1797, when a number of settlers came out and took up their abode with him until they had picked out places for their own settlement. Mr. Stokely seemed to have somewhat of an eye to trade. In a manuscript left behind him it is stated that, in December following his removal, he got 600 pounds of flour and 300 pounds of corn meal brought out to him—that during the same winter he purchased about 3,000 pounds of venison from the Indians at 1 cent per pound, paying for it chiefly with powder at \$2 per pound, lead at 50 cents per pound, and flour at 1 shilling a quart, also rough tallow at 6 cents per pound; dressed buck-skins were purchased for \$1, and doe-skins for 50 cents. The venison hams he sold at Pittsburgh for \$1 per pair, or 6 cents per pound, and for the tallow, when rendered, he got 20 cents per pound. Stokely also relates that his cows and oxen started off on the 7th of December, when the snows were deep, returning on the 17th, and that three of them lived through the winter by his cutting small trees for them to eat; that about the last of March one of the cows was far gone for the want of food, but was saved through the use of straw found in the pads of an old pack-saddle, which was given to her in small quantities and eaten with great avidity, helping her along until spring came with its relief. In the fall of 1797 he sowed three bushels of wheat, which is claimed to have been the first sown in this county, and from which he harvested a good crop the following season. The spring of 1798 he planted twenty-one bushels of potatoes, which cost him \$1.33 per bushel, the proceeds of which were sold, but at what price is not related, although it may well be concluded that he was no loser in the operation, for the incoming settlers would be sadly in want of them for planting. It was along about this time, or the year following, that he built his first double barn, a log structure, with threshing floor in the center. The great trouble in this was to get enough men who could handle the ax, and were conversant with the mode in which structures of this kind were put up. White men were not numerous enough; he could get but six of such together, one of his corner men coming all the way from Franklin for the special pur-

pose of assisting. The Indians around, however, were willing—it was a frolic they desired to enjoy—and between twenty and twenty-five of them assembled on the occasion. As a matter of course, whisky was used by both white and redskins, care being taken that its consumption did not reach the danger limit, but enough to exhilarate and keep the party in good working humor. The following night, however, was nearly a sleepless one from the hilarity and fun kept up during most of it by the Indians, whose appetites had been gratified in an unusual luxurious manner by the food prepared for the occasion. They were in no hurry to leave when the barn was up, like the whites, but stayed most of the next day to help cut out the doorways and to get in the sleepers for the threshing floor, besides other necessary work in the finishing up.

In the manuscript alluded to as having been left by Mr. Stokely, mention is made of a heavy frost occurring on the 19th of August, 1800, which killed all the corn and most of the potatoes, causing a very great deal of distress among the early settlers. It was in this year, and the year previous, that the first missionaries made their way into the county. Messrs. Stocton, McCurdy, Wick and Tait, of the Presbyterian Church, and Mr. McLean, of the Secession. Stokely, although then a doubter, had previously been a member of the Methodist Church, and continued to entertain a friendship for its organization. This, however, did not prevent his accepting a trusteeship, along with William McMillan and John Alexander, to receive the voluntary contributions of others, in the shape of butter, sugar and some other kinds of trade, for the support of the pious missionaries, and handing over to them their value in money out of his own funds. It was in 1800 that the first Presbyterian Church was put up for Mr. Tait, in the neighborhood of Stokely's residence, when he rendered so valuable a service to the builders by taking his ox team, the only one in the neighborhood, to haul the prepared logs into position for the raising, crying out as he was seen approaching, as related by Eaton, in his History of the Presbytery of Erie, "with his great merry voice, 'Here comes the devil with his oxen to help you build your meeting-house.'" Stokely was undoubtedly an original man, and by many deemed eccentric, and hence his indulgence in the habit of speaking irreverently of things held sacred by most of his neighbors. Nevertheless he was always fond of entertaining the preachers of any persuasion that called upon him, treating them with great kindness and a liberal hospitality. Although priding himself in unbelief, he was yet the regular patron of the itinerant Methodist as well as the helper of other organizations. Many anecdotes are told of him in this relation, some of which will bear recital here. For a year or two he had been entertaining a certain Elder Bronson (who, by the way, organized the first Methodist class in Mercer, in 1819), who found it convenient to stop with him, as the nearest house to his place of preaching. When the last appointment was filled, on the Monday morning following, on rising from the breakfast table he was informed that the time had come when a settlement of their business must be made. Young Bronson was astounded—he had not expected to be charged, having little or no money with him, and he accordingly made known his inability to pay for the accommodations he had received. Stokely could not be put off in this way, and with a serious and determined face said to him, "D—n it, sir, we must settle anyhow before you leave," and proceeded to read to his astounded and distressed hearer his bill of items, so many meals at 25 cents each, so much for the different nights' lodging, and so much for horse feed, the whole amounting to a sum in the neighborhood of \$10 or \$15. "Well, Mr. Stokely," said poor Bronson, "I am unable to pay this bill now, but as soon as I can do so, I will discharge the debt." Stokely replied that there was another side of the ac-

count to read, and proceeded with the credits he had entered. He allowed so much for each blessing asked, so much for leading in family prayer each time, so much, according to his estimated value, for each sermon, and when the sums were added together, to his feigned chagrin and disappointment, he found himself indebted to the preacher just \$2.75. The joke was then out, the heart of the preacher relieved, the money paid over, and the parting made with the best of feeling on both sides. On another occasion he engaged a needy local exhorter to preach in his barn to such an impromptu gathering as could be assembled on the occasion, for which he agreed to give him fifty pounds of flour. The sermon was duly delivered in the noisy fashion of the speaker, and when Stokely came to pay therefor he weighed out a hundred instead of fifty pounds of flour. The exhorter, in the innocent honesty of his heart, suggested that he was getting too much, that his only claim was for half that amount. "You preached so well and so loud, that you scared all the rats away from my barn, and as this was not in the contract, I give you the extra fifty for that service." In 1802 Mr. Stokely was elected lieutenant-colonel of the Mercer County regiment of militia; in 1808 he was appointed a justice of the peace by Gov. McKean, acting in that capacity afterward for over thirty years, when the office was made elective by a change in the State constitution; in 1825 he was elected one of the county commissioners.

Two camp-meetings were held on the plantation of Mr. Stokely, the first in the year 1827, and the second in 1834. On these occasions he prepared the grounds and entertained all of the clergy in attendance. On some of the clergymen expressing some surprise at his choice of location, he told them that he had a particular purpose to serve in that matter. A gentle pressure to arrive at a knowledge of this purpose elicited the fact that the woods in which the selection was made was the resort of foxes, skunks, owls and other vermin, that stole his poultry, and he thought the noise made in a good rousing camp-meeting would drive them out and give him comparative security in the future, to effect which he hoped the preachers, who loved to feed on chickens and ducks as well as himself, would aid him to the best of their ability. When the second camp-meeting was held he selected a different place, the reason for which was that he then wanted the vermin driven back to their old quarters. The first wife of Mr. Stokely died in May, 1814. She was the mother of ten children. He was married the second time, in 1817, to Mrs. Elizabeth Snyder, of Pittsburgh, formerly Miss Stephenson, of Salem Township, Mercer County, by Bishop Roberts. The second wife, who died in the year 1876, was the mother of seven children. Mr. Stokely was an independent thinker, and original, if not eccentric, in his ways. He was well read, and far in advance of the most of his neighbors in his knowledge of history and general learning. He was a ready and correct writer, and, after a newspaper was established in Mercer, contributed a great deal to its columns. Before physicians had established themselves in the country, his advice and assistance were often solicited. He would bleed and prescribe for the sick. On one occasion, when there was a general alarm, he inoculated thirty persons in five families for the small-pox in one day, every one of whom passed safely through the disease. This was before the introduction of vaccination into this country. The persons thus treated were previously prepared by a proper dieting, so that the danger of inoculation was not deemed very great.

In a paper dictated a short time before his death, in 1843, he left the following account of his religious experience. He says: "It is seldom, if ever, any person writes their own obituary notice, but the subject of this, being somewhat eccentric in opinion and habits, has thought proper to say that in a

long life he has passed through three or four different conceptions of religion. First, when a lad between seventeen and eighteen he took the opinion of others near to him as correct, without noticing technical distinctions. Second, he, at the period above stated, became fully convinced of the necessity of a reformation in principle and practice, and that through the merits of the Saviour only was salvation to be obtained. Third, at the age of twenty-one or twenty-two, or perhaps from twenty to twenty-five, he gradually became sceptical in most things of a religious nature; in this state he continued for upward of forty years. Fourth, in the latter part of 1839, or at the age of about seventy-three, in a state of indisposition of body and nervous affection, he began to see the approaching prospect of temporal dissolution, which excited an inquiry what was best to do to prepare safely for the change. And now he feels fully persuaded that to die in a full reliance on the mercy and merits of the Lord Jesus Christ is the best and only sure and peaceful way to leave the world. He will not conceal according existing difficulties to his judgment in the plan of redemption, but in this interesting crisis he dares not to raise any direct opposition to it, and therefore yields up his breath and his all to Almighty God who gave him existence." Such was the life of Benjamin Stokely, the first settler in Mercer County.—*By Garvin.*

SAMUEL TAIT.—The subject of this memoir came into Mercer County in the summer of 1800. He, too, graduated from Dr. McMillan's log cabin, starting on a missionary tour through the northwestern counties immediately thereafter. After preaching in various places, wherever he could get a hearing for his messages, he accepted calls from Cool Spring and Salem, and in November of that year was ordained pastor in each. The town of Mercer had then no existence, and hence his churches at first were purely backwoods institutions. Eaton's history of the presbytery of Erie contains a very interesting account of the construction of the church in Cool Spring for his accommodation. Mr. Tait had said to his hearers on Sunday: "If you will build a meeting-house I will come and preach for you." The offer was accepted, and a day appointed for a meeting of the people with their axes for that purpose. They attended in sufficient numbers to effect their purpose. Some went to work at cutting logs of the proper length for the building; others in preparing clapboards for the roof and puncheons for the floor, and wherewith to fit up the pulpit. When the logs were cut it was found that they were too heavy to be brought into position by manual labor, in time to finish the building on that day, and here was a very serious dilemma. Says Mr. Eaton: "There was but one team in all the settlement, and that was a yoke of oxen belonging to a professed infidel. It would not do to ask him to bring his team for such a purpose. Just as the necessity became pressing Mr. S. was seen approaching with his oxen, crying out with his great merry voice, 'Here comes the devil with his oxen to help you build your meeting-house.' The work then went gaily forward. The next important thing was the appearance of Thomas McLean, with a small, flat keg of whisky under his arm. This was placed in Mr. Tait's hands, when all took a drink, beginning with the minister, and ending with the donor himself. Three cheers were then given for Thomas McLean, with the promise that when the church was organized he should be the first elder. This promise was afterward fulfilled, and Mr. McLean was the first elder that was elected. By sundown the church was built, covered with clapboards, floored with puncheons, and round logs rolled in for seats. The house was so located that a large stump answered the purpose of a pulpit, with two puncheons set upright in front, and one across secured to the uprights with pins, on which the Bible might be placed." It will thus be seen that Mr. Tait liter-

ally took the stump, in his advocacy of the cross, and did not despise the means used at that time to enliven and exhilarate social and political gatherings of the people. In after times, a quarter of a century later, when the temperance question had been agitated and discussed, he banished the liquor from his own harvest field, and entered very heartily into the crusade then commenced against the social use of intoxicating drinks. It is related by Eaton that luxury soon began to creep into the Cool Spring Church, threatening trouble. William McMillan placed in the meeting-house a puncheon seat, supported with legs, for self and family to sit on, while all the others were using the round logs originally placed in the building for that purpose. Here was pride and innovation that many held to be deserving of rebuke, as the innovator and family were held to be no better than others. But McMillan was not without friends; possibly they were of those who selfishly contemplated a similar improvement for their own comfort. Here was division and contention that could only be settled by the authority of the pastor, who, doubtless after prayerful consideration, decided on the side of progress and comfort by declaring that every one should be permitted to put in for himself such a seat as he chose. This difficulty happily settled, the congregation increased so rapidly that the building had to be twice enlarged for its accommodation, which was done by cutting out logs on the sides and adding "leantoos." In 1806, a Presbyterian Church having been organized in Mercer, Mr. Tait relinquished his Salem charge to assume the duties of pastor in the county town. In 1813 the Cool Spring people agreed to come to town, and the time previously given to them was extended to Salem. In 1826 the church at Salem was finally relinquished by Mr. Tait, and his time afterward wholly given to Mercer until his death in 1841.

Mr. Tait was a man of commanding presence, being over six feet high, erect in his carriage, and grave and determined in general demeanor. He was devoted to the cause of Christianity, and was a very Paul in his efforts to vitalize and gather into the church all with whom he came in contact. To his friends, to whom he unbended, he exhibited such a warm and loving sympathy that gratitude, confidence and veneration were all blended in the reciprocity invited and returned. To those outside of this circle he was deemed austere, illiberal, and a kind of Calvinistic monk, and the result was that, while he had warm, trusting and devoted friends, his opponents were numerous, decided and active. Along about 1809 a difficulty occurred between William Johnson and John Bowman, both of Cool Spring, the latter a member of Mr. Tait's church, which caused much excitement and a great deal of litigation afterward, Mr. Tait becoming one of the principals. Bowman contracted to deliver sixteen bushels of rye at the mill of Arnold & Hackney for the use of Johnson. When Johnson applied at the mill for the rye its delivery was denied; when he went to Bowman its delivery according to contract was affirmed. Unable to get the rye, he brought suit against Bowman before 'Squire Rambo. In the trial Bowman swore that he delivered the rye according to contract, while both Arnold and Hackney swore that they had never received it. The justice, presumably on the weight of evidence, gave judgment for the plaintiff. The church then took up the matter, the decision of the justice being assumed a practical charge of perjury against one of its members. The investigation here exonerated Bowman. This was looked upon as a whitewashing report, and a communication published in one of the Pittsburgh papers followed, the author of which indulged in a libelous and abusive attack on Mr. Tait. The authorship was assumed by Johnson, although generally suspected to have been written by his neighbor, Benjamin

Stokely. Mr. Tait prosecuted and Johnson entered a counter-prosecution—the community took sides in nearly equal parts, and became very much excited over the matter, but the result in the court was a complete victory to Mr. Tait, he obtaining a verdict of over \$2,000 against Johnson, and wholly defeating the cross-prosecution. Beyond the fee of his attorney, Mr. Baldwin, and the costs, Mr. Tait refused to allow anything more being collected from Johnson. It was not money that he sought in the courts, but vindication of his character. There followed this a singular series of mishaps among several of those that were supposed or understood to have taken sides against Mr. Tait, which a portion of his congregation and friends were disposed to attribute to the interposition of Providence for the punishment of their wickedness therein. The powder-mill of Arnold & Hackney was blown up, the eldest son of the latter, named Larken, losing his life thereby, their grist-mill afterward being destroyed by fire. Mr. Johnson was killed by a limb falling from a dead tree while passing under it on a load of hay. This tree was cut down, and falling across a little swale alongside of the road, was used by foot passengers to avoid the mud. Mr. Thomas Bingham slipped on it, and had three of his ribs broken by the fall. The horse of Miss Sarah Beckwith, while riding past, became frightened, and threw her against it, breaking a thigh. Misfortunes of other families among Mr. Tait's opponents are recited, all as occurring within the space of two years after the legal conflict with him. It is worthy of the passing remark, however, that most of these afflicted families belonged to other churches, and were pious and respectable people, while no accident happened to Benjamin Stokely, the recognized commander-in-chief in the war against Mr. Tait, and at that time an avowed infidel. Mr. Tait had afterward to contend with some difficulties in his church, but his people always stood by him faithfully. His face was always set against innovators, and his support undeviatingly given to the orthodox side of all questions that came up. He unquestionably did a great deal of good.—*By Garvin.*

THOMAS VANATTA, farmer, post-office Mercer, was born December 20, 1833, in Lawrence County, Penn., to John, born June 5, 1803, and Mary (Crawford) Vanatta, born May 25, 1802. The parents were natives of Beaver County, and the father was of German and the mother of Scotch-Irish extraction. They came to Mercer County in 1838 and settled in Lackawannock Township, where he engaged at his trade, that of a carpenter. While working on a building he fell and broke three ribs loose from the backbone, and two in front. He served as a justice of the peace in Lackawannock Township for five years. He died July 25, 1885, and his wife died June 9, 1865. They were married March 30, 1826, and were members of the Presbyterian Church. Their children were Benjamin, died January 17, 1857; Hannah, married Mitchell Roland; Ruth, married Martin Davis; Thomas, Margaret J., married William Clark; Mary A., died October 18, 1884; John, and Eliza, married William Ransom. The father was a Democrat until the breaking out of the war, when he became a stanch Republican. The subject of this sketch was educated in the common schools and was brought up at rural pursuits. He began for himself when twenty-four years of age, at which time he rented the old home place, where he remained until 1881, when he bought the farm he now lives on. He was married April 13, 1858, to Elizabeth, daughter of William and Nancy (Boyd) Clark. Her father was born April 27, 1802, in Ireland, and came to America when twenty-one years old. Her mother was born January 14, 1801. Her parents were married in Lawrence County, September 27, 1832, the result being seven children: Mary, Agnes, Elizabeth, William, Rebecca, Margaret and Samuel. Her father died November 18, 1882, and

her mother, April 26, 1884, and were members of the Presbyterian Church. Mrs. Vanatta was born May 25, 1835, and has blessed her consort with eight children: Nancy J., John W., a farmer in Kansas; Robert, Frank, Maggie E., deceased; Elizabeth A., Sarah E. and Clara M. Mr. and Mrs. Vanatta and their three oldest daughters are members of the Cool Spring Presbyterian Church. He is a Republican, and is one of the honest, upright farmers of Mercer County.

R. O. WALKER, farmer, post-office Mercer, was born October 10, 1851, in Shenango Township, Mercer County, to Samuel and Elizabeth (Nelson) Walker. George Walker, the grandfather of our subject, was a native of Ireland, and settled at an early day in Shenango Township. He was the father of nine children: George, Hugh, Robert, Samuel, John, Sarah, married Joseph Kitch; Betsey, Jane, married James Baird; Mary J., married William Mayrs. The father of R. O. Walker was blessed with nine children: George, Nelson, Margaret, R. O., Smith, Amanda, Elizabeth, and two others who died young. The mother died in 1887, and the father in 1888, in his native township. He and his wife united with the United Presbyterian Church, many years ago, at West Middlesex. Our subject was educated in the common schools, and was married in 1875 to Mary M. Ewing, daughter of Thomas and Mary Ewing, one of eight children: Mary M., Frank, Elizabeth, Carrie, Jennie, Emma, Willie and Lulu. Her parents live in Youngstown, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Walker have three children: Harry W., Beulah B. and Mable V. They settled on their present farm of 100 acres in 1876. He and wife are members of the Cool Spring Presbyterian Church, and he is a Republican.

SAMUEL M. WEBB, farmer, post-office Mercer, was born March 16, 1863, on the farm where he now resides. His father, James Webb, was born on the farm now owned and occupied by B. A. Williams, in East Lackawannock Township. He was a brother of Mrs. Daniel Nelson, of Mercer. He married Belle McKay, who died in 1864, leaving one child, Samuel M. After the death of his mother our subject lived with his aunt, Eliza McLain, of Mercer, until five years old, and until eight with his father, when he was sent to Pittsburgh, where he attended school for four years, making his home with his aunts, Jane and Amelia, sisters of his father. He then joined his father on the farm, they doing their own housework, until November 24, 1884, when the father died, and our subject was married December 25, the same year, to Mary Hunter, daughter of Alexander and Elizabeth (Alexander) Hunter. Her mother died when she was six months old, leaving four children: Ida, George, Mina and Mary. Her father was again married, to Elizabeth McMillan, and had four children: Mattie, Louis, Bertha and Clara. Mr. and Mrs. Samuel M. Webb have two children: Nannie and Elva. Mr. Webb is a Republican, a good farmer, and buys and sells stock.

THE WILSONS, of East Lackawannock Township, were early settlers. John Wilson, Sr., was born in Dublin, Ireland, August 15, 1765, and was married to Grace Miller. He came to Mercer County in 1800, bought the farm on which he lived in 1804 from Hendricks and Bready, administrators of the John Gold estate, of Allegheny. He paid \$200 for 200 acres, the old deed bearing date of March 29, 1789. The issue of this marriage were seven children: James, Grace, John, William, Nellie, Charles and Margaret. He was one of the early members of the old Cool Spring Presbyterian Church, of which the Rev. Samuel Tait was pastor. He walked through the woods a distance of six miles every Sabbath to attend the services, taking a lunch and remaining all day. James Wilson, the eldest son of James, Sr., was born in Ireland August 11, 1790, and came to America with his father when about eight

years old. He was married March 8, 1820, to Esther Harris, of Mahoning County, Ohio, and reared six children: William H., Margaret C., Isaac Newton, Phoebe C., Almon B. and James L. Almon B., of Coitsville, Ohio, and Phoebe C., of Marshalltown, Iowa, are the only surviving members of the family. Newton Wilson, father of W. H. and George H. Wilson, was born in Mercer County October 9, 1824, and married Cynthia A. Hoagland, daughter of Jesse and Elizabeth Hoagland, of Brookfield, Ohio, April 3, 1851. He followed dairying for over a quarter of a century, was a staunch Democrat, and one of the surviving members of the First Presbyterian Church at the time of the split mentioned elsewhere in this work. They reared two children: William H. and George H. The former was born April 3, 1852, and the latter was born March 21, 1859. Newton Wilson died July 8, 1877, and his widow, Cynthia A., died March 8, 1884. William H. Wilson was married to Laura A. Snyder October 9, 1883. She was a daughter of Joel and Elizabeth Snyder, of Hempfield Township. He bought the farm formerly owned and settled by William Alexander in 1797, and who was probably the second settler in the township. William H. Wilson moved to this their present home on April 1, 1884, and has one son, Jay Clyde, born October 2, 1887. George H. Wilson, of East Lackawannock, was married to Kate D., daughter of Jesse and Sadie Hoagland, June 26, 1884. He has one child, Jesse, and owns and lives on the old original homestead of his father. Jesse and Jay Clyde Wilson are the fifth generation, their great-great-grandfather having come from Ireland almost 100 years ago.

HIRAM WORLEY, farmer, post-office Mercer, was born March 24, 1848, in Wilmington Township, the son of Henry and Susannah (Moon) Worley. The father of our subject was born near Hagerstown, Md., in January, 1809, and came to Mercer County in 1822, with his mother and step-father, Jacob Ruthrauff and Barbara (Tice) Ruthrauff. He learned the mill-wright's trade with James McGrath, working on the famous old Crill mill in Findley Township, and others in the county. He followed his trade for some years, married Susannah Moon in 1832, moved to his farm in Wilmington Township, Mercer County, in 1835, and lived there, clearing up his farm, which was nearly all woods at that time. In his latter days he devoted his entire time to farming, and died in August, 1871. His children were: Uriah, Ruth A., Mary J., Angeline, Emeline, Seth, enlisted in Company A, One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, was wounded at the battle of the Wilderness, and died in a hospital at Washington one month later; Hannah J., Hiram, Hugh, Charlotte, Ira, Amanda, Milton, Elmer and Susan. Our subject was educated in the common schools in his native township, and was brought up at farm labor. He began learning the carpenter business in 1866, with James S. Collins, and followed that for twelve years. He worked nearly six years on pattern work in the machine shop at Mercer, and one year at Hamlin, Sons & Co., at Greenville. He came to his present farm of 108 acres in 1878. He was married in 1873 to Mary Crill, a sister of John T. Crill, whose family is mentioned elsewhere. His children are: Susan J., Frank G., John H. and Lewis A. He is serving as supervisor of Cool Spring Township, is a Republican, and his wife is a member of the Cool Spring Presbyterian Church. Some of the troops belonging to Col. Hosack's regiment, while on their way to Erie, in the War of 1812, encamped for a short time on the farm now owned by Mr. Worley. Near his house, the site of the camp, he found two coins, dated 1772 and 1809, which were no doubt lost by some of the soldiers. These coins are still in his possession.

FAIRVIEW TOWNSHIP.

SAMUEL B. ALEXANDER, farmer, post-office Hathegig, is a son of Samuel T. and Ruth (Good) Alexander, the latter a daughter of Thial Good, of French Creek Township. The grandfather, Joseph Alexander, was a native of Ireland, who came to this country with his parents when four years old. They settled near Philadelphia, Penn. Joseph came to Mercer County in 1799, and settled on the farm where his grandson, Joseph W. Alexander, now lives. He died in 1841, and his wife in 1857. Their family consisted of four sons and four daughters: Eliza, Mrs. Robert Bowman; Sarah, Mrs. Samuel Bowman; Jane, Mrs. John McLain; Mary A., Mrs. Samuel Campbell; Irwin, John, Samuel T. and Martin; all deceased except Mrs. Campbell and Mrs. McLain. Samuel, the father of our subject, was a farmer. His family were: Samuel B., Sarah, Mrs. George McClure; Eunice, Mrs. Robert Rogers; Joseph W., Chloe, wife of S. R. Robins, deceased. He died in 1883. His wife survives him, and lives with her son, Joseph W. Our subject was born August 27, 1839, grew up in the township, and at the age of twenty-three enlisted in Company A, One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and participated in all the engagements from Antietam to Spottsylvania, where, on May 12, he received a wound in the left wrist, which necessitated the amputation of his hand. After his return he was engaged in various occupations until 1873, when he located upon his present farm. Our subject served as school director and tax collector for several years. In 1875 he was elected county treasurer, and was the first treasurer to fill the three years' term. He married, January 18, 1872, Miss Mary J., daughter of Sears Morford, of Fairview Township, and by this marriage they have six children: George, Jennie, Willard, Elsie, Sears, Walter. His wife died January 20, 1886. Our subject is a member of Wesleyan Methodist Church of Fairview.

AARON H. ARNOLD, deceased, was born in Fayette County, Penn., June 13, 1803, and was a son of Levi and Elizabeth (Hackney) Arnold, the former a native of Virginia, the latter of Philadelphia, Penn. They reared a large family, and about 1830 came from Fayette County to Mercer County, where they settled in Cool Spring Township, on a tract afterward known as the "Donaldson farm." They here built a distillery, a powder-mill and a grist-mill. In 1834 they sold out, and removed to the site of Fredonia, where they built a grist and saw-mill in 1837-38, for many years known as "Arnold's Mills," which was operated for several years by Aaron H. and his father. The parents both died in that vicinity. Our subject was married December 25, 1835, to Julianna Grove, of Centre County, Penn., who reared six children, all of whom are living: Curtis, of Shenango; Maria E., wife of George W. Washabaugh, of Westmoreland County, Penn.; Leslie F., of Jackson Centre; Martha M., of Denver, Colo.; Lydia V., of Jackson Centre, and Hiram N., of Denver, Colo. Aaron H. Arnold was a miller by trade, and was engaged in that line of business in Mercer County up to his death, which occurred May 16, 1862. His widow resides with her son, Leslie F., at Jackson Centre. Mr. Arnold was a life-long member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in politics was a Republican. He was a very well read man, especially in Theology, and was an upright, honest citizen.

HON. PHIPPS J. BOYD, farmer, post-office Hartheigig, Penn., is a son of Henry and Ann (Phipps) Boyd. His father was a native of Ireland, and is spoken of in the Boyd family history to be found in New Vernon Township. His children were twelve in number, and the following are living: Julius; Jane married Calvin Clark, of this county; Helen M., William H., John F. and Phipps J. Our subject was born March 3, 1840, in New Vernon Township, where he was

reared and educated. He was taught the wagon-maker's trade. At the death of his eldest brother he returned to the homestead, where he remained engaged in farming until 1863, when he located in Venango County, Penn., and engaged in the oil business until 1866, when he returned to Mercer County, and entered into the lumber business in New Vernon Township with his brother-in-law, Andrew McClure. In 1872 he removed to his farm in Fairview Township, which he had purchased in 1864, and engaged in farming, an occupation he has since followed. He has always taken an active interest in public matters, and has served as a school director of his township and in other offices. In 1886 he was elected a member of the State Legislature. In 1887 he was elected a justice of the peace for Fairview Township, which office he now fills. Our subject was married in 1862 to Miss Mary G., a daughter of James and Hannah McClure, of Lake Township. They have one daughter by adoption, Matilda V. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he has been a class leader for thirty years. Mr. Boyd is a self-made man, and by his energy and integrity has gained the respect and confidence of business men, and the esteem of the people of his community. In politics there is not a more earnest and enterprising Republican in the township or county.

DR. CORNELIUS BYLES, deceased, son of Ebenezer and Betsey (Marcy) Byles, was born in 1815 in Connecticut. His parents moved to Pleasantville, Venango Co., Penn., where he was reared and educated. He subsequently entered Jefferson College, at Cannonsburg, Penn., and after his graduation spent five years teaching in the schools of Central Alabama. He then returned home, commenced the study of medicine under Dr. Gillette, of Franklin, Penn., and completed his education at the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Penn. In 1851 he located at Delaware Grove and commenced the practice of medicine. He remained there until 1874, when he removed to Fredonia, Penn. He died in 1886. His widow survives him and resides at Delaware Grove, Penn. He married, in 1850, Eleanor, daughter of the Hon. Walter Oliver, of Lawrence County, Penn., and by this marriage they had four children: Elizabeth, Frederick G., Jennie and Julia J., deceased. The Doctor was United States Examining Surgeon for Mercer County from 1864 to 1881. Frederick G. Byles, post-office Fredonia, was born in 1853, in Delaware Township, and received his early education at the schools of the township. In 1876 he entered LaFayette College, of Easton, Penn., and was graduated in 1879. He studied medicine with his father, was graduated from Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, Penn., and commenced the practice of medicine in connection with his father at Fredonia, Penn. He married, in 1886, Miss Kate R., daughter of the late Rev. J. W. McCune, for many years pastor of Cool Spring congregation, this county, and by this union they have one daughter, Marion Agnes. The Doctor has filled the office of burgess of Fredonia and school director. He is a member of the Mercer County Medical Society.

PROF. LEMUEL R. ECKLES, post-office Fredonia, Penn., is a son of Asa and Amelia (McDonald) Eckles, natives of Lawrence County and Mercer County, Penn., respectively. The grandfather, George Eckles, was a native of Lawrence County, Penn., and settled in Fairview Township in 1842. He married Elizabeth Henan, and their children were: John, James, Joseph, Asa, George, Abraham, Mary, Mrs. Wilson McDonald, Jane and Mrs. Benjamin Stilling, all of whom are dead except George. Asa's family consisted of eleven children, of whom nine are living: William, Hesther, Mrs. Milton Slater, Monroe, George, Asa, Phoebe, Wilson and Alexander. "The father of our subject died

in 1887. His wife survives him, and resides in Fairview Township. Our subject was born in 1860 in Fairview Township. His early education was received at the common schools of the township, and he afterward attended the Sheakleyville Academy, Thiel College, of Greenville, Grove City College, and was a graduate from the Edinboro Normal School, of Erie County, Penn., in 1886. He was appointed to the charge of the public schools of Fredonia that year, which position he now fills in connection with his select school. He was married in 1883 to Miss Lizzie E., daughter of John and Sarah Kerr, of New Vernon, and by this union they have three children: Laporte, Mable and Georgeanna. Mr. Eckles is a member of the A. O. U. W., Lodge No. 13, of Fredonia, and also of the P. H. C. He is a member of the Christian Church.

GEORGE GAISER, proprietor of flouring mills at Fredonia, was born in Greenville November 5, 1847, and is a son of David Gaiser, mention of whom appears in the sketch of his brother, Fred H., of Greenville. At the age of seventeen George went west and spent three years in Illinois and Wisconsin. Before leaving home he had begun learning the miller's trade in the old Mathers Mill, and continued the business in the west. In 1868 he returned to Mercer County and entered the New Hamburg Flouring Mills, where he was a miller for seven years. In 1875 he obtained an interest in the mill at Jamestown, Penn., which he operated five years. The succeeding two years he ran a mill in Linesville, Crawford Co., Penn., whence he came to Greenville and became a member of the firm of Gaiser, McClure & Co., general merchants. This firm dissolved in September, 1887, Mr. Gaiser retiring from the business. In 1888 he commenced the erection of his present mills at Fredonia. He was married to Miss Sarah, daughter of J. F. Wheeler, of New Hamburg, Penn., September 30, 1872. She died January 23, 1874, and he was again married, April 15, 1885, to Miss Mattie, daughter of Benjamin Pfeiffer, of Jamestown, Penn. Mr. Gaiser is a Republican in politics, and a member of the Masonic order.

JOHN HARSH, farmer, post-office Fredonia, Penn., is a son of Phillip and Christina (Streckert) Harsh, natives of Washington County, Penn. Our subject was born in 1810 in Washington County, Penn. At the age of twenty-one Mr. Harsh came to Mercer County, located in what was then Cool Spring Township, one mile north of where he now resides, and engaged in farming, an occupation he has always followed. In 1833 he settled upon his present place. Mr. Harsh has served as justice of the peace, being elected to fill that office in 1867, and served ten years. He has served one term as poor director of the county, and has also occupied all the important offices of the township. He married, in 1831, Miss Lucy, daughter of James Simmons, of Delaware Township, who died in 1852, leaving six children: Ira, deceased, served in the Twenty-first Illinois Volunteers; Lenard, a member of the Twenty-first Illinois Volunteers, and was drowned at Stewart Creek, in Tennessee; John, deceased, also served in the army during the late war; Lucinda, Mrs. Richard Suttiff; Eliza, deceased, and Robert, of Fredonia. Mr. Harsh married for his second wife Mary E., daughter of William Orr, of Fairview Township, in 1853. By this union they had seven children: William, Jennie, Mary, Mrs. John Bear; Ida, Mrs. Edward Rose; Sherman, Charley and Eddy, deceased. Mr. Harsh has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for fifty years and fills the office of steward.

W. P. JOHNSTON, physician and justice of the peace, post-office Hartheigig, is a son of Ephraim and Mary Ann (Peart) Johnston. William Peart, the grandfather on the maternal side, was a lieutenant-colonel in the British

army, and at the breaking out of the Revolutionary War joined the Continental army and held a commission until the close of the war, when he settled in Armstrong County, on the Allegheny River above Kittanning, where Peart's Eddy now is, it being named after him. He died at this place. The father of our subject was an officer in the United States army; participated in the War of 1812, and was afterward treasurer of Crawford County, where our subject was born on September 29, 1831. He has been a resident of the State most of his life. He commenced practicing medicine in Fairview Township in 1865, where he has since resided. In 1885 he was elected justice of the peace for Fairview Township, which office he now holds. The Doctor is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JOSEPH M. McLAIN, postmaster and dealer in agricultural implements, Fredonia, Penn., is a son of John and Jane (Alexander) McLain. Thomas McLain, the grandfather of our subject, was one of the earliest settlers in what is now Jackson Township. Our subject was born in Fairview Township, December 13, 1833, where he was reared and educated. He was reared a farmer, which occupation he followed until 1868, when he engaged in his present business. In 1885 he was appointed postmaster for Fredonia, which office he still fills. Our subject married, March 13, 1856, Miss Elizabeth, daughter of James Morrison, of Lackawannock Township, who died November 14, 1856. His second wife was Elizabeth G., daughter of Rev. Thomas Lamb, of Worth Township, who died February 20, 1888, leaving three children: George S., Sarah M. and Eva L. Our subject is a member of the P. H. C. of Sharon, Penn., and also of the Presbyterian Church of Cool Spring Township. Mr. McLain is one of Fredonia's most enterprising citizens, and a man of upright integrity. In politics he is a Democrat.

MORFORD FAMILY.—Among the early settlers of Mercer County were James and John Morford, who came from the vicinity of Trenton, N. J., about 1804. John married Mary Cox, of New Jersey, and settled in Hickory Township. Their children were: Richard, Thomas, James, John, Joseph, William, Rebecca and Betsey. Thomas, the second son, was born in 1790 in New Jersey. In 1812 he enlisted in Capt. Mann's company, of Greenville. He married Susanna, a daughter of Jeremiah Hazen, of Westmoreland County, Penn. Their children were: Jeremiah, Mary, Mrs. Josiah Brown, of West Salem, and Sears. Mr. Morford, Sr., died in 1874, his wife having died in 1862. After his marriage Thomas settled in Pymatuning Township, and was one of the early pioneers of that township. Sears, his youngest child, was born in 1819, in Pymatuning Township, where he was reared and educated. In 1870 he purchased his present residence in Fairview Township. He married, in 1844, Lucina, daughter of Ira Sperry, of New York, and their children were: Ursula A., born in 1845, who died at the age of four; Ira C., who was born in 1848, is engaged with his father in farming, and is married to Maria, daughter of William North. Their children being Mary A., William S., Catherine L. and Clarence J.

WILLIAM NORTH, deceased, was the second son of William and Mary (Davile) North, born February 20, 1816, in England, and died February 26, 1882. He came to this county with his parents, whose sketch appears in Cool Spring Township. He was reared in Cool Spring Township, where his early life was spent. In 1842 he purchased the place where his widow now resides, in Fairview Township. He was twice chosen justice of the peace, and filled the office for ten years. He also served as school director twenty years. He was married February 22, 1844, to Miss Catherine, daughter of Michael Zahniser, of Cool Spring Township. Their children are: Samuel, married Marga-

ret Moore; Mary E.; Michael, married Elizabeth Long; William, married Amanda Cross; Maria, wife of Ira C. Morford; John C., married Anna G. Miller. Mr. North was an elder and life-long member of the Cool Spring Church, and it is befitting that mention should be made of the honorable name he left to his posterity for honesty and sterling integrity. Politically he was an earnest Republican, and always took a deep interest in the success of that party.

WILLIAM L. ROBERTS, hotel and livery, Fredonia, Penn., a son of Joseph and Margaret (Leech) Roberts, was born November 17, 1848, in Hempfield Township. His grandfather, Nathan Roberts, settled in Mercer County at an early date. He was twice married. His first wife was Susan Kaufman. His second wife was Margaret Patterson, by whom he had nine children, the father of our subject being the third son. He died in 1863. His widow survives him, and lives in Delaware Township. His family consisted of two children: Henrietta, and our subject, who was educated in the common schools. William's early life was spent in farming until he was twenty-four years of age, when he located in Fredonia, and engaged in teaming business. He was married in 1871 to Miss Nancy, daughter of Coit and Hannah (Cole) Failes, of Fredonia, Penn. By this marriage they have three sons: Charlie, Hiel and Floyd. Our subject is a member of the council, the present borough treasurer, a member of the A. O. U. W. and also of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

LAKE TOWNSHIP.

JAMES F. BASKIN, clothing merchant, Stoneboro, Penn., is a son of Benjamin F., of Selins Grove, Penn., and Mary J. (McBurney) Baskin, of Mercer, Penn. The father was a lawyer, and located in Mercer, this county, and practiced his profession for many years in Mercer, Greenville and Meadville. Our subject was born in Mercer County in 1850, and received his education at the public schools of that borough, and in 1863 engaged with P. J. Pierce in the book business. In 1864 he engaged with T. R. Sheriff in the clothing business and remained with him seventeen years. In 1880 he moved to Sandy Lake and established a clothing store, and purchased an interest in another store in Jackson Centre. In 1882 he closed his connection with these stores and entered upon his present business, which he has since conducted. He is a member of the Good Templar society, and one of the stockholders of the Mercer County Agricultural Society and has acted as auditor of the same for three years. He is also one of the school directors of Stoneboro. In 1877 he married Miss Eve S. Clary, daughter of Joseph Clary, of Sandy Lake. By this union they have five children: Nellie C., Lillie, Mamie, Joseph Franklin, William McKane. Our subject is a member of the Wesleyan Methodist Church of Sandy Lake, and holds an exhorter's license in that church and also in the Methodist Episcopal Church of Stoneboro, of which his wife is a member.

ALEXANDER BONNER, merchant, Stoneboro, Penn., is a son of Jeremiah and Eliza (Hutchison) Bonner, of Armstrong County. In 1872 Jeremiah Bonner and his family moved to this place, and in 1873 he, in connection with our subject and his cousin, Robert Bonner, established a general store. He was instrumental in purchasing the right of the New Castle branch of the W. N. Y. & P. R. R., and built the first two miles of the road, furnished thirteen flat cars and one passenger coach for it, and served as director, treasurer and vice-president of the same until a short time before his death. He purchased a farm in this township in 1866, and was one of the original stock owners of the Mercer Iron and Coal Company. He and our subject afterward

purchased the Lake House, in which his estate now owns one-half interest. Mr. Bonner died in 1883. He was twice married. His first wife was Martha McCollums, who died in 1846, leaving four children: Margaret, Mrs. J. C. Cornwell, of Stoneboro; William H., deceased; Martha, Mrs. G. W. Robinson, of Forest County, Penn., and Mary, a maiden lady, who lives with her sister, Mrs. Robinson. His second wife, Eliza Hutchison, is still living and occupies the homestead in Stoneboro. By her he had five children, one died young and the others are: Charles, manufacturer of brick in Chicago; Alexander, our subject; Elizabeth E., Mrs. J. P. Hines, of Stoneboro; Malena B., at home. Alexander was born in Armstrong County, Penn., September 27, 1851, was educated at the public schools, and has always been engaged in the mercantile business, coming to Stoneboro with his father and establishing the business which he has continued since the death of the latter. He also conducted two farms and a coal bank. In 1874 he married Miss Margaret A., daughter of John Hall, of this borough. By this union they have five children: Lydia, Alexander, Bessie, Jeremiah, Margaret. Mr. Bonner votes the Republican ticket, as did also his father.

WILLIAM CALDWELL, farmer, post-office North's Mills, is a son of William and Martha (Montgomery) Caldwell. The father was a native of Allegheny County, Penn., and was one of the early men to locate in this county, having settled a tract of land in what is now Lake Township, and made several improvements; in 1833 he settled on it and lived there until his death in 1841. He was a blacksmith by trade, voted the Democratic ticket, and was a member of the Old Seceder Church, and afterward of the United Presbyterian Church. His widow died in 1873. Their family consisted of seven children: Martha, deceased; Margaret, widow of Daniel Shawhan, who lives in Allegheny County, Penn.; Mary, Mrs. Joseph Caldwell, deceased; Sarah, Mrs. John Hill, deceased; Joseph, lives in Cleveland; William; Eliza Jane, Mrs. Henry Cole, of Mill Creek Township. Our subject was born in Pittsburgh July 22, 1819, received his education mostly at home, and in 1849 married Miss Eleanor, daughter of David Zahniser, of Jackson Township. In 1866 they moved to their farm where they have since resided. They have reared eight children: Mary, Benjamin F., married Mollie Gardner and lives in Coolridge, New Mexico; David P., in Oregon; Thomas Z., in Butler County, married Emma Pisor, of Butler County; Charles M., at home; Elmer E., in Dennison, Texas; Lois and Jessie, at home. Our subject has held the offices of supervisor, school director, etc., of the township, and votes the Greenback ticket, but was always connected with the Republican party until within a few years.

ROBERT P. CANN, Stoneboro, Penn., was born in the State of Delaware in 1847, was educated at the Academy of New Castle, Delaware, and during the late war was connected with the "Quartermaster's Department," under Grant, on the James River. In 1867 he came to Stoneboro and acted as agent for the Jamestown and Franklin Railroad, which is now leased to the L. S. & M. S. R. R. In 1868 the first post-office was established in Stoneboro, and our subject was appointed postmaster, which office he held for fourteen years. In 1873 he severed his connection with the railroad, and has since acted as manager of the Mercer Iron and Coal Co. He is one of the trustees of the Stoneboro Glass Works, and has been treasurer of the Mercer County Agricultural Society since 1872. He is also a member of the borough council and school board, one of the directors of the Jamestown & Franklin Railroad, and has been treasurer of that corporation since 1878. He married Miss Julia B., daughter of John Gumfory, of Sharon, and by this union they have four children: John G., George H., Robert P. and Leroy J.

W. R. ECKLES, editor and manager of the *Lake Local*, Stoneboro, was born September 14, 1852, in Clarksville, this county. His parents, Robert and Elizabeth (Ramsey) Eckles, were born in Washington and Erie Counties, respectively. They were married in Lawrence County, and soon after moved to Clarksville, where the father was employed at his trade, that of a cabinet-maker. Three years later they bought and removed to a farm in Delaware Township, where they remained fifteen years, and then settled in Wilmington Township, where the parents now live. They had the following children: W. R., R. Leroy, a painter by trade in Cleveland, Ohio; J. C., a farmer of Wilmington Township; Mary P., the wife of J. R. Burnside, of Cannonsburg, Penn. Our subject was educated in the common schools, Clarksville Academy and Edinboro Normal, and taught one term of school. At the age of eighteen years he began to learn the printer's trade in the office of the *Sharon Herald*, where he remained four years. After a period in the employ of the *Sharon Times*, and two years with the *Sandy Lake News*, he connected himself with the *Lake Local*, as will be seen by a reference to the notice of that paper elsewhere. He married Nannie, a daughter of Michael and Maria (Sauers) Fox, by whom he has four children Maud M., Guy C., Ethel and Ina. He and wife are members of the Baptist Church of Stoneboro.

NATHANIEL V. FAIRLAMB, farmer, post-office Stoneboro, was born in Delaware County, Penn., in 1820. His parents were Joseph and Sidney Fairlamb, natives of that county. In 1844 our subject came to Mercer County, and located on a tract of land in Lake Township, where he now resides. In 1848 he married Ellen, daughter of Richard McClure. She died in 1851, leaving one child, Mary Ellen, Mrs. Albert J. Woods, of Venango County, Penn., and has three children: Ida, Leroy and Frank. His second wife was Mary Ann Graham, of Lake Township. She died in 1858, leaving two children. Charles, on the homestead with our subject, married Mattie Judy, daughter of Daniel Judy, of Fairview Township. She (Mattie) died in 1881, leaving one child, Kate, Mrs. George Buckley, of New Vernon Township, whose children are Myrtle, John, Charles and Mabel. His third wife was Mary Henry, of Ohio, who died in 1883, leaving no children. Our subject has held the offices of school director, supervisor and assessor of the township several years. He votes the Republican ticket, is a member of the Stoneboro Agricultural Society and of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

FRANK P. FILER, post-office Stoneboro, is a son of Enoch and Elizabeth (Lawton) Filer, of Sharon, and was born in Hickory Township, this county, October 9, 1863. He received his education at the township schools, the Sharon public schools and at Allegheny College. In 1880 he accepted the position of superintendent of the Enterprise Coal Mine in Jackson Township, which he filled until 1886. In 1884 he also took charge of the Carver Coal Co.'s shaft in Lake Township, and still holds that position. In 1884 he married Louie H., daughter of William and Rachel Turner, of Jackson Centre Borough. By this union they have one child, Enoch. He is a member of Lake Lodge No. 434 of the Masonic order, and votes the Democratic ticket.

JAMES L. GREER, merchant, Stoneboro, Penn., was born in County Down, Ireland, in 1851. He learned the trade of brick-layer, and in 1869 immigrated to America and located in Titusville, Penn., and followed that occupation until 1872, when he came to Stoneboro and engaged in mining coal. In 1877 he established a general mercantile store, which he has since conducted. In 1874 he married Miss Hattie, daughter of William Patterson, of this borough, and by this union they have four children: John, William, Rachel Mary and James L. Mr. Greer is a member of Sandy Lake Lodge No. 573, I. O. O. F.,

also of the school board of Stoneboro, and has been a member of the council. He votes the Republican ticket, and he and family are members of the Presbyterian Church.

DR. D. B. HANNA, Stoneboro, was born at Adamsville, Crawford Co., Penn., in 1860. His parents were John and Eliza (McCormick) Hanna. His father enlisted in Company H, One Hundred and Forty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was killed at the battle of Fredericksburg. His mother died in 1880. Our subject was educated at the Soldier's Orphan School at Mercer, and graduated from the Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia in 1884, and located at Stoneboro, where he has since practiced his profession. In 1886 he married Miss Emma Hall, daughter of John Hall, of Stoneboro, and has one child, John. He is a member of the Mercer County Medical Society, and surgeon for the Stoneboro branch of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, also the branch of the W. N. Y. & P. R. R. Before taking his professional course he was clerk in the post-office for four years, under Postmaster A. B. Filson, at Mercer.

JOHN P. HINES, postmaster of Stoneboro, Penn., was born in Washington, D. C. His parents were Philip and Julia (Howard) Hines. Our subject was reared and educated in Washington, D. C., and during the war was in the military store-keeper's department in Washington and Richmond. In 1871 he came to Stoneboro and purchased the drug business of the Hon. R. A. Harsh, which he has since conducted. He was deputy postmaster of the borough several years, and in 1885 was appointed postmaster and has since held that office. He has also been school director of the borough, and has been secretary of the Mercer County Agricultural Society for seventeen years. He is also chairman of the Stoneboro Milling Company, and has acted as agent for the American Express Company for twelve years. He is past master of Lake Lodge No. 434, of the Masonic order of Sandy Lake, a member of Royal Arch Chapter, of Franklin, Penn., Lawrence Commandery, of New Castle, Penn., and votes the Democratic ticket. In 1876 he married Miss Elizabeth E., daughter of Jeremiah and Eliza (Hutchison) Bonner, of Stoneboro, and by this union they have three children: Howell Q., Charles B. and Hazel.

GEORGE H. MCINTIRE, superintendent of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, was born in Fairfield, Me., April 30, 1830. His parents were George and Elizabeth McIntire, natives of that State. In 1836 his parents moved to St. Clair County, Mich., where his father engaged in the mercantile business, and our subject attended the public schools. He also attended the academy at Erie, Penn., for a few terms. After finishing his schooling he assisted his father for a number of years, and in 1853 engaged with the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, and acted as agent at Girard, Penn., where he remained for thirteen years. In 1867 he took charge of the Jamestown and Franklin division of their road. He took an active part in building the division from Franklin to Oil City, Jamestown to Ashtabula and Ashtabula to Youngstown, and is superintendent of these branches. His office was located at Stoneboro up to 1882. Since then his office has been located at Youngstown, Ohio. Soon after his removal to Stoneboro he became connected with the Mercer Iron & Coal Company, and has acted as burgess and a member of the borough council. His wife was Lucy A., daughter of Austin A. Seely, of Girard, Penn. Their children are: William H., station agent at Stoneboro; Jennie, Mrs. Theodore N. Houser, of Stoneboro; Fred, baggageman on the Youngstown branch, married Helen Wilder, of Ashtabula, Ohio; Blanch, at home. Mr. McIntire is a member of the Lake Erie Lodge and Lake Erie Chapter of the Masonic fraternity at Girard, Penn. He is a Republican in politics, and he and family attend the Episcopal Church.

WILLIAM H. McINTIRE, station agent, Stoneboro, Penn., for the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, Washington, New York & Philadelphia and Jackson Coal Railroads, is a son of George H. McIntire, whose sketch appears elsewhere, and was born at what is now Girard Station, Erie Co., Penn., September 24, 1856. He received his education at the public schools, Jamestown Academy and Thiel College at Greenville. In 1869 he came to Stoneboro, and soon after was employed by the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad as clerk, later had his duties multiplied in that capacity by the addition of the Western, New York & Pennsylvania Railroad, and continued to serve those roads until 1877, when he was appointed agent for the same. Later still he was given the agency of the Jackson Coal Railroad, and continues to act as agent for the above named roads. He married Mary R., daughter of Mrs. Angeline Daniels, of Stoneboro, by whom he has been blessed with two children: George H. and Lina A. He has been a member of the borough council, and votes the Republican ticket. He and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church of Stoneboro.

PROF. H. P. McMICHAEL, Stoneboro, Penn., was born in Cool Spring Township May 19, 1855. His parents were Charles and Henrietta F. (Page) Michael. His father was born in Ireland in 1816, and in 1823 immigrated to America with his parents, and located at Poland, Ohio, where he was reared and educated at the common schools, and learned the cabinet-maker's trade, which he followed for a number of years. In 1840 he came to this county, and purchased a farm and grist-mill in Cool Spring Township, which he conducted until 1858, when they removed to Fairview Township, and in 1869 purchased a farm in New Vernon Township, where they still reside. Our subject received his education at the common schools, the Normal Academy of New Vernon and at home, and has taught the schools of New Vernon, Lake and Fairview Townships. He also had charge of the school at Fredonia for three years, and in 1881 and 1882 was connected with the Mercer union schools. In 1883 he came to Stoneboro, and has since been principal of the union schools of this borough. In 1876 he married Viola, daughter of Dr. J. R. and Margaret (Cole) Andrews, of New Vernon Township. By this union they have five children: Nettie P., Minnie E., Ruth A., Jessie C. and Charles Andrews. Prof. McMichael has always been a supporter of the Democratic party, is a member of Sandy Lake Lodge No. 573, I. O. O. F., and the Knights and Ladies of Honor. In 1884 he purchased a farm in Lake Township, which he has since conducted in connection with teaching, and has since resided there.

JOHN PARRY, farmer, Stoneboro, Penn., is a son of John and Mary (Mechling) Parry. The father was born in Hereford, England, January 7, 1793, immigrated to America in 1823, located on Bear Creek, and engaged in coal mining for three and one-half years, and took in payment for work a tract of 100 acres of land at the Five Points, in what is now Jackson Township. His wife was born in Westmoreland County, Penn., March 24, 1794, and was brought to Butler County, Penn., by her parents in 1795, being the first white child in Butler County. In 1825 they were married, and first located at the Five Points. After improving this tract they traded for the old Rice farm of 200 acres, in what is now Lake Township, where they resided until their decease. He was connected with the Whig and afterward the Republican party, also was a member of the Presbyterian Church of Mercer, and afterward of the Cool Spring Presbyterian Church. His wife died in 1853, and he followed her in 1854. Their family consisted of four children: Margaret, Mrs. John Kemm, of Lake Township, who died in 1885; Mary, Mrs. Robert Pringle, of North

Liberty; our subject; Sarah Jane, widow of Thomas Kemm, who resides in Lake Township. Our subject was born in Jackson Township August 7, 1831, and received his education at the log school-house of that period, situated in Wildcat Hollow, and has always been engaged in farming. In connection with farming he has been engaged in manufacturing lumber for thirty-four years, having a saw-mill on the head waters of the Little Shenango Creek. In 1856 he went to California and engaged in mining gold until 1860. In 1875 he moved into the borough of Stoneboro, and has done much toward building up the town, being one of the leaders in all the public enterprises, and has erected several dwelling houses. He is one of the stockholders in the Stoneboro Agricultural Society, also of the Stoneboro Glass Works. December 24, 1860, he married Isabella, daughter of John Pringle, of Springfield Township. She died in 1869, leaving no children. Our subject has reared, by adoption, two children: William B. Parry, engaged in the lumber business at Fisherman Bay, Cal., and Elizabeth Hortense, who married Hector Beys, and died May 10, 1878, leaving one child, William H., who has also been adopted by our subject. Mr. Parry is connected with the Republican party, and is an elder in the Presbyterian Church of Stoneboro.

F. S. PEARS, farmer, post-office Stoneboro, a son of John and Ann (Pears) Pears, was born in Leicestershire, England, February 1, 1819, attended the public schools of that country, and learned the butcher's trade. In the spring of 1841 he immigrated to America, and spent the summer of that year in driving a milk wagon in the city of Pittsburgh, and during the following fall he came to this county and hired to William North as a farm laborer, and remained with him seven years, at the end of which time he purchased a farm in Fairview Township, where he lived until he moved to his present farm in 1879. In 1848 he married Miss Caroline, daughter of John Clark, of Cool Spring Township. By this union they have seven children: John H., in Nebraska, married Annie, daughter of George Beals, of Perry Township, and has three children: Maud, Minta and an infant; Catharine, Mrs. Parker Walbridge, of Lake Township, whose children are Clara, Marsha, Linda and Ida; Sarah, Mrs. James Hicks, of Kansas; Ella, Mrs. George Owens, of Sandy Lake Township, whose children are Hazel and an infant; William, of Sharon; Amanda, Mrs. Joseph Rhodenbaugh, of Venango County, Penn.; Tracey, Mrs. Washington Jones, of Fairview Township. Mr. Pears was a member of Capt. Struble's company in the late war. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and votes the Democratic ticket.

MICHAEL SLATER, farmer, post-office Stoneboro, was born in England, October 31, 1818. His parents were Luke and Alice (Matkins) Slater, who immigrated to America in 1829 and settled on a tract of land in Cool Spring Township (what is now Lake). He voted the Whig and afterward the Republican ticket, and was a member of the Wesleyan Methodist Church. He died in 1873, and his family consisted of seven children: John, Benjamin, Luke, Michael, Alice, George and Harriet, wife of John Buckley, of Sandy Lake Township. Our subject married, in 1843, Miss Agnes, daughter of Robert Curry, of Sandy Creek Township, who died February 2, 1886, leaving no children except one son by adoption, David H., who lives on the homestead with our subject, and married Fannie Magee, daughter of Robert Magee, of Norristown, Penn., and has by her two children: Robert M. and Willie C. Our subject purchased his present farm in 1843, and has since resided there. He votes the Republican ticket, and has been supervisor, etc., of the township, and is a member of the Stoneboro Agricultural Society. His son, David H., is clerk of Lake Township, has been supervisor of the same, votes the

Republican ticket, and he and wife are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, of which he is treasurer.

SETH H. SLATER, farmer, post-office Stoneboro, is a son of John and Rebecca (Dickson) Slater. His father was a son of Luke and Alice (Matkins) Slater, was born in England, immigrated to America with his parents in 1829, and settled on a tract of land in Cool Spring Township. After his marriage he located on a tract of land in Lake Township, which is now owned by our subject, where he lived until his death in 1881. His first wife was Mary Forbes, and by her he had Melissa, wife of William Woods, of Kansas; Sarah, deceased; Wilson; Lydia, widow of Alfred Fairlamb; Ellen, wife of W. P. McCartney. His second wife was Rebecca Dickson, who is still living, and by whom he had Sylvester, deceased; Ira, of New Vernon Township; Rebecca, deceased; Amanda C., wife of Cyrus Judy, of Fairview Township; our subject; Alice, Mrs. James Perrine, deceased; Michael, deceased. He was connected with the Republican party. Our subject was born on the homestead which he now owns January 22, 1854, attended the township schools, and has been principally engaged in farming. In 1883 he established a general hardware store at Clark's Station, which he conducted three years, and since that time has been engaged in the butcher business one year. He is one of the stockholders in the Stoneboro Glass Works, also a member of the K. & L. of H. of New Vernon and of the A. O. U. W. of Clark's Mills. In 1879 he married Sarah M., daughter of John Hazen, of Sheakleyville, and by this union they have three children: Bessie, John and Hazel.

EDWARD W. THOMPSON, farmer, post-office Stoneboro, is a son of the Rev. William and Mary (Kemm) Thompson, of Sheakleyville, was the fifth child, the only son, and was born on the homestead which he now owns February 10, 1850. He received his education at the schools of the township, and learned the painter's trade at Erie, Penn., which he followed for several years. In 1878 he married Miss Georgie Ella, daughter of Charles W. and Amelia (Vath) Giebner, of Sandy Lake Township. By this union they have two children: Lawrence E. and William C. Our subject and wife are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

DAVID ZAHNISER, farmer, post-office North's Mills, is a son of Michael and Mary (Mourer) Zahniser, and was born on the homestead in Lake Township, August 1, 1815, received his education at the log school-house, and remained on the homestead until 1883, when he purchased his present farm, where he has since resided. In 1843 he married Elizabeth, daughter of William and Mary (Devile) North, of Cool Spring Township, and by this union they have eight children: William A., of Lake Township, was born December 17, 1844, educated at the common schools, and in 1863 enlisted in Company F, Fifty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served sixty days. In 1867 he married Jane M. Bromley, daughter of Michael and Margaret Bromley, of Fairview Township, and has by her four children: Laura, Charles, Mary G. and J. Byron. He has held the office of school director of the township, is a member of the Stoneboro Agricultural Society, and votes the Republican ticket, and is a member of the Bethany Cumberland Presbyterian Church; Michael L., banker of Sandy Lake; Mary, Mrs. F. M. Fleming, of Jackson Township; Catherine, Mrs. R. D. Porter, of Sandy Creek Township; Maria, at home; Caroline, Mrs. John C. Hamilton, of Lake Township; John I., on the homestead; S. Milissa, at home. Our subject has been school director, supervisor and assessor of the township. He is one of the directors in the Sandy Lake Bank and an elder in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and votes the Republican ticket. John Ira Zahniser was born on the homestead

where he now lives, August 3, 1858, attended the township schools, and has always been engaged in farming. In 1882 he married Della May, daughter of William Stroud, of Pittsburgh, and has one child, Howard Stroud. He has been auditor of Lake Township, votes the Republican ticket, and is one of the trustees of the Bethany Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

JOHN ZAHNISER, farmer, post-office North's Mills, is a son of Michael and Mary (Mourer) Zahniser. Mathias Zahniser, the grandfather of our subject, was a native of Germany, and immigrated to America and settled in Lancaster County. From 1789 until 1797 he lived near Pittsburgh, when he came to this county and located on a tract of land in what is now Lake Township. His children were Mathias, Michael, John, Valentine, William, Jacob, David and Mary, all of whom are dead. Michael, the father of our subject, was born in Lancaster County in 1777, and came to this county with his parents, and located on a tract of land in what is now Lake Township, where he lived until his death in 1852. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, and a member of the Whig party, and afterward of the Republican party, and a member of the Presbyterian Church of Cool Spring Township. His widow lived to be ninety-three years old, and died in 1876. They reared six children: Mary, Mrs. John Condit, and William, are deceased; the four living are Jacob, of Jackson Township; our subject; David, of Lake Township, and Catherine, Mrs. William North, of Cool Spring Township. Our subject was born on the homestead in Lake Township, May 25, 1813, and received his education at the log school-house of that period, and has always been engaged in farming, locating on his present farm in 1850. In 1855 he married Susanna, daughter of John Runkle, of Fairview Township, Franklin County, and has one living child, Michael M., who lives on the homestead with our subject, and married Caroline, daughter of Albert Pool, of Lake Township, and has one child, Zella M. Our subject has held the offices of school director, supervisor, etc., of the township, and justice of the peace since 1851. He is one of the directors in the Sandy Lake Bank, votes the Republican ticket, and is an elder in the Presbyterian Church.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

LEMUEL BLACK, farmer, post-office Jackson Centre, was born May 12, 1839, on the farm where he now resides. The old house, now almost sixty years old, is still standing. His father, John Black, was born January 31, 1786, in England, and married Dorothy W. Winson, born October 9, 1799, in England. They immigrated to this country in 1829, and settled on the farm where Lemiel now lives. They were the parents of twelve children: John, the eldest, was born January 15, 1819; Hannah, born August 24, 1820; Stephen, born October 8, 1821; Jesse, born July 20, 1823; Jeremiah, born August 29, 1825; Sarah, born April 6, 1827; Mary, born February 16, 1829; Joseph, born October 24, 1830; Lydia, born July 9, 1833; Sarah, born August 15, 1835; Priscilla, born March 30, 1837, and Lemuel, born May 12, 1839. Stephen Black died in England; Sarah died in New York; John died in Illinois; Jeremiah was in Company I, Fifty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, and died in the service with the fever; Joseph was in Missouri at the breaking out of the war, and was never heard of by his family afterward; Mary died in January, 1863, at the old home; Priscilla married John B. Maxwell, March 30, 1862, and died in August, 1863; Hannah married Rev. Richard Peat and is still living; Jesse resides in Iowa; Lydia and Sarah are still living on a part of the old homestead. John Black, the father of the above named children, was a

sailor for fourteen years, and was under command of Lord Nelson in the battle of Trafalgar, October 21, 1805, and the scars which he received in this famous struggle were ever afterward visible. He was killed April 17, 1839, by a log falling on him at the raising of a barn for a Mr. Forker, in Cool Spring Township. His widow subsequently married John Peat, and died in October, 1881. Lemuel Black was brought up at farming, and is the owner of a fine farm of eighty-eight acres, well watered by living springs. He was married May 30, 1862, to Jane McCurdy, daughter of James F. McCurdy, who was for many years a captain of a steamboat, which ran on the Delaware and Schuylkill Rivers. Mr. McCurdy and family are mentioned in a sketch of J. H. McCurdy, on another page of this work. Our subject has four children: James M., John W., Olive L. and David L. Mr. and Mrs. Black are members of the Cottage Methodist Episcopal Church. He is also a member of the A. O. U. W. of Fredonia, and is a Prohibitionist in sentiment. He is one of the upright, intelligent and enterprising citizens of Mercer County, who lends his aid to everything that has a tendency to advance and improve the community in which he lives.

CHARLES BROMLEY, clerk, post-office Jackson Centre, was born July 17, 1851, in Mercer County, to John Bromley, who was born in England, immigrated to America about 1826, subsequently married Sarah Montgomery, and by her had Francis, married Hiram Stufflebeam; James M., was a soldier from Mercer County, and was killed; Montgomery, was in the war from Venango County, and died on his way home on the train between Syracuse, N. Y., and Oil City; George, was a soldier from Mercer County, and starved to death in a rebel prison; Archibald, was in the war from Venango County, and was killed in battle; William C., was a soldier from Venango County; Leonard M., was also a soldier from Venango County; Adaline, died at the age of four years; Charles, David H., Elizabeth, married Stephen Vanderlin. The father died in 1858, and the mother in 1857, both in the Presbyterian faith. Charles, after the death of his father, was with the family of Henry Chaffee, of Venango County, for two and one-half years. He then lived with Samuel Kee, of Lake Township, and attended school until 1862, when he selected a permanent home with William Jeffrey, of Jackson Township, with whom he remained until twenty-one years old. He then took a course in the Iron City Commercial College, and in the fall of 1872 engaged in the general merchandise business with Samuel North, Sr., at North's Mills, subsequently with G. W. Worrell. He suffered great loss by the panic, and finally retired from the business and worked for a while in mills and on farms. In 1879 he was employed by D. L. Nisbet, with whom he has continued. He married, in 1874, Elnora Zahniser, and by her has six children, viz.: Sarah J., Margaret C., William J., John Z., Charles M., James A. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. at Jackson Centre, and he and wife are members of the Cool Spring Presbyterian Church. He is a Republican.

S. S. DONALDSON, farmer, post-office Jackson Centre, was born August 25, 1818, in Westmoreland County, Penn., to Isaac and Rebecca (Shannon) Donaldson, natives of the same county. The family came to Mercer County August 25, 1823, and settled about four miles north of New Castle. They subsequently moved to Wilmington Township. May 25, 1835, the father died, and the mother September 17, 1865. They had Elizabeth, deceased; Martha, deceased; S. S.; Jane W., married Charles Lees; James A.; Robert N., deceased; infant, died small; Ebenezer F.; Robert M.; Sarah, married Robert Johnson; Rebecca, married David Young; Harriet, married John Bogardus. Isaac Donaldson was born December 15, 1791, and was married June

29, 1813, to Rebecca Shannon, born March 26, 1793. He taught school and worked at the carpenter's trade for a number of years. He and his wife were members of the Presbyterian Church. S. S. Donaldson attended the common schools, and for awhile Wilmington College. He was married October 29, 1845, to Minerva Dunn, born March 1, 1821, in Crawford County, Penn. When quite young she settled on Indian Run, in East Lackawannock Township, with her parents, Joseph and Mary Dunn, where the parents died. Their children were Minerva, Daniel, Nancy, John, Stewart, William, Mary J., Arthur, and an infant, deceased. The parents were United Presbyterians. Our subject's union gave him six children: Leander W., Sebina J., Ann, Ettie, James A., died at the age of four years; William L., a teacher in the Jackson Centre schools. Mr. Donaldson remained in East Lackawannock Township until 1855, when he moved to where he now resides. Here he bought 100 acres of land, and subsequently added to it, until he is the owner of a large property, as a result of strict economy and hard labor. He was for many years president of the Western Agricultural Association held at Mercer, and was one of the three school directors elected by the Republicans of Jackson Township within the last twenty years. He and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church. A mention of his ancestors is given in Cool Spring Township, in connection with a notice of Mrs. Charles Lees, his sister.

LEANDER W. DONALDSON, farmer, post-office Jackson Centre, was born August 15, 1846, in East Lackawannock Township, and is a son of S. S. Donaldson, whose sketch appears previously. He was educated in the common schools. He made brick for a few years, and was married April 18, 1872, to Maggie E. Williams, a daughter of John and Ruth (Bradley) Williams, natives, the father of Ireland, born in 1818, and the mother of Mercer County, born August 17, 1815. Her father came to America, or Mercer County, about 1835. The mother of Mrs. Donaldson was a daughter of George and Mary (Blair) Bradley, natives, he of Ireland and she of Virginia, and the parents of Elizabeth, Samuel, Thomas H., Mary, Margaret, George, Nancy, John and Ruth. The parents of Mrs. Donaldson had four children that grew up: James H., Mary J., married Thompson Patterson; Maggie and Maria M. Mrs. Donaldson was born December 9, 1846, and has blessed her husband with three children: Ralph B., Laura E. and Carl S. He is a Republican, and settled on his present farm of fifty acres in 1873.

REV. J. M. GALLAGHER, Jackson Centre, was born April 28, 1821, in Uniontown, Fayette Co., Penn., to John Gallagher, a native of the same place. Our subject was one of seven children: Eveline W., Rev. J. M., Jane K., Elizabeth D., Mary, Jacob B., John A. The last named practiced law, and was a surveyor. The father was a farmer, and at one time owned part of the land now the present site of Uniontown. Rev. Gallagher was educated at Madison College, Uniontown, and Beverly, Ohio, studying at the last named theology under Rev. J. P. Wethee. He taught school six months. He was licensed to preach at State Lick, Armstrong County, by the Union Presbytery in 1845, and was sent out by that body to preach. He made his journey on horseback, and was supply at Harlensburg, Franklin, Cranbury, Rockland and Scrubgrass. He preached in school-houses at the last three named places, and his pastorate church buildings were erected at Cranbury and Rockland. At these two he continued for eleven years. He was then supply for the Scrubgrass and Sandy Creek congregations until 1861, when he moved to Jackson Centre, and preached for that congregation until recently. He is yet pastor of the Bethany congregation, a branch of the Jackson Centre organization. He was pastor for thirty-two years for the "Irvin congregation," which is composed

of citizens of Mercer and Venango Counties; this he resigned in 1887. During his pastorate at Jackson Centre some of his congregation moved to Sandy Lake, and he following them organized a church and preached in a hall until under his administration a church edifice was erected and he had helped in the dedicatory services. The Hickory Grove congregation, now attached to Jackson Centre, was organized under his pastorate. He was married, September 19, 1848, to Miss Ellen Whann, a native of Venango County. This union resulted in two children: John F., died at the age of eighteen years, and Mary J., married H. T. Hess, deceased, by whom she has three children: Nellie M., Stella J. and James Raymond. Our subject owns two farms, has property in Jackson Centre, and is an earnest Prohibitionist.

JOHNSON GRAHAM, retired farmer, post-office Jackson Centre, was born August 20, 1807, in what is now Worth Township. His father, William Graham, was born in either Scotland or Ireland, and came to America after having married his second wife, Sarah Boyle, and with her and daughter, Jane, and William, a son by his first wife, he came to America in 1800. Their children born in this country were Sallie, Hugh, Thomas, Mary A., John, Johnson, Susan, James, all of whom are dead but our subject, the parents of whom were members of the Seceder Church. Johnson Graham was educated in the log cabin school-houses of his day, going bare-footed a portion of his attendance. He began with only a willing heart and strong hands. About the first money he obtained to apply on the purchase of land was secured by cleaning and digging a mill-race, at 10 cents per yard. His first purchase was the old homestead of 150 acres. He was married, in 1837, to Jane E. Williamson, born in this county to Jacob Williamson, and by her he had two children: Isabella, married Henry Smith; William J., married Mary Johnson, of Youngstown, Ohio, and has Jennie, Fannie and George. Mrs. Graham died in 1872, and was a member of the Seceder Church. Our subject came to Jackson Centre in 1862, and bought 110 acres, a portion of which he laid off in town lots. He was a judge at the first borough election, and was once a member of the I. O. O. F. He is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and is a Republican.

JESSE HARRISON, farmer, post-office Jackson Centre, was born September 19, 1843, on the farm where he resides. His father, William, was born in England, and came to America when thirty years old. He settled on the farm now owned and occupied by Jesse Harrison, and married Sarah Johnson, who was born in England and came to America with her mother and sisters, Ann, Mary, and brother John. William Harrison had eleven children: Joseph, Ann, Mrs. Hugh Evans; George, Isaac, was in the late war; John, died in the war; Elizabeth, Mrs. Thomas McKay; Sarah, married James Allen; Jesse, Thomas, Mary, William H. The parents were Methodists. Jesse received a common school education; he enlisted in Company I, Fifty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was discharged from Company D after a service of seventeen months. He was married, November 5, 1878, to Mary McElree, a daughter of John McElree, and has by her: Eddie E., John E. and Elva M. He owns 125 acres of well-improved land, and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a Republican.

JOHN INFIELD, hotel keeper and butcher, post-office Jackson Centre, was born February 2, 1836, in Jackson Township, to Daniel, born in Somerset County, and there married Sarah Ringer, and came to Mercer County October 18, 1829, settling in Jackson Township. He had by his marriage: Joseph, Catharine, Hiram, Mary I., John, James, Daniel, Emeline. The father followed farming, and took charge of a hotel, which he named the "Infield House," in 1862, which

was the second house of the kind in Jackson Centre. He had kept hotel on the Satterfield farm, known as the "Old Wash McKee Stand." He died September 11, 1874, and his widow still lives with the subject, at the advanced age of seventy-eight years. She is one of the original members of the Jackson Centre Cumberland Presbyterian Church, to which her husband belonged. Our subject was educated in the common schools, and was brought up at farm labor. He was married to Mary N. Nuneymaker, a native of this county, and by whom he has had ten children: Jennie, Charles, Lizzie, George, Eva, Daniel, Kate, Samuel, Myrta, Frank. Mr. Infield took charge of the hotel in 1868, and in 1882 he added butchering. He has been a member of the borough council. His wife is a member of Cumberland Presbyterian Church. He lived in Franklin from 1862 to 1868. He is a Democrat.

PEARSON LYTLE, farmer, post-office Jackson Centre, was born January 22, 1840, on the farm where he now resides. His father, John, was a native of Ireland, and came to America when a boy, and to Mercer County in 1824, settling where our subject lives. He married Sarah Kane, of Fayette County, Penn., and had the following children by her: David, Mary, married William Reese; James, Joseph, George, Pearson and William, who was killed at the battle of the Wilderness. The father died in 1852, and the mother July 3, 1867. They were members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Pearson Lytle was educated in the country schools, and began life for himself at the death of his mother. He was married October 24, 1871, to Melissa Pearson, daughter of Samuel and Matilda (McConnell) Pearson, and has had by her Edwin, Bertha and DeWitt. He and wife are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. He is a Democrat.

J. H. McCURDY, farmer, was born October 24, 1852, within about four miles of Norristown, Montgomery Co., Penn. His father, James F., was born in County Antrim, Ireland, in 1808, and immigrated to Montgomery County in 1837, where he married Rosannah McMullen, born about 1821 in County Antrim, Ireland, and who arrived in Montgomery County later than her husband. The family came to Mercer County in 1860, settling on the farm where our subject now lives; here the father died January 24, 1883, and the mother, February 8, 1880. Their children were: David, died at the age of seventeen years; Jane, Mrs. Lemuel Black; John, died when young; Mary, was burned to death by her clothes catching on fire; Rosannah, is a maiden lady; J. H., Kate A. and one died when young. The parents died members of the Cottage Methodist Episcopal Church. Our subject was principally educated in the common schools of Mercer County, and was brought up at farm labor. He was married December 19, 1876, to Mary J. Patterson, born September 15, 1853, a daughter of William and Elizabeth J. (McDowell) Patterson, the parents of the following children: John, Mary J., Sadie and Martha. Mrs. Patterson died in 1861, and, with her husband, belonged to the Springfield United Presbyterian Church. J. H. McCurdy has five children: James W., William R., Ira L., Nellie M. and Kate A. Mrs. McCurdy is a member of the Cottage Methodist Episcopal Church, and he is a staunch Republican, as well as a worthy, upright farmer and citizen, who is to be found with his influence on the side of public advancement in the community where he lives. He is the owner of a finely improved farm, to the cultivation of which he gives his personal attention.

DR. JOHN McELRATH was born in County Down, Ireland, on the 17th day of May, A. D. 1813. He was the second child of Archibald and Mary (McWilliams) McElrath, immigrated to America with them in the fall of 1822, and settled in Beaver County, Penn. He received a thorough education in

Beaver Academy, and after completing his course of studies, followed teaching as an occupation, and at the same time prosecuted the study of medicine, under the tutelage of the late Dr. George Allison, of Beaver, Penn. He was married in 1842, to Jane Brandon, second daughter of the late James Brandon, of Pine Township. He attended the Western Reserve Medical College, at Cleveland, Ohio. In the fall of 1852 he located in what is now Jackson Centre, Mercer Co., Penn. He again attended medical lectures in the winter of 1867-68, at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. He died on the 24th of February, 1872. In his profession and in the sick room he was a cool, calculating and, in an eminent degree, thorough physician, possessing that rare faculty of cheerfulness which gave to the patient strength, encouragement and hope, and that gentleness which could apprise them of their approaching dissolution without excitement or dread. He left a widow and four children: Dr. James B., of Jackson Centre; A. H., of Mercer, Penn.; Mary E., of Jackson Centre, and Ida N., now intermarried with A. M. Clawson, of Sandy Lake Township, Mercer Co., Penn.

JAMES B. McELRATH, physician and surgeon, post-office Jackson Centre, was born September 18, 1843, in Mercer County, Penn., to Dr. John and Jane (Brandon) McElrath. He was educated in the public and private schools and the Mercer High-schools under instructions of Prof. Warner, now congressman from Ohio. He taught school at the age of eighteen years. He read medicine with his father, and attended Jefferson Medical College for over three years, also Charity Hospital. He graduated from the medical college in 1871, and began his practice with his father at Jackson Centre, where he still continues. He married Miss Emma L. Smith, daughter of H. K. Smith, superintendent of the Philadelphia & West Chester Railroad, October 21, 1877. His union has given him two children: John C. and Henry K. The former is deceased. His wife died January 12, 1881. The Doctor is secretary of the Board of Pension Examiners for Mercer County, and is vice-president of the Mercer County Medical Society. In politics he is a Republican. He served in Company F, Fifty-fifth Pennsylvania Militia, and afterward in Company M, Sixth Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, until the close of the war.

JOHN MCKAY, farmer, post-office Jackson Centre, was born August 10, 1829, in County Antrim, Ireland, to James and Sarah (McElroy) McKay, natives of the same county. In 1834 the family, consisting of parents and sons, John and William, came to a portion of Beaver County now included in Lawrence County. Here they remained until 1843, the father being employed as a stone mason and school-teacher. In the last year named they came to Mercer County, built a shanty in the green woods of Lake Township and improved a farm of 125 acres, where the father died March 24, 1857, and the mother July 8, 1858. They were the parents of John, William, Thomas, Isabella, Sarah J., Mary M., Catharine, Melissa and Therressa. The parents at their death belonged to the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, of which organization at Jackson Centre he was a ruling elder. John McKay was five years old when he came to America, and was educated in the common schools and by his father at home. He was brought up at farm life, but learned the carpenter trade, and has for many years done his own blacksmithing. He was married in 1853 to Jane Hill, born August 23, 1828, in Mercer County, Penn. Her father, Capt. William Hill, of the War of 1812, enlisted when twenty years of age in a company commanded by Capt. Junkin. He was under Gen. Harrison in Ohio one campaign, and was two campaigns at Erie, being there when Commodore Perry gained his celebrated victory. Her mother, Jane (Lowry) Hill, gave birth to John, Adam, James, Margaret, Hannah, Jane, Will-

iam and three others who died when small. The father of these children died June 12, 1851, and the mother died January 19, 1868. Both were originally connected with the Seceder Church. Two of their sons, John and James, were in the late war. John served nine months, and two of his sons, Joseph C. and Robert C., were also in the war. Robert was wounded in the shoulder, and James served three years; was in Company I, Fifty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers; was wounded in the thigh at the battle of the Wilderness on May 5, 1864; was taken to Libby Prison, and afterward sent to Belle Island. His two sons, Summerville and Washington, were in the same regiment. Capt. Hill's father, Adam Hill, served in the Revolutionary War seven years and six months under Gen. Wayne, and was wounded in the thigh at the battle of Stony Point. He came to Mercer County in 1800, and settled in Sandy Lake Township, near where the Stoneboro fair is now held. Madison Davis, son of Margaret Hill, served in the late war; was taken prisoner and died in Andersonville Prison. The children of John and Jane McKay are: Margaret R., born August 14, 1854, married Simon Moon March 13, 1878; James W., born August 11, 1857, married Mary J. Kemm August 11, 1882, was graduated at Waynesburg College, Greene County, Penn., in June 1884, then entered the theological seminary at Lebanon, Tenn., and was graduated in June, 1886, in 1887 he completed the post-graduate course in theology prescribed by the Lebanon, Tenn., institution, which conferred the degree of Ph. D. upon him. For the past two years he has been pastor of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church at Carmichaels, Greene Co., Penn., and September 1, 1888, he removed to Pittsburgh to take charge of the First Cumberland Presbyterian Church at East Pittsburgh; Jessie A., born August 7, 1858, married W. W. Taylor May 9, 1879; Blackford, born October 14, 1860, died February 4, 1861; John L., born July 26, 1862, married Emma J. Supplee July 2, 1884; Sarah A., born August 15, 1865; Myra J., born October 30, 1867; Mary A., born May 9, 1870, died May 11, 1872. Our subject lived at the old homestead until 1863, and in Pine Township till 1870, when he located on a farm in Dixon County, Tenn. One year later he bought and settled on the old Pearson farm in Jackson Township, where he now resides. He and his son John L. own and operate a steam saw-mill on his farm. He is a member of the A. O. U. W. and of the Royal Templars of Temperance. He and wife are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church at Jackson Centre, in which he has been acting elder for over twenty-five years. He is a Prohibitionist, and in 1888 was nominated by that party for poor director.

D. L. NISBET, merchant, post-office Jackson Centre, was born August 7, 1852, two miles north of Greenville, to James, born May 31, 1824, near Greenville, and Maria (Loutzenhiser) Nisbet, born April 6, 1831, and died April 9, 1881. She was the mother of Sarah L., born January 16, 1851, married John Irwin, of Crawford County; Albert, born February 4, 1854, a cattle dealer in Arizona; Felicia, born September 19, 1856, married Rev. George Critchlow, a Lutheran minister at Prospect, Butler County; Frederick L., born March 5, 1862, a physician of Meadville. The parents belonged to the Presbyterian Church of Greenville. Our subject was educated in the country schools. He began clerking in Greenville in 1872. In 1875 he opened a store at Orangeville, Ohio, and subsequently at Neshannock, this county. In 1877 he located at his present place, buying out William Porter, who had started the store in 1876, in the neighborhood of the Jackson coal banks. Here he has been very successful. He was married to Rosa L. Reimold, born June 20, 1855, in Pymatuning Township, and has two children: Ray B. and Vida A. He and wife are members of the German Reformed Church.

GEORGE W. PEARSON, farmer, post-office Jackson Centre, was born August 10, 1844, where he now lives, to Joshua, born July 4, 1801, near Philadelphia, and Hannah (McNutt) Pearson, a native of the same place. They came to Mercer County in 1829, and the father died January 20, 1846, the mother May 9, 1885. They were consistent members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church at Jackson Centre at their demise, and were the parents of six children: Rachel, born July 13, 1830, married Hiram McConnell; Jane, born May 5, 1832, married Mordecai Taylor, died March 17, 1888; Margaret, born July 10, 1836, died October 13, 1878; Elizabeth, born August 5, 1839, and died December 8, 1861, at the home of William Stewart; Anna, born March 11, 1841, died June 4, 1858, and George W. The last named was educated in the country schools, and was compelled to sustain himself when quite young, because of the death of his parents. He was married May 31, 1871, to Sabina Donaldson, born July 11, 1848, and by her has one son, John S. Mr. Pearson has served as school director, and is now in his second term as township constable. Both he and his wife are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and in politics he is a Democrat, as was also his father.

SAMUEL PEW (deceased).—Longevity is characteristic of certain families. Constitutions of native strength endure the toils and ills of life with such effectiveness that they seem to be exceptions to the operations of natural law. Of them it may be said, as it was in the days of Nimrod, the mighty hunter before the Lord, "there were giants in those days," or of Saul, the son of Kis, he stood from his shoulders above his fellows. The vigor and longevity of these pioneers may be attributed to several causes: First, their ancestry were, as a rule, noted for the simplicity of their modes of living. Late hours for retiring, thin soled shoes, exposed arms, tight lacing, paints and powders, fear of sun and storm, spices and other condiments for food, etc., were then comparatively unknown. Second, outdoor exercise, fresh air, simple food, regular habits, clear consciences and freedom from sensational literature were conducive to health and long life. Third, heavy clothing of home-made material, cut for comfort rather than according to fashion plates, assured an active circulation of pure blood that carried growth and development everywhere. Samuel Pew, the subject of this sketch, died December 15, 1887, in his ninety-fifth year. He was born in Washington County, Penn., October 22, 1793. He was the eldest son of John Pew, with whom he came to the site of the present town of Mercer on the 1st of May, 1797, when the boy was in his fourth year. At the time of this removal to the "new country" but one structure, and that a rude log hut, marked the site of the present beautiful and prosperous city of Allegheny. With his father he lived in Mercer until 1804, when the family removed to what is now Jackson (then known as Cool Spring) Township, settling on the farm since and until his death owned by Samuel.

John Pew, his father, had a family of thirteen children, seven sons and six daughters. Of this number one son, Joseph, still lives in West Virginia, and three daughters, Hannah, Amelia Ann and Nancy, live respectively in Michigan, Washington Territory and Mercer. John Pew was one of the first settlers in that portion of Jackson Township in which he located. North and east of him were the Zahnisers, the Wilsons, the Forkers and others, who had preceded him by some seven or eight years. Of John's other sons, brothers of Samuel, the second, Abraham, was well known in Mercer County. He died May 1, 1882, at the advanced age of eighty-six years, and his remains lie in the old dilapidated and neglected grave-yard back of the First Presbyterian Church of Mercer. John died May 4, 1884, aged eighty-three years. His

remains rest quietly in the Findley grave-yard, a mile east of Mercer. Prior to his going to the farm Samuel Pew, though but a boy ten years of age, held the first stake set in the laying out of the town of Mercer in 1803. Even three years earlier than that, viz., 1800, he carried water for the men who built Rev. Samuel Tait's meeting-house, in Cool Spring Township. At that time he was about seven years of age. While the family was still living in Mercer, the Pews were intimately acquainted with the Indians living in the neighborhood. The latter frequently visited the frontier cabin and fondled the children. Among these Indians was the well known Harthegeg, son-in-law of the old chief Petty. He was ugly in physical appearance, and his disposition partook of the characteristics of his body. He was addicted to the use of intoxicating drinks, and, when under the influence of the poison, was particularly quarrelsome and disagreeable. Then he was a terror to the children. On one occasion Harthegeg, accompanied by two other Indians, Peter and John, came to the Pew cabin. Samuel, then a frolicsome boy, was sitting on one end of the logs that had been rolled into the huge, open throated fire-place, warming himself. Harthegeg, the ugly Indian, approached him and seizing him by the hair, said: "I will scalp you." This language and the corresponding action so terrified the other Indians and James Jeffers, a neighbor who had accompanied them, that they all sprang to their feet and caught the drunken man, instantly disarming him. Then the three Indians left. Next morning Jeffers, who greatly disliked Harthegeg, passed the Pew place, with his gun on his shoulder. Seeing young Samuel in the yard, he inquired whether Harthegeg had passed up the hill that morning. Answered in the affirmative, Jeffers passed up through a skiff of snow which then covered the ground. Nothing of the Indian was subsequently seen, and his disappearance was enveloped in mystery. Nine years afterward a large skeleton of a human being was discovered near "Yankee Ridge," by a man named John Johnston. It was supposed to be the frame of the ugly and pugnacious Indian. The inference was that James Jeffers could have solved the mystery connected with the Indian's disappearance. Samuel Pew and his brother Abraham were both out in the War of 1812. In July of that year they went in the company of Capt. Samuel Clark. They were at Erie, ready to give their services to Commodore Perry if he needed them. On their return, it is said, Abraham, who was but a boy of about seventeen, was so wearied with marching that he tied strings to his big toes to enable him to lift his feet more easily. This joke illustrates to every one the hardships connected with military life. While at Erie Samuel is said to have been detailed to assist in getting out the timber for the flag-ship, Lawrence, from which Commodore Perry fled to the Niagara after the former was disabled. These brothers went with Clark a second time, and the third with Capt. John Junkin. Owing to the threatened condition of the northern frontier they proffered their services a fourth time to Lieut.-Col. Thomas Hosack. For their services they both drew pensions from the government. Samuel was married twice, the first time to Miss Mary Vaughn and the second to Elizabeth Condit, daughter of David Condit, an early settler near Sheakleyville. The last wife died March 24, 1875, aged seventy-one years ten months and twenty-three days. Her final resting place is in the Findley grave-yard. By the first wife he had five children, viz.: James, Elizabeth, Lydia, Rebecca and Amelia. All are living except the last. By the second he had eight, viz.: David, John (died in the army), Joseph, Mary, Abram P., William, Thomas and Samuel, twins. Politically Samuel Pew was an old-time Whig, and by consequence a Republican. He was a member of the Presbyterian and Cumberland Presbyterian Churches. His constitution was

strong and active, and even to a period of a few weeks prior to his death he was seen on the streets of Mercer. He lived to see the development of this nation from 4,000,000 to 60,000,000, and witnessed every presidential election after the first term of Washington. Steamboats, railroads, telegraphs, telephones, coal as fuel, natural gas, power printing presses, mowers, reapers, binders, threshing machines, and nearly every form of invention have been bequeathed to the world during his life-time.

ALEXANDER PORTER, farmer, post-office Pardoe, was born March 25, 1811, on the farm now owned by D. M. Porter in Sandy Lake Township, to Alexander, born in County Derry, Ireland, who married Mollie Holliday, with whom he came to Berks County before 1800, and to Mercer County in 1805, by team. He died on the farm about 1847, and his widow died about 1851. They were the parents of James, Margaret, Eliza, Jane, William, David, Alexander and Mary. The father was in the War of 1812, and with his wife belonged to the Reformed Presbyterian Church. Our subject attended the schools of his early boyhood and was brought up at farm labor. He was married in 1849 to Eleanor Mouck, and by her had three children: Alexander C., Mary E. and Amanda C. He was married again June 7, 1861, to Nancy Montgomery, a daughter of John and Elizabeth (Barnes) Montgomery, one of twelve children: William, John, James, Mary, Nancy, Esther, Sarah J., Martha, Elizabeth, George, Thomas and Samuel. Her parents are dead. They were members of the Seceder Church, and her father was in the War of 1812. By his last marriage Mr. Porter has one child, Thomas E. They are members of the Reformed Presbyterian Church.

ANTHONY SILVEUS, burgess and retired farmer, post-office Jackson Centre, was born October 19, 1831, in Greene County, Penn., to David, born in Lancaster County, and when two years old he removed with his father, whose name was also David, to Rockingham County, Va., and at the age of twenty-one years he went to Fayette County, where he married Mary Bowman, daughter of Henry Bowman, and soon after moved to Franklin Township, Greene County, where he bought 300 acres. Here he reared a family of eleven children: Nancy, Mary, Susannah, Henry, David, Catharine, Elizabeth, Joseph, John, Anthony and William. The father came with his wife, John, Anthony and William to Mercer County in 1849, and settled in Lake Township, on the farm now owned by John and Thomas Kemm; he died at the home of his son, Anthony, in 1876, his wife having died in 1862. Both were members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Our subject was educated in the common schools, until eighteen years old, when he devoted his entire time to farming. He was married June 14, 1855, to Emma Vernam, daughter of John Vernam, by whom he has four children: William F., born in 1856; Sarah, born March 23, 1859; John G., born November 15, 1863; Mary B., born June 20, 1865; Sarah E. The elder son, William F., attended school at Waynesburg, Greene County, and is now preaching in Washington County, Penn. John G. is attending school at Waynesburg, and is reading law at intervals with A. F. Silveus, at that place. Our subject owns the Matthew DeFrance farm, in Jackson Township, from which he retired in 1884. He was elected burgess of Jackson Centre in 1885, 1887 and 1888. He was once a member of the I. O. O. F. He and wife are members of Cumberland Presbyterian Church of Jackson Centre, and he is leader of the choir in the same. He is a Democrat, has read the *Western Press* for over thirty years, and has been a member of the Central Committee of his party and a delegate to the conventions.

JOHN VERNAM, retired farmer, post-office Jackson Centre, was born November 10, 1824, in England, to John Vernam, who was born in Philadelphia, and

went to England, where he married Sarah Bott, and with her and children: William, Thomas, John, Mary A., Charles and Emma, came to America in 1831, and settled where William Orr now lives. He had only \$10 left when he settled in this wild country. He and his wife died in this township, and were members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Our subject attended the common schools but a short time. He began for himself at the age of twenty-four years, buying at that time fifty acres of land in Worth Township. He bought small tracts at various times, and now owns nearly 300 acres, the result of his own labors. He has been a remarkably strong man, having cleared about 300 acres, worked at 62½ cents per day, hauled tan-bark to Mercer with ox teams, and has gone through the many hardships that surround the struggles of the early settlers. He and his brother, Francis, cradled, bound and shocked 100 dozen sheaves of wheat in one day, and repeated the act a second time. He at one time engaged in burning lime for Jacob Jones, and fired every other night for twelve consecutive nights, which was ample test of his strong constitution. He married Elizabeth Clark, daughter of Abram Clark, a soldier of the War of 1812, and by her has William, married Melinda Zahniser, two children, Myrtle and Mary; Ann, married William Orr, and has three children, Charles, Alfred and Lily; John H., married Ann Garvin, three children, John, Wendall and Nellie; Lucinda C., married Wilbert Wharton, two children, Burdell and Winnie; James L., Thomas, married Ella Hess, and has one child, Ray. May, the daughter of James L., lives with her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Vernam. Our subject has given each of his four boys a farm worth \$3,000. He has bought and sold stock with success. He and wife are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and he was a trustee of the same when the present elegant edifice was erected. He, A. Silveus and brother Francis took the contract to burn the brick for same. He is a Democrat.

THE WILSONS OF JACKSON TOWNSHIP.—William Wilson, the ancestor of the Wilson Family, of Jackson Township, came to Mercer County in 1796, and settled on the farm where his grandson, William Wilson, now resides. His family consisted of wife and five children: William, Samuel, Betsey, Peggy and Rebecca. William married Ellen Downs; Samuel married Rachel Meel; Peggy married Henry Guess; Rebecca married Joseph Turney; Betsey never married. When William Wilson located in Jackson Township the red men were their nearest neighbors, and passed their cabin every day on their way to Sandusky to trade. Mr. Wilson was a Revolutionary soldier, and witnessed the execution of Maj. Andre. His son William was born in 1792, and came with the family to this county when four years of age. He underwent the various hardships that made up the life of the pioneers, not the least irksome of which was a large amount of clearing which fell upon him because of the inclination of his brothers to hunt the numerous deer and other wild animals that abounded in the forests. He was married, in 1833, to Ellen Downs, by whom he had the following children. William, John, Samuel, Mary, Margaret. Seven others died in childhood. William married Amanda M. Wingard; John married Elizabeth Mowry; Samuel married Margaret Kerr; Margaret married John W. Maxwell, and Mary married Simon Wingard. William Wilson cast his first vote with the Democratic party, and continued to do so until 1860, when he joined the Republican party and gave it his hearty support till the time of his death, which occurred September 18, 1878. He was a soldier of the War of 1812. His son, William, who resides on the old homestead, was born December 25, 1836, on the farm now owned and occupied by him, and was married September 7, 1871, to Amanda M. Wingard, by whom he

has four children: Henry E., William R., Myrtle M., Nelson F. He went to California in 1864. He cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln, and has since been identified with the Republican party.

THE ZAHNISERS.—One of the prominent families in the development of Mercer County is the Zahnisers. Valentine Zahniser, the progenitor of all these, lived in Germany. Being in poor health, his physician advised an ocean voyage. He concluded to come to America with his family, which consisted of his wife—Julia Ann Clemens—and two children, Matthias (born in 1749) and the other unnamed. The father and the nameless child died on board the ship, but the mother and Matthias came to America, landing at Philadelphia in 1753, and thence going to Lancaster. Matthias was then four years of age. Mrs. Zahniser married in Lancaster a man named Henry Stout. In 1789 she (a widow a second time) removed to Allegheny County with Matthias, who had married, in 1774, Mary Lint; in 1797 she landed in Mercer County. Matthias arrived in the summer of that year, and made an improvement, consisting of the clearing of five acres. This was on the farm (250 acres) now owned and occupied by William A. and John Ira Zahniser. At the time of his arrival, in the spring of 1797, the only neighbors were John McMillan, John McDonald, George Myers, Daniel Harper, James Rice, Joseph Alexander, Thomas McClain, Benjamin Stokely (came in 1796), Francis Huey, Thomas and Charles McBride, Andrew and Robert McClure, Thomas and Jabez Coulson, William Wilson, Peter Wilson, William Parker, Thomas and William McMillan. These all settled within a radius of four or five miles of the site occupied by Zahniser. Stokely was the only one that came in 1796, the others arriving in 1797 and perhaps in 1798. Matthias Zahniser had seven sons and one daughter that came to Mercer County: Matthias, Michael, John, Valentine, William, Jacob, David and Mary. They all lived in Mercer County, and reared families, except John, who died about 1800. Matthias, Michael and John settled farms in what is now Lake and Jackson Townships. Matthias lived in Jefferson Township after 1807 (prior to that time in Jackson). His family consisted of his wife Dorothy (Fry) Zahniser and these children: John, Matthias, Michael, Mary, Henry, David, Samuel, Julia, Ann and Susan. Michael married Mary Mourer April 29, 1806. Their children were: Jacob, born May 28, 1807; Mary, born December 24, 1808; William, born January 26, 1811; John, born May 25, 1813; David, born August 1, 1815; Catherine, born October 28, 1821. Valentine married Elizabeth White in 1806. Children: May, John W., Sarah, James, Jacob N., Rebecca, Andrew Shulze and Mary. William married Eleanor Stopler in 1814. Children: John L., Andrew J., Michael, William North, Catherine, Valentine, Bythinia and Richard M. J. Jacob married Catherine Wright in 1816. Children: Margaret, William, George W., Jacob, Michael and Mary. David married Nancy Coulson in 1818. Children: Matthias, Lint, Jacob W., Eleanor, Aaron, Thomas, Mary and David R. P. Mary married Joshua McCracken April 1, 1817. Children: Alexander, Mary, Isabella and David.

JACOB ZAHNISER, post-office North's Mills, son of Michael and Mary (Mourer) Zahniser, was born May 28, 1807, in Lake Township, Mercer County. He married Melinda Smith, daughter of George Smith and Rebecca (Cole) Smith, on the 21st of October, 1834. From this union have sprung these children: Henry Martin, married to Elizabeth De France; Rebecca Cole, married to John North; William Fleming, married to Martha Magee; George Michael, married to Margaret J. Rambo; Mary Mourer, married to Richard Hess; Milton Bird, married to Rose McCurdy; Margaret Jane, married to James W. McCullough; Melinda, married to William H. Vernam; Jacob Murphy, married to Jennie

Runkle. Three also died in infancy. Mr. Zahniser has held several places of public trust. He was county auditor in 1831, a justice of the peace from 1840 to 1850, and the county surveyor in 1857 and 1858. Besides he has acted as township assessor, clerk and judge of elections, and been a member of the board of school directors. His leading occupation has been that of a farmer, though he has been a successful teacher of the youth in public schools. In 1827 he was a clerk in Hackney's store in Mercer, and in 1828-29 held a similar position at Williamsfield, Ohio. Politically Mr. Zahniser was a member of the Anti-Masonic party, then a Democrat, but since the organization of the Republican party in 1855 he has been identified with that organization. He was identified with the Cumberland Presbyterian Church from 1842 to 1865, since which time he has been connected with the Cool Spring Presbyterian. Mrs. Zahniser was born May 6, 1816, near Big Bend, in Delaware Township. Her father and mother came from Virginia to Hubbard, Ohio, thence to Delaware Township, then to Fairview, and subsequently to Worth. Mr. and Mrs. Zahniser are still living, in good health, upon their farm in Jackson Township, respected by all who know them.

A. J. ZAHNISER, farmer, post-office North's Mills, was born July 27, 1818, in Mercer County, to William, born in Lancaster County, Penn., who came to Mercer County, and subsequently married Eleanor Statler, a native of the same county. She came to Allegheny County with her parents, Rudolph and Barbara (Scroggs) Statler. There she was married to William Zahniser, and settled with him in what was then Cool Spring. He died May 7, 1856, and she March 17, 1852. Their children were: J. L., A. J., Michael, W. N., Katharine, Valentine, Bithynia and R. M. J. The father of our subject was in the War of 1812, and made several trips to Erie and Fort Meigs. A. J. Zahniser was educated in a log school-house, with split puncheon floors, greased paper windows, open end fire-place and log or split puncheon seats. He worked on the farm till he was twenty years of age. He then taught school in the winter seasons, and worked on farms in the summer, for a time. He afterward worked in a still-house making whisky in the winter, and wooded plows in the summer, for three years. He bought 105 acres of land in 1842, known as the Warden farm, and now owns 185 acres. He then went to improving his farm, and has continued on it to the present time. He was married in 1848 to Nancy J. Hosack, daughter of Col. Thomas Hosack, and by her had one child, who died in 1851. Its mother died the same year. He was never married again, his sister, Mrs. James J. Hosack, having kept house for him since. She has three children: Eleanor, Thomas and W. J. Our subject has filled all the important offices of the township, and has filled other posts of trust.

JOHN L. ZAHNISER, farmer, post-office Jackson Centre, was born April 11, 1816, in Mercer County, Penn., to William, who married Eleanor Statler, mentioned in the sketch of A. J. Zahniser. Our subject was educated in the pioneer log cabin sufficiently to teach nine terms, the first term being conducted in an old dwelling known as the Craig house, in 1836. June 4, 1846, he was married to Lucy North, a sister of John North, whose sketch appears elsewhere. She was born October 16, 1822, in Sandy Lake Township, and has blessed her husband with eleven children: Amanda M., William N., Elizabeth, R. J., John M., Samuel S., Mary E., Kate M., Daniel W., Eva L., and George A., a teacher. Mr. Zahniser has served as county auditor one term, township assessor, auditor, school director twenty-nine years, and was thirty years a justice of the peace. His estimable wife is a consistent member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. He is a member of the Jackson Township Live Stock Insurance Company, and is a Democrat.

D. R. P. ZAHNISER, farmer, post-office North's Mills, was born July 8, 1838, in Mercer County, to David and Ann (Coulson) Zahniser. The former was born April 19, 1795, and died October 14, 1874; the latter was born May 21, 1796, and died June 20, 1850. Their children were: Matthias, born September 20, 1819; Lint, born December 2, 1821; William W., born September 16, 1823; Jacob W., born June 22, 1826; Eleanor, born June 24, 1829; Aaron, born July 10, 1831; Thomas, born May 6, 1833; Mary M., born December 9, 1835, and D. R. P. The parents were members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and the father was a Democrat. D. R. P. received a common-school education, and was married February 9, 1875, to Mrs. Josephine Osborn, the widow of William Osborn, who died July 9, 1872, and was the father of James, born November 13, 1866; Plummer, born August 18, 1867; John, born December 10, 1869, died in 1870, and William F., born January 28, 1872. Mrs. Zahniser is a daughter of J. L. Byers, and was born February 9, 1847. The father of our subject was for many years a blacksmith by trade, and by economy was able before his death to give his son 100 acres of arable land, on which he now resides. He and wife are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and he is a Republican.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

BIOGRAPHIES OF WOLF CREEK, PINE AND LIBERTY.

WOLF CREEK TOWNSHIP.

MICHAEL BARDON, farmer, post-office Centretown, is a son of William and Catherine (Sadlen) Bardon, natives of Lawrence County. About 1848 they came to this county, and located on the farm now owned by our subject. The father died January 17, 1888, and his wife in 1879, leaving two children: Catherine, Mrs. James Sterrett, of Deer Creek Township, and our subject, who was born in Lawrence County in 1842. He has never married, and since the death of his father has continued to live on the farm. He is a member of Amity Presbyterian Church.

SAMUEL COLEMAN, deceased, was a son of Ephraim and Annie (Albin) Coleman. Nathaniel Coleman, the grandfather of our subject, was a native of New Jersey and settled near Millbrook, in Worth Township, some time previous to 1800, where he engaged in farming. The father of our subject was born in New Jersey, and was quite young when brought to this county by his parents. After marriage he settled on a tract of land now in Wolf Creek Township, where he died in 1826. His family consisted of two children: Jane, Mrs. D. F. Courtney, of Liberty Township, and our subject. His wife survived him, and afterward married Valentine Giebner, of this township, and had by him several children. She died July 24, 1874. Our subject was born in 1822, on the homestead, and received his education in the public schools of that period, and by his own efforts at home. He taught school during the winter, and worked at farming in the summer for a number of years. In 1849 he married Mary Ann, daughter of Hon. Robert and Nancy (Coleman) Patterson, of this township, and by this union had six children: Emeline, Mrs. J. C. Montgomery, of Pine Township; Mary Bell, Mrs. William C. Miller, of Pine

Township; Ephraim V., Robert J., Jason G. and Stella are living with their mother on the homestead. Our subject held several township offices, and for many years was a justice of the peace. About 1854 he was appointed postmaster of Centretown and held that office until 1872. He was identified with the old Whig party, and for many years was the leading spirit of the Republican party in his neighborhood. He belonged, with his family, to the Amity Presbyterian Church. He died November 10, 1886, and is buried in the Union Home Cemetery. His family live on the homestead, near Centretown, in an elegant residence with beautiful grounds, and possess an ample greenhouse filled with the choicest plants. It is all the result of the labor of a man who took pride in surrounding himself and family with the pleasant things of life.

JACOB T. CRAIG, farmer, post-office Pardoe, is a son of Francis and Annie (Powell) Craig. James Craig, the grandfather of our subject, was of Scotch-Irish descent, and he and four of his brothers were early settlers of Delaware, and about 1798 they all removed into this county and settled on Wolf Creek. The father of our subject was born in this county about 1798, and served in the War of 1812. He was always engaged in farming, and died in 1857. His widow died in 1872. They reared a family of six children: Isabella, married Jacob Patterson, of Butler County, Penn., and died in 1861; James B. and Francis S., of Grove City; William, of Butler County, David P., of Australia, and our subject, who was born in what is now Pine Township September 21, 1829. He was educated in the log school-houses, and has always been engaged in farming. In 1857 he married Hannah Hosack, daughter of James and Sarah (Rose) Irwin, and widow of Thomas Hosack, of Findley Township. By her first husband Mrs. Craig had two children: Mary Adeline Hosack, Mrs. John Campbell, of Grove City, and Harriet Rebecca Hosack, Mrs. Harry Brigham, of Franklin, Venango County. Our subject has six living children: Sarah Martha, David Francis, Matthew Irwin, James Taylor, Charles B. and Homer Griffith, all at home. He and family are members of the Wesleyan Methodist Church of Hazzard, of which he is steward. In 1873 he moved onto his present farm, where they have since resided.

ARCHIBALD CRAWFORD, farmer, post-office Pardoe, is a son of Luke and Sarah (Donaldson) Crawford. The father was a native of Ireland, an early settler in Allegheny County, Penn. The mother was born in the eastern part of this State. Her father was one of the earliest settlers in Allegheny County, Penn., and brought a colony with him. In 1836 Hugh D. Crawford, an older brother of our subject, located on a tract of land in this county, three miles south of Mercer, and in 1838 the other members of the family followed, and located on a tract of land purchased from Joseph Kerr. They engaged in farming, and the father died a few years afterward. His wife died in January, 1872. They reared a family of fifteen children, six of whom are living: Hugh D., of Mercer; Jane; Swickley; Samuel, of East Liberty, Allegheny County; our subject; Irwin, of Franklin, Venango County. Our subject was born in Allegheny County, Penn., December 23, 1820, came to this county with his parents in 1838, and has always been engaged in farming. In 1878 he was elected commissioner of the county and served three years. Has held the office of justice of the peace of Wolf Creek Township for ten years, school director for over twenty-one years, and has served in other township offices. He was married in 1852 to Miss Mary J. McChesney, daughter of Samuel and Esther (Barnes) McChesney, of Findley Township. They have by their union five living children: Samuel M., living on a part of the homestead, married to Sadie M. McMillan, daughter of John McMillan, of Grove City, and has two children, Mamie and Plummer; Prof. Robert D., principal of the Tidioute

schools, Warren County, Penn., married Hattie Blystone, of Edinboro, and has three children: George and Florence (twins) and Josephine; John H., of this township, married Sadie Giebner, daughter of J. T. Giebner, Esq., of Sharon; Esther, Ella and Sadie A. are at home. Our subject and family are members of the Springfield United Presbyterian Church. He held the office of elder of said church for twenty years. Mr. Crawford's father was a Democrat, but he and sons and brothers vote the Republican ticket.

D. C. EAKIN, merchant, Centretown, is a son of James and Adeline (Murdock) Eakin, of Venango County, Penn., where our subject was born in 1842. In 1864 he enlisted in Company B, Eighty-third Regiment, and served until the close of the war. He was reared on a farm, and followed lumbering for many years. In 1870 he purchased an interest in the mercantile business at Centretown, with John Hughes, and two years afterward his partner retired from the firm, and he has since continued the business alone. In 1873 he was appointed postmaster of Centretown, and has since held that office. In 1868 he married Mary, daughter of Matthew and Elizabeth Black, of Pine Township, and they have no children. He and wife are members of the Springfield United Presbyterian Church.

JOHN A. GILL, farmer, post-office Centretown, is a son of Hugh and Annie (Anderson) Gill. The father was born in Washington County, Penn., in 1782, and came here in 1798 with his father, William Gill, a native of Ireland, and a soldier in the Revolutionary War. They settled near Courtney's Mills, in what is now Liberty Township, and William died there in 1832. The father of our subject was a soldier in the War of 1812. He finally settled near Harrisville, Butler Co., Penn., and died there in 1866. His widow died in 1872. Their family consisted of six children, four of whom are still living: Margaret, Mrs. Joseph Humphrey, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa; John A., our subject; Elizabeth A. and Hugh, living on the homestead. The father voted the Democratic ticket in his early days, and afterward joined the Republican party. He paid for his farm by teaming. He hauled the timber for the first bridge across the Allegheny River at Pittsburgh, and for the first steamboat run down the Ohio River. Our subject was born on the homestead March 22, 1823, received his education at the pioneer school-house and a few terms at the public schools. In 1857 he married Sarah E., daughter of Caleb and Sarah Russell, of this township, and by her has eight children: Samuel S., of Butler County; Hugh R. and William J., merchants of Pittsburgh; M. G., of Kansas; Newton; Otis A., of Pittsburgh; Ira H. and Harry L., at home. In 1847 he came to this county and purchased his present farm of 100 acres, then mostly woodland. He built a saw-mill on Wolf Creek, which he ran for twenty years. He has held the offices of county auditor, supervisor and school director of the township. In 1856 he was elected justice of the peace, which office he has since held with the exception of one or two terms. He votes the Republican ticket, and he and family are members of Amity Presbyterian Church.

JAMES GRACE, farmer, post-office Centretown, is a son of Burchfield and Rebecca (Albin) Grace. The father was born December 1, 1804, in Worth Township; was a member of Fairview Methodist Episcopal Church, and the Republican party, and very temperate in principles. He died in May, 1869. Rebecca Albin was his first wife, born in 1805, and died in 1858, leaving six children: John, of Worth Township; Henry L., of Middlesex; William R., of Fairview Township; James, our subject; E. C., was a member of Company A, One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, was lieutenant of same company, and was killed at the battle of the Wilderness; S.

C., member of Company G, Tenth Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, and died in New York after participating in Sherman's march. This family were intensely loyal, there being five brothers in the army at one time, and the eldest, John, was drafted, but was let off on account of having so many brothers there. The second wife of the father was Mrs. Margaret Henderson, who died in 1862, leaving no children. His third wife was Mrs. Hannah Laughlin, and by her he had one child, G. G., now living on the old homestead with his mother. Our subject was born April 17, 1842, received his education at the township schools, and has since been engaged in farming. In 1861 he enlisted in Company G, Tenth Pennsylvania Reserves, and served three years; received a severe wound in his breast at the battle of Gaines Mill. In 1866 he married Sarah Giebner, daughter of Valentine and Mrs. Annie Albin (Coleman) Giebner, of this township. By this union they have five children: Ephraim E., Harry E., Dewitt G., Annie R. and Ruth May; all at home. Our subject moved onto the present farm in 1868, and has held the offices of school director and assessor of township. For the last six years he has been secretary of the school board. He is a member of Marion Craig Post, G. A. R., and he and family are members of Fairview Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he is steward and has been Sunday-school superintendent for many years. He votes the Republican ticket, but is for temperance come which way it will.

ROBERT E. HOUSTON, farmer, post-office Pardoe, is a son of Thomas and Nancy (Adair) Houston, natives of Ireland, who now reside in Findley Township. Our subject is their fourth son, and was born in Findley Township March 16, 1842; received his education at the township schools, and in 1863 enlisted in Company H, Second Battalion, and served seven months. He has mostly been engaged in farming, and in 1874 moved onto his present farm in Wolf Creek Township. In 1873 he married Lizzie M., daughter of James and Margaret (Allen) Montgomery, of Findley Township. By this union they have four children: Montgomery A., Samuel T., James R. and Maggie A. Our subject votes the Democratic ticket, has held the office of assessor of the township, and he and family are members of the Springfield United Presbyterian Church.

GILBERT JOHNSTON, farmer, post-office Pardoe, is a son of Samuel and Ann Eliza (Page) Johnston. Samuel Johnston, Sr., the grandfather of our subject, was a native of Ireland, and one of the early settlers of Cool Spring Township, this county. His wife was Ruth Alexander, by whom he had thirteen children, four of whom are still living: Charlotte and Ruth, maiden ladies, of Cool Spring Township; Elizabeth, Mrs. Richard Smith, of Jefferson Township; Annie, Mrs. William Johnston, of Crawford County, Penn. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, and he and wife both died on the homestead in Cool Spring Township. The father of our subject was born in 1809, and died in 1854. His wife was born in 1818, and still resides near the old homestead. They reared five children: Sarah Jane, Mrs. William Mitchell, of Jefferson Township; William, in Iowa; Marshall, in Colorado; Lucy M., who died at the age of twenty-one years, and our subject, who was born April 27, 1845, and received his education at the common schools until nine years of age, when the death of his father occurred, compelling him to remain at home and help to support the other members of the family. In 1869 he purchased his present farm, where he has since resided. He has been elected to various township offices, and has served as a justice of the peace since 1881. He was married in 1864 to Margaret A., daughter of John and Jane (Patton) Paden, of Delaware Township. By this union he has eight children: Jennie E., Sarah M., L. Rebecca, Mrs. E. A. McDowell, of this township; Mary M., Ester A., Will

iam M., Robert N. and Annie C. Our subject is one of the trustees of the Springfield United Presbyterian Church, of which he and family are members. He has always been a supporter of the Republican party. In 1879 he established a general store on a part of his farm, and has since conducted that in connection with farming.

THOMAS McDOWELL, farmer, post-office Centretown, is a son of Hugh and Mary (McFarlin) McDowell, and was born in Venango County, Penn., July 13, 1823, and in 1824 his parents came to this county and located in Worth Township, on the farm now occupied by Gilbert Baker. The father was in the War of 1812; the mother died in 1832, leaving five children. Our subject and Sarah (Mrs. Joseph Brown, of Butler County) are the only ones living. The second wife of the father was Miss Elizabeth McCann, and two of their children are still living: William and Hugh. His third wife was Mrs. Tilfor. By her he had Francis (Mrs. Dunlap), of Butler County, and Hugh, of that county. Our subject was reared in this township, and received his education at the log school-house, and after the death of his father remained on the homestead. He was married in 1843 to Miss Magdaline, daughter of Thomas Montgomery, of this township. By her he has four children: Mary, Mrs. William R. Gaily, of Lawrence County; Sarah E., of Grove City; Martha Ann, Mrs. Alexander Hannah, of Dodge City, Ford Co., Kas.; E. A., living with subject, married Rebecca Johnston, daughter of Gilbert Johnston, Esq., of this township. In 1864 our subject enlisted in Company M, Sixth Heavy Artillery, and served until the close of the war. He is a member of Marion Craig Post, G. A. R. In 1844 he located on his present farm. He and family are members of the Springfield United Presbyterian Church, of which he has been deacon. He has held the offices of school director and constable of the township, and votes with the Republican party.

JOHN A. McFARLIN, farmer, post-office Centretown, is a son of James and Melissa (Hard) McFarlin, natives of Ireland. His grandfather, John, immigrated to America in 1797 with his wife, Margery, and six children. He was killed east of the Mountains, and his widow with her children visited her brother at New Bedford, Penn., for about one year, and then moved to Trumbull County, Ohio, where the father of our subject was reared and engaged in farming and distilling. His wife was a native of Vermont, and by her he had nine children, five of whom are still alive. He died in 1838 and his widow in 1886. Their living children are: Mary, widow of William Breckenridge, living in Illinois; Louisa, Mrs. Daniel Jacobs, of Kansas; Sarah, Mrs. Leonard Hogg, of Illinois; Robert W., of Illinois, and our subject, who was born in Trumbull County, Ohio, June 3, 1823, and was educated at the public schools. In 1852 he went to California and engaged in gold mining for three years. In 1861 he purchased his present farm, where he has since resided. In 1855 he married Lovina W., daughter of Isaac and Annie K. (Wick) Kimmell, of Ohio, and by this union has seven children: Grant W., of Worth Township, married to Mary, daughter of Henry and Jane Howe, of Worth Township, and has two children, Alice and Luella; William J., of Springfield Township, married Mary Sopher, daughter of John Sopher, of this Township, and has two children, John L. and Lewis C.; Elmer, of Kansas, married Belle Blakely, of Clyde, Kas.; Lizzie, Lillian, Frank O., Annie M. and Louise-Blanche. Our subject has held the offices of supervisor, school director and assessor of the township. He and family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Fairview, of which he is class-leader and steward, and has been trustee.

JAMES PATTERSON, deceased, was a native of Ireland, and came to America

about 1829, and first located in Lawrence County, Penn., with his parents, William and Isabella Patterson. He received his education at the public schools of that county, and in 1844 moved to this county, located in what is now Wolf Creek Township, and engaged in farming. He served the township as school director and supervisor for a number of years. He married Rebecca Jane Kelly, daughter of John and Margaret Kelly, of Butler County, and had by her seven children: James and Emma, who died when young; George E., an attorney of Mercer, died in 1887; and the four others still living are: Robert, of this Township, married Nancy, daughter of Daniel and Peggy (Aldman) Gildersleeve, of this township, and has one child, Emma Estella; John W., Thomas M. and Margaret Elizabeth. Our subject died in 1869, and his widow, John W., Thomas M. and Margaret E. occupy the homestead and are engaged in farming. They are members of the Springfield United Presbyterian Church.

PINE TOWNSHIP.

SAMUEL R. ALLEN, M. D., Grove City, is a son of Samuel and Mary (Gilmore) Allen. The father was born in Ireland, and immigrated to America with his father, Robert Allen, when he was eight years old. Robert Allen settled on a farm in Springfield Township, this county, where the father of our subject was reared and educated at the schools of that period, and where he has since lived. His wife, Mary Gilmore, bore him seven children, five of whom still live: Rev. R. C., now located in Canada; Dr. S. R., Ann Jane, died at the age of twenty-two years, a promising young woman; infant daughter, died at the age of two weeks; Julia Mary, Mrs. Robert Wilson, of Nebraska; William J. C., at home, and Ambrose M., D. D. S., of Philadelphia. Our subject, who is the second, was born on the homestead December 5, 1850. Mrs. Allen died in 1874, and the father of our subject was again married, to his present wife, Mary Porter. By this union he has one child, Lillian, living at home. Our subject received his education at the schools of Grove City and Wilmington, Lawrence County, and graduated from the medical department of the Western Reserve University, of Cleveland, in 1881, and soon afterward located at Grove City, where he has since practiced. He married, in 1882, Harriet, daughter of J. C. and Harriet (Heydrick) Shaw, of this county. They have three children: Mary Jane, Newton Rutherford and Samuel James. Our subject and family are members of the Covenanter Church of Findley Township, of which he is an elder.

THE BLACK FAMILY.—Adam Black was born in Adams County in the year 1763. He married Polly Allegan in 1786. Both were supposed to be of Scotch-Irish descent, his father being Henry Black. Adam and his wife lived in that county until 1803, when they removed to Washington County, Penn., and in the following year to Mercer County, settling on the farm where David Gilren now lives. This he cleared, and upon it erected a log tavern, which he kept for some years. At that time there was, comparatively speaking, no settlement anywhere about, but all was dense forest. Mr. Black died in 1816, his widow living until 1841; both, however, died on the farm they had first located upon. Their eldest child was Elizabeth Chambers, who was born in 1787, and died in Mercer in 1818. Following her were born Henry, 1789–1860; Joseph, 1791—; Alexander, 1794–1853; Iby, 1795–1862; Adam, 1797–1864; Robert, 1800–1848; Maria, widow of Maj. John K. Harris, 1802, and Peggy, 1805–1826. Henry and Joseph both served in Harrison's army in the War of 1812, Henry being afterward captain of the Mercer Blues. Adam was also at one time commander of that organization, and at a later

date became major of the volunteer battalion. Robert was the captain of the Springfield Light Infantry when it was first organized. In civil service Henry was a presidential elector in the campaign of 1840, when Gen. Harrison was elected President. Alexander, besides serving as a soldier at Erie for two terms, was chosen justice of the peace, a position which he creditably filled two terms; Adam, also, for a similar period, served as justice, and Robert was elected to the Legislature, and died in Harrisburg at the close of his second year of public life. In religious faith the members of this family inclined toward the Presbyterian Church, and were its zealous defenders and supporters. Three of the brothers, Alexander, Adam and Robert, were elders in the Centre Church, of which their sister's husband, Rev. John Munson, was for a long time pastor. Of the sisters, Iby was married twice, first to Thomas Brandon, and later to Rev. John Munson; Maria was the wife of J. K. Harris, and Elizabeth became the spouse of John Chambers, and by him the mother of R. B. Chambers, editor of the *St. Louis Republic*.

ROBERT G. BLACK, grocery and feed store, Grove City, is the eldest son of Alexander and Elizabeth (Glenn) Black, and was born on the homestead, in Springfield Township, March 2, 1821, where he was educated, and followed farming for a number of years. In 1859 he was elected county commissioner, which office he held for six years. In 1873 he moved to this borough and established his present business. He was married in 1847 to Miss Mary Park, daughter of Joseph Park, of Pine Township, and natives of York County, Penn. They have two children: Ada, Mrs. Dr. Martin, of Grove City, and Laura, Mrs. J. P. Dougherty, of Omaha, Neb. Mr. Black and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church of this borough.

A. T. BLACK, farmer, post-office Grove City, is a son of Alex. and Elizabeth (Glenn) Black. Adam Black, the grandfather of our subject, was a native of Adams County, Penn., and moved into this county about 1804, and settled on a farm in Springfield Township. The father of A. T. was born in Adams County, Penn., in 1794, and was reared and educated in this county. At the age of eighteen years he enlisted in the American army, and served through the War of 1812. Afterward settled near Blacktown, where he lived until his death, in 1853. His widow died in 1869. They had a family of nine children, seven of whom are still living: Robert G., James H. and Joseph C., of Grove City; A. B., of Springfield Township; Maria E., who married the Hon. Robert Patterson, of Beaver County; Elizabeth, a maiden lady of that county, and our subject, who was born in Springfield Township in 1822, educated at the schools of that period, and learned the trade of blacksmith, which he followed for twenty-five years in Grove City, having moved here in 1846. In 1861 he enlisted in Company F, Fifty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served until the close of the war; was wounded at the battle of Gettysburg, and held as prisoner in Belle Isle and Libby Prisons for three months. In 1846 he married Margaret Christley, daughter of William Christley, of Springfield Township. She died in 1874, leaving two children: Emilla, Mrs. Charles Jagers, of Michigan, and George M., who died in 1876. Subject was again married, to Miss Margaret McDowell, daughter of Robert McDowell, of Pine Township, his present wife. In 1866 Mr. Black was elected sheriff of the county, and held that office for three years; has also held township offices of supervisor, school director, etc. He is a member of Marion Craig Post, No. 325, G. A. R., of Grove City. He and family are members of the Presbyterian Church of this place.

AUGUSTUS P. BUCKHOLDT, hardware merchant, Grove City, was born on board an American vessel in the Port of Havre, France, September 10,

1842. His mother was a native of France. Her maiden name was C. E. Clementine, and his father was William J. Buckholdt, a captain in the United States Navy. After the close of the late war he retired from service and engaged in oil operations in Venango County, Penn., being among the early oil operators of that county. Our subject was reared and received his education at New Orleans, La. In 1861 he enlisted in the United States Navy and served until the close of the war, when he moved to Venango County with his parents and carried on a number of oil supply stores there for several years. In 1882 he moved to Grove City and established a general hardware business, and at the present time operates two stores in order to accommodate his extensive patronage. In 1867 he married Miss Annie Rosenleaf, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and by this union has four children: William A., Augustus P., DeWitt C. and Lillian. Our subject has been in the borough council for three years, and is now first lieutenant and quartermaster of the Fifteenth Regiment National Guards of Pennsylvania. He was a member of Clinton Commandery No. 14, K. T., of Brooklyn, N. Y. He is a member of Marion Craig Post No. 325, G. A. R., Grove City; of Grove City Lodge No. 35, K. of P.; Grove City Assembly No. 5689, K. of L., and Eureka Lodge No. 64, A. O. U. W. He and family are members of the Presbyterian Church of this borough. He is manager for the Western Union Telegraph Company at Grove City.

BUCHANAN FAMILY.—The first of the Buchanan family to locate in this county were William and Mary (Ward) Buchanan, natives of Donegal County, Ireland, who immigrated to America in 1791, and first located in Lancaster County, Penn., where they remained until 1798, when they removed to this county and purchased a tract of land in what is now Pine Township. Their family consisted of five children, of whom Elizabeth was born in Ireland and afterward married John Graham, of this county; the other four were George, William, James and Mary. George was a soldier in the War of 1812, and afterward married Hannah White, daughter of Alex. White. Five of their children still live: Samuel and Rachel, of this township; William, of Butler County; Rev. James, of Illinois; Mary, Mrs. Daniel Ross, of Michigan. William married Catherine Reeves, of this county, and four of their children are still living: F. William, the oldest son, was a member of Company B, One Hundred and Fortieth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served through the war, married Susan, daughter of Mathew Black, of this township, and his children are Catherine J., Mathew H. and Margaret Eliza. He is now engaged in farming in Dickson County, Tenn.; Alexander, born in this township in 1837, and has always remained on the homestead, served the township one term as constable, and is a member of the Harmony United Presbyterian Church of Butler County; Josiah was born on the homestead in 1843, married Harriet, daughter of Joseph Emery, of this township, who died in 1882, leaving three children, William S., Charles H., James A. His present wife was Lucinda, daughter of John Elder, of Butler County. They have one child, Clyde, and are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Grove City. Mary was the youngest, and married Robert Shaw, of this township. They and their three children are dead. James was next to the youngest, and was born in Lancaster County August 23, 1797, and in 1840 married Elizabeth, daughter of Francis and Martha (Boyd) Ramsey, of this township. He was always engaged in farming, and died February 27, 1876, leaving his widow with eight children: Mary W., Mrs. Henry Durstein, of Tennessee; Matilda B., Sarah, Mrs. Adam Richel, of Butler County; Elizabeth J., Mrs. John Diger, of Lackawannock Township; Francis, of Butler County; Nancy, Mrs. J. C. Wick, of this township; Susan Kerr, Thomas M., married

Jane Douglas, of Hickory Township. James Buchanan was a man who was active in public affairs, and held about all of the township offices. He was a member of Harmony United Presbyterian Church. Since his death his widow and son, Thomas M., occupy the homestead, which is underlaid with coal and limestone. They are also members of Harmony Church.

J. BORLAND, dentist, Grove City, was born in Westmoreland County in 1840, and received his education in the public schools of that county, and at Wilkinsburg Academy, near Pittsburgh. After completing his education he went with a surveying party on the Hannibal & St. Joe Railroad. He returned in 1859 and completed his profession, and in 1861 came to this county, located at North Liberty, and practiced dentistry there and in Centreville. In 1863 he moved to the oil country, and founded the *Telephone* at Karns City. He remained there until 1882, when by a request of the citizens of this place he moved the paper to Grove City, and published it with good success until he sold it to A. B. Ray, of Mercer, in July, 1884, and has followed his profession, and is also connected with the *Pittsburgh Leader* and *Western Press* as correspondent. Dr. Borland was the originator of the Editorial Association of Northwestern Pennsylvania, which is still in existence. He is a son of Capt. J. Borland, a soldier of the War of 1812, and Eliza (Dunwoody) Borland, a native of Ireland. The family consisted of nine children, eight still living: Margaret, Elizabeth, Hannah, Isabella, Sarah, Robert, died at the age of twenty-two, and had acted as assistant superintendent of the Union Hotel of Pittsburgh for a number of years; James, the youngest, lives with his mother at Pittsburgh. Our subject was married in 1862, to Jane Dunwoody, of Butler County, and has four children: Frank, Edward, Florence May and John. He and family are members of the Presbyterian Church of Grove City.

JAMES M. COULTER, farmer, post-office Grove City, is a representative of one of the early families of this county. The first of the Coulter family to settle in this county were Richard and Catherine Coulter, natives of County Donegal, Ireland, near the town of Killabeggs. They immigrated to America in 1793, with one child, Andrew, and settled in Franklin County, Penn., where four more children were born to them: John, Samuel, James and William. John died at the age of five years. About 1804 they removed to this county, and settled in Wolf Creek Township, which is now the northern part of Liberty Township, purchasing a farm of Abraham Snyder, which is now owned by Edward Denniston and Joseph Moore. They afterward purchased another tract of 300 acres in what is now Pine Township, and embraces the farm owned by our subject, James Hunter and Orlando Connor, but continued to live on the first settlement until their death. Richard died in February, 1839, and his wife in December, 1841. Andrew Coulter, their eldest son, was born in Ireland in 1793, and inherited the homestead after the death of his parents. He was a soldier in the War of 1812. He married Sarah McCoy, and reared two children: Mary J., Mrs. Edward Denniston, and William A., who lives in London, this county. He died February 22, 1867; his widow died December 14, 1885. Samuel, the second son, inherited 150 acres, one-half of the second tract of land, and married Jane Moore, by whom he had three children: James, Catherine and Martha. This family are all dead. William, the youngest of the family, married Sarah Bush, and settled in Armstrong County. He and his wife are both dead, and their children who are living are Catherine, married William McCoullister, of Armstrong County (their children are Jane, Elizabeth, Annie and Robert); Jane married George Grinder, of Armstrong County, and has one child, Henry. Maria, the second daugh-

ter of William, married Henry Peters, of same county, and have seven children. Frances, the third daughter, married Lewis Benson; they have six children. Elizabeth, the fourth daughter, married Mr. Gibson, of Armstrong County, and has three sons. James, the father of our subject, was next to the youngest of Richard's family, and was born in Franklin County July 1, 1798, and in 1823 married Cynthia Rose, daughter of Jacob and Rebecca (Clark) Rose, of this county. He inherited the other half of the second tract of land owned by his parents, and in 1821 built the house now occupied by our subject. They spent the remainder of their lives in this house, and died there, the father October 19, 1882, and mother December 18, 1881. Their family consisted of eleven children, three of whom died quite young: Nancy, married Henry Mechling, and had eight children, died in 1878, at the age of fifty years; the other seven are living, and are Samuel, of Marshall County, married Maria Bash, of Iowa, and has eleven children; Rebecca J., Mrs. James M. McCoy, of this township, had six children; Richard, of Grove City, married Mary J. Stoughton, and had six children; James M.; Henrietta, Mrs. John Hess, of Missouri; Andrew J., of Butler County, married Mary Black, and has eight children; Amanda, Mrs. David Dale, of Liberty Township, has one child. James M. Coulter, our subject, was born June 9, 1838, in the house which he now occupies; was educated at Harrisville, Beaver Academy and Pine Grove Normal School, and for several years engaged in teaching district schools in this and adjoining counties in this State, and in Pike County, Ohio. Also taught vocal and instrumental music, and, for the past several years, he has been engaged in farming. In 1863 he enlisted in Company C, One Hundred and Fiftieth Ohio, and served until his honorable discharge. In 1867 he married Mary Leighty, daughter of John and Harriet (Worthington) Leighty, of Fayette County. They have two daughters, Cora and Eugenie.

SAMUEL J. COVERT, section foreman on the P. S. & L. E. R. R., Grove City, is a son of William and Catherine (Adams) Covert, of Pine Township, and was born October 4, 1856, educated in the public schools and engaged in railroad-ing, which he has since followed. He was married, in 1884, to Miss Nancy, daughter of Miller Cornelius, of Pine Township. They have three children: Harry Cleveland, Ira Clyde and Lilly Esther. Mr. Covert's family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Grove City, and he has been a citizen of Pine Township since birth.

EDWARD DENNISTON, farmer, post-office Grove City, is a son of Alexander and Nancy (Hannah) Denniston. The father was a native of Ireland, and immigrated to America with his parents when he was seven years of age. His father, Robert Denniston, located in Franklin County, Penn., where he died a few years later, and the family moved to Washington County, Penn. In 1805 Alexander, the father of Edward, and his brother William, moved into this county, and Alexander located in Springfield Township, where Leesburgh now stands, and his brother located on a tract of land adjoining. In 1854 Alexander started to Iowa and died before reaching his destination. He was sixty-nine years of age; his widow died in 1856 at the age of sixty-eight. He served in the War of 1812 under Gen. Harrison. Their family consisted of eight children, five of whom still live: Mary, married David Bower, who was a cabinet-maker, and for many years a merchant, both died in New Lisbon, Ohio, he in 1880, and she in 1883, her death occurring while in her pew in the United Presbyterian Church. They had six children: John, the eldest, is a merchant in Pittsburgh, and David C., the other son, is a merchant in New Lisbon, Ohio. The other four are daughters; Alexander, of California; William and Sarah (Mrs. Ralph Hunter), of Jackson County, Iowa; Nancy (Mrs.

S. P. Reed), of Kansas, who died on the 29th of May, 1888; and Edward, who is the eldest of the sons, and was born in Springfield Township, this county, January 22, 1816. He was educated in the public schools of Washington County. He learned the trade of a mill-wright, and followed that occupation for years in connection with farming. In 1855 he located on his present farm, where he has since resided. In 1843 he married Miss Mary J. Coulter, daughter of Andrew and Sarah (McCoy) Coulter, of this township. Their family consisted of five children: William C., married Ada Cameron, daughter of Joseph A. Cameron, of Buffalo, N. Y., and had two children: Maude and Benjamin B. William C. died in 1884 at the age of thirty-eight, and his family reside with subject. Francis M., married Andrew Schumaderfer and lives in Clarion County, and has two children, Carrie J. and Edward. Andrew F., married Nancy, daughter of J. J. Kelly, Esq., of Centreville. They have two children, Ida and Bessie. Charles W. and Edward A. are at home. About 1834 our subject was a member of a military company called the "Mercer Cavalry," and held the commission of major. He has held the offices of school director, supervisor and auditor of the township, and justice of the peace for five years. He is an elder in the Reformed Church of Amsterdam, Liberty Township. Robert Denniston, a brother of subject, was a soldier in the Mexican War. After its close he embarked for Nicaragua, with Col. Walker, and is supposed to have died on his way home between Vicksburg and Mercer, from the effects of a bayonet wound in his hip.

JOHN DAUGHERTY, farmer, post-office Grove City, is a son of John and Elizabeth (McCoy) Daugherty. William Daugherty, the grandfather of subject, was a native of North Carolina, and came to Pennsylvania and settled near Pittsburgh some time previous to 1787. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and afterward located in the county in what is now Pine Township. His wife was Polly Watson, a Quaker lady of South Carolina. They reared a large family of children, all of whom are dead. John, Sr., was their oldest son, and was born near Pittsburgh in 1787, and was brought to this county by his parents when he was quite young. He was reared here, and afterward moved to Butler County, where he remained ten years, and then returned to this county and located on the homestead now owned by our subject, where he lived until his death in 1848. His wife died in 1847. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, and earned the commission of first lieutenant. He was one of the early constables of Pine Township for many years, and in 1845 was elected justice of the peace, and served until his death. His family consisted of seven children: Catherine, Mrs. Hugh Gilmer, of Illinois; William W., farmer, of Pine Township; Mary Ann, Mrs. Samuel Montgomery, of Illinois; Joseph, of Bovard, Butler County; John, our subject; Thomas M., who went to Australia in 1854; Mary, Mrs. John Dunn, of South Oil City. Our subject was born in this township February 14, 1827, received his education at the schools of Harrisville, and has been an extensive lumber operator and farmer. In 1851 he married Julia Ann McCoy, daughter of Thomas and Jane (McConnell) McCoy, of this township. She died in 1858, leaving four children: Emily Jane, married William Wilson, of Wolf Creek Township, and has two children, Charles H. and Lester; Horace, lives with subject, married Ada Z. Gill, daughter of James and Sarah L. (McDowell) Gill, of this township, and has two children, Earl and Cliff; Annie, living at home; Austin Dewitt, in Omaha, Neb. Our subject was again married, to Mrs. Emily Braham, daughter of Thomas McCoy. She died in 1873, leaving five children: Lizzie Inez, Mrs. David J. McCord, of Armstrong County, who has two children, Earl and Edna Olive; Olive, Lula, Maud and Hattie. Subject's present wife was Maggie J.

White, daughter of James White, of this township. They have no children. Mr. Daugherty has held all of the township offices, and in 1853 was elected justice of the peace, and has held that office since without a break. He and family are members of the Presbyterian Church of Grove City.

JOSEPH FILER, proprietor of the Filer House, Grove City, Penn., was born in Staffordshire, England, February 5, 1828, and when a boy engaged in mining coal. In 1850 he immigrated to America, and has been engaged in many of the largest mines of Ohio, West Virginia and Pennsylvania. His wife was Rachel, a daughter of Samuel Oakes, of near Greenville, and they have five children: William, a mechanic in Pine Township; Amos, located in Sharon; Elizabeth, at home; Charles, livery stable proprietor at Grove City, and James. In 1882 Mr. Filer retired from the coal business and purchased his present hotel, and by his geniality and courtesy has made it one of the best hotels in the county.

JAMES GILL, farmer, post-office Centretown, is a son of Isaac and Elizabeth (Kelly) Gill. William Gill, the grandfather of our subject, was a native of Scotland, and immigrated to America about 1795, and settled in Liberty Township. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. His children were Samuel, Hugh, William, Isaac, Sarah, Mary and Fannie, all of whom are dead. Isaac was born in Liberty Township in 1810, and always followed farming. He afterward settled in Wolf Creek Township, where he died in 1877, and his widow in 1886. They reared five children: David, died in 1874; Isaac, a farmer in Wolf Creek Township; John, of Jackson Centre; Elizabeth, Mrs. John McCord, of Butler County, and James, who was born in Liberty Township in 1829, and was reared and educated in Wolf Creek Township. At an early age he learned the trade of carpenter, and has since worked at that in connection with farming. In 1862 he enlisted in Company A, One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served nine months, holding the rank of corporal. In 1856 he married Sarah McDowell, daughter of Samuel and Prescilla (McDowell) McDowell, of Wolf Creek Township. They have seven living children: Jennie (Mrs. F. G. Masson, of Pine Township, who has two children, Martha U. and Aura G.), Ada Z. (Mrs. Horace Daugherty, of this township), Elmer (who married Nancy Yates, and lives in Lawrence County), John E., James P., Euphemia B., Sarah E. Mr. Gill has held offices of school director and constable of Wolf Creek Township, and in 1870 moved onto his present farm, and has since been supervisor and school director of Pine Township, and is a member of Marion Craig Post No. 325, G. A. R. He and family are members of Scotch Hill United Presbyterian Church, he being an elder of that body.

ALEXANDER E. GRAHAM, banker, Grove City, is a son of Mark and Nancy (Reed) Graham. Arthur Graham, the grandfather of subject, was a native of Ireland, and settled in what is now Findley Township, in this county, some time prior to 1800. The father of our subject was born in that township in 1811, and followed farming until his death, in 1857. His widow died in 1886. His sister Isabella, Mrs. William Cummings, is the only child living of their family. Mark and Nancy Graham had six children, three of whom are still living: James and Arthur, on the homestead, and Alexander E., who was the second child and born on the homestead near Mercer in 1839. He was educated at the public schools and the Commercial College of Pittsburgh. For several years he engaged in farming, afterward worked at book-keeping in various places of this county, and in 1873 entered the Sharon Savings Bank in that capacity, and remained there some years. In 1884 he located in Grove City, and succeeded the Gealey Bros. in the Grove City Bank. In 1887 he built his pres-

ent fine building, and January 1, 1888, associated with him Mr. W. C. Alexander, of Mercer. In 1870 Mr. Graham married Charlotte Heald, daughter of Joseph Heald, of Wisconsin. They have two children: Mark and Emma. Mr. Graham is a member of Hebron Lodge No. 250, A. Y. M., of Sharon. His wife is a member of the Presbyterian Church of Grove City.

JOSEPH HUMPHREY, farmer, post-office Grove City, is a son of Henry and Harriet (Rose) Humphrey. The father of our subject was the second son of David Humphrey, and was born in County Armagh, Ireland, immigrated to America in 1803, and lived in Chester County, Penn., for some years, and afterward moved to Delaware County, N. Y., where he married and where our subject was born in 1820. In 1828 they moved to this county and located in Findley Township. They afterward moved to the farm now owned by our subject, where the father died. Five of their children still live: Sarah, Mrs. Daniel Gregg, of this township; Martha, Mrs. William Buchanan, of this township; James R., of Kansas; Maggie, Mrs. Robert Hyslop, of Xenia, Ohio, and Joseph. The last named received his education in the public schools, and has since been engaged in farming. He was married in 1847 to Elizabeth Acher, daughter of Daniel and Rebecca (Ryard) Acher. They have five children: James V., farmer near Mercer; David R., of New Brighton; Margery, Maggie and William H. He and family are members of the United Presbyterian Church of Grove City.

ISAAC CONRAD KETLER, president of Grove City College, was born at Northumberland, Penn., January 21, 1853. He was one of twelve children born to Adam and Mary (Kyle) Ketler. The father was a huckster, was born at Barren Hill, Montgomery Co., Penn., in 1818, and died in 1885. The mother was born in Northumberland County in 1826, and is still living. Isaac was educated at the National Normal School, Lebanon, Ohio, and at the University of Wooster, and was graduated from the Western Theological Seminary in 1888. He was married, December 24, 1878, to Miss Tillie Gibson, of London, Penn., a daughter of David, born at Derry, Westmoreland County, in 1812, and Rebecca (Courtney) Gibson, born in 1812. He has one child, Willie G., and is a Presbyterian. He commenced teaching as early as 1871, and began work at Grove City April 11, 1876. The strides forward that have been made by Grove City College under his administration are remarkable, and are largely due to his energy and ability.

JOSHUA KINDER, merchant, Grove City, was born in Yorkshire, England, in 1831, came to America and located in this borough in 1853, and first engaged in the boot and shoe business, which he followed until 1870, when he opened his present store, where he deals in general merchandise. In 1855 he married Malinda, daughter of John Smith, of Northumberland County, Penn. They have two children: Ella A., who is a professor of chemistry, etc., in Grove City College, and Martha Edith. Mr. Kinder is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and holds the office of trustee in it.

ALBERT A. LITTLE was born near Millbrook, Mercer County, Penn., April 13, 1861, and is the third son of Joseph J. and Ruth Little. His father was born in Ireland in 1831, and immigrated to the United States in 1839, and was married in 1854 to Miss Ruth Bradley, of Jackson Township, Mercer Co., Penn., who was born in 1835. Albert A. Little received his common school education at Millbrook, and while attending school corresponded to some extent for local papers, and soon formed a liking for this kind of work, but subsequently attended Grove City College for two terms, when he entered the *Western Press* office, at Mercer, in 1881, to learn the printing trade. He afterward worked on the *Sandy Lake News* and *Oil City Derrick*. In August, 1884, he pur-

chased a half interest in the Grove City *Telephone*, which he yet retains, and is now editor and business manager of that paper. He was married September 24, 1885, to Miss Cassie B. McElwaine, of Sandy Lake, and the union has been blessed with one son. Mr. Little and family are identified with the Methodist denomination. He has risen to his present place through force of character, enterprise and integrity, and is a young man of promise. While attending college at Grove City Mr. Little conceived the idea of establishing a paper in Grove City, the *Pine Grove*, and before the *Telephone* had been started, but little then thought that his ambition would afterward be realized.

J. M. MARTIN, M. D., Grove City, is a son of James and Sarah (Mills) Martin, the father a native of Lawrence County, Penn., and the mother a daughter of John Mills, of Pine Township, Mercer Co., Penn. Dr. Martin was born near Wilmington, Lawrence County, in 1849; was educated at the college in that place; read medicine with Dr. John Hamilton, of Allegheny City, and Dr. W. R. Hamilton, of Pittsburgh, for a number of years; was graduated from the medical department of Bellevue College, of New York City, in 1874, and in the same year located in Grove City, where he has since practiced, and now enjoys a very extensive practice in this end of the county. In 1876 he married Miss Ada Black, daughter of R. G. and Mary (Park) Black, of this borough. At the present time he is a member of the borough council, and a Republican in politics. He was one of the founders of the Pine Grove Normal Academy, and one of the original trustees, but subsequently withdrew his support.

THOMAS McCoy, stone mason and farmer, Grove City, is a son of William and Jane (Gilmer) McCoy. Thomas, Sr., the grandfather of subject, was a native of Virginia, and moved into what is now Pine Township when the father of Thomas was a child. He took up a large tract of land from the Government, which is inhabited by many of the McCoy family, and the settlement is known as McCoy Town. The father of our subject followed the occupation of farming; died in 1866, and his widow in 1887. They reared ten children: Joseph, was a member of the Ninth Wisconsin Regiment, and was killed at Hatch's Run in 1865; John, of Pine Township; Catherine, Mrs. David Mortimer, of Butler County; Mary Ann, Mrs. James T. Graham, of Pine Township; Lucinda Jane, Mrs. Lemon Mortimer, Clarion County; Thomas; Jackson, on the homestead; Elizabeth, Mrs. Robert McBride, Pine Township; William, of Bradford, and James, of Grove City. Our subject was born in Pine Township in 1835, and was educated at the common schools. In 1861 he enlisted in Company I, One Hundred and Third Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served until the close of the war, receiving wounds at the battles of Fair Oaks and Kingston, N. C. After the close of the war he returned and worked at stone masonry for a number of years; followed the oil excitement through various counties of the State, and for the last seven years has been engaged in conducting his farm and working at his trade. In 1880 he was married to S. Angie Thomas, daughter of Lewis Thomas, of Westmoreland County, Penn. They have one child—Lewis Earl. Our subject is a member of Marion Craig Post No. 325, G. A. R., and the A. O. U. W. He and family are members of the Presbyterian Church.

PROF. J. B. McCLELLAND, Grove City, Penn., was born February 28, 1853, in Findley Township, this county. His parents are James and Janet (Brown) McClelland, natives of Ireland, who immigrated to America about 1848, and settled on a farm in Findley Township, where they still reside. Their family consists of Alexander, of New Wilmington; David, a carpenter of Pittsburgh; Robert and Wilson, living on the homestead; Mary, who married C. J. Craw-

ford, register and recorder of Venango County; Annie, living at home, and our subject, who is the eldest, and received a common school education, and graduated from Westminster College at New Wilmington in 1878. In 1884 he received the degree of A. M. in Allegheny College, and in the same year was offered the chair of Greek in Westminster College of New Wilmington, which he refused to accept. He also graduated from the United Presbyterian Theological Seminary of Allegheny in March, 1887; was licensed by Butler United Presbyterian Presbytery September 14, 1886, and ordained *sine titulo* by same presbytery September 18, 1888. In 1878 Prof. McClelland became connected with the Grove City College, and has since held the chair of Greek in that institution. For three sessions he has had full charge of the college, and is its head in the absence of Dr. Ketler. In 1880 our subject married Miss Melissa, daughter of James and Margaret Montgomery, of Findley Township. By this union they have three children: Mont Waldo, James Homer and Margaret Janet.

J. A. McCUTCHEM, merchant tailor, Grove City, is a son of William and Lettice (Watt) McCutchen. Henry McCutchen, grandfather of our subject, was a native of Ireland, and came to America about 1804 and settled in this township near Shaw's mills, being a blacksmith by trade. The father of subject was born at that place in 1818, and always followed blacksmithing. He died in 1849 and his widow in 1850. Two of their children still live: William P., of Titusville, Penn., and our subject, who was born on the homestead near Mercer in 1847, and educated at the schools of that period, and the select schools of this borough, and is a graduate of Eastman's Commercial College of Poughkeepsie, N. Y. After finishing his education he learned the painter's trade, which he followed for many years. In 1886 he engaged in mercantile business in Grove City. In 1868 he married Mary E. Grace, daughter of Aaron Grace, of Worth Township. They have eight children: Effie M., Lizzie M., Hattie R., Sarah E., Vera Grace, William J., Fred. H. and Charlie. Mr. McCutchen has held the offices of auditor and school director of the borough, and was elected justice of the peace in 1886, which office he still holds. He and family are members of the Presbyterian Church.

W. J. McKAY, farmer, post-office Grove City, was born in Hamburg, Delaware Township, Mercer Co., Penn., September 15, 1838, to William and Eliza (Lenigan) McKay, both of whom were natives of Ireland. The parents had eight children, seven of whom are living, and are mentioned in the history of the family in Findley Township. The father and mother were both members of the Springfield United Presbyterian Church, of which he had been an elder for several years preceding his death. Our subject attended the country schools as much as possible after attending to his farm duties. At the breaking out of the war he enlisted in Company A, One Hundred and Thirtieth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and remained in service until the second battle of Vicksburg, where he was wounded and discharged. Returning home he resumed farming, and was married in 1866 to Eliza S. McCleary, daughter of Samuel and Mary A. (Kerr) McCleary, natives of Lawrence County, where they still live. By this marriage he has two children: Ida M. and Lester M. In 1884 he was elected county treasurer by the Republican party, of which he has always been an active member.

A. B. McKAY, manufacturer of carriages, Grove City, is the second son of William McKay, and was born at Pardoe, this county, in 1844, where he was reared, and in 1867 he engaged in his present avocation at Pardoe, and continued for nine years. In 1876 he removed to Grove City, and established his extensive business, and employs sixteen men, and manufactures about 300

wagons per year. February 27, 1864, he enlisted in Company H, One Hundredth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served until the close of the war. He married in 1870 Miss Annie M. Paxton, daughter of Thomas Paxton, of Pardoe, and has two children, William S. and Stella M. Mr. McKay was a member of the first council of Grove City, and was burgess in 1879. He is a member of Marion Craig Post No. 325, G. A. R., and of the R. T. of T. He and family are members of the United Presbyterian Church, and he is a Republican.

JOHN McWILLIAMS, retired, post-office Grove City. Is a son of Robert and Hannah (Wilkey) McWilliams. His father was a native of Ireland, and first settled in this State in that portion of Beaver County which is now Lawrence County. His wife was a native of Chester County, Penn. In 1838 they moved into this county and located near Mercer, in what is now Findley Township, and engaged in farming. He was drafted in the War of 1812, but failed to pass the examination. Their family consisted of nine children, five of whom still live: Dorcas, Mrs. John Boyd, of Butler County; Elizabeth, Mrs. George Morrow, of Armstrong County; Hannah, Mrs. Edward Elder, of Lawrence County; Alexander, of Liberty Township, and our subject, who was born in Beaver County in 1824, and was engaged in farming until 1884, when he retired and moved into Grove City. In 1848 he married Miss Margaret J. Albin, daughter of William and Martha (Walker) Albin, of Findley Township. She died in 1883, leaving eight living children: Martha, Mrs. Robert McCune, of Pine Township; Robert, of Illinois; Sarah, Mrs. John T. McConnell, of Pine Township; Almira, Mrs. William G. Hays, of Crawford County; John, of Chicago; Seymour, of Illinois; Edward, of Chicago; Anna, living at home. Subject's present wife was Mrs. Richard Smith, daughter of Robert Kile. He and family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Grove City. NOTE.—Since the above was written John McWilliams has died, leaving a large circle of friends to mourn the loss of a most worthy and respected citizen.

M. W. MOORE was born May 17, 1854, near New Alexandria, Westmoreland County, Penn., was the youngest son of John and Margaret Moore. His father died at the age of seventy-two years. His mother is still living. In infancy his left leg was partially paralyzed, in consequence of which he was destined to be a cripple for life, and began his walk through the world with crutch and cane, both of which were his inseparable companions until about a year ago, when he discarded his friend crutch, and now walks by the assistance of a steel brace on his paralyzed leg, the work of an ingenious artificial limb manufacturer, of Pittsburgh, Penn. Mr. Moore attended public school near Saltsburg, Indiana County, and in Kittanning, Armstrong Co., Penn., until sixteen years old, when he entered the office of the Kittanning *Sentinel*, where he learned the "art preservative." After serving three years he began the career of a journeyman printer on the *Oilman's Journal*, at Parker's Landing, Penn., and acted as foreman on many other papers in the State. He has had a large and varied experience in the journalistic line, as his education has been chiefly that of the newspaper office. On September 8, 1884, he married Mrs. Maggie C. Black, daughter of B. McDowell, of Grove City, Penn., and moved to Sandy Lake, where he opened a job office, which was carried on quite successfully for about a year, when the opportunity offering he purchased the interest of Mr. A. C. Ray in the Grove City *Telephone*, December 1, 1885, moving to this place, where he has been successfully engaged in the newspaper business ever since. Mr. Moore is a sober, industrious citizen, a genial Christian gentle-

man, especially esteemed for his social qualities. He has made for himself a host of friends, who all rejoice in his deserved prosperity.

M. J. MONTGOMERY, farmer, post-office Grove City, is a son of James C. and Nancy (Irwin) Montgomery, of Wolf Creek Township, was born in that township in 1840, receiving his education at the public schools, and in 1860 he engaged in oil operations, which he followed for four years. In 1864 he moved with his parents to Wolf Creek Township, and farmed for his father until 1866, when he was married to Nancy Kerr, daughter of Thomas and Jane (McKee) Kerr, of this Township. They have four children: James Luther, Jennie, Edna and Thomas. Our subject removed to his present farm in 1867, and has held the office of school director, supervisor, etc., of the township, and he and family are members of the United Presbyterian Church of Grove City. He has been an elder of said church for the past ten years.

JOHN C. MONTGOMERY, farmer, post-office Harrisville, Butler Co., Penn., is the second son of James C. and Nancy (Irwin) Montgomery, of Wolf Creek Township, and was born in that township in 1843. He received his education at the public schools, and has always been engaged in farming. In 1869 he married Miss Emeline Coleman, daughter of Samuel and Mary Ann (Patterson) Coleman, of Wolf Creek Township. They have four children: Mary A., Jessie A., Estella V. and an infant. In 1870 he purchased his present farm, and has since been a resident of Pine Township. He and family are members of the Presbyterian Church in Venango County, of which he is a trustee.

D. M. MORROW, postmaster of Grove City, Penn., is a son of Jesse and E. A. (Swogger) Morrow, natives of Lawrence County, who settled in Lackawannock Township, in this county, in 1854, and engaged in farming. They still reside there, and have a family of six children: Wealthie J., Preston W., Levenia E., Nicholas H., John A. W., of Oil City, and our subject, who is the second child, and was born in Lawrence County March 19, 1851, and reared and educated at the public schools of this county. In 1869 he learned the carriage-making trade, which he followed for a number of years, and in 1876 moved to this borough. In 1878 he and his brother, P. W., associated themselves with Mr. McKay, and engaged in the manufacture of carriages, under the firm name of McKay, Morrow & Co. In 1881 Mr. McKay retired from the firm, and J. A. W., the other brother, took an interest, and the name was changed to Morrow Bros. This firm continued until 1887, when they dissolved. October 1, 1885, our subject took charge of the post-office of this place, it being a fourth-class office, and was raised to a third-class office October 1, 1887, he being appointed postmaster by President Cleveland. In 1877 he married Jessie, daughter of J. H. Black, of this town. They have five children: Claudius H., Leon J., Jesse E., Austin D., Jennie M. Our subject was a member of the first council of this borough, a member of Eureka Lodge No. 60, A. O. U. W., and of the R. T. of T., Grove City Council No. 56. He and family are members of the Presbyterian Church of Grove City.

T. W. ORR, professor in the public schools of Grove City, is a son of John and Annie (Squibb) Orr, natives of Westmoreland County, where our subject was born in 1853. He received his education at Edinboro Normal, in Erie County, Penn., and has since been engaged in teaching, having had charge of schools in Erie, Crawford, Allegheny, Clarion and Mercer Counties. In 1883 he took charge of the public schools of Grove City, and by his efforts it now ranks as one of the best schools in the county. In 1876 he married Miss Kate Munn, daughter of Dougald Munn, of Pittsburgh. They have three

children: Alexander Munn, Anna Isabella and Mary Elizabeth. Prof. Orr leads the choir of the United Presbyterian Church, of which he and his family are attendants.

FRANCIS RAMSEY, farmer, post-office Grove City, is a son of Francis and Martha (Boyd) Ramsey, natives of Ireland, who emigrated from County Antrim, in 1830, and located on the farm which is now owned by our subject. They engaged in farming, and brought with them seven children: Mary, married Joseph Nutt, of Venango County, and is dead; Robert, married Mary Cummins and is a resident of Springfield Township, this county; Thomas, died in 1854, was a soldier in the Mexican War under Gen. Price; Matilda, married Samuel McCutchen, of Pittsburgh, and died in 1883; Elizabeth, married James Buchanan and lives in Pine Township; Sarah, married Robert Barr, of Allegheny. The parents of our subject both died in 1859. Our subject was the youngest of his father's family, was born in 1825 and has been extensively engaged in lumbering and farming. October 9, 1851, he was married to Jane D. Cochran, daughter of Charles and Ruth (Johnson) Cochran, of Butler County. By this union they have eight children: Charles C., married Lovina M. Wilson and has two children, Luther F. and Flora M.; R. T., a farmer of this township, who married Julia A. Richmond and has two children, Mabel L. and D. Alford; Martha, married William C. Work, of Crawford County, and has one child, Frances R.; Mary E., married L. F. McCoy, of Wolf Creek Township, and has one child, Jennie U.; Cole J., Sadie R., David J. and Luella M. Mr. Ramsey and family belong to the United Presbyterian Church of Scotch Hill.

G. W. STEVENSON, farmer, post-office Grove City, is a son of Charles and Ann (Miller) Stevenson. Richard Stevenson, the grandfather of our subject, was a native of Ireland, immigrated to America some time previous to 1788 and settled in Franklin County, Penn., where the father of G. W. was born, and in 1800 they moved into this county and located in that part of Wolf Creek Township which is now Liberty. His family consisted of two sons and three daughters, all of whom are dead. The father of subject was born in 1790, and was a soldier in the War of 1812. He afterward moved to this township and settled on a tract of land on which our subject now lives. He died there in 1851 and his wife in 1882. Five of their children still live, and are William J., of New Castle, Lawrence County; Charles M., of North Liberty; Nancy R., Mrs. William Winchester, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Mary M., Mrs. Joseph Gregg, of this township, and our subject, who was born in Liberty Township in 1829, and moved into this township with his parents, where he learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed for several years. In 1880 he was married to Lucina, daughter of William George, of Liberty Township. She died in 1885, leaving no children. The present wife of subject was Maggie, a daughter of John Mechlin, of Butler County. Mr. Stevenson has held the office of school director, and he and wife are members of the Centre Presbyterian Church of this township.

JOHN N. WHITE, farmer, post-office Grove City, is a son of George W. and Susan (Wallace) White. Alexander White, the great-grandfather of our subject, was a native of Ireland, immigrated from County Down in 1750, and finally settled on Turtle Creek, at Braddock's Fields. In 1774 he married Rachel Henderson, daughter of Rev. Matthew Henderson, of Revolutionary fame. John White, grandfather of our subject, was their oldest son, and in 1798 his father sent him to this county to locate land for him. He took up the claim of one McGuffin, which embodied the farms now owned by O. P. McCoy, W. A. Young and James Simpson, and agreed to clear the tract for one-half

interest. He married, in 1799, Margaret Query, daughter of Charles Query, a Revolutionary soldier, and he and his father's family lived on that claim for several years. Owing to the necessity of more land for his growing family, John bought a separate claim, which contained 400 acres, in the same neighborhood. This place he made his home and reared his family, which consisted of Rachel, John B., James, Jane, Elizabeth, Samuel, George W., Hiram C. and Henderson. The father of our subject was born on this homestead in 1812, and learned the trade of a stone-mason, which he worked at for many years in connection with farming. He was killed by the cars at the crossing of the Shenango & Allegheny Railroad, near his home in 1882. His wife died in 1872. They had Mary A., Mrs. V. Z. Ball, of Sherwin, Kas.; Maggie A.; Ella J., Mrs. Rev. J. E. Roberts, of Kansas; Susan, Mrs. Ezra Koonce, of Venango County; Narcissa A., the famous temperance lecturer; Dr. Maria, a missionary in India. John N. was born on the homestead which he now owns in 1840, and received his principal education at the Grove City Academy, being one of the first students of that institution. He engaged in teaching for twelve years in Salem, Westmoreland County, Lawrence and Armstrong Counties. Finding this work too confining he returned to the farm, and has since been engaged in fruit raising and bee culture. In 1868 he married Mary J., daughter of Josiah S. Stevenson, of Lawrence County. They have five children: Annie A., John Wilber, George S., Sarah N., Arthur C. Mr. White was one of the original members of the Prohibition party in this county, and has always been prominently identified with it, having held the office of county committeeman for ten years. For five years he was one of the trustees of Grove City College. He and family are members of the Presbyterian Church of Grove City.

G. W. WHITE, farmer, post-office Grove City, is a son of James and Elizabeth (McClintock) White. The first of the family to settle in this county was John White, a native of Ireland, who settled in this township some time previous to 1800, and engaged in farming. His family consisted of nine children: John, James, Samuel, G. W., H. C., Henderson, Rachel, Jane, Elizabeth, all of whom are dead, except Hiram, who lives at Mercer. The father of our subject was born in this township in 1800, and learned the trade of a stone-mason, which he followed in connection with farming. He died in 1852 and his wife in 1864. They had six children, Margaret, Mrs. John Dougherty, of this township, being the only one living except our subject, who was born on the old homestead, which he now owns, in 1837, and was educated at the district schools, and has followed the occupation of a farmer. In 1861 he enlisted in Company H, Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served three years. He was married in 1869 to Margaret Donaldson, daughter of John and Mary (Reed) Donaldson, of this township. They have five children: Elizabeth, Mary, Minnie, Leroy and Harry. Our subject is school director at the present time. He is a member of Marion Craig Post No. 325, G. A. R., and he and family are members of the United Presbyterian Church of Scotch Hill.

WILLIAM A. YOUNG, proprietor of Grove City Tannery, and dealer in harness, etc., is a son of Robert and Mary (Adams) Young, natives of Beaver County, Penn., who came to this county in 1835 and located in what is now Findley Township, where the father died about two years afterward, and the mother died at Washington, Iowa, in 1878. They had six children, all of whom are dead except Margerie (Mrs. John Wilson), of Kansas, and our subject, who was born in Beaver County in 1832, and was reared and received his education in this county. At the age of eighteen years he entered the tannery

of Robert Reynolds at New Castle and served an apprenticeship, and has since been engaged in that business. In 1853 he located in Pine Grove and purchased the tannery, which was established by James Tilball, which he has since operated, and in 1881 he and his son, Will V., established their present harness business. In 1853 he married Miss Clara A. Vescelius, of Seneca County, N. Y. They have six children: Alsameda, Mrs. Wilson Moon, one child, Clara; Ernest L., of Cowley County, Kas.; Will V., Seymour R., Mathew A., of California, and Robert D., printer, of Mercer. Our subject has held the office of school director and is a member of the borough council. He was one of the organizers of the Grove City College, and has been a trustee of the same since its erection. He and family are members of the Presbyterian Church. Ernest L. Young married Eva Mason, of Iowa, and has two children, Clara and Alice; Will V. married Clara Bell, of this county, and has two children, Mabel and Eva; Seymour R. Young married Ella Struthers, of Grove City.

LIBERTY TOWNSHIP.

D. F. COURTNEY, farmer, post-office North Liberty, is a son of Thomas and Catharine (McDowell) Courtney. The father was born in Chester County, Penn., and came to this county about 1810, purchasing a farm now occupied by our subject at the land office in Philadelphia. The mother was a native of this county. They were always engaged in farming, and he was in the War of 1812, and held the commission of captain of his company. His first wife was Ester Robinson, of Centre County, Penn. Two children by that union are still living: Thomas, of Findley Township, and Rebecca, Mrs. David Gilson, of London. His second wife was Catherine McDowell; they had five children: Sarah, died when young; Nancy, Mrs. Hugh Miller, of Findley Township; Catherine, Mrs. Alexander McCoy, of Erie County, Penn.; Amanda, widow of James Uber, of this township; and our subject, who was born on the homestead August 1, 1822, and has always been engaged in farming. His wife was Jane, daughter of Ephraim and Annie (Albin) Coleman, of this county. They have seven children: Dewitt G., of Grove City; Nancy R., Mrs. Curtis Uber, of Butler County, and has one child, Dewitt; Mary C., Amanda L., Samuel P., Thomas E. and Bertie J., all at home. Our subject and family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Grove City.

W. H. DIGHT, county commissioner, was born April 14, 1839, in Cool Spring Township; is the son of Richard Dight, who was born in Philadelphia and came to this county when twenty-five years of age, with his parents, John and Margaret Dight. Their children were John, Martha, William, Richard and Ann. They bought a part of the old Stokely farm, on which John Dight died, and was buried in the new grave-yard at Mercer. His wife and sons, John and William, were also buried in this cemetery. Richard married Matilda Downs, a daughter of Isaac Downs, and an early settler of Mercer County. The children of Richard and Matilda were Sarah, married Hugh Wallace; Mary, married John Greenlee; Jane, W. H., Isaac L., John M., a minister of the United Presbyterian Church; Charlotte, married Charles Nunemaker; Anna, married E. W. Graham; Matilda and Margaret, died young. Richard Dight followed farming and stone-masonry. He was a Methodist, while his wife was a United Presbyterian. Our subject attended the old Stokely School, and when nineteen years of age learned the trade of a brick-mason, which he has followed the greater portion of his life. He was married to Sarah A. Shearer March 1, 1859. She is a native of Crawford County, and has blessed him

with Melvin J., married Maggie Pizor; Dawson, married Lizzie Pizor, a daughter of William and Harriet (Rodgers) Pizor; Isaac L., Maggie L., Minnie J., Sadie, Ella, Cloa, John and Ines. Mr. Dight enlisted in 1862 in Company A, One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served three years, and was wounded at Cold Harbor. He has been justice of the peace fifteen years; was commander of Company F, Fifteenth Pennsylvania National Guard, and promoted to major. Has been school director; is a member of Centreville Post No. 305, G. A. R. He and wife are Presbyterians at North Liberty, and he is a Republican, and by that party was elected county commissioner in 1887.

J. D. KIRKPATRICK, farmer, post-office North Liberty, is a son of Dr. George and Sarah (DeWolf) Kirkpatrick. The father was born in Washington County, Penn., September 14, 1791. He received a common-school education, and his professional education at Darlington and Cannonsburg, Washington County, reading medicine under the celebrated Barney Dustan. In 1816 he located near Moor's Crossing in Butler County and began the practice of medicine. Afterward he moved to Harlansburg and remained two and one-half years, and about 1836 purchased the farm now occupied by our subject, where he resided the rest of his life. He was a member of one of the military companies of that period and served as assistant surgeon in the War of 1812. He died in 1847. His death was hastened by an injury which he received by his horse falling. His widow died in 1875. Our subject was their only child, and was born in Butler County November 18, 1828; received his education at the public schools, and read medicine with his father for a number of years. The death of his father caused him to turn his attention to farming, which he has since followed, and for the last twenty years has been engaged in handling heavy machinery in connection with that occupation. He bought and used the first steam engine for farm use only in Mercer County. He was instrumental in procuring the right of way for the branch of the West Pennsylvania & Shenango Railroad from Butler to Branchton, and has been engaged with that company for the past five years. In 1850 he married Mary, daughter of George and Mary (Holmes) Wilson, of Jackson Township. She died January 10, 1853, leaving two children: George W., who is engaged in the manufacture of grain drills at Massendon, N. Y., and married Mrs. Hoffman, of that place, and have one child, Lyman Bickford; John Sheldon Kirkpatrick, living in Iowa, unmarried. Our subject married his present wife, Annie, daughter of Thomas and Sarah (McNight) Taylor, June 1, 1854. Her parents were natives of Ireland, who first settled in Philadelphia and afterward located in this township. By this union he has six living children: Sarah Jane, Mrs. Dr. Robert M. Hope, of Mercer; Mary W., Mrs. T. S. Uber, of this township, who has four children: Bertha, Clarence, Annie and Edna; Thomas T., station agent on the S. & A. Railroad, Grove City, married Hortense, daughter of Alexander and Lydia Hanna, of this township, one child, Fred; Edward H., living on a part of the homestead, married Laura, daughter of James Thorp, of this township, one child, infant; Charles S., of Greensburg, Penn., telegraph operator on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and Joseph R., stenographer, Rochester, N. Y. Mr. Kirkpatrick has been connected with the State Agricultural Society for many years, and vice-president of that organization for the past fifteen years. He is a prominent Mason, being one of the oldest members of that society in Mercer County, belonging to Hebron Lodge of Mercer No. 251. He and family are members of the Presbyterian Church of North Liberty.

JACOB SNYDER, deceased, was a son of Jacob, Sr., and Eva (George) Snyder, natives of Westmoreland County, who settled in what is now

Liberty Township, this county, about 1806, patenting a tract of land. They reared a family of thirteen children, only three of whom are still living: David, lives near Hamburg; Solomon, of Sharon, and Michael, in Butler County. The father of our subject was in the War of 1812. He died in 1837. Our subject was born in Westmoreland County, Penn., March 24, 1824, and was brought to this county when two years of age. Attended the school of that period, and learned the blacksmith's trade, which his health did not permit him to follow. He married Anna E. Myers, daughter of Peter and Mary (Grove) Myers, of French Creek Township, this county, settled at North Liberty, and engaged in the drover business, which he followed until within a few years of his death. About 1843 he established a general mercantile business, and continued it for fourteen years. In his younger days he was connected with the German Lutheran Church, but afterward joined the Presbyterian Church of North Liberty. He was always identified with the Republican party until a few years prior to his decease, when he voted the Prohibition ticket. Mr. Snyder had no children, and died March 27, 1887. The cause of his death was a general breaking down of the system, caused by injuries received by being thrown from his carriage by a runaway horse a few years prior to his death. His widow still lives on the old homestead, and is a strong advocate of temperance, and a member of the Presbyterian Church at North Liberty.

WILLIAM SMITH was the first of the Smith family to settle in this county. He was a native of York County, Penn., and moved into this county about 1800, and located on a tract of land in Liberty Township, which is now occupied by his grandson. His wife was Margaret Gilmer, and their family consisted of five children, only one of whom is living, James W., of French Creek Township. William W. Smith was their third son, and was born on the homestead in 1802, and was always engaged in farming. His first wife was Catherine Black; she died in 1847, leaving eight children, five of whom are living and three dead: Robert G., was a member of the One Hundred and Fortieth Pennsylvania Volunteers, served until the close of the war, and died in 1886; Elizabeth, married John Craig, of Pine Township, and she and Joseph T. have since died. The five living are: Margaret, a maiden lady; Mary Ann, Mrs. Harrison McCoy, Grove City; Kezia, Mrs. John H. Lees, of Lackawannock Township; James M., and William A., farmer, Grove City post-office, is the eldest son, and was born on the homestead March 12, 1838; received his education at the schools of the township, and has always been engaged in farming. September 17, 1861, he enlisted in Company H, Seventy-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served until November 7, 1864, and was with Gen. Sherman in his march through Georgia. In 1881 he married Sarah Ella, daughter of James and Penelope (Long) McElwain, of Sandy Lake, and has two children: Harry and Nellie C. He has served the township as constable for two terms, and has been assessor, etc. He and family are members of Harmony United Presbyterian Church. The second wife of William W. Smith was Mary McCoy, and by this union they had one son, John T., farmer, Grove City post-office, and was born on the homestead in 1851, received his education at the schools of that period, and has since been engaged in farming; was married in 1879 to Miss Lizzie Redmond, daughter of H. H. Redmond, of this township. No children. He and wife are members of Harmony United Presbyterian Church of Butler County, he being trustee of the church.

MICHAEL R. UBER, farmer, post-office London, was born August 27, 1810, on the farm where he has since lived. His parents were Michael and Magdaline Uber, natives of Westmoreland County, Penn., and who settled on the farm now

occupied by our subject in 1798, and lived there until their death. His wife preceding him, he was re-married to Magdaline Hearly. By his first wife he had three children: Polly, Elizabeth, Michael R., all died young. By his second wife he had six children; two died when young, and the others were Mary, Sarah, Hannah and our subject, who was educated at home and in the log school-houses of his early days. Our subject was married in 1830 to Magdaline Kumer, who died April 3, 1883. Their children are George, of Springfield Township; Daniel, deceased; Elizabeth, Mrs. Wallace Breckenridge, of Springfield Township; Magdaline, Mrs. Alex. McWilliams, of Liberty Township; Catherine, Mrs. C. C. Winder, of Liberty Township; Jacob, Peter, John, Cyrus, Andrew, all of Liberty Township; Michael, of Crawford County, and Sarah, of Grove City. Our subject owns 290 acres of the old homestead. He votes the Democratic ticket, and was school director of the township for many years. In his early days he went to church bare-footed, and has been a member of the German Reformed Church since he was twenty-one years of age, holding church offices all of his life until he became too old.

MRS. AMANDA M. UBER, farmer, post-office North Liberty, was a daughter of Thomas and Catherine (McDowell) Courtney, of this Township. In 1849 she married James Uber, a son of Daniel and Rebecca (Denniston) Uber, of this township, who was born in 1825, and was always engaged in farming. In 1850 they moved to the present farm now occupied by our subject, where he died in 1886, leaving six children. He held offices of school director, etc., and was a member of the Presbyterian Church of North Liberty. His children are: Curtis C., who lives in Butler County, married Nancy R., daughter of D. F. Courtney, of this township, and has one child, Dewitt; Cassius A., married Ida M., daughter of Nathaniel C. and Lucinda (Rogers) Cooper, of this township, and lives in Grove City; they have one child, Charles E.; Thomas S., married Mary W. Kirkpatrick, daughter of J. D. Kirkpatrick, of this township; he lives on part of the homestead and has four children: Mary A., Clarence S., Annie T. and Edna; Daniel W., married Sarah M., daughter of Jesse Smith, of Leesburgh; they live in this township, and have one child, James E.; Jennie A., Mrs. John Barber, of Lawrence County, one child, James H.; Clyde, living at home. The second daughter of our subject was Catherine R., who married Robert L. McMillan. She died in 1879, leaving one son, James U., who lives with our subject. Since the death of her husband Mrs. Uber has carried on the business of the farm. She is a member of the Presbyterian Church of North Liberty.



CHAPTER XXXIX.

BIOGRAPHIES OF SANDY LAKE, WORTH, MILL CREEK AND FRENCH CREEK.

SANDY LAKE TOWNSHIP.

HUGH BAIRD, farmer, post-office Sandy Lake, was born December 27 1815, in Venango County, Penn. His father, Thomas Baird, and Judge Thomas McKee were among the early settlers in Clinton Township, that county. Judge McKee owned the land where Clintonville now stands. John Baird, the grandfather of our subject, was a native of Franklin County, Penn., and was the father of seven children: Thomas, John, Hugh and four daughters. Thomas Baird married Martha, a sister of Judge McKee, and died in Venango County. He and his wife were buried on the old homestead, and recently their bodies were removed to the Clintonville cemetery. They had eight children: Susan, married John Van Dyke; John; Mary; Elizabeth, married Dr. John Coulter; William, Thomas, Hugh and Matilda, married Gibson Vincent. Our subject was educated in the common schools and was brought up on a farm. He was employed by William Cross, who was the owner of three furnaces and a store. He collected, bought grain and clerked in the store for him. He was married November 22, 1847, to Margaret Jones, a native of Philadelphia, and who came to Jackson Township, this county, many years ago. Mr. Baird had by her three children: Martha, who married Hugh McCullough, and died leaving four children, Ella, Margaret, Edward and Marshall; Mary, married E. P. Thorn, and Matilda, who is still at home. He is ex-past-master of the A. F. M., is an elder in the Presbyterian Church at Mt. Pleasant, of which his wife is also a member. He is a Democrat, the possessor of a good farm, which he rents, and lives in a little cottage just outside of the limits of Sandy Lake Borough.

T. S. BAILEY, farmer, post-office Sandy Lake, was born on the farm where he now resides June 29, 1846. His parents, E. W. and Susan (Barber) Bailey, were natives, the father of Connecticut and the mother of Lawrence County, Penn. The father came to this county about the year 1825 with his parents, Theodore and Lorain (Watson) Bailey, and the family settled on the farm spoken of above, where Theodore died in 1844, and his widow in 1854. They had nine children: Myron, Homer, Theodore, Moses, Desire, Lorain, Free-love, Lois and Harriet. They were members of the Presbyterian Church. The father of our subject was educated in the common schools, was brought up at farm labor, and died in 1866. His widow is living, and blessed him with three children: T. S., Mary (married to Charles Powers) and Angeline (who died at the age of fourteen years). The father took an active interest in the Republican party. T. S. Bailey received a common-school education, and was married in 1872 to Maggie, daughter of ex-Sheriff W. S. Eberman, by whom he has two children: Fred and Donald. His wife died in 1880, and he was again married, to Melissa Patterson, daughter of William Patterson, of Allegheny City, by whom he has one child, James. Mr. Bailey settled at his marriage on the old homestead, and is the owner of 130 acres of the same. He is a staunch Republican, and he and wife belong to the Presbyterian Church.

HENRY B. BAILEY, coal operator, Sandy Lake, was born June 1, 1842, in Mahoning County, Ohio, to Bariah and Anna B. (Kincaid) Bailey, natives of the same State, and the parents of Horace (killed at Pittsburgh Landing, was a member of Company C, Nineteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry), James G. (lives in Ohio, and is in partnership with our subject), Henry B., William, Lydia A. (married Warren Van Fleet) and Hiram R. The parents were members of the Disciples Church. Henry received a common-school education in Austintown Township, Mahoning Co., Ohio. He enlisted in Company A, One Hundred and Fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served three years. He was wounded in the right arm at the battle of Chaplin Hills, Ky., and was with his regiment in all of the battles. On his return from the war he resumed mining in the vicinity of Sandy Lake. He and his brother, James G., opened the present Bailey Mines in 1876, and employ from ten to twelve men during the busy season. He was married September 11, 1872, to Miss Jennie, daughter of John and Margaret Patterson, of Venango County, Penn., by whom he has four children: John D., Anna B., Edna M. and an infant. Mr. Bailey is serving as school director, and is a member of the G. A. R. of Sandy Lake. He and wife are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church of the same place. His brothers, James, William and Horace, were in the war, Horace and James in one company, and William and Henry in another.

P. P. BARNES, farmer, post-office Sandy Lake, was born October 3, 1845, in Sandy Lake Township, to James and Elizabeth (Patterson) Barnes, natives, the father of Mercer, and the mother of Venango County. The parents settled in Sandy Lake Township at their marriage, where the father died in 1853, and his widow in 1887. They were blessed with the following children: Elizabeth, married Albert Reagle; John, lives in Illinois; P. P., W. J., T. H., of Franklin, and Samuel. The mother was a member of the Covenanters Church, and the father was a Democrat. Our subject was educated in the common schools and has always been a farmer. He was married March 30, 1865, to Eliza M. Reagle, and has been blessed with four children: James, Samuel, Sadie and John R. Mr. Barnes is the owner of 108 acres of land, known as the Hunter Farm, which is one of the best in the township. He and wife are consistent members of the Presbyterian Church, and in politics he is an earnest Democrat. He is one of the public spirited citizens who always lends a helping hand to all enterprises that go to advance the interest and retain the good name of Mercer County.

HON. H. S. BLATT, hardware merchant, Sandy Lake, was born August 26, 1845, in French Creek Township, this county, to James and Hannah (Grove) Blatt, natives, the father of Snyder County, Penn., and the mother of Union County. The father came to Mercer County about the year 1835, and the mother a few years prior. The former settled in French Creek Township with his parents, Peter and Rachel (Beidler) Blatt, who had James, Abram, Absolem, Daniel, Catharine and Peter, all of whom are living but Daniel, who was killed in the battle of the Wilderness, and Peter, who died when young. Hannah Grove came with her parents, Abraham and Elizabeth Grove, to this county, and the parents died in Mill Creek Township, and their children were Jacob, David, Catharine, Elizabeth, Barbara, Hannah, Rachel and Elizabeth. James Blatt followed the trade of a carriage maker in Sandy Lake, establishing that business there in 1852, and continued until 1866. They had four children: Rachel, married R. S. Hogue, of Cochran, Crawford County; H. S., Mary C., married Albert Glenn; Isabella, married F. D. Muse. The father, James Blatt, was the first burgess of Sandy Lake, and held vari-

ous offices in the place. He and his wife were members of the Lutheran Church. Our subject was educated at the common schools and at the New Lebanon Academy. He taught one term of country school. He learned the trade of a carriage maker, which he followed until 1871, when he engaged in the hardware business at Sandy Lake. He carries a stock of about \$12,000. He was married in 1863 to Hannah M. McClure, daughter of James and Hannah McClure, and has by her six children: Charles H., James J., both in the store with their father; Elfrida, married S. D. Parker, a grocer of New Castle; William R., Kate and Frank. Mr. Blatt was elected to the Legislature in 1874, and served with credit. He was elected a justice of the peace at the age of twenty-two years, and has served as school director for fifteen years. He was burgess of Sandy Lake, and a member of the council one term. He is a member of the A. F. M., I. O. O. F., A. O. U. W., K. L. H., and he and wife are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. In politics he is an active and enthusiastic Republican.

THE BROWNS, OF SANDY LAKE.—The first to come to this county was Alexander Brown, a native of Cumberland County, Penn., the time of his arrival being about the year 1805. He settled at what was known as "The Falls" of Big Sandy Creek, and was the first to erect a mill in what is now Sandy Lake Township. He was a surveyor, and surveyed a considerable portion of Mercer County. Soon after the organization of the county he removed to Mercer for the purpose of educating his children. While there he was engaged in the mercantile business with Bevan Pearson. He was the first man to card wool in the county, which he did at Mercer, by the use of a horse-tread power. He and Pearson dealt some in stock, and the fall of the market caused them to fail in business at a time when they had a large amount invested in stock. He was first married, in Cumberland County, to Mary Jacobs, a native of that county, by whom he had the following children: Eliza, married Andrew Patterson; James F., Thomas J. and Alexander. James F. was a printer, and worked a short time in Madison, Ind., and was offered a lot in the newly laid town of Indianapolis for every day he would work on the paper at Madison. He finally came back to his home and joined his brother, Thomas J., in the construction of a stone dam across the stream where the mill-dam of the McClure brothers is now located. This was the first stone dam that was constructed in Mercer County. Thomas J. was born in Westmoreland County, Penn., May 2, 1801, and came to Sandy Lake in 1805, and in 1808 removed to Mercer. In 1818 or 1819 he was elected captain of a militia company, and subsequently was elected captain of an artillery company. In 1821 he married Caroline, daughter of Dr. Christopher Heydrick, and located on Sandy Creek, near Sandy Lake, where he subsequently laid out the town of Brownsville. He was the first postmaster of this town. He erected woolen-mills, flax seed oil-mills, flouring-mills, turning lathes and manufactured lumber. In all of these he was assisted by his brother, James F. He was also engaged extensively in merchandising. In 1840 he was appointed a justice of the peace to fill a vacancy, and was elected to the same in 1845. In 1855 he was appointed associate judge to fill a vacancy, and was elected to that office in 1856. He was appointed justice of the peace in 1875 and elected in 1876, and re-elected in 1881, and filled the office up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1883. His wife died March 2, 1874, and was the mother of eight children: Alexander F., Harriet H., James, Charles, Christopher, Mary E., Benjamin F. and Albert G. Alexander, Sr., was one of the first associate judges of this county. At a time he and three other acquaintances were captured by the Indians while on a tour down the Ohio River, where they had

established a trading post. Two of the company were killed by the red men, and while they were holding a consultation to determine what to do with Alexander and the other, an Indian squaw agreed to take them for her husband and adopted son. She finally helped them to get away, but they were soon captured by another tribe, which traded them to a Scotchman, who released them, and finally they reached home, dressed in Indian costumes. The original Alexander Brown was married a second time, his last wife being Mary Weekly, who bore him two children: Mary, married Alfred Norton, and Sydney, married James Moorehead. James F. Brown, whose portrait appears in this work, through the enterprise of his widow, was one of the respected and worthy citizens of the county, and is an excellent representative of the Brown family, which figures largely in the history of Sandy Lake.

JOB BUCKLEY, farmer, post-office Sandy Lake, was born March 27, 1856, on the farm where he now lives, to John and Harriet (Slater) Buckley, the mother a native of England, and the father of Sandy Lake. They had six children; George, of New Vernon Township; Samuel, of the same place; Job, Alice, who married D. G. Perrine; Mary, married Cyrus Perrine, and Luke. The father belonged to the Zion Church, and died in July, 1863, at the battle of Gettysburg; was a member of Company B, One Hundred and Fortieth Pennsylvania Volunteers from Mercer County, and enlisted almost at the beginning of the war. In politics he was a Republican. Our subject received his education at the common schools, has always farmed, and owns one-half of sixty-five acres of the old homestead. He was married in 1879 to Mary, sister of Mrs. C. S. Wright, and by this marriage they have two children: Homer S. and Ralph A. Mr. Buckley has been supervisor, and is a member of the Wesleyan Methodist Episcopal Church.

C. CARVER and JOSEPH BOWER, carriage-makers, Sandy Lake, are among the best known manufacturers of this county. Mr Carver was born in Trumbull County, Ohio, August 10, 1840. His parents, John and Mary (Nesbit) Carver, were natives of Franklin County, Penn. They removed to Ohio when they were both young. In 1843 they settled in Lackawannock Township, this county, and subsequently the father followed his trade, that of blacksmith, at Clarksville for about fourteen years. They then moved to West Salem Township, where the father died in 1875 and his widow in 1882. They had eleven children born to them: James, a resident of Beaver County; Margaret, married Jesse McQuiston; Emily, is dead; Eliza, married James Watson; Mary, died in Erie County; Sarah, married to William Means; Calvin; Anna, married James McMillen; Seldin, died October 9, 1888; John F. and Mirancy. Of these, Mrs. Watson, Mrs. McMillen, Mrs. Means and Mirancy have taught school. Mr. Carver was educated in the common schools, and began to learn his trade when quite young. At the age of twenty-two he had completed his trade, having learned the carriage manufacturing business with H. C. Beldon, of Warren, Ohio. He formed a partnership under the firm name of Sisley & Carver, at Sheakleyville, and did general blacksmithing and wagon and carriage-making. In 1869 he withdrew, and formed a partnership under the firm name of Waid & Carver, at Sandy Lake, and did the same kind of work. In 1880 he was joined by Joseph Bower in their present business. Aside from their manufacture of buggies and wagons they sell these vehicles of other manufactories. Mr. Carver was married September 26, 1865, to Caroline Beatty, only daughter of David M. Beatty, of Sheakleyville, and by her has six children: Frank B., William W., in a dry goods store at Burlington, Iowa; Edwin F., Jesse H., Kate I. and David M. The oldest is employed by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad at Burlington, Iowa. Mr. Carver is

a member of the K. of H., K. & L. of H., and he and wife belong to the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. In politics he is a Democrat.

Joseph Bower was born August 9, 1845, in Venango County, Penn., to Peter and Catharine (Earhardt) Bower, the parents of four children, who grew up: John J., Daniel, Joseph and George W. The father was married a second time, his last wife being Elizabeth Lash, by whom he had Cyrus D., Mary, William A., Sarah B., Anna, Addie and Emma. Mr. Bower was educated in Cooperstown, Penn., and began to learn his trade when young. He finished with William Dickson, at Clarksville, began for himself in 1872, and continued until he formed his present partnership. He was married November 7, 1870, to Amanda E. Seiple, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Sherr) Seiple. She was born in Lehigh County, and has borne him two children: Jesse A. and Frances V. He is a member of the A. O. U. W., and he and wife belong to the Presbyterian Church. He is a Democrat in politics.

W. H. CLAWSON, butcher, Sandy Lake, was born January 1, 1836, in Trumbull County, Ohio, to William and Melinda (Hummison) Clawson, natives, the former of Virginia and the latter of Connecticut. The parents settled in Trumbull County in 1834, and at Jackson Centre in 1843, where the father followed the tannery and harness-making business, a part of the old Infield Hotel constituting a portion of the tannery. Six years later he moved his tannery a short distance eastward in the same township. His tannery having burned down about 1863 he removed the next year to Trumbull County, Ohio, where he farmed. Here his wife died in 1876. She was the mother of W. H.; Elizabeth, married John J. Giebner; Cylvia, married T. D. Mackey; A. M.; Charles; Luca A., married Austin Silliman; Lewis; Calvin; Melinda, married Lester Clark; Almira, married Charles Trowbridge, and Emerson. The father was married again, to a lady named Gates, by whom they had one child, Mina. The father was a staunch Republican. At an early date he, Benjamia Ride and Messrs. Harrison and Savage formed a Wesleyan Methodist organization at Jackson Centre, and held services in a school-house, near where Mr. Vernam's store stands. He naturally drifted into the current of opposition to slavery, and because of this those in authority on the other side refused them the use of the school-house to worship God, and Mr. Clawson tendered the use of his dwelling for some time. W. H. Clawson was educated in the common schools, and early learned the tanning and harness-making trades, which he followed until the age of twenty-six. He was a partial owner of the tannery when it was destroyed by fire. He was for four years engaged in farming and stock raising with A. G. Egbert, and afterward removed to Sandy Lake, where he engaged in the manufacture of harness with the same gentleman for two years. In 1869 he purchased the old Egbert homestead in Sandy Lake Township, and farmed the same until 1885, when he purchased the meat shop where he now prosecutes the butcher's business. He owns the old farm of 175 acres. He was married to Patience Egbert, a daughter of Lewis Egbert, by whom he has two children: A. M. and Lucy, the former married Ida, a sister of Dr. J. B. McElrath. Mr. Clawson has been school director three terms. He is a member of the E. M. B. A., of which he was one of the charter members. He also belongs to the A. O. U. W. and P. H. C., and he and wife are members of the Wesleyan Methodist Church. He is a Republican, and sent a substitute, Harvey Squires, who was killed in the defense of his country at Fort Steadman by the side of Charles Clawson. The gallant fighting of these two at this battle formed one of the most romantic episodes of the war.

DR. T. M. COOLEY, Sandy Lake, was born January 19, 1846, in French Creek Township, to William and Elizabeth (Paden) Cooley. The parents were

natives of Pittsburgh. They came to Mercer County about 1838 and settled in French Creek Township. The father was a blacksmith, and erected a shop on his farm of 125 acres, which he had bought soon after locating there. He died in 1849, and his children were: Matilda, married Hugh Patton; James, a merchant at Cochranon, Crawford County; T. M., Robert, the chief police officer at Texarkana. Mrs. Cooley survives. The father was married prior to his union with Elizabeth Paden. His first wife was Matilda Paden, by whom he had John, deceased; Jane, married Joseph Smith and is deceased; William, lives near Meadville, Penn.; Eleanor, married James Smith and is deceased, and another child, who died in infancy. Dr. T. M. Cooley was educated in the common schools at Cochranon, and at the Edinboro Normal. He taught three terms of country school. At the age of seventeen years he began reading medicine with Dr. Bates, of Cochranon, and later read with Dr. Johnson at the same place. He attended the Cleveland Medical College, where he was graduated in March, 1868, and began the practice of his profession the same year at Utica, Venango County, where he remained until 1875, when he located in Sandy Lake, forming a partnership with Dr. E. X. Giebner, which lasted until April 1, 1888. He served one year in Company E, One Hundred and Twelfth New York Volunteer Infantry. He was married in 1872 to Miss Sarah A., daughter of James Dickey, of Venango County, by whom he has had two children: Judson C., a student at the New Lebanon Academy, and Robert B. D., deceased. The doctor has been a member of the town council and school director. He is a member of the A. F. & A. M., of which he was master for four years. He belongs to the Mercer County and the State Medical Associations, is medical director of the E. M. B. A. and was one of the charter members of that institution. He is united to the K. L. H., and is a Democrat. A few years ago, while driving to see some of his patients, his horse took fright at the train, ran away and threw his arm across the track so that it was crushed by the cars. His escape from sudden death was a miraculous one, and the after struggle was one that but few could have stood.

LUKE IRWIN CRAWFORD, editor and proprietor of the *Sandy Lake News*, was born in Allegheny County, Penn., August 3, 1834. He attended the common schools, then the old Mercer Academy in 1850, and taught a select school in Fairview, Guernsey Co., Ohio, in 1860. He was graduated at Westminster College July 1, 1858, studied theology at Allegheny City, was licensed to preach April 4, 1861, by the Mercer Presbytery of the United Presbyterian Church, and ordained June 16, 1864, by the Le Claire Presbytery. He was pastor at Wyoming, Jones Co., Iowa, June 16, 1864-68. From January to April, 1870, he supplied the congregation of Sandy Lake, Utica and North Sandy, Mercer Co., Penn. He was installed July 1, 1870; resigned Utica in 1873, North Sandy July, 1874, and Sandy Lake August 12, 1879. He has been editor of the *Sandy Lake News* since June 23, 1876. He was married, October 31, 1861, to Miss M. J. Anderson, of Fairview, Guernsey Co., Ohio. Her father, Rev. John Anderson, was born in 1791 in Ireland. When he came to this country he identified himself with the "McCoyites," was educated under their auspices, and ordained about 1822 by the Reformed Dissenting Presbytery of Ohio. He was for many years pastor of the Reformed Dissenting congregation of Clear Ridge. In August, 1853, he and his congregation united with the Second Presbytery of Ohio, Associate Reformed. He remained its pastor until his death, September 1, 1855, when his congregation joined the Associate Reformed, now United Presbyterian, congregation of Fairview, Guernsey Co., Ohio, with the families of which it was intermixed.

J. L. Cross, furniture dealer, Sandy Lake, was born in Butler County,

Penn., May 27, 1846, to Samuel and Jane (Leggett) Cross, natives, the father of Butler and the mother of what is now Lawrence County. The parents had but two children: J. L. and S. B. The father was married three times, his third wife being Hannah Cornelius, a native of Mercer County, by whom he had one child, Julia, who married John Manning. His first wife was Jane Adams, by whom he had five children, three boys and two girls. Our subject was educated in the common schools and one term at Prospect, Butler County. At the age of seventeen he began to learn the trade of a cabinet-maker at Harrisville with William P. Brown, with whom he continued for two years and six months. In the spring of 1865 he enlisted as a private in the Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served until the close of the war. Returning he finished his trade with Sam Brown. In 1868 he opened a general furniture and undertaking store at Sandy Lake, and by attention to business and square dealing has established a paying business. He was married to Margaret J. Sawyer, a native of Venango County, by whom he had five children: Angus P., died at the age of eight years; Charles, died young; Gertrude M., Lee B. and Jay G. Mr. Cross has been burgess of Sandy Lake three terms, a member of the council and school director. He is a stockholder in the Stoneboro Fair, belongs to the K. L. H., is a stanch Republican, and he and wife are members of the Christian Church. He is one of the leading citizens of Sandy Lake.

WILLIAM S. DEAN, farmer, post-office Sandy Lake, was born March 12, 1825, in Butler County, Penn. His parents, Aaron and Leah (Steal) Dean, were natives, the father of Maryland, and the mother of Huntingdon County, Penn. They came to Butler County about 1800, to Mercer County about 1837, and settled in Fairview Township, where the mother died in 1875, and the father in 1862. Their children were Hannah, married John Vogan; Ellen, married Aaron Dean; Jane, married John Allison; Jonathan, married Susan Wintz; Leah, married Martin Wintz; Polly, married Jacob Van Meter; William; Aaron, married Elizabeth McClain; Jacob, married Sarah Eckles; Isabella, married Benjamin Slater; Phoebe, married James Riley, and Nancy, married William Van Meter. The parents were Baptists, and the father a Republican. Our subject was educated in the common schools and brought up at rural pursuits. He began for himself by cleaning land by the acre at \$9. He bought and paid for seventy-nine acres in that way, in Fairview Township. He was married March 27, 1849, to Mary Canon, of Lake Township. Her parents, Samuel and Nancy (McClure) Canon, had seven children: Mary; Margaret, married John McCoy; Nancy A., married Erastus Clark; LaFayette, deceased; Elmira, married Caleb Higbey; Elvina, married Riley Hosack; Fianes, married Elisha Bearce. Her mother is dead and her father lives at Stoneboro. Mr. Dean settled at marriage on his Fairview farm, which he sold in 1856 and bought 100 acres where he now lives. They lived for many years in a log house on this farm, and in 1878 a fine house which they had previously built was burned while they were in Franklin on business. This incurred a heavy loss, as everything was destroyed. With sorrowing hearts, but indomitable will, they set to work to rebuild, and now have a pleasant home. They have only one son, Edward W., who married Rebecca, a daughter of Samuel McClelland, by whom he has had three children: William C., married Nettie Cutchall; Cora A. and Charles M. Aside from his farming, Mr. Dean is engaged in selling choice nursery stock in Mercer County, from the well known Paynesville, Ohio. Nursery. He has served as school director and assessor. He and his wife believe in the doctrine of the Methodist Episcopal Church; he is a Prohibitionist and one of the honest, upright citizens of the country.

WILLIAM K. DE FRANCE, farmer, post-office Sandy Lake, was born on the farm where he now lives, February 11, 1840, to William and Jane (Kilgore) De France, natives of this county. The grandfather of our subject was a Frenchman, and came to America about the time that La Fayette came here. William De France died here in 1850, and his widow survives him at the age of seventy-six. They had six children: Sarah A., who married A. J. Patterson, of Iowa; Boone, deceased; William K.; Elizabeth, married J. D. Powell, a contractor, residing at Sandy Lake; J. E., deceased; and H. T., a druggist of Johnstown, Penn. The mother is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and the father was a Democrat. The father owned 115 acres of land, eighty-five of which our subject now owns. William K. is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and has been trustee for over six years. In politics he is a Democrat.

DEVORE & STEVENSON.—W. S. DEVORE, of the firm of Devore & Stevenson, general merchants, Sandy Lake, was born in Washington County, Penn. His parents were Samuel and Mary (Sampson) Devore, who had four children, of whom the subject only survives. After the death of his wife the father was again married, to Miss Margaret Warner, by whom he had four children: Taylor, is a merchant at Parkersburg, W. Va.; Margaret, married Charles W. Smith, who is a prominent man and politician of the same city; the other two are dead. The father was a Whig at the time of his death, which occurred in 1859. He was for years a justice of the peace. W. S. Devore was educated in his native county, and at the age of fifteen years he began clerking in a store at Pittsburgh, where he remained four years, and then was employed by Thomas Stevenson, of Mercer, for about three years. He then went into business at Louisville, Ky., on a small scale. He subsequently engaged in business at Franklin, Venango County, and later at Utica, in the same county. He was fifteen years at the latter place, having a Mr. Nesbit as a partner for a portion of this time. He came from Utica to Sandy Lake, and in 1873 formed a partnership under the firm name of Devore & Stevenson, which continues. Mr. Devore is a director and stockholder in the Sandy Lake Banking Company, and is one of the wealthiest and most enterprising gentlemen in Sandy Lake. He is a Republican. W. T. Stevenson, of this well-known firm, died May 24, 1887, of erysipelas and pneumonia, after about two weeks' severe illness. If medical skill and careful nursing could have prolonged his life, he would have been spared, as he had the best of both. Mr. Stevenson was a native of Mercer County, having been born at Mercer, Penn., in 1843. When a young man he worked at the printing trade in the Franklin *Spectator* office, for one year, when his eye-sight failed, compelling him to quit. Subsequently he volunteered in and served as a soldier of the Union army during the Rebellion. After the war he engaged with his uncle, William Devore, in the mercantile business at Cooperstown, Venango County, and thence removed their extensive business to this town, about fifteen years ago. Mr. Stevenson was a careful accountant, a popular salesman and successful merchant, and liked by all for his sociability. He was married October 7, 1873, to Harriet Egbert, a native of this county. She blessed him with four children: Sarah D., Edgar T., Mary M. and Harry, all of whom survive. The parents of Mrs. Stevenson were James and Harriet J. Egbert, natives of this county, and who had two children: Jane and Harriet. Her mother died September 3, 1855, and her father went west, and Mrs. Stevenson was reared by her grandparents, Egbert. In politics Mr. Stevenson was a pronounced Republican. In religion he had been for many years a member and trustee of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Sandy Lake, to which organization his estimable widow is attached.

J. N. EGBERT, farmer, post-office Sandy Lake, was born December 2, 1823, in Sandy Lake Township. His father, Lewis Egbert, was a native of the eastern part of Pennsylvania, and came to this county with his father, William Egbert. William Egbert was a shoemaker, the first in what is now Sandy Lake Township. He was the father of the following children: Job, was a very prominent man in his day, was for many years a justice of the peace, and finally went to Kentucky, where some of his relatives still live; Clarissa, married Charles Shields; Charlotte, married Daniel Perrine; Ursula, married Enoch Perrine; Elizabeth, married Nathaniel Hazen, and Lewis. The family settled on the farm in Sandy Lake Township that is owned by W. H. Clawson, and William and his wife were consistent members of the Baptist Church. Lewis Egbert obtained his education mostly in the old log school-houses, with their slab seats, puncheon floors, slab writing desks and big fire-places. He was brought up to hard labor on his father's farm, and was married in Virginia to Miss Aseneth Nixon, and settled on the old homestead, where he died in 1872, and his widow died in 1880. They were the parents of the following children: Edwin, John N., Albert G., Prudence, married John Lamb; Patience, wife of W. H. Clawson, whose sketch is given elsewhere; Harriet, married James Coleman; Thaddeus, Milton, Lewis, Aseneth, Levina, married Edward Taft. Lewis Egbert, whose portrait appears in this work, and the father of the children just named, was for many years a justice of the peace, and was a director of the poor; was a Whig, a strong anti-slavery man, later a Republican, and he and his consort were earnest and active members of the Wesleyan Methodist Church. Edwin, the eldest of his children, was born February 14, 1822, was educated in the common schools, and was married in 1847 to Milcah Grace, a native of Mercer County, and daughter of Bennett Grace, by whom he had two children: Rufus A. and Nancy J. The former is a practicing physician at Bradford, Penn., and the latter married Prof. J. J. Wasson. Mrs. Egbert died in 1855, and he was again married, to Ruth S. Dorchester, born November 2, 1835, daughter of M. C. and Nancy (Tuttle) Dorchester, natives of Connecticut and Mercer County, respectively. Mrs. Egbert's parents died when she was four years of age, and she was reared by her grandparents, Tuttle, who were early and prominent citizens of this county, they being two of the four to form a Methodist Church in the neighborhood in which they lived. This union has given Edwin the following children: Lillian, Lucy, Newton, Mark, Ezra, Milo, Lizzie, Prudence, Arthur, Lewis, Edwin, Benjamin and Chester. J. N. Egbert received a common-school education, and was married in 1846 to Ann Fowler, and settled on the farm where he now lives, which contains 100 acres, and was given to him by his father. He and his son William have 300 acres of well-improved land. His union blessed him with seven children: Elizabeth, born January 7, 1847, married R. G. Morrison; William, born July 28, 1848, married Sarah Kelley, and has three children, Kate, Thaddeus and Echa; Eliza, married T. Wright; Sarah; Eveline, married Veet Porter; Aseneth, married L. L. McClelland, and Ruth, married Rev. H. H. Wallace, of the United Presbyterian Church. J. N. Egbert has from time to time been elected to the various township offices, and has served as a justice of the peace, which office his son is now filling. Albert G. is a retired physician of Franklin, and one of the most worthy citizens of that place. He is known all over Northwestern Pennsylvania as a quiet, unostentatious man, good to the poor, and a liberal contributor to various public enterprises. In the history of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church of Jackson Centre it is mentioned that Dr. Egbert gave several thousand dollars toward the erection of the present elegant brick edifice, and it cannot be out of place to herein mention what led

to this unsolicited and liberal contribution. When the Doctor was a small boy he and his eldest brother, Edwin, went to a meeting to listen to the preaching of a Rev. Murphey. On this occasion the sacrament was administered, and the reverend gentlemen excluded every one who did not belong to his church. Edwin was an earnest Christian boy, and was deeply affected by this seemingly unchristian act, while the future doctor treasured up a lasting impression. Long afterward Albert attended another meeting, which was presided over by this same Rev. Murphey. He took a seat well up to the front of the church, and when the minister came into the church he suddenly halted just as he reached the pulpit, and, after a few moments of solemn reflection, he said: "My friends, I am going to preach a different sermon than any I have ever preached. While coming to this pulpit I heard a voice telling me what to say, and that this was my last sermon. I want everybody to commune with us today." It was a glorious meeting, and proved to be the last sermon from Rev. Murphey, for on the next day he was stricken with paralysis, and soon died. This new church at Jackson Centre was to supplant Rev. Murphey's old church, and this last liberal sermon caused Dr. Egbert to subsequently make the unsolicited and liberal contribution of \$4,444 to assist in the erection of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church at Jackson Centre. Thaddeus was a graduate of medicine at both the Ann Arbor and Cincinnati medical colleges, and practiced in Oil City for nineteen years. Milton C. was graduated from the Cleveland Medical College, and retired to Pittsburgh after many years' practice. The Egberts are one of the most respected families of Sandy Lake Township, and are mentioned in the historical portion of this work.

S. L. EGBERT, farmer, post-office Sandy Lake, was born September 2, 1852, in Mercer County, to Justice and Eliza A. (Hunter) Egbert, both of whom were born in Sandy Lake Township. He died July 12, 1880, and his widow survives him. By this marriage there were seven children: Joseph; Margaret, married Isaac Dight, who lives near Sheakleyville; S. L., Rhodan, Frank, Anglice and Warren. The father was a Democrat. Our subject was educated at the common schools, and always farmed. He was married September 5, 1878, to Jennie, daughter of Rev. William Thompson, of Lake Township, and by this marriage they have had two children: Anna M., born July 6, 1883, and Joseph, born July 12, 1886. Our subject settled on a farm of 122 acres, where he still lives. He is a member of the K. & L. H., also of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church of Sandy Lake. Politically he is a Democrat.

ALEXANDER ELDER, farmer, post-office Henderson, was born September 21, 1812, in Westmoreland County, Penn., to William and Elizabeth (McManus) Elder, natives, the father of Edinburgh, Scotland, and the mother of the State of New Jersey. They were married in Westmoreland County, and were the parents of eleven children, of whom our subject was the youngest. He was educated in the common schools, and under his brother. His father taught school for over forty years in Legonier Valley, part of the time in his own house. He was a graduate of Edinburgh, Scotland, and was master of thirteen languages. The children of William and Elizabeth Elder were: Elenor, wife of Andrew Henderson; Elizabeth E., Mary E., Jane E., William, a Greek and Hebrew scholar, settled in Union County, Iowa; James, also a teacher, settled in Union County, Iowa; Joseph, a teacher and surveyor from youth to old age, in Westmoreland County; John, married a daughter of James Major, of Venango County, resides in Wells County, Indiana; David E., married Margaret Braden, of Derry Township, Westmoreland County, a farmer; Jacob E., married Rebecca Howell, of Fairfield Township, Legonier Valley, Westmoreland County. A. H., a son of Joseph Elder, is a graduate of West-

minster College, and a United Presbyterian minister in Cleveland, Ohio. Another of Joseph's sons, J. G., is a physician in Fisher, Ill., and the youngest son, R. S., lives on the old homestead in Westmoreland County, Penn. Our subject began for himself, teaching school, and taught twenty-four winter terms, nearly all in Mercer County. He clerked three years in Venango County, was married in 1838 to Margaret, daughter of John Carmichael, and had nine children: Mary J., married John Phipps, who is dead; Charlotte, married John Wilson; Eliza, married Samuel Carroll, is dead; Sadie, married John Carroll; John C., married Sadie McClelland, and has three sons, Fulton, Harry and William A.; William, married Emma, daughter of A. J. Jacobs; Alfred, attended medical college in Cincinnati, studied medicine under Dr. Galbraith, of Franklin, took a course at Bellevue Hospital, N. Y., practiced in Defiance, Ohio, some time, and is now practicing in Hubball, Neb.; Eveline, deceased; Edith, married John L. Jacobs. Our subject settled upon his present farm about 1839. It was then in the woods. He began clearing and has improved 115 or 120 acres, besides building a fine brick house. He has always been a Democrat. His wife died February 17, 1888. She was a member of the Holiness Band, or Saints of God, a society in Hendersonville, of which he is a member. Mr. Elder has followed surveying at intervals in Mercer County since 1840.

EDMUND FARRAH, farmer, post-office Sandy Lake, was born December 9, 1833, in Trumbull County, Ohio, to Isaac and Hannah (Webster) Farrah, natives, the father of New Jersey and the mother of Massachusetts. They came to Ohio when small. They were married in Trumbull County, Ohio, where they lived until 1838, when they settled in Sandy Lake Township. The father died in Michigan at the home of his son, Isaac Farrah. His father was a soldier in the Revolutionary struggle, and served under George Washington and Mad Anthony Wayne. The children of Isaac Farrah were: Sallie, married Henry Leonard; Abram, dead; Webster, lives in Ohio; Isaac, Hazzard, Edwin and Edmund, twins; Hannah, married John McEnallen. Our subject was educated in the common schools, and has always been a farmer. He was married in 1855 to Eliza DeFrance, by whom he has five children: Mary, married A. T. McElwain; Jefferson, at present treasurer of Stark County, D. T.; Clara, married George Beggs; Jessie M. and Nannie, a teacher. Mr. Farrah is a stockholder of the Stoneboro Fair. He has taken an active interest in the Democratic party. Mrs. Farrah was born August 29, 1833, in Mill Creek Township, to John and Mary (Dailey) DeFrance, the former of whom was a native of France. The Daileys were of Irish descent, and served in the Revolutionary War under Anthony Wayne. The first to come to this country was the great-grandfather of Mrs. Farrah. Her parents had five children who grew up: R. M., dead; John, dead; Nancy, married John M. Galloway; Eliza J. and James A. Her grandparents, James and Elizabeth (Arthur) DeFrance, had twelve children: Robert, Allison, John, James, Charles, Abram, William, Arthur, Matthew, Boon, Anna and Eliza, who died when small from the bite of a rattlesnake. The maiden name of the mother of Elizabeth Arthur was Boone, and she was a niece of the renowned Daniel Boone. Robert was at a time a prominent officer at Burlington, Iowa, and both he and John were in the War of 1812. Robert fought in the battle of Lake Erie. Mr. and Mrs. Farrah are consistent members of the Presbyterian Church of Sandy Lake. In this work appears a further mention of the DeFrance family.

DR. IRA CONDIT FEATHER, deceased surgeon, Seventy-second New York Volunteer Infantry, eldest son of John and Phoebe Feather, was born in Perry Township on August 7, 1829. His grandfather was one of the earliest settlers and

pioneers of Ohio and Pennsylvania. His mother was a descendant of John Condit, master and warden of the mint in England during the time of Sir Isaac Newton, and important in the history of the colonies since 1678, and rich in lore of education and distinguished men of unassuming worth. Both sides of the house were patriotic defenders of freedom during the War of 1776, and, ever true to the cause of humanity and freedom, were not wanting in the dark days of internecine war, 1861. Ever a deep, diligent and thoughtful student, Ira C. Feather made the best possible use of early educational means—first with a view of the ministry in the Presbyterian Church, but afterward studied and practiced medicine under the instructions of Dr. Cossitt, of Greenville, Penn. On October 27, 1853, he was married to Miss Josephine Coulter, daughter of Dr. Coulter, of Scrubgrass Township, Venango Co., Penn., well known for many miles around as a physician of great renown for over thirty years, and closely connected with the history of Venango County. On July 29, 1854, John Coulter Feather was born, who for many years was a companion, partner and trusted confidant of his father, Dr. Feather, whom he now succeeds as head and principal of a large practice peculiar to itself, which he had assisted to build up. On August 4, 1858, Francis Floyd Feather was born, who, as junior member of the firm of Drs. J. C. & F. F. Feather, is assisting his elder brother. On December 19, 1860, a daughter, Lizzie Feather, was born, but died of lung fever on February 6, 1861. In 1861 Dr. Feather joined Company K, Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry Volunteers, but was afterward transferred as regimental surgeon of the Seventy-second New York Infantry Volunteers. In 1862 he was detailed to act as surgeon-general of the hospitals at Yorktown, Va. It was at this time he suffered from yellow fever for first time, from which so few northern men recover; in 1865 he sent north for his family, he still serving as medical director of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, besides having a large private practice. On August 20, 1867, his wife died of typhoid fever, and, his own health being wrecked ever since the war, he returned north in 1868, and, in 1869 was married to Miss Hannah C. L. Bell, daughter of William and Lovina Bell, of Sandy Creek Township, Mercer County, whose lives form part of the history of Mercer County for a period of over fifty years. In June, 1875, Dr. Feather commenced the practice of his profession in Sandy Lake, Penn., where he remained until death. Dr. Feather was burnt out on February 26, 1880, without insurance, and in 1882 built the three-story building used as a dwelling until the completion of the building known as Dr. Feather's Block, corner of Main and Lacock Streets, constructed of stone, brick and marble. In 1882 he suffered a stroke of paraplegia, caused by the disabilities and injuries sustained while in the military service. On November 11, 1887, he was again taken sick from the same cause, but his power of resistance had decreased as his disease had increased, and death came on November 18, 1887, at the age of fifty-eight years.

L. P. FOSTER, post-office Sandy Lake, breeder of Standard breed horses, was born in Venango County, Penn., May 10, 1849, to John and Mahala (Byers) Foster, natives, the father of Venango and the mother of Pulaski, now Lawrence County. The parents lived after marriage in Franklin, where the father followed rafting lumber and boat building. He died on the ground where the United States Hotel of Franklin now stands, in 1851. His widow died in 1853. They had only one child. The parents belonged to the Methodist Episcopal Church. The father owned, at death, the farm that Foster's Station is located on, which was named for him. At the death of his father our subject was taken by his grandfather, Byers, who then lived in Venango

County, but who now lives in Fairview Township, Mercer County. He stayed with his grandparents until 1870, and was educated in the New Lebanon Academy, Sheakleyville schools and Jamestown Seminary. He then, in 1870, came to Sandy Lake and engaged in the livery business with J. W. Byers, continued for three years, and then sold the business to the Barnes Brothers. This stable is now owned by S. P. Turner. He then entered into the dry goods business with Devore & Stevenson, and continued nearly three years. He erected a fine bank building, and July 1, 1876, opened a private bank under the firm name of Brown & Foster. Mr. J. F. Brown, of this firm, died in November, 1876, and was in the bank but once. Mr. Foster continued to operate the bank for seven years, and finally concluded to close up the business; he notified his depositors, paid them their money and withdrew his stock. He then bought one-third interest in the dry goods store of Paden, Patton & Co., of Greenville, and lived there for two years, when he withdrew, came back to Sandy Lake, and engaged in stock breeding, being in full partnership with R. R. Wright in the same. He was married September 3, 1872, to Jessie Brown, and had four children: Brown, deceased; John, deceased; Katie, deceased, and Jessie. His wife died March 8, 1881. She was a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church. He was again married, to Lizzie Whitling, September 5, 1883, and has two boys: Charles W. and James B. He is a member of the A. F. M., K. of H., A. O. U. W. and K. & L. of H. He and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church, and he is a Democrat. Mr. Foster is a real representative of a self-made, thorough-going business man, who has won the esteem of every one with whom he has had dealings, by his faithful fulfillment of business agreements. He began in life by working out by the month, and is the artificer of his present little fortune.

RICHARD FOWLER, SR., deceased, was a native of Staffordshire, England, immigrated to America in 1830 with his wife, Margaret Mears, by whom he had nine children. He died in 1867, aged eighty-one years. His wife, Margaret, died in 1859, aged sixty-seven years. Of the nine children Margaret Perrine (deceased) was the oldest, wife of John Perrine, Esq.; she was the mother of sixteen children, nine of whom are still living. The second daughter, Sarah Wright (deceased), wife of Thomas Wright, Sr., Esq., was the mother of nine children, six of whom are still living. Mary Mears, wife of Richard Mears, the third daughter, was the mother of ten children, five of whom are living. The fourth daughter, Ann Egbert, wife of John Egbert, Esq., was the mother of seven children, all living. The fifth daughter, Elizabeth Carmichael, wife of Hiram Carmichael, was the mother of twelve children, all living. The sixth daughter, Eliza Carmichael (deceased), wife of John Carmichael, Esq., was the mother of two children, one living. The oldest son, Richard Fowler, Jr., married Mary E. Buckley, by whom he had five children, all living. The second son, Simon Fowler, was never married, and is the owner of considerable property, which he still enjoys. The third son, William Fowler, married Ellen Buckley, by whom he had four children: John, Emma, Alfred and Eliza; John married Sadie Hosack; by her he has three children: Jennie, Mary and Ansley; Emma, married Walter Huey; Alfred, married Clara Barker, by whom he has two children; Eliza married Lewis Perrine, and died leaving one child. Richard Fowler, Sr., is the father of the Fowler family in this county.

C. B. FULTON, secretary of the Economical Mutual Benefit Association, Sandy Lake, is a son of Dr. T. H. Fulton, a native of Hillsboro, Highland Co., Ohio. The Doctor studied medicine with Dr. G. W. Baskin, once a prominent

physician of Mercer, but who is now dead. He attended the Cleveland Medical College, and began practice at Sandy Lake, where he built up a large practice, and became one of the leading physicians in the county. He married Eva Brown, a native of this county, by whom he had four children: C. B., Belle, W. B. and Thomas H. Dr. Fulton resides in Nebraska, and other mention is made of his useful career in another part of this work. C. B. Fulton was educated in the common schools and at Sandy Lake. He began for himself as a clerk in a drug store for DeFrance & Zeigler. He was appointed assistant cashier of the Sandy Lake Banking Company in 1873, and in 1880 was made its cashier, which important position he held until 1884, when he resigned the cashiership, having previously been elected secretary of the E. M. B. A. He was married to Miss Lina Gumfory, daughter of John Gumfory, by whom he has one child, Julia C. He is a member of the town council, and treasurer of the same; is a director of the bank, auditor of the Stoneboro Fair, is interested in the Excelsior Stock Company, is a member of the A. F. & A. M., K. of H., K. L. H., is a Republican, and he and his estimable wife are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church of Sandy Lake.

E. X. GIEBNER, physician and surgeon, Sandy Lake, was born July 5, 1830, in Mercer County. His father, Valentine Giebner, was a native of the eastern part of Pennsylvania, and came to this county at an early day. His mother, Anna (Albin) Giebner, was born on the ocean, to John and Jane Albin, in 1804. Charles A. Giebner died in this county, and was buried about four miles south of Sandy Lake. He was the father of the following children: Jacob, John, was drowned at Galena; Augustus and William, both died in Mercer County; Polly, married James McCloskey, and died in Sandy Lake; Valentine and Samuel. Valentine died in 1874, and was the father of four children: E. X., J. T., an attorney of Sharon; Mary A., married Samuel Waldron; Sarah B., married James Grace. The parents were consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Our subject was educated in the common schools and Allegheny College, Meadville, and during intervals he taught in the country, and two years at Franklin, Venango County. He began reading medicine at that city in 1851, with Dr. B. Gillett, and attended medical college at Harvard, where he graduated in 1854, and at once began the practice of his chosen profession in Franklin, Penn., in partnership with his preceptor, for one year. He then went to Blair County, where he remained until 1856, when he located at Sandy Lake, where he has taken high rank as one of the best physicians and surgeons in this part of the State. He had Dr. T. M. Cooley as a partner from 1876 to 1888. He was married, in 1856, to Mary A. Dunn, a native of Sandy Lake, and daughter of Robert and Anna (McKean) Dunn, and by this union has two children: Annette and Ida E., married William Harvey, who is dead, and she is the mother of one son, Earl. The Doctor has been burgess of Sandy Lake, and at various times a member of the council of the same. He has also served as school director. For many years he was identified with the Republican party, but is now an adherent of the Greenback party. He is a member of the F. & A. M., I. O. O. F., A. O. U. W. and K. of H. He and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

C. W. GIEBNER, deceased, farmer, was born July 8, 1832, in the house where his widow now resides. He was a son of William Giebner, who is mentioned elsewhere. He was one of four children, two of whom grew up, C. W. and Sarah J., who married Abram Farrah. The deceased was married October 9, 1857, to Miss Amelia Vath. He enlisted in Company B, One Hundred and Fortieth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and a short time after his return from the war he was returning from town in a wagon, when his

horse took fright and threw him out, breaking a leg, from the effects of which he died April 23, 1865. He was the father of three children: Georgie E., married E. W. Thompson; C. W., at home with his mother, and John E., who married Nellie Robinson, and is a prosperous merchant of Sandy Lake. Mr. Giebner believed in the doctrines of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to which organization his widow is attached. Dr. J. P. Vath, the father of Mrs. Giebner, was born in Germany, where he was educated. His father and brother Philip were prominent physicians in that country. His sister Maria married George Albright, and subsequently settled in Mercer County. She died leaving six children: Barbara, Margaret, Amelia, Cassie, Mary and Susan. Dr. Vath left Germany during a war, and practiced in New York City, and there was married to Frances Webber, and subsequently removed to Buffalo, practiced there and in Norwalk, Ohio, for some time, and then came to what is now Sandy Lake, in 1838, and built a house on the site of A. P. Rose's residence. Here he died July 19, 1854. His widow died about twenty years later. Their children were: J. P., Amelia, Theresa, married Alexander Lowrey; Louesa, Lewis P., Harriet, married James Smith, and Joseph, who is dead. Dr. Vath formed a partnership with Dr. Giebner a short time before his death. He and his wife were members of the Catholic Church, and were buried in the grave-yard of that organization a short distance north of Mercer. Their daughter Louesa married Samuel Bowers, by whom she has two children: Della, married Newton Holland, of Youngstown, Ohio, and Lewis P., a printer, of the same city.

JAMES GORDON, retired farmer, post-office Sandy Lake, was born May 23, 1813, in Venango County, Penn., to John and Polly (Cooper) Gordon. The father was born in Westmoreland County, and removed to Venango County in 1798. He had purchased land in that county one year earlier. He died on this farm February 14, 1847, and his wife died in 1819, the mother of Samuel, Margaret, William, Nancy, John, Jane, John (2), James, Joseph, Robert C. and Josiah. The father was married again, to Mary McMasters, and by her he had Samuel and Rebecca. Mrs. Gordon was the mother of five children by her union with Mr. McMasters: Isabella, Margaret, Elizabeth, John and Mary. Joseph Gordon came to Mercer County in the spring of 1837, and was the father of John I. Gordon, of the *Dispatch and Republican*. Robert E. Gordon came to the county in 1853, and died February 4, 1856. William Gordon settled for awhile in this county. The father of our subject was auditor of Venango County three years, and also held other small offices. He and wives were members of the Presbyterian Church, and helped to build the church for that congregation, near his residence. James Gordon was educated in the log cabin schools, and the first two houses where he sought for information had no floors. The first work he did for himself was to put in a crop for a neighbor. In December, 1834, he began in the woods to clear up a farm. His father gave him a piece of land, unimproved, and there was his beginning. He was married in 1836 to Charlotte Smiley, born February 13, 1817, to Thomas and Mary (Duffield) Smiley, natives of Pennsylvania, who were early settlers of Venango County, and the parents of Armstrong, William, James, John, Charlotte and Philip. Mr. and Mrs. Gordon settled at their marriage in a cabin on a farm, and have gone through the hardships that go to make up the life of the real pioneers. He was engaged in the mercantile business at New Lebanon with his brother and James Muse for about three years. He was also engaged in a steam mill with the same parties. He also dealt in oil for a period. Mr. and Mrs. Gordon had no children by their marriage, but they have reared the following persons: Mary A. Jewell, who married D. C.

Montague; Nancy L., daughter of R. C. Gordon, she married Isaac Suydam, of Glendora, Colo., and Joseph A., married Emma Smiley, lives in Nebraska. During the time of the war Mr. Gordon raised flax, which sold at large figures. He hired girls to pull and spread it and men to skutch it. For many years after his marriage he and his wife made their own clothing. He united with the Presbyterian Church at the age of twenty and his wife at the age of seventeen years. He is a Republican, and one of the respected citizens of Sandy Lake. [Both he and wife died since the above was written.]

J. W. HAWTHORN, miller and farmer, post-office Stoneboro. Among the prominent, enterprising business men of Sandy Lake Township is the gentleman whose name heads this biography. He was born July 26, 1849, in Jefferson Township. His parents, John and Elizabeth (Ross) Hawthorn, were natives, the father of Mercer and the mother of Allegheny County, Penn. The father is dead and the mother lives in Findley Township. Their children were: J. W., A. J., of Jefferson Township; Samuel H., of Pymatuning Township; George R., John F. and Joseph, of Findley Township; Alexander S. and Charles E. The parents worshiped at the Baptist Church, and the father was a Republican. Our subject was educated principally at the Pearson school-house, in Jefferson Township. He began for himself when reaching his majority. He was married April 14, 1875, to Mary A., daughter of George I. Slater, of Fredonia, by whom he has had three children: Lizzie M., deceased; infant, deceased, and Montie, living. He settled at his marriage in Fredonia, where he worked in a saw-mill two years. He then rented a mill in Fairview Township, which he operated two years, after which he purchased a mill, moved it to New Vernon Township, ran it two years, and the following eighteen months operated the same in Lake Township. In 1883 he located his mill in Sandy Lake Township on his farm, and employs a number of men in the manufacture of lumber. He is a member of the A. F. M. of Sandy Lake. He and wife belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he is an earnest, energetic Republican, a clever gentleman, a public-spirited, intelligent and honorable citizen.

A. G. HOOVLER, farmer, post-office Sandy Lake, was born March 8, 1836, in what is now East Lackawannock Township, Mercer County, son of Jacob and Nancy (Hurry) Hoovler, born, the former June 5, 1805, and the latter July 26, 1815, both in Beaver County, Penn. John and Catharine Hoovler were for many years residents of the vicinity of Darlington, Beaver County, and their four sons came to Mercer County: Eli resides in the northern part of the county; Samuel lives in the southern part; Joab is a resident of Venango County, and Jacob. Jacob was married to Nancy Hurry April 22, 1825, settled on a farm in East Lackawannock Township, remained until 1842, when they bought and settled on a tract of 200 acres in Mill Creek Township, where they lived until 1873, at which time they retired to Sandy Lake. Here Jacob died July 13, 1887. His children were ten: A. G.; Mary L., married Lucius Jackson; Francis M., married Margaret G. Canon, both deceased, he having died from the effects of a wound received in the battle of the Wilderness, as a member of Company B, Eighty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers; Edward H., served three years in Company G, One Hundredth Pennsylvania Volunteers, is married and lives on a farm in Iowa; Catharine, married Ansley Canon March, 1851, and died September 22, 1869; John C., married M. E. Firster, and served in the One Hundred and Thirtieth Pennsylvania Volunteers; Jacob T., married Mary Lynch, and resides on a part of the old homestead; Nancy J., is a maiden, and resides with her mother in Sandy Lake; J. Mason, married Elsie Kitch, and died October 16, 1879, and William, died small. Jacob Hoovler was a Republican and a member of the Presby-

terian Church, to which his widow belongs. A. G. Hoovler was educated in the common school, and was married May 13, 1862, to Mary U. Law, born May 3, 1841, in Sandy Lake Township, daughter of William E. and Julia A. (McClain) Law, natives of Ohio and Cool Spring Township, respectively, and the parents of ten children: Ephraim, married Sarah E. Denwoody; Thomas M., married Elizabeth Grove; Mary U.; Eveline, married Solomon Zedaker; Minnie J., married David B. Wilhelm; Caroline, died small; Amelia and Amanda (twins), the former lives with her mother and the latter is dead; Julia A., married James H. Gilliland, and an infant, deceased. William Law owned 200 acres of good land at his death February 29, 1876. He was a Presbyterian, to which organization his widow is attached. Our subject settled at marriage on his farm in Sandy Lake Township, composed now of 130 acres. He is also the owner of two houses and three lots, the brick block partially occupied by Scott's hardware store, all in Sandy Lake Borough, and a house and one acre in Zedaker town, all of which he made by his own labors except the value of a colt, the gift of his father. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., A. O. U. W., K. & L. of H.; is a stockholder of the Stoneboro Fair and a director of the Mercer County Live Stock Association. He is a Republican, and he and wife belong to the Presbyterian Church, of which he is a deacon. His brother, Jacob M., died, leaving two children: Blanch and Catharine, of whom our subject is guardian, and they with their mother reside on his farm in Sandy Lake Township.

ARCHIBALD McBRIDE, farmer, post-office Sandy Lake, was born December 19, 1820, in Cool Spring Township, to Thomas, born in 1779, and Mary (Gill) McBride, the father being a native of Scotland and the mother of Pennsylvania. Her father, William Gill, was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, from Pennsylvania, and lived near Courtney's Mill, Liberty Township. Thomas McBride came from Scotland in 1787, and with his father, Charles, settled in Pennsylvania. They came to Cool Spring Township about 1803. The land where they settled is now owned by John McCurdy. The mother of Thomas is buried at the old Cool Spring church-yard. He died in 1834, and she about ten years later. There were twelve children born to them: William, died in Ohio; Thomas, killed by the cars in the oil region; Charles, died in Ohio; James, died in Butler County; Robert, died in Ohio; Mary, died in Cool Spring Township; Archibald; Sarah, died in Butler; Margaret, single, lives in Butler; Samuel, lives in Nebraska; Isaac, died in Cool Spring Township, and John, lives in Trumbull County, Ohio. The parents were members of the Springfield Church, and the father was a Whig. Our subject was educated in the common schools, was brought up on the farm, and worked four months at the carpenter trade. He was married in 1845 to Susanna, daughter of George Barnes, and settled in Cool Spring Township, where he remained three years. In 1848 he came to where he now lives, buying 100 acres, sixty of which he still owns. By this marriage they have had twelve children: Maggie, married Thomas Powell; George, deceased; Melissa, a teacher at Knoxville, Freedmen's Mission School; Mary A., married James Wallace, of Mercer; Sadie, married A. C. Reagle; George E., of Westmoreland County; Mattie; Thomas, at home; John, attending Grove City College; Myrtie, at home; Ella, at home, and Bella, married A. C. Horn. Our subject was elected justice of the peace, and held that office for two terms, about 1860-70. He has also been assessor two terms. He is a member and elder in the United Presbyterian Church, and was superintendent of the Sabbath-school of Sandy Lake. In politics he is a Prohibitionist.

W. T. McBURNEY, postmaster Sandy Lake, was born June 27, 1852, in

Mercer, a son of Thomas McBurney, whose sketch appears elsewhere. He was educated in the Mercer public schools, and began learning the jeweler's trade in 1868 with Hinkley, of Mercer, with whom he remained six years. In 1877 he opened up a jewelry store in Sandy Lake, and continued the same until 1888, when he sold. In 1886 he took an interest in the dry goods firm of M. L. Zahniser & Co., now Giebner & Co. He and M. L. Zahniser have been dealing in horses for about four years. He was married April 13, 1871, to Rachel Ride, daughter of B. A. Ride, and has two children: Benjamin and Harry. He is a member of the A. F. & A. M., A. O. U. W., P. H. C. and I. O. O. F. He is a Democrat, and was appointed postmaster of Sandy Lake in 1888 by President Cleveland. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Sandy Lake.

R. J. McCLURE, miller, Sandy Lake, was born May 28, 1831, in Old Cool Spring Township. The farm is now in Lake Township, and was settled by Robert McClure, he having a settler's right. James and Hannah (Gamble) McClure, the parents of our subject, were natives of this county and England, respectively, the latter having come from that country when nine years of age, and settled with her parents in Cool Spring Township. Her parents had Hannah, Henry, William, Sarah, Ruth, Mary, Elizabeth, Maria and Charles. James McClure died July 4, 1845, and his widow is living. They had R. J., Henry, Andrew, Mary, married P. J. Boyd; Sarah, married Lemuel Bristol; Ruth, married T. Egbert, and is dead. The father was a farmer, and owned at one time 210 acres. R. J. McClure was educated in the common schools and was brought up on a farm. He taught seventeen terms of school in Mercer County. He was married in 1872 to Mary J. Caldwell, a sister of George P. Caldwell, at present connected with the management of the poorhouse. His wife died leaving one son, Robert. He was again married, to Ella, a sister of his first wife, and has three children: James B., Frank T. and Clara. He and brother, Henry, bought a mill at Sandy Lake in 1879, and in 1881 it burned. The same year the dam went out, and they rebuilt the mill and dam in 1882, and began running five buhrs. The mill is three stories, and cost about \$7,000. February 2, 1882, the dam again gave away, and they were compelled to spend \$1,000 more to repair it. In 1887 they put in the full roller process, at a cost of \$5,000, and the mill is in good order and is running continually during the day. He is also the owner of a large farm in this county. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and K. of L. He has represented his lodge at the grand lodge of I. O. O. F. He served as school director of Lake Township for twenty-three years, and is now holding the same position in Sandy Lake. His wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he is a Republican.

RICHARD MEARS, farmer, post-office Sandy Lake, was born November 11, 1816, in Staffordshire, England, to Francis and Mary (Cooper) Mears, natives of England. She died in England, and had three children: Richard, Mary and Sarah. Mary came to this country, and married Rev. George Jaquess, who died, and she now lives at College Spring, Iowa. The father married for his second wife Ann Smith, and with her came to this country, his family consisting of Richard, Mary and three children of his second wife: Charles, William and Ann, the youngest then but five weeks old. After coming to this country four more children were born: Sarah, Thomas, Stephen and an infant. William enlisted in Company B, One Hundred and Fortieth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and died of fever at Spottsylvania, and is buried at Zion Cemetery. He was married to Helen Marvin, who lives at Sandy Lake. Charles lives in Lake Township; Ann married William Nicklin, of Mill Creek Township; Sarah

married Joseph Buckley, of Sandy Lake Township. The father died October 14, 1884, and his wife died about 1854. He married for his third wife Ann, widow of William Potter, and she died August 19, 1886. He was a Republican, held the office of treasurer, and at his death was in moderate circumstances. Our subject was educated in the common schools and was brought up on the farm. He began for himself in 1840, by working on the canal along the Shenango one summer, then two years for Thomas Wright on his farm. He was married January 26, 1843, to Mary Fowler, and settled in Sandy Lake Township, and lived in a log cabin, building a small frame house the following summer, and subsequently erecting their present residence. He has been identified with the township offices, having filled the offices of assessor, treasurer, supervisor and school director. His family consisted of ten children: George, married Lizzie Peat and lives in Kansas City; he served three years in the late war, and was wounded at the battle of the Wilderness; Eliza, died May 29, 1846; Margaret M., died July 16, 1864; Richard W., Mary J., Frank, died September 23, 1854; W. F., who lives in Warren, Penn.; Sarah E., died April 28, 1862; Fred, died May 12, 1862, and Tillie E., who married J. P. Ebbert and has one child, Richard A. Our subject is a stockholder of the Stoneboro Fair, is a member of the Wesleyan Methodist Episcopal Church, and is a steward of the latter. Politically he is a Republican.

WILLIAM NICKLIN, deceased, was born October 2, 1796, in Staffordshire, England, and married Frances Moore, a native of the same county; came to America in 1833, and settled on the farm where Charles S. Nicklin now resides. Here he died November 11, 1868, and his widow September 16, 1881. They were the parents of eleven children: Mary, married Henry Clulow and lives in French Creek Township, Venango County; Frances, married H. B. Rice, of Greenville; George D., married Mary M. Eberly, lives in Selina, Venango County, where he is engaged in the mercantile business; Joseph, dead; Eliza, remained in England, married Samuel Jackson, died December 5, 1883; William N., lives in Mill Creek, and is mentioned there; D. T., lives in Venango County; Thomas, dead; Simon J., lives in Venango County; Ellen J., married Thomas Arnett, of Franklin, Penn.; Charles S., born August 9, 1837. The parents were Catholics, and are buried in the grave-yard of that organization, north of Mercer. The father was a successful farmer. Charles S. Nicklin was educated in the common schools and brought up on a farm. He was twice drafted. The first time he paid the amount of money necessary to be released, and the second time a discontinuance of hostilities rendered his services unnecessary. He was married July 23, 1865, to Miss Mary C. DeWoody, born in Venango County in 1842. Her parents, Robert and Elizabeth (McBride) DeWoody, were natives, the father of Venango County and the mother of the State of New York. They had the following children: Crawford, Thomas, Mary C., Alexander and Albert. Mr. and Mrs. Nicklin have four children: Ella J., married William A. Scott; John C., Mary E. and Florence E. Mr. Nicklin has been school director for nine years, and filled various other offices of trust. He was a member of the order of Patrons of Husbandry, and for a time master of Grange No. 393, Sandy Lake. For many years he and his family were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Hendersonville, and he was for a long time the superintendent of the Sunday-schools. They withdrew from this organization, and by letter joined the Methodist Church at Sandy Lake. He is a staunch Republican, and always sacrifices a large amount of his valuable time to the interest of that party.

EPHRAIM OSBURN, farmer, post-office Stoneboro, was born June 15, 1832, in Mercer County, to Christopher and Sallie (Coleman) Osburn, natives, the

father of New Jersey and the mother of this county. They were the parents of seven children: Joseph, dead; Nathaniel, dead; Nancy, married James Day; Bennett, dead; William, dead; Betsey, married Robert McElheny. The parents of the above named children are dead. Our subject attended the common schools, and was brought up at farm labor. He was married in 1855 to Amelia Osburn, a distant relative, and by her he has four children: William B., Fred L., Elmer C. and Eva, who is married to H. L. Jacobs. Mr. Osburn enlisted in Company B, One Hundred and Fortieth Pennsylvania Volunteers, in 1862, and served nine months. Mrs. Osburn was born May 28, 1825, in Mercer County, on the farm where she now lives, to John and Sarah (Anderson) Osburn, the parents of four children: William A., David M., Melinda and Amelia. Her mother was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to which Mrs. Osburn is attached. Mr. Osburn is the possessor of 114 acres of good land, and is a Democrat.

WILLIAM H. PERRINE, farmer, post-office Sandy Lake, was born July 16, 1817, in Worth Township. His parents, Daniel and Charlotte (Egbert) Perrine, were natives of New Jersey, and came to Mercer County in an early day. They had eleven children: John, deceased; Job, deceased; Mary, married James Barker; Rebecca, deceased; Rebecca (2), William H., O. Perry, Lewis, A. Jackson, Samuel and Elizabeth. The parents were Baptists, and the father was in the War of 1812. Our subject was educated in the common schools, and brought up at farm labor. He has also worked at carpentering. He was married Nov. 13, 1838, to Hannah Slater, daughter of George Slater, who was born in England May 22, 1818. Mr. Perrine settled at his marriage on the farm where he now resides. By his wife he has had ten children: Elizabeth, married Jacob H. Bizler, who died, and she was again married, to George Harrison; William, married Harriet A. Perrine, was in the war from this county, took sick and was brought home by his father, and died a few days later; George, was also in the war, serving in the same company with his brother; Julia A., married Charles Smith; Grace, deceased; Henry, married Retta Smith; James, married Mary A. Slater, who died, and he was again married, to Olive C. Warnings; Charlotte, married Samuel Nicklin; Daniel, married Alice Buckley, and Mary, married Peter Griggs. They have forty-six grandchildren living and five dead, and have three great-grandchildren. Mr. Perrine has been a member of the Pymatuning Fire Insurance Company for many years. He and wife are members of the Wesleyan Methodist Church. He has served as a trustee of the same, and has been a substantial supporter of that organization. He is one of the prosperous and enterprising farmers of the township, and other mention of the family is made elsewhere.

DANIEL PERRINE, president of the Sandy Lake Banking Company and farmer, was born June 23, 1834, in Worth Township, to John and Margaret (Fowler) Perrine, natives, the father of this county and the mother of England. She immigrated here with her parents, who are mentioned elsewhere. Their names were Richard and Margaret Fowler, and they had Simon, Richard, William, Margaret, Ann, Betsey, Eliza, Mary and Sarah. John Perrine married in this county, was a farmer, and always resided in Worth Township. He died in 1876 and his widow died in 1881. Their children were Daniel, Simon, Clarissa, John, Mary, Charles, Margaret and Andrew. They are all living in this county. The parents belonged to the Wesleyan Methodist Church. Our subject was educated in the common schools of his boyhood days. The first money he got for himself was from the hoeing of a patch of potatoes for 25 cents. He next obtained some money by splitting rails at a shilling per 100 rails. He chopped the timber off of at least 100 acres of land, at from \$5 to \$6 per acre.

At the age of twenty-two he bought 120 acres in the woods, and made a payment of \$100, which he had saved from his small earnings. He sold this farm in six years to Dr. A. G. Egbert for \$4,000. He then bought land in Worth Township, and soon disposed of it. He located where he now lives in 1864, and has 100 acres. He has 100 acres in another part of the township, all of which is the result of his own efforts. He was married March 25, 1858, to Elizabeth Frost, born October 22, 1836, in England, and immigrated to this country with her parents, William and Anna Frost. Her mother died in 1838, and had but two children. Her father was married a second time, to Charlotte Ralphs, by whom he had three children. He was a member of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, and was a class-leader and steward in the same. Our subject was blessed with five children by his union: Hattie, married to H. C. Zeigler; Lottie, married W. S. Watson; Anna, Maggie and Charles. Mr. Perrine has been justice of the peace and held other offices of trust. He was for twenty years a director of the Stoneboro Fair. He has been for eight years the treasurer of the Economical Mutual Benefit Association of Sandy Lake. He was one of the committee and treasurer in the construction of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Sandy Lake, which cost about \$8,000. He and his wife are members of that organization, and he is one of the leading Republicans of Eastern Mercer County. He has been identified with nearly all the business interests of Sandy Lake, and is one of the foremost men in this section.

D. M. PORTER, farmer and teacher, post-office Henderson, was born August 6, 1850, in Mercer County, son of David and Matilda (Cummings) Porter, natives of this county. His grandfather, Alexander Porter, emigrated from County Down, Ireland, with his wife, Mary, to America, about the year 1794. Soon after they came to Mercer County, where he entered 100 acres of land in Sandy Lake Township. He died in 1842, the father of eight children: James, Margaret, William, David, Jane, Alexander and Mary. The only one now living is Alexander. He and his children were all members of the Covenanter Church. The large two-story log dwelling-house put up by him in early times was long used as a place of worship. The father of our subject was educated in the common schools, and learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed for many years. He was married to Anna White, who blessed him with three children: James B., Amanda and Albina M. Mrs. Porter died, and he was married to Matilda Cummings, by whom he had Mary A., D. M., John A., M. W. and M. C. The last named is studying medicine in Kansas. Mary and John died in 1862. The father died May 14, 1881, and his last wife died in 1888. He was for many years a ruling elder in the Covenanter Church. D. M. Porter was educated in the common schools and at Sandy Lake. He also attended the New Lebanon Academy, and took private lessons under Rev. Rice. He began teaching at the age of seventeen years, and has taught twelve terms, the last four at his home district. He now follows farming exclusively. He was married December 31, 1874, to Mary V. Hunter, daughter of John and Mary (Hutchinson) Hunter. Mr. Porter is the possessor of 110 acres of land which were originally owned by his grandfather and father. The dwelling-house referred to above still stands, and is occupied by the subject of the present sketch. He is secretary of a public library which has recently been started in the village of Hendersonville. It already contains over 100 volumes.

AUSTIN POTTER, clerk for the E. M. B. A. Insurance Company at Sandy Lake, was born February 18, 1843, in Kinsman, Ohio. His father, S. A. Potter, was a native of Trumbull County, Ohio, was educated in the common schools, and when a young man was appointed deputy sheriff of that county, when the territory that now comprises Trumbull and Mahoning

Counties were one. He formed a partnership with John Kinsman, of Kinsman, Ohio, and conducted a mercantile business there for a number of years. He then came to Sandy Lake, and engaged in the railroad business, being one of the pioneers engaged in the building of the Jamestown & Franklin Railroad, which passes through that place. It was largely through his efforts that the road was built. He was also interested in the Mercer Iron & Coal Company. He married Amelia Austin, of Warren, Ohio, May 18, 1837, by whom he had two children: Austin and Olive, the wife of D. J. Ives, of Ames, Iowa. S. A. Potter died in 1882; was a Republican, a member of the Disciple Church, and one of the most energetic citizens of Sandy Lake. His son Austin was educated in Kinsman and Warren, Ohio. In 1866 he took employment as clerk in the freight department of the Lake Shore Railroad, at Buffalo, and later held the same position at Cleveland, for the same road. He returned to Sandy Lake, and in 1884 he took the position he now holds. He has established a green-house in Sandy Lake, which is a credit to the place as well as a profitable investment to him. He was married in 1873 to Kittie Hamilton, of Cleveland, by whom he has six children: Seymour, Lula, Bessie, Charles, George and Kittie. He is a member of the F. & A. M. and K. & L. of H. His wife is a member of the Methodist Church.

I. H. ROBB, attorney, Sandy Lake, was born in Mill Creek Township, Mercer County, April 18, 1847, to Robert S. and Sarah (Miller) Robb, natives, the father of Allegheny County and the mother of Lisbon, Ohio. The father came to this county in 1806, with his parents, Robert and Mary (Smith) Robb, the parents of Jane, Robert, Mary, Amelia, Isaac, John, Margaret, Eli and Eliza. The children of Robert S. and Sarah Robb were: James, Meribah, Robert, Nancy, Ebenezer, I. H., Mary L., Sarah J., Susannah and Joseph S. I. H. Robb was educated in the New Lebanon Academy, and taught seven terms of school. He read law with Coulter & Martin, of Parker's Landing, and completed his studies with Griffith & Mason, of Mercer. He was admitted to the bar October 23, 1873, and began practice the December following at Sandy Lake. He was appointed notary public in 1877, and still holds that position. He has been burgess of Sandy Lake one term, a member of the council three terms, and school director two terms. He is a member of the K. of L., K. & L. of H. and I. O. O. F. He was married November 5, 1873, to Cassie E. Blair, who bore him three children: Eva L., Maggie B. and Estella (dead). His wife died February 12, 1881, and he was again married, to Maggie A. Blair, and has one child, Theresa M. He and wife belong to the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, of which he is a trustee. He is a Republican.

A. P. ROSE, real estate dealer, Sandy Lake, Penn., was born in Harrisville, Butler Co., Penn., July 24, 1837. His grandfather, Ephraim Rose, was a native of Somerset County, and a resident of Mercer and Venango Counties for many years. He was a foundry-man and furnace manager in early times, his last furnace being at the mouth of Oil Creek, where Oil City now stands. John Rose, the father of A. P., was an ornamental painter and cabinet-maker by trade, was born in Mercer County, and on July 5, 1832, was married to Mary Clark, daughter of Abraham and Catherine (Starr) Clark, of Cool Spring Township. He was a resident of Pine Grove, and afterward of Harrisville, Butler County, where he followed his trade, also serving the public as post-master and the State as captain of a militia company, holding a commission from Gov. David R. Porter. In 1845 he moved west to Lee County, Iowa, where he and two of his children died in 1846, his widow and his sons, A. P. and E. L., the only survivors, returning to Mercer County, Penn. E. L. Rose, brother of A. P., died at Mercer in 1879, from disease contracted

while in the service of his country, the subject of this sketch and his mother being the only survivors of the family. A. P. Rose was educated in the common schools of Jackson Township. At the age of fourteen he was employed by Sennett & Warren, a furnace and mercantile company at West Middlesex, in whose service he remained as clerk and book-keeper for over five years. In the spring of 1858 he went by water route to the Pacific Coast, and spent fourteen years in the frontier gold mining camps of California, Idaho and Montana. He was much exposed to the incidental dangers of that life, but his love of peace, powers of persuasion and "artful dodging" saved his scalp. When in the southern mines of California, in the early days of our late unpleasantness, he was chosen colonel of a home military organization, that was organized to counterbalance a "Golden Circle" of that section. It had a quieting and soothing effect upon the Circle. He was six years a resident of Northern Montana, located at Lincoln Gulch, an isolated mining camp, situated in the territory of the hostile Blackfeet Indians. Before the establishment of post-offices he carried express from Helena to the northern camps. He was afterward postmaster, express agent, merchant and packer at Lincoln; was the Republican nominee for the Territorial Legislature in 1867, and in 1870 for county treasurer of Deer Lodge County. He returned to Mercer County, Penn., in 1872, and conducted a general store at Jackson Centre for several years, when he served also as postmaster. He came to Sandy Lake in 1879, and in 1880, leaving his family at Mercer, went to Arizona Territory, in behalf of the Milner heirs. He returned with his family to Sandy Lake in 1883, where he has since been engaged in the mercantile and real estate business. He was married on September 5, 1876, to Eva Carroll, daughter of W. A. Carroll, of Worth Township. They have two children; Edwin Carroll and Nellie May. In politics A. P. Rose is a Republican; in religion a Liberal, believing in the religion of humanity—of doing unto your fellows as "ye would that they should do unto you."

WILLIAM SIMCOX, merchant, Sandy Lake, was born March 14, 1830, in Venango County, Penn., and is a son of William and Jane (Marshall) Simcox, natives of the same county. The father was a farmer, and for a time kept hotel along the Franklin and Mercer road. He died in 1855 and his widow in 1860. Their children were: Eleanor, married William Amon; Martha, married Josiah Zink; Mary, married A. P. Whitaker, the present editor of the *Franklin Spectator*; Nancy, died single; John, deceased; William, James, lives on the old homestead; Jane, married Hugh Gibson; Philetus, deceased; John (2), went West and joined an Iowa company, and after the war settled in Washington Territory; Marshall, in the war from Venango County, resides in Missouri; Lester M., also lives in Missouri. The parents were Presbyterians. Our subject was educated in the common schools and in the log cabins, with their slab seats and puncheon floors. He was employed a portion of his early boyhood time around his father's hotel. At the death of his father he was compelled to make his own living. He was married in 1860 to Hannah L., daughter of Samuel Irwin, of Venango County, by whom he had five children: William, died when young; Marshall, deceased; Florence, married O. Carnahan, who is an agent for the North Platte Lumber Company, at North Platte, Neb.; Ralph, with his father in the store, and Fred. Mr. Simcox remained on the farm until 1866, when he sold and engaged, under the firm name of Kirk & Simcox, in the general dry goods business at Sandy Lake. Seven years later he bought the interest of Kirk, and subsequently was joined by J. A. McCormick, who in five years purchased the interest of Mr. Simcox, and three years later sold the entire stock to our subject, who has since con-

ducted a general line of dry goods, groceries, queensware, etc., carrying at the present time a stock valued at \$4,000. He possesses other good property in the village, all of which, together with his stock of goods, has been made by his own labors. He has served as burgess of Sandy Lake one term, and has been a member of the village council two terms. He is a member of the A. F. M., A. O. U. W.; is a Democrat, and he and wife belong to the Methodist Episcopal and Presbyterian Churches, respectively.

C. W. SMITH, oil producer, Sandy Lake, was born March 9, 1836, in French Creek Township, to Robert and Julia (Myers) Smith, natives of the same place. John and Lydia (Wallace) Smith were the parents of Robert, Williams, Charles, James, Joseph, Sarah, married Thomas Williams; Jane, married John Rockfellow. John Smith and wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he was a strong anti-slavery man. Robert Smith was educated in the common schools of French Creek Township, and served as a justice of the peace for over twenty years. He and wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Both are dead, and were the parents of the following children: Peter M., John, C. W., Mary, married Dr. C. M. Stewart; J. S., and Eliza, the wife of J. A. Painter. C. W. Smith was educated in the schools of his native township and was brought up at rural pursuits. At the age of eighteen he began learning the carpenter's trade with David Randall, with whom he remained for three years. He was afterward, for several years, in partnership with Mr. Randall. He followed his trade until 1861. He then, August 15, 1861, enlisted in Company B, Eighty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served three years, being discharged September 18, 1864, as lieutenant of said company. He was wounded in the left shoulder at the battle of Gettysburg. On his return from the war he resumed his trade, which he pursued until 1868, when he engaged in the oil producing business at Pleasantville, Penn., and has operated in Butler, Armstrong, Clarion, McKean and Crawford Counties. He bought sixty acres of land in New Vernon Township in 1876, and has lived in the borough, on a four-acre lot, since. He was married, in 1857, to Elizabeth Livingston, daughter of Daniel and Sarah (McCullough) Livingston. She was born in Center County, Penn. By her he has four children: Cassie, married S. F. Newkirk; Ella, married Harry Long; Mary, married George Lafferty; Charles S. He was elected burgess of Sandy Lake in 1887 and 1888, and has been a member of the council. He is a director of the E. M. B. A., is a member of the A. Y. M., I. O. O. F., A. O. U. W. and the K. T. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he is a Republican.

JOHN W. SMITH, farmer, post-office Sandy Lake, was born April 15, 1852, in Venango County, Penn., to Samuel and Eliza (McMillen) Smith, natives, the father of some portion of Eastern Pennsylvania, and the mother of Venango County. The father died August 21, 1880, and the mother is living on the old home in Venango County. They had nine children: John W., Marion V., farmer of Venango County; Willard F., also a farmer of that county; Sarah E., married Lybner Riddle, of Venango County; David, deceased; Clayton, farmer of Venango County; Sherman, a farmer of Venango County; Alice, married Riley McDow; Mary, married D. W. Walters. The father was a justice of the peace, and a member of the Church of God, to which organization the mother belongs. The father was a very successful farmer, and gave to each of his sons 100 acres of land, and to his daughters \$1,000 each. Our subject was educated in the common schools, and was married, in 1872, to Angeline Henderson, of Venango County, Penn., by whom he has four children: George, Laura, Myra and Sherman. He came to Mercer

County in 1882, having traded his farm in Venango County for one in this. He is at present one of the school directors of the township. He is a member of the A. O. U. W., and with his wife belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church. Although a new-comer to the county, he is to be found encouraging everything that goes to build up the community in which he resides. He has an excellent farm, and is raising sheep and other good stock. In politics he is a Republican.

JOHN TAYLOR, farmer, post-office Sandy Lake, was born August 4, 1821, in New Jersey, to Thomas and Anna (Elick) Taylor, the father being a native of England and the mother of New Jersey. The parents both died in New Jersey, and the father was a carpenter by trade. They had six children: John, Hugh E., Mary, Eli, Ufamy, married Isaiah Bell, and Maurice H., painter. The parents attended the Lutheran Church. Our subject was educated in the common schools. His father died when he was eighteen years old, and he had to work to support the family. They drove from New Jersey, and a part of the wagon and the buggy in which they came is yet in their possession. In 1856 he came to Mercer County and bought about eighty-five acres, then in the woods. He erected a log cabin, a portion of which now stands. He has since built good frame buildings. In 1848 he married Susan, a daughter of David Heggart, of New Jersey. By this union he has one child, Isabella, who married William Bailey, a physician of East Liverpool, Ohio. He assisted in the defense of his country by hiring a substitute in the late war. Mr. Taylor manages his own farm, and is a quiet, unassuming man, who attends strictly to his own business, pays his honest debts and enjoys the fruits of his early days' labor.

H. W. TROY, deceased, was born in Westmoreland County, Penn., in 1804, married Elizabeth Hendrickson, born in 1802, and settled in French Creek Township at an early day. They had twelve children, of whom the following are living: Hon. Cyrus, Dr. S. S., Mrs. S. S. Ross and Mrs. William Burns. Those deceased were John, Gideon, Albert, Hiram, Rev. McVey, Martha, Phoebe and Sarah. H. W. Troy died November 28, 1887, and Elizabeth Troy November 4, 1877. Rev. McVey Troy was born November 12, 1846, in French Creek Township. He was educated at Allegheny College, entered the Erie Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in July, 1868, and was first located at Salem City, where he remained one year. The next two years were spent at Punxsutawney, Jefferson County, and following that he was sent to Rockland, Venango County. Here his health failed in one year, and he was compelled to obtain superannuation relations. He died April 15, 1873, at the early age of thirty-six. He was married to Maggie Perrine August 18, 1866. Three children were born to them: Albert E., born April 4, 1868; Orville M., born April 7, 1870, died October 26, 1877, and Carrie L., born September 19, 1872. Albert E. Troy started the *Weekly Tribune* at Sandy Lake February 29, 1888. It only lived a few months; was a six column folio and independent in politics.

H. M. WELTON, farmer, post-office Sandy Lake, was born January 23, 1846, in Venango County, Penn., to Milo and Jane (Morris) Welton, the former a native of New York State and the latter of Venango County, Penn. The father came to Venango County when he was a boy, and became the father of eight children: John A., a lieutenant in Company K, Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry, wounded in front of Petersburg May 6, and died May 12; Matilda, married Lewis Baker, and lives in Venango County; H. M.; George M., of Venango County; Eliza, married Thomas DeWoody, who is deceased; Lorene E., of Venango County; William S., of Venango County; Nancy,

married to Elder Major, of Venango County. The father was a member of Company K, Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and died in October, 1863, of chronic diarrhoea. The mother died March 18, 1884. Both were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the father was a Democrat. Our subject was educated in the common schools, and was married August 19, 1869, to Maggie E., daughter of John and Rachel Brown. He now owns fifty acres of land where he settled in 1872. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he is a Republican.

JAMES A. WINNER, farmer, post-office Sandy Lake, was born April 24, 1851, in Fairview Township, son of Jesse and Elizabeth (Brest) Winner, natives, the father of Westmoreland County and the mother of Lawrence County, Penn. The father came to Mercer County about 1842; was married in Lawrence County, where he lived some time, and finally settled in Fairview Township, where he lived until 1857, when he moved to Deer Creek Township, and there died in May, 1859. His widow died September 10, 1885. They had the following children: Anna (married William Bowman), Levi, James, Lizzie (married David Weston, a miner at Stoneboro) and Mary (married Henry Rineman, of Mercer). The father and mother were Methodists, and he was a Democrat. Our subject was educated in the common schools, and brought up, principally, on a farm. After his father's death he stayed at home until twelve years old, when he went to live with V. B. Coulson, of Lake Township, for five years. He began at \$7 per month, and got \$25 at the close. He drove a huxter wagon two years for him, selling produce. At the age of seventeen years he began as a brakeman on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, running from Oil City to Jamestown and Girard on a freight train. He then engaged in huxtering to Oil City, and continued at it thirteen years. He bought butter and eggs in Cool Spring, Jackson, Sandy Lake and Lake Townships, and also in Venango County. At the end of that period, in 1875, he settled on the farm where he now lives, and has been dealing in horses ever since. He was married, in 1871, to Sarah C., daughter of Jacob Smith, of this township, and has three children: William J., Nannie and Harry. He has been township supervisor, constable, and collector three years, and is a Republican. He is rearing Clara Bell, the daughter of his brother, Levi Winner, whose wife died when the child was three days old. The following reference is given to the mother of Mr. Winner: "Mrs. Elizabeth Winner died very suddenly of apoplexy, at the residence of her son-in-law, David Weston, Main Street, this place, on Friday morning, September 10, 1885. She had been in usual health, and fell dead over a wash-tub without a moment's apparent warning. Mrs. Winner was born August 19, 1818, and consequently at the time of her demise was sixty-seven years of age. She was the mother of Messrs. James and Levi Winner, and Mrs. Elizabeth Weston, this place; Mrs. Mary Rineman, Mercer, and Mrs. Ann Bowman, Stoneboro, Penn., and was a sister to Joseph Brest, Sharpsville; Andrew Brest, Mercer, Penn., and Mrs. Catherine Sweitzer, Cincinnati, Ohio. A large number of relatives showed, by their sorrow at her funeral, the strong hold Mrs. W. had upon their sincere affection. After suitable religious service in the Wesleyan Methodist Church, conducted by Revs. Foster and Crawford, of this place, on the afternoon of Saturday, September 12, the remains were followed to the cemetery at New Lebanon, and there interred beside those of her husband, who a few years preceded her to the mysterious hereafter. The appropriate discourse, delivered by Rev. S. H. Foster, was founded on the words, 'Let me die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like his.'"—*Sandy Lake News.*

G. W. WORRELL, merchant tailor and dealer in ready made clothing, hats and caps, boots and shoes, Sandy Lake, was born October 16, 1836, in Montgomery County, Penn., to Thomas and Elizabeth (Rambo) Worrell, natives of the same county. The family settled on the land in Jackson Township where Dr. J. B. McElrath now lives in the year 1839 or 1840. They subsequently located near where the widow of Thomas Clark now resides, in the same township, and later the father built a two and one-half story log house on the site of Rev. J. M. Gallagher's residence, in Jackson Centre, and there made boots and shoes. After awhile he followed the same occupation at Terrell's Corners, in Trumbull County, Ohio. After another settlement in Jackson Township and a period on Otter Creek Hill, in Cool Spring Township, where he worked at his trade, he finally settled on his present farm in Jackson Township. He and wife are living, and have had four children: G. W.; J. R.; Maggie A., married James McKay, and Lewis A., married Maggie E. Garvin. The parents belong to the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Our subject was educated in the common schools, and was brought up at hard farm labor. In 1869 he engaged in the mercantile business at North's Mills as a clerk for North & Bowman, subsequently with North & Eberle and North & Bromley. He bought North's interest, and for nearly two years did business under the firm name of Bromley & Worrell. He later bought out Bromley, and after nearly two years moved the stock to Perrine's Corners, five miles south of Sandy Lake. There he remained for five years engaged in merchandising and farming. In 1881 he came to Sandy Lake, and has been in partnership with Watson, Zahniser & Co., Zahniser & Co., and is now doing business under the firm name of G. W. Worrell & Co. They are the leading merchants in the place in that line, and carry a stock of goods valued at from \$8,000 to \$10,000. He was married August 22, 1865, to Miss S. Jennie McKay, daughter of James McKay, of Lake Township, and has by her four children: J. M., Thomas I., William A. and George B. He is a Prohibitionist, and he and his wife belong to the Cumberland Presbyterian Church and the K. & L. of H.

ALBERT W. WRIGHT, farmer, post-office Sandy Lake, was born May 5, 1846, in Sandy Lake Township, to Sampson and Nancy (Egbert) Wright. The father was born in England, immigrated to Mercer County at an early day, and settled in Sandy Lake Township. He was a farmer, and married in this county, which union resulted in eleven children: Lewis, killed at the battle of the Wilderness, as a member of Company B, One Hundred and Fortieth Pennsylvania Volunteers; John C., lives in Crawford County; Albert W., Matilda, married J. S. Wright, a merchant at Hendersonville; Elizabeth, died at the age of three years; Prudence, married A. F. Perrine; Aseneth, married Samuel Buckley; Harriet, married Robert Perrine; Charles S., Patience, single; H. Ellsworth, lives in Franklin, Penn. The mother of the above children died in 1866, and the father was again married, to Harriet Buckley, the widow of John Buckley, by whom he had one child, Priscilla. He was the owner of over 300 acres of land at the time of his death. He was a Republican. Our subject was educated in the common schools, and attended an agricultural college in Centre County, Penn., for sixteen months. He taught two terms of school after returning from Centre County. He was married to Rebecca, daughter of Uriah and Mary (Taylor) Owen. Mr. and Mrs. Wright have six children: Maurice E., Harry S., Mary G., Nancy E., Bessie A. and Albert W. He enlisted in the Fifty-fifth Pennsylvania Militia, and served three months.

CHARLES S. WRIGHT, farmer, post-office Sandy Lake, was born January 17, 1859, on the farm where he now resides. The history of his parents appears in connection with a sketch of Albert W. Wright. Our subject was educated

in the common schools, and has always been engaged in farming. He was married November 3, 1880, to Miss Belle Smail, daughter of Aaron Smail, and has been blessed with two children: Pearl and Inez. He was elected by the Republican party treasurer of the township, which important office he now holds. He is the possessor of eighty acres, the old homestead. He and wife are members of the Wesleyan Methodist Church. He is one of the intelligent and enterprising farmers of the township. He is a never-swerving Republican, and always takes a deep interest in the welfare of that great organization.

M. L. ZAHNISER, cashier Sandy Lake Bank, was born October 8, 1846, in Lake Township. His father, David Zahniser, was born in the same township, and married Elizabeth North, by whom he has eight children: William A., M. L., Mary, married Frank Fleming; Catharine, married R. D. Porter; Caroline, married John Hamilton; Ira, Melissa and Maria. Our subject was educated in the common schools and was brought up at rural pursuits. In 1864 he was employed as a clerk by the firm of North & Zahniser, general merchants at North's Mills. This he continued for two years, and then, in partnership with his father, started the first store at Jackson Centre, this being in 1866. They continued here for two years with good results, and then sold, and he, with his brother-in-law, Balliet, opened a hardware store at Sandy Lake. In 1873, when the bank was established, he was elected its first cashier, and filled that position until 1880, when he retired from the bank and became interested in the clothing business. In 1884 he resumed his old position in the bank, and has been of great service to it. He was married in 1867 to Susan, daughter of John Bell, of Mansfield, Ohio, and has been blessed with four children: Harry, a book-keeper in Mansfield; D. Lester, Mabel and Jay. Mr. Zahniser is a director of the bank; is a member of the K. and L. of H.; he and wife belong to the Cumberland Presbyterian Church and he is a Republican and one of the enterprising men of Sandy Lake, one whose name is always found in every movement that goes to build up the place and retain its good name, as well as that of the county.

H. C. ZEIGLER, oil producer and stock raiser, post-office Sandy Lake, was born November 28, 1847, in Trumbull County, Ohio. His parents, Elias and Elizabeth (Misner) Zeigler, had the following children: Mary M., H. C., J. L. and Emma C. After the death of the father, the mother was married to W. B. Smith, by whom she had six children. The father was a carder and spinner, and at one time was interested in the woolen mills at Sharon. H. C. Zeigler received his education in the common schools, mostly in Mercer County, whither he moved when a small boy. He was reared principally in West Middlesex, and the first business he did for himself was "the book agency." In this he was quite successful, and later engaged in a hotel at Foxburg, Clarion County. He also conducted a livery business in connection with his hotel. While thus employed he began to operate in the oil business in Butler County, which he continued for four years. He held prominent positions in the companies connected in the pipe line business. He engaged in the drug business in Sandy Lake, in 1875, with DeFrance, for one year. In 1877 he resumed oil producing, which he has since followed. He is interested in this project in Venango, Butler, McKean and Warren Counties, Penn., and Allegany County, N. Y. He has also an interest in Ohio and Indiana oil fields. He is a member of a stock company at Sandy Lake, engaged in the breeding of fine road and draft horses. He was married to Hattie J. Perrine, daughter of Daniel Perrine, whose sketch appears elsewhere. By her he has two sons: Fred D. and Roy A. He is a member of the K. of H., A. O. U. W., A. F.

M., and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics he is a staunch Republican, and is one of the self-made, representative young business men of Mercer County.

WORTH TOWNSHIP.

WILLIAM BALL, deceased, was a son of Caleb and Phoebe (Walters) Ball, natives of Washington County, Penn. In 1796 they came to Mercer County, and located on a tract of land in what is now Worth Township. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, and died in 1814. His wife lived to be about ninety-five years old, and died in Indiana. They reared eight children, Aseneth, Mrs. Stokely, of Illinois, being the only one now living. Our subject was born in Worth Township in 1808, was educated at the log school-house of that period, and in 1834 he married Sarah, daughter of Valentine Zahniser, of Cool Spring Township, and settled on a part of his father's tract of land. He voted the Republican ticket, and was in sympathy with the Methodist Episcopal Church, and died in 1888. His widow and two children still live on the homestead. They reared ten children: Caleb and Henry are dead; Valentine Z., in Kansas; Jacob, of this township; Elizabeth, Mrs. Bennett Hunter, of Venango County; Rebecca, Mrs. William Kenniston, of Meadville; Phoebe, Mrs. Frank Bissell, of Perry Township; Sarah, Mrs. B. Meadbury, of Worth Township; Beriah and Nettie, at home. Jacob enlisted in 1861 in Company G, One Hundredth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served until June 17, 1864, when he was honorably discharged because of a severe wound. Beriah was the youngest boy, and at the death of his father became possessor of the homestead. He votes the Republican ticket. Henry enlisted in 1864 in Company A, Second Heavy Artillery, and was discharged with his regiment January 1, 1866.

OLIVER BEACH, farmer and merchant, post-office Kilgore, is a son of Stephen W. and Sarah (Simpson) Beach. James Beach, the grandfather of our subject, was of Scotch descent and a settler in Sussex County, N. J., where the father of our subject was born. He learned the shoemaker's trade, and in 1809 married Sarah Simpson, and in 1816 they came to this county, and first stopped in Wolf Creek Township, and remained until 1819, when they settled on a farm in Venango County. The father died there, May 28, 1865. His widow remained on the homestead for a number of years, and then went to live with her daughter in Butler County, where she died in February, 1888. Their family consisted of fourteen children: Morris, in Ohio; Caroline, deceased; Euphema, deceased; James, in Indiana; John, deceased; Susanna, Mrs. Patrick McDowell, of Butler County; Israel, of Venango County; Sarah, Mrs. Samuel Baker, of Venango County; Stephen, in Indiana; William, on the homestead; Jane, deceased; Oliver; Houston, deceased; Daniel, in Butler County. The father was a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and voted the Democratic ticket. Our subject was born on the homestead, in Venango County, Penn., November 12, 1829, and when seventeen years old he came to this county and learned the blacksmith trade at Centretown, and followed that for thirty years. In 1860 he purchased his present farm, where he has since resided, and in 1883 established a general mercantile business. He married, in 1851, Miss Anna Mulholland, daughter of William Mulholland, a native of County Tyrone, Ireland, and a settler in Venango County. By this union they have six children: James Austin, in Venango County; Delilah Jane, Mrs. Aaron Blair, of Butler County; William M., professor in the college at Waynesburg, and who is studying for a physician; Martin Luther, at home; Sarah A., Mrs. W. W. Park, of Youngstown, Ohio; Nancy K., at home. Our subject has been school director and consta-

ble of the township. In 1862 he was appointed postmaster at Kilgore, and held that office a number of years, and in 1883 was again appointed, and is postmaster at the present time. He is an elder in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and votes the Democratic ticket.

JAMES BESTWICK, farmer, post-office Hazzard, was born in Staffordshire, England, January 1, 1807, and in 1833 immigrated to America and located on a farm in what is now Worth Township, where he has since resided. His parents were James and Hester Bestwick, who came to America in 1834, and located on an adjoining farm. Hester Bestwick died in 1855, and James died in 1882, at the age of ninety-nine years. Our subject, Jane, Mrs. G. W. Brigham, of Franklin, and Esther, Mrs. Hiram Clawson, of Michigan, are the only ones of their children that are living. In 1839 our subject married Miss Mary, daughter of Francis Huey, of Jackson Township. She died July 1, 1887, leaving four children: Ann, Mrs. Alex McKee, of Wolf Creek Township; Samuel C., of Jackson Township, who is an oil operator in Washington County, married Miss M. C. Taylor, daughter of Benjamin Taylor, of Jackson Township, and she, having died in 1868, leaving one child, Minnie A., he again married Mary Jane Crowley, daughter of Timothy Crowley, of Jackson Township, and has by her five children: Laura, Walter, Mary, Samuel, infant; James H., coal operator, Worth Township, married Eliza, daughter of Capt. James Zanhiser; she died September 4, 1887, leaving eight children: Ella, Harry, Myrtle, Valentine, Clyde, James, Mary, Bessie; George, living on part of homestead, married Eliza Lewis, a native of Wales, who died May 4, 1888, leaving five children: Mary Jane, Warren, Charles, Lambert and an infant. Our subject owns the farm on which the Ormsby Coal Mine is situated, and is a member of the Democratic party.

DANIEL BUCKLEY, farmer, post-office Henderson, is a son of William and Milcah (Perrine) Buckley. Samuel Buckley, the grandfather of subject, was a native of England, and settled on a farm in Sandy Lake Township in 1819. Three of his children by his first wife were born in England: William, Mary and Ann. He married for his second wife Hannah Perrine, daughter of John Perrine, and had by her John, Ella, Samuel and Sarah. All of his children are dead except Ella, Mrs. William Fowler, of Sandy Lake Township, and Ann, a maiden lady. He died in 1878 and his widow in 1885. William, the father of subject, was born in England in 1807, and came to this country with parents. He married Miss Milcah Perrine, daughter of John Perrine, and a sister of his father's second wife. They reared a family of eight children: John, of Worth Township; Mary, Mrs. John Woods, of Venango County; Samuel and Enoch, in Venango County; William, of Worth Township; Daniel, of Worth Township, our subject; Perry, deceased; Sarah, Mrs. George Hart, of Venango County. He was a supporter of the Republican party, and died in Venango County in 1868, and his widow died in 1878. Our subject was born on the homestead, in Worth Township, in 1843, and married Hannah Holmes. She died in 1882, leaving seven children: Milcah, at home; Mary, Mrs. Moses Snyder, of Sheakleyville; Sarah, William, Joseph, Daniel, John, all at home. Our subject again married, Mrs. William Thompson, daughter of Peter Boyle, and has by her one child—infant. Our subject and his four brothers, John, Samuel, Enoch and William, were all members of Company G, One Hundredth Pennsylvania Volunteers, the most of them receiving wounds, and they all served until the close of the war. They vote the Republican ticket, and are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Henderson.

JOHN CARMICAL, farmer, post-office Henderson, is a son of John and Char-

lotte (Wible) Carmical. John, the grandfather of our subject, was born in Scotland, and first settled in Allegheny County, Penn., where he was married, and lived until about 1797, when they and their two sons, Duncan and John, came to this county and settled on a tract of land in what is now Worth Township. The grandfather died in 1808. In 1810 Duncan married Catherine Crane, and moved into Ohio near Cincinnati, and afterward moved to Indiana, where they lived and died. John, the father of our subject, was born in Allegheny County, Penn., in 1780, and gained his education mostly at home. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, and engaged in clearing up the land on which his father settled. He was an able supporter of the Democratic party, and held several township offices. His wife was born in 1783. They reared a family of eleven children, six of whom are still living: John, our subject, is the oldest; James, in Worth Township; Hiram, in Nebraska; Sarah, widow of James Wilson, Worth Township; Nancy, Mrs. Augustus Giebner, Sandy Lake Township; Phœbe, widow of Elijah Thompson, of Sheakleyville. Our subject was born on the homestead which he now owns February 24, 1803. He attended the old log school-house of that period, and cleared up the greatest part of his farm. In 1836 he married Jane Elder, who died August 6, 1837. In 1838 he married Mrs. Sarah Geddes, daughter of George and Rebecca Smith. She died April 11, 1854, leaving seven children and one step-daughter (Rebecca Ann Geddes): Sarah Jane, married Amos Snyder, and is dead; Charlotte Wyble, living at home; Nancy Laenna, Mrs. William Dunn, of Sandy Lake Township; Mary Eliza, Mrs. Archibald Marshall, Worth Township; John Andrew; Duncan, in Kansas; Clarinda, deceased; Warren, living on the homestead with his father, married Inez, daughter of Alexander and Sarah (Stokely) Miller, and has three children, Hazel, Howard and Harry. Our subject has held the office of supervisor and school director of the township, and votes the Democratic ticket, and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Hendersonville.

JAMES M. CARMICHAEL, farmer, post-office Henderson, is the second son of John and Charlotte (Wible) Carmichael, and was born in Worth Township June 30, 1818. He received his education at the old log school-houses of that period, and has always been engaged in farming. In 1861 he married Miss Margaret Forringer, of Armstrong County, and located on his present farm. They have reared six children: Martha, Mrs. Thomas McDonnell, of Titusville, Penn.; Alice Ann, Amanda Jane, Sarah, Looie and Ralph E., all at home. Mr. Carmichael has always supported the Democratic party, and he and family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Hendersonville.

DUNCAN CARMICHAEL, farmer and county commissioner, was born May 4, 1843, in Mercer County, in the house in which he lives when on his farm. He is a son of Aaron and Margaret (Henderson) Carmichael, both natives of Worth Township. The Carmichael family were originally from Scotland, and John Carmichael, the great-grandfather of our subject, fought under Wolfe, and it is believed that he was the third man to climb the Heights of Abraham in the battle of Quebec. John came to Allegheny County soon after this struggle, and he and family were the first of the Carmichaels to come to Mercer County. His two sons who came with him were Duncan, who went to Rushville, Rush Co., Ind., where some of his posterity yet reside; the other was John, who married Charlotte Wible, resulting in ten children: John, Sarah, married Augustus Giebner; James, Margaret, married Alexander Elder; Charlotte, married John Reed of Mill Creek Township, both dead; Phœbe, married Elijah Thompson; Andrew, died in 1865; Hiram, lives in Nebraska. Aaron died in January, 1885, and his wife died about 1873, both members of the Methodist

Episcopal Church, and he a Democrat. Duncan, our subject, was married, July 4, 1865, to Harriet E. Covert, of Butler County, who died in 1871, having had three children, all of whom are dead. He was again married, December 12, 1873, to Emily T. Mackey, of Meadville, and has two sons: Clarence G. and Leon A. He was elected county commissioner in 1887; has been school director, and is a member of the I. O. O. F., a stanch Democrat, and he and wife are members of the Wesleyan Methodist Church. Mention of the family is made in former chapters of this work.

GEORGE W. CARROLL, farmer, post-office Millbrook, is a son of David and Elizabeth (Alcorn) Carroll. William Carroll, the grandfather of our subject, was a native of Ireland, and after immigrating to America first settled in Pittsburgh. He was among the early settlers of this county, and located on a tract of land in what is now Worth Township, and which is owned by our subject. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, and he and his wife are buried in the family burying ground on the homestead. Their family consisted of several children, all of whom are dead. The father of our subject was born in 1797, and was quite young when brought to this county. He was reared on the homestead, attended the log school-houses of that period, and built a foundry on his father's homestead, and afterward erected one at Millbrook, and one north of there in Wolf Creek Township. These he conducted in connection with farming during his life-time. He voted with the Whig and afterward the Republican party, and was one of the first anti-slavery supporters in this section. For many years he was an instructor of vocal music. He was first a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, but in the latter portion of his life joined the Wesleyan Methodist Church of Millbrook. He died in 1869 and his widow in 1885. Their family consisted of thirteen children: Three died in infancy; Joana, Mrs. James F. Carroll, of Worth Township; William A., died in 1887; Elizabeth, deceased, wife of S. B. Kerr; Rev. Jonathan E., of Cleveland, Ohio; Robert N., of Fairview Township; Mary, deceased, wife of Joseph B. Page, Mercer; Esther A., Mrs. A. J. Kerr, Mercer; Rozetta M., Mrs. Hon. G. W. Wright, Mercer; Jennie, Mrs. Robert McKnight, of Bradford, Penn., and our subject who is the youngest, was born on the farm he now owns December 11, 1850. He attended the township schools, and has always followed farming. In 1879 he married Mary, daughter of James M. and Maria (Brandon) Rose, of Pine Township, and has two children: Clifton Clay and James Rose. Our subject has been clerk of township for several years, and is school director at present time. His wife attended school at the Grove City Academy and normal school of Edinboro, Penn., and was a teacher in the public schools for several years.

JAMES F. CARROLL, farmer, post-office Millbrook, is a son of William and Rachel (Sutton) Carroll, and was born in Worth Township, April 30, 1821. He received his education at the log school-house, and in 1861 enlisted in Company G, One Hundredth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served until his honorable discharge from disability. His wife was Joana, daughter of David and Elizabeth (Alcorn) Carroll, and in 1858 they settled on their present farm. They have had seven children, all of whom are dead except Newton T., who lives on part of the homestead. He married Myrtle Turner, daughter of Jones Turner, of Worth Township, and has one child, Elma L. Our subject is a member of Sandy Lake Post, G. A. R., and of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, and votes the Republican ticket. His parents reared eleven children: John, deceased; Rebecca (Mrs. Nathaniel Hall), deceased; Elizabeth (Mrs. Samuel McGinnis), deceased; Joana (Mrs. Stephen Yard), deceased; William, living in Illinois; Margaret (Mrs. Robert Thorn), deceased; Mary (Mrs. Alex-

ander Campbell), deceased; our subject; Reuben, in New York State; Stephen, in Crawford County; Rachel (Mrs. E. H. Page), deceased. The father was a Methodist Episcopal minister, and in the War of 1812, and came when but a small boy with his father (William Carroll) from near where the city of Pittsburgh now is, and probably made the first settlement in what is now Worth Township.

GRACE FAMILY.—The first of the Grace family to locate in this county was John and his wife, Milcah (Redding) Grace, who came here from Maryland about 1796-97, and located on a tract of land in Worth Township. They reared a family of ten children: William, died when a young man; Nimrod, settled and died in Indiana; John, located and died in Jackson Township; Nancy, married John Perrine, and afterward Thomas Graham, and died in 1849; Bennett, died in 1849; Elizabeth (widow of Rev. Thomas Lamb), is still living at the age of eighty-eight; Priscilla, Mrs. John Albin, of Wolf Creek Township; Burchfield, lived and died on the homestead; Aquilla, died in Lawrence County in 1888; Milcah (Mrs. Elijah Coleman), died in 1843. Bennett Grace married Mary Coleman, and settled in Worth Township. He was justice of the peace for several years, a member of the Methodist Church, and voted with the Whig party. He died in 1849, at the age of fifty-two, and his widow died in 1865. They reared a family of twelve children, four of whom are living: Sarah A., Mrs. Robert W. Hoy, of Michigan; Rebecca, Mrs. Frank Cochran, of Iowa; John J., of Grove City, and Samuel R., of Millbrook. The youngest of the family was Thomas J., who was a member of Company G, One Hundredth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and died in 1861. Samuel R. Grace was born on the homestead in Worth Township, June 5, 1839, and received his education at the public schools of the township, and learned the shoemaker's trade, which he has since followed. August 28, 1861, he enlisted in Company G, One Hundredth Pennsylvania Volunteers, his company having been formed at Millbrook, and served until the close of the war, he being captain of his company. In 1864 he married Malinda, daughter of Fleming Smith. She died in 1879, leaving two children: Fred A. and Estella M. George S. died in 1867. The present wife of our subject is Jane A., daughter of Benjamin Campbell, of Butler County. She has had two children: Chester A. and Lester K. The latter died in 1887. Since the close of the war Mr. Grace has lived in Millbrook, and worked at his trade. He held the office of school director of the township, is a member of Marion Craig Post, G. A. R., and votes the Republican ticket.

JOHN F. GRACE, farmer, post-office Hazzard, is a son of Burchfield and Rebecca Grace, and was born August 5, 1830, on the homestead. He attended the schools of that period, and has since followed farming. In 1852 he married Emeline, daughter of Philip McConnell, of Jackson Township, and in 1858 they moved onto their present farm. Their family consisted of Wilhelmina, Mrs. Oliver Perrine, of Sandy Lake Township; William B., of Worth Township; Ida Jane, Mrs. Mathew Irwin, of Worth Township; Clarence, Mary L. and Lauris O., living at home. Mr. Grace and family are members of Fairview Methodist Episcopal Church.

SAMUEL GIEBNER, farmer, post-office Perrine, is a son of Augustus and Nancy (Carmichael) Giebner. Charles Giebner, the grandfather of our subject, was a Hessian, and was brought to America by George Washington and family, and located in Westmoreland County, Penn. In 1797 he came to this county and located on a tract of land in what is now Sandy Lake Township, where the father of our subject was born and reared. He went to school but ten weeks, and in 1858 purchased a farm in Worth Township, which is now occu-

pied by Jacob Bixler, where he lived until his death in 1882. He was a member of the Republican party and of the Fairview Methodist Episcopal Church. His widow is still living in Sandy Lake Township. Their family consisted of eight children: Mrs. Sarah A. Rockwell, died April 5, 1870; Charlotte, died August 15, 1859; John J., died March 7, 1886. The living ones are: Samuel, our subject; Wesley, in Erie County; Stewart, in New York City; Margaret Jane, Mrs. D. W. Henderson, of Venango County, and Mary, Mrs. Alexander Wright, of this county. Our subject was born in Sandy Lake Township June 22, 1838. He attended the township schools, and has always been engaged in farming. In 1862 he married Miss Margaret, daughter of Robert Henderson, of Worth Township, and by this union they have ten children: Mary, Mrs. F. A. Cozad, of Cool Spring Township; Nancy, Sarah and Lucy, at home; Elmer, of this township, married to Miss Lavina, daughter of William Anderson, of Millbrook; Robert, Samuel, Wesley and Frank, all at home. In 1861 our subject purchased his present farm, where he has since resided. He and family are members of Fairview Methodist Episcopal Church, and he votes the Democratic ticket.

JAMES L. GRIFFIN, farmer, post-office Henderson, is a son of James and Elizabeth (Kohlmeier) Griffin, the father a native of Huntingdon County, Penn., and mother a native of Centre County. In 1835 they moved to Butler County, where they lived for several years. He is a carpenter by trade; has always voted the Democratic ticket, and has been a member of the Lutheran Church of Butler County over fifty years, being elder of the church. His wife died in Illinois, where they had moved in 1856. He remained there until 1880, and since that time has been residing with our subject and Henry J., of this township. Their family consisted of eleven children: Margaret, married John Mortland, of Butler County, and resides in Illinois; Sarah Jane, married John Whan, of Venango County, and lives in Iowa; Henry J., of this township; Susanna, Mrs. Orvill F. Follett, M. D., of Illinois; James L.; Mary L., Mrs. Robert Gibson, of Worth Township, died in Iowa in 1884; John, of Illinois; Hannah E., Mrs. David Stickle, of Iowa; George W., of California; Alfred M., of Iowa; and Amanda B., Mrs. Jacob T. Murdock, of Illinois. Our subject was born in Butler County March 18, 1839, and received his education at the township schools. In 1856 he went to Illinois with his parents, and learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed in Kansas, Iowa and Michigan until 1862, when he came to this township, and located near his present farm. August 15, 1862, he enlisted in Company B, One Hundred and Fortieth Pennsylvania Volunteers, served until the close of the war, and was wounded at the battle of Gettysburg, July 2, 1863, and at Spottsylvania, May 12, 1864. August 17, 1862, he married Miss Mary E., daughter of Thomas H. Taylor, of Worth Township. By this union they have six children: George, of Worth Township, married Eva, daughter of Blackwood Porter, of Sandy Lake Township; Maggie E., Mrs. Clement L. Andre, of Venango County, who has two children, Carl and an infant; Orville F., Thomas W., Mabel, Jessie M., at home. Our subject has held the offices of school director, supervisor and constable of the township. He is a member of Col. Dawson Post No. 224, G. A. R., and of Worth Lodge I. O. O. F. He and family are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. He votes the Republican ticket.

HENRY J. GRIFFIN, farmer, post-office Henderson, is a son of James and Elizabeth (Kohlmeier) Griffin, and was born in Butler County April 22, 1885. In 1855 he went to Iowa, and in 1858 moved to Kansas, and followed the occupation of a carpenter. In 1860 he returned to Hendersonville, and in 1864 moved to Sandy Lake. In 1868 he purchased his present farm, where

he has since resided, following carpentering and farming. In 1855 he married Elizabeth, daughter of Benjamin S. Stokely, of Worth Township. She died in 1867, leaving two children: John Alfred, of this township, married Luella, daughter of Harvey and Jane Osborn, of Worth Township, and he has three children, Marion, Ora and Homer; Jane, Mrs. Jason Osborn, of Hendersonville, who has one child, Daisy R. Our subject was again married in 1868, to Elizabeth, daughter of James E. Hart, of this township, and has by her eight children: Rena B., Minnie M., Mary S., Alma C., Wyona P., Catherine E., Frank H. and Nellie E. Our subject has held the offices of school director, supervisor, etc., of the township. He and family are members of Hendersonville Methodist Episcopal Church. Since 1860 he has voted with the Republican party.

A. HENDERSON, farmer, post-office Henderson, is a son of William and Nancy (Hutchison) Henderson. Robert Henderson, the grandfather of our subject, was a native of County Cavan, Ireland, near Coats Hill. Here the father of subject was born in 1770, and in 1795 Robert Henderson and his family of five sons and two daughters, came to America and first settled in Pittsburgh. His wife's name was Margaret, and his children were William, John, Letitia, Robert, Charles, Archie and Margaret, all of whom are dead. In the latter part of 1795 they removed from Pittsburgh, and located on a tract of land in what is now Worth Township. William was married in Pittsburgh, and settled on a tract of land of 150 acres, about two miles distant from his parents, the first house between there and Pittsburgh being the old Burns stand, twelve miles this side of Pittsburgh. Here he commenced in the woods, and with the hoe and mattock engaged in clearing up his farm, and afterward purchased the balance of his tract of 400 acres of land. He voted with the Democratic party, and died about 1854, and his wife only lived six weeks afterward. Their family consisted of eleven children, three of whom are yet living: Polly, Mrs. Nathan Simcox, of Minnesota; William, of this township, and our subject, who was born on the homestead April 6, 1814; received his education in the log school-houses of that period, and has been engaged principally in farming. In 1839 he married Eliza Miller, daughter of John Miller, of Lawrence County. They have reared five children: Martin, was a member of Company G, One Hundred and Fortieth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and died in Belle Island Hospital; Jane, Mrs. Lewis Armstrong, of Fredonia, this county, who has five children: Minnie, Loyd, Nora, Hays and Madge; Amelia, Mrs. Joseph Armstrong, of Worth Township, whose children are Clyde H., Elmer, Emma, Clara and Jasper, a farmer on the homestead, married to Clara Barnes, and has no family; Mary, is at home, and unmarried. In 1865 he enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Third Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served until the close of the war. Our subject has held the office of poor director for nine years, and about all the township offices. He votes the Republican ticket, and he and family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Hendersonville.

WILLIAM H. HOWE, farmer, post-office Millbrook, is a son of Andrew and Mary (Alcorn) Howe. The father was a native of Ireland, and a settler in Venango County, and afterward came to this county, and located in Worth Township in 1837, where he lived until his death, which occurred December 7, 1868. His widow died September 15, 1888. He was a member of the Whig party and of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His family consisted of four children: Robert (deceased), William H. (our subject), Andrew J. and James W. (in Meadville). Our subject is the oldest living one, and was born in Venango County May 17, 1829; received a common-school education, and when about

seven years of age came to this county with his parents, and has always been engaged in farming. In 1860 he purchased his present farm, and cleared the most of it. February 26, 1856, he was married to Jane M., daughter of John Miller, of Worth Township, and by this union they have eight children: Arthur J., in Omaha, Neb.; Mary, Mrs. G. W. McFarlin, of Worth Township, and has two children, Alice and Luella; Lizzie, widow of Dr. C. H. Davis, who was killed by the Indians in Arizona, June 3, 1886; she has two children, Helen and Clinton, and resides in Mercer; Sarah Jane, Mrs. Charles A Lamb, Millbrook; Agnes, of Panora, Iowa; Ella, Millie, Clara at home.

JOHN HUNTER, farmer, post-office Henderson, is a son of James and Mary Jane Hunter, natives of Virginia. About 1827 they moved to Ohio, and lived there until their deaths. Our subject was born in Virginia December 28, 1819, and when about fifteen years old he went to Pittsburgh, and learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed until 1858, when he purchased his present farm, and has since resided in Worth Township. In 1848 he married Mary Jane, daughter of John Hutchison, of Allegheny County, Penn., and by this union they have five children: Hutchison, a farmer of Worth Township, who married Jane, a daughter of James Day, of Worth Township, and have three children, Frank, Howard and Roy; John L., living on the homestead, married to Margaret, daughter of Robert S. Henderson, of Venango County, and has one child, Robert; Sarah, married M. C. Osborn, of Hendersonville, and has one child, Elsie; Mary V., married Milton Porter, of Sandy Lake Township, and has four children: Cora, Mary, Carl, Bruce and Harold; Clara E., living at home. Our subject has held the office of school director of the township for twelve years, also treasurer of the township, and for the past five years has been justice of the peace, and votes the Republican ticket. He is one of the charter members of Worth Lodge No. 554, I. O. O. F.

HUEY FAMILY.—The first of the Huey family to locate in this county was Francis, a native of Fayette County, who located on a tract of land in what is now Jackson Township in 1797. He afterward went back and married Miss Carnahan, of Fayette County, and they lived on this tract of land until their deaths. His wife died in 1825, and he in 1842. Their family consisted of William Robert, James, Francis, John, Samuel, George, David, Elizabeth, Mary, Samuel, David and John. Samuel Huey was born on the homestead in Jackson Township in 1815, and attended the log school-house of that period. He learned the stone-mason trade, which he followed for a number of years, and after the death of his father he and his sister, Elizabeth, lived on the homestead for many years, and after her death he, being unmarried, made his home with his brother David, who was born on the homestead in 1823. He also attended the log school-houses, and about 1848 purchased his present farm. In 1848 he married Mary Davy, a native of England. She died in 1865, leaving four children: Leander, in Cool Spring Township, married Mary Bestwick, of Cool Spring Township, and has two children, Jennie and Hay; William, on the old homestead, married Sarah, daughter of Samuel Londe, of Cool Spring Township, and has one child, Maud; Jennie, who died March 10, 1880; Walter, of Cool Spring Township, married Emma, daughter of William Fowler, of Sandy Lake Township, and has two children, Mamie and William. The second wife of David was Mary Rodenbaugh, who died March 28, 1882, leaving five children: John, Laura May, Clarence Ellsworth, Louie, Samuel. His third wife was Angeline Rodenbaugh, a sister of his second wife. By her he has no children. The Hueys have always been connected with the Democratic party, and are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

WILLIAM JAMISON, farmer, post-office Centretown, was born in County Antrim, Ireland, November 25, 1823. His parents were Alexander and Jane (McKay) Jamison. They came to America in 1847, landing in New York April 14. In July of the same year they, with subject and two other children, came by canal as far as Buffalo, N. Y., and from there to Erie in a boat, then on foot with his mother to Irishtown, this county, she being fifty-one years old. They purchased a farm in Lake Township, where the father died in 1855. They reared a family of nine children. The oldest one, Jane, married in Ireland, and never came to this country. The others are: William, our subject; Alexander, farmer in Lake Township; John, who moved to Tennessee in 1868; James, in Crawford County; Daniel, in Sharpsville, this county; Sarah, Mrs. James Garvin, of Jackson Township; Ellen, Mrs. Andrew Ebbert, Sandy Lake Township. Our subject is the oldest of their children, and started in the world a poor boy. In 1849 married Martha McClure, daughter of Andrew and Rosanna (Richie) McClure, of Lake Township, and in 1850 they moved to their present farm. November 1, 1859, Mrs. Jamison died, leaving three children; two daughters have since died, and the son, Andrew, lives in Aurora, Ill. The present wife of our subject was Sarah Ann, daughter of Arthur and Sarah Ann (McKee) Johnston, of this township. By this union they have seven children: James O., farmer of this township; Jennie, William Charles, John F., Fred, Thomas A., Mary M., all living at home. Our subject has been assessor of the township twice, and a member of the Stoneboro Agricultural Society since its organization, having been one of its directors, and exhibits a great deal of stock, horses and sheep, and other products of the farm. He has always been a Republican until the last few years, and is now a supporter of the Prohibition party. He and family are members of Ebenezer United Presbyterian Church, of which he is a deacon.

ARCH. MARSHALL, farmer, post-office Henderson, is a son of Hugh and Nancy (Henderson) Marshall. James Marshall, the grandfather of our subject, was one of the pioneer settlers of this county, and died February 24, 1852, aged eighty years, and his wife, Martha, died in 1832. He reared two children: Jane, Mrs. William Simcox, deceased, and Hugh, the father of our subject, who was born in Venango County December 30, 1800, and came to this county with his parents. Our subject now resides on the farm upon which they located. He died March 1, 1877, and Nancy, his wife, died September 12, 1871. He voted the Democratic ticket, and was an elder in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Their family consisted of thirteen children: Martha, resides with our subject; Robert, enlisted in Company K, Second Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and served two years, and died in the army August 25, 1863; William, resides in Kansas; Mary, died September 29, 1849; James, served in Company K, Fifty-fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and lives in Kansas; John, settled on a farm near his father's old residence, and died October 23, 1879, he married Isabella Simcox, and had six children, all of whom are living but one; Archibald; Hugh, lives in the West; Jane, died August 31, 1842; Alexander, died in 1847; Nancy, died in 1847; infant, deceased. Alfred, the youngest, was born March 14, 1848, and was married March 11, 1870, to Millie, daughter of the late William V. Perrine, of Worth Township, and had five children: Allie, died August 4, 1885; W. L., Bertha L., L. S., Leroy. Alfred died November 1, 1880, and his wife died September 21, 1879. Our subject was born November 12, 1837, on the homestead he now owns, and received a common-school education. In 1862 he enlisted in Company F, Eighteenth Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and served until the close of the war. He first married Fannie, daughter of Thomas Gadsby, of Venango

County; she died in 1880, leaving one child, Robert, who died May 29, 1879. In 1883 he married Mary E., daughter of John Carmichael, of Worth Township, and by this union they have two children: Arthur H., born January 13, 1886, and Henderson, born February 23, 1888. Mr. Marshall has held the office of school director and supervisor of the township. He votes the Republican ticket, and he and family are members of the Presbyterian Church.

O. L. MEDBERRY, farmer, post-office Kilgore, was born in Chautauqua County, N. Y., February 11, 1832. His parents were Benjamin and Lydia (George) Medberry. The father was a native of New York State, and mother of Massachusetts, and in 1839 they moved to this county and located on a farm in what is now Worth Township, and is owned by our subject. The father voted the Democratic ticket, and died in 1866. His family consisted of three sons and three daughters, four of whom are still living: Elizabeth, Mrs. Archibald Owens, Worth Township; Emiline, deceased; George B., deceased; Orson L., our subject; M. D., in Fayette County, Iowa; Orsina, Mrs. Isaac Sopher, of Venango County. Our subject was reared in this township, attended the log school-houses, and has been principally engaged in farming. In 1854 he married Miss Jemima, daughter of George and Fannie Westlake. By this union they have two children: Emiline, Mrs. William P. Hoois, of Crawford County; Burroughs, on part of the homestead with his father, married to Miss Sarah, daughter of William Ball, of Worth Township. Our subject started in life poor, and by his own efforts made a fine farm of 130 acres. He has been supervisor and school director of the township. He is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and has been superintendent of Sunday-school for many years. He votes the Prohibition ticket, and was nominated for the Assembly by the Prohibitionists in 1888.

WILLIAM PATTERSON, post-office Hazzard, was born June 6, 1804. His parents were John and Mary (Euret) Patterson, natives of Ireland, who immigrated to America and located on a farm in what is now Jackson Township, this county, about 1796. He was a carpenter by trade, and worked at that in connection with farming, and built the second house erected in Mercer. Their family consisted of four children: Jane, Mrs. Andrew Todd, of Wolf Creek Township; William, our subject; Robert, and Mary Ann, Mrs. Thomas McElree, of Wolf Creek Township, deceased. He died, aged ninety-seven, about 1856, and his wife several years previous. Our subject is the only living one, and was reared in Jackson Township and attended the log school-house of that period. He married Miss Catherine McClure, daughter of Richard McClure, of Cool Spring Township. She died in 1850, leaving no children. His second wife was Elizabeth McDowell, daughter of John McDowell, of Wolf Creek Township. She died in 1861, leaving four children: John S., who lives on the homestead; Mary Jane, Mrs. James H. McCurdy, of Jackson Township; Sarah, who died in 1876; Martha Milissa, Mrs. Joseph A. Hovis, of Worth Township. His third wife was Elizabeth Jordan, of Fayette County, Penn., who is still living. In 1827 our subject located on his present farm, where he has since resided. He was captain in one of the early military companies. He has held the office of supervisor, etc., of the township. He and wife are members of Springfield United Presbyterian Church, and he has always, but once, voted the Democratic ticket. His eldest son, John S., was born on the homestead September 7, 1851, and received his education at the township schools, and learned the carpenter trade and also stationary engineering, but has principally been engaged in farming, owning his father's homestead. In 1876 he married Miss Martha J., daughter of John McCurdy, of Wolf Creek Township, and has three children: Jennie, William J. and John Wesley. He

votes the Prohibition ticket, and has been instrumental in erecting the Hazzard Union Church, of which he is one of the trustees. He and wife are members of Fairview Methodist Episcopal Church, and he is also a trustee of that church. Since the foregoing was written William Patterson died, that event occurring June 28, 1888, and his widow died July 4, following.

JOHN P. WEST, farmer, post-office Millbrook, is a son of Henry and Jane (Hunter) West. The father was a native of England, and came to America about 1834, and located in Cool Spring Township, this county. After his marriage he moved into Venango County, remained two years, and then returned to this county, and located on a farm in Worth Township, where he died in 1864, and his widow in 1870. They reared but two children: Elizabeth, who is the widow of David Gill, and now lives with her daughter, Mrs. Cousins, in Mercer, and our subject, who was born in Cool Spring Township, this county, September 2, 1837. He received his education at the township schools, and has always followed farming. In 1861 he married Miss Nancy Jane Condit, daughter of William Condit. By this union they have five children: Jeanette, Calista, Irena Belle, Clarence T. and George A. Our subject was first married to Nancy Kee, who died in 1858, leaving no children. In 1858 he purchased his present farm, where he has since resided. He and family are members of Amity Presbyterian Church. He has held the office of supervisor, etc., of the township.

JAMES WHEELER, farmer, post-office Henderson, is a son of Cyrus and Margaret (Downs) Wheeler. The father of our subject was born in Providence, R. I., and at the age of twenty years came to Mercer County, with the Hawthorn and Wilkins families, and hired out to James Braden to manufacture bricks, and lived with him several years. His wife was a daughter of Isaac Downs, of Cool Spring Township, and after his marriage he located at Mercer, and engaged in teaming from there to Pittsburgh. His wife died August 15, 1865, aged sixty-one years, and he lived with our subject until his death, June 7, 1881, at the age of eighty-one years. In his early days he voted with the Democratic party, and afterward joined the Republican party. He was a member of the Hendersonville Methodist Episcopal Church. His family consisted of seven children: Our subject, the oldest; Isaac, of Jackson Township; Thomas, postmaster at Harmony, Butler County; Almira, Mrs. Gibson Thompson, of Oil City, Penn.; Mary, Mrs. James Goff, of Dakota; Elizabeth, Mrs. John Buckley, of Worth Township; Ellen, Mrs. William Buckley, of Worth Township. Our subject was born July 12, 1824, at Mercer, and all of his education was gained entirely at home. In 1846 he married Miss Annie Maria Howe, who was born in Sheffield, England, and is a daughter of Robert Howe, of Jackson Township. By this union they have four children: Robert, of Worth Township, married Mary C., daughter of Samuel Perrine, of Sandy Lake Township, and has five children, Ellsworth, Ida, Elden, Herman, Nelson; Margaret, living at home; Tina, Mrs. Martin Hicks, of Sharon, has one child, Maggie; Elizabeth, Mrs. James Dick, of Irwin Township, Venango County, and has two children, Nicholas, Linnie. Our subject first began farming in Jackson Township, and remained there until 1857, when he purchased his present farm, which contains extensive veins of coal, which he has opened. In 1883 he established a general store on his farm, which he has since conducted. In 1861 he enlisted in Company G, One Hundredth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served until January 28, 1863. He has held the office of school director and supervisor of the township, and has always voted the Republican ticket. He is also a member of Worth Lodge No. 554, I. O. O. F., and of the Wesleyan Methodist Church of Hendersonville, having been steward of the

church for over twenty years, and superintendent of Sunday-school for many years.

WILSON FAMILY.— The first of the Wilson family to locate in this county were Peter and Margaret (Robinson) Wilson, natives of Ireland, who immigrated to America in 1777 and first located in Allegheny County, Penn. He was a Revolutionary soldier and owned 160 acres of land on which the city of Allegheny now stands. In 1796 he and his family, which consisted of two sons, George and James, and one daughter, Mary, came to this county and located in what is now Jackson Township. He engaged in farming and built the first grist-mill on the Neshannock Creek just below where Jackson Station now stands. At this place two more children were born to them, John and Jane. He sold this farm and grist-mill and located in another portion of Jackson Township, which he afterward sold, and located 600 acres in what is now Worth Township, where he lived until his death, January 20, 1843, at the age of seventy-nine years. His widow died April 6, 1846, aged seventy-seven years. George Wilson was the oldest son and was born in Allegheny County, 1792. He was a soldier in the War of 1812. He married Mary McFetridge, daughter of George McFetridge, of Salem Township, and located on a portion of his father's homestead. He purchased the grist-mill now known as the Montgomery mills, which he operated about twenty years. He was a member of the old Whig party, and afterward joined the Republican party, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church which held their meetings in the log house of his father, and is now known as the Fairview Church. He died January 8, 1877, and his wife March 10, 1871. Their family consisted of seven children: John, living in Rock Island, Ill.; Margeret, Mrs. David Linn, of New Vernon Township, who is dead; George H., on the homestead; Clara, died when young; Milo A., Jackson Township; Catherine, deceased wife of J. D. Kirkpatrick, of North Liberty; Peter Wesley, who died in Clarksville

George H. Wilson is the third son of George and Mary (McFetridge) Wilson, and was born on the homestead, on a part of which he now lives, November 23, 1823. He received his education at the schools of that period and was reared a farmer, and helped his father in the grist-mill which he afterward owned and conducted for some time. In 1849 he married Catherine B., daughter of William Stevenson, of Mercer. She died in 1850, leaving one child, Joseph B., of Grove City, who married Urilla, daughter of Robert Stewart, of Worth Township, and has four children: Pearl, Essie, Sarah and Wesley. Mr. Wilson was again married in 1851 to Miss Rosanna M. Moreland, daughter of Mordicai and Eliza Moreland, of Ohio. By this union they have ten children: Marry, Eliza, married Joel Venable of Columbiana County, Ohio; she is dead; Ambrose Lenhart, lives in Dillin, Colo.; Clara, married Orlando Thompson and lives in Venango County, Penn., and has two children, Homer and Edna; Alice May, married James Alexander and has three children, Clyde, Mary and Lenora; Albert M., lives in Ohio, married to Miss Mary Corner, and has one child, Edith; Flora A., Edward D., John W., Lenora M. Our subject was a member of the Republican party for many years, but is now a supporter of the Prohibition party. He and family are members of Fairview Methodist Episcopal Church. He has held office of trustee and class leader, and has been a bible teacher for over ten years.

Milo A. Wilson, farmer, Hazzard post-office, is the fourth child of George and Mary (McFetridge) Wilson, and was born on the homestead December 11, 1825, received his education at the township schools and has since been engaged in farming. He was married in 1868 to Miss Mary McCurdy, daughter of John and Jennie McCurdy, of Wolf Creek Township, and has five children:

Maggie L., Jennie A., Clara J., Eva L. and Lillie May. Our subject has held the office of school director of the township. He is a member of the County Agricultural Society and a member of the Fairview Methodist Episcopal Church. His wife is a member of the Presbyterian Church of Jackson Centre. James, the second son, was born in Allegheny County in 1794, and came to this county with his parents, and married Nancy McFetridge, of Leech's Corners; she died January 15, 1826, aged twenty-four years, leaving three children; one died in infancy. Elizabeth first married George McConnell and located near Harrisville, and after his death she married the Rev. Isaac Scofield, of this county. She died about 1865, leaving one daughter by her first husband, who is now Mrs. John Daugherty, of Mercer. Peter R. always remained on the homestead. In 1846 he married Louisa Hazen, daughter of Nathaniel and Elizabeth (Egbert) Hazen, of Sharon. By her he had three children: Nancy L., Mrs. Wilson Phillips, of Worth Township; Celestia E., Mrs. Ellsworth (McKee), of Hazzard, and Wilbur James, living at home. He votes the Republican ticket, and was class-leader in the Fairview Methodist Episcopal Church for many years. He died July 29, 1887, and his widow and son W. J. remain on the homestead. The second wife of James Wilson was Marry Holmes, who died January 24, 1830. His third wife was Sarah Carmichael, who is still living on the homestead with the widow of his son Peter. He was in the War of 1812, and died in 1876. The third child of Peter Wilson was Mary, who married Homer McFetridge, and first located in Jackson Township, and finally moved to Indiana, where she died. The fourth child was John, who married Clara Turner, and lived on the homestead for many years. He afterward purchased a farm and grist-mill at Millbrook, and died at that place. The fifth child was Jane, who married Hugh Todd and located in Springfield Township, and afterward moved to Rush County, Ind., and again moved to California, and died there, leaving three children.

THOMAS J. WRIGHT, farmer, post-office Perrine, is a son of Thomas and Sarah (Fowler) Wright, and was born on the homestead, which he now owns, December 6, 1849. He received his education at the township schools, and has since been engaged in farming and dealing in wool, live stock, etc., being the first man in Mercer and adjoining counties to own and raise thorough-bred Hereford cattle. In 1879 he married Eliza J. Egbert, daughter of John Egbert, of Sandy Lake Township, and by this union they have five children: Mary Maud, Richard R., George W., John A. and Hazel Ann, all at home. Mr. Wright, in 1878, was elected justice of the peace, which office he has held for ten years. He votes the Republican ticket.

MILL CREEK TOWNSHIP.

ABRAHAM BLATT, New Lebanon, was born in that portion of Union which is now in Snyder County, Penn., July 14, 1833. His parents were Peter and Rachel Blatt, who came to this county in 1837, and located on a part of the Jacob Grove farm, in what is now New Lebanon Borough. In 1842 they moved to a farm in French Creek Township, where they resided until death. Peter Blatt was an elder in the Lutheran Church, and died August 6, 1867. His widow died March 6, 1871. Their family consisted of six children: Daniel, was a member of Company F, of the Buck Tail Regiment, and died from the effects of a wound received at the battle of Spottsylvania; Jonas, Absalem, Catharine, the wife of William Livingston, and Abraham. The last named was educated at the township schools and learned the trade of a wagon and carriage maker, establishing his present business in 1859. He has also added the undertaking business, which he has followed for many years. In 1863 he

enlisted in Company K, Fifty-fifth Militia, and served three months. He is a member of the Norville Muse Post No. 251, G. A. R., and the Lincoln Lodge No. 54, A. O. U. W. He served the county as director of the poor during the year of 1882; has held the office of school director, and is serving his third term as justice of the peace. April 7, 1859, he married Isabella McKissick, by whom he has: Eva A., married L. D. Wheeler, and has Charles F. and Don H.; Austa O., Mrs. J. H. Grove; William B., telegraph operator in Dakota; Clyde. Mr. Blatt is an elder in the Lutheran Church, and votes the Republican ticket.

DANIEL BRUNNER, proprietor of woolen mill, post-office New Lebanon, was born in Lebanon County, Penn., in 1816. His parents moved to Perry County, Penn., where he was reared, and afterward moved to Huntingdon, Mifflin and Venango Counties. In each of these our subject engaged in woolen mills. In 1862 he came to Mill Creek Township, and erected his present woolen mill, which he has since operated in connection with farming. He also engaged in manufacturing plows and cultivators for about ten years. In 1837 he married Sarah Beaver, who died in 1840, leaving one son, Samuel, who was a member of Company B, One Hundred and Fortieth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served through the Rebellion, and received a wound at the battle of the Wilderness, which caused the loss of one finger. He married Mary Horton, of Jefferson County, and has three children: Hattie; Maggie and Mamie. In 1842 he married Miss Mary Staum, a native of Switzerland, whose parents settled in Snyder County, Penn. By this union they have six children: Martha Ann, Rebecca, Sarah Elizabeth, William W., Kate and H. C. William W., of Mill Creek Township, married Sarah, daughter of George Morton, of Mill Creek Township, and has two children: Mary and Earl D. Henry C., who was born in Clarion County, Penn., June 25, 1856, received his education at the select schools of New Lebanon, and at the age of seventeen years, engaged in teaching school. He had charge of schools in Findley, Deer Creek Lake and Mill Creek Townships, and has charge of one room in the public school of New Lebanon at the present time. In 1872 he entered into partnership with his father, in the manufacture of woolen goods, and has since had charge of the mill. He has also been engaged in selling sewing machines since 1873. In 1882 he married Lizzie, daughter of Charles McMichael, of New Vernon Township, and has one child, Leland. He is connected with the Republican party, and has held various offices. Our subject has held the offices of township trustee, township clerk, school director and supervisor, also the office of exhorter and class-leader in the United Brethren Church of New Lebanon. He votes the Republican ticket.

ROBERT CANON, farmer, post-office North Sandy, is a son of John and Jane (McFarland) Canon, and a grandson of Thomas Canon, Esq., a pioneer of Shenango Township. The father of our subject was born in Washington County, Penn., in 1787, and located on the Shenango River in Shenango Township, where he lived until his death May 27, 1835. He served in the War of 1812, was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and voted the Democratic ticket. Their children are all dead except Eliza, Mrs. Joseph Clark, of Kansas, and our subject, who was born in Hickory Township October 14, 1815. He was reared in Shenango Township, and attended the old log school-houses of that period. He remained on his father's homestead until 1835, when he went to Youngstown, Ohio, and worked on the cross-cut canal at that place, also in Portage County, Ohio, and on the Erie extension. In 1840 he married Miss Catherine, daughter of William Steele, of this county. In 1841 they located on their present farm, where they have since resided. Their children are: John

W., superintendent of Sharon public schools; Jane, Mrs. John Reynold, of Deer Creek Township; Thomas Ewing, farmer of Mill Creek Township; Esther, Mrs. Peter Urey, of Mill Creek Township; Elizabeth L., Mrs. Albert DeFrance, of Sandy Lake Township; Mary, Mrs. William Raygel, of Mill Creek Township. Our subject is a member of the Stoneboro Agricultural Society and of the Sandy United Presbyterian Church.

ELIAS CLAYTON, farmer, post-office North Sandy, is a son of John and Mary (Ralston) Clayton, natives of Huntingdon County, Penn. In 1842 they removed to Mercer County, and located on the Shenango River, in Pymatuning Township, and afterward moved to Delaware Township, and in 1853 located on a farm now owned by our subject, where his father died in 1884, and his mother in 1849. They reared five children, four of whom are still living: Elias, Lewis, in Sandy Lake borough; Isabella, Mrs. William Glenn, of Mill Creek Township; Florence, Mrs. Madison Breanman, of Venango County. The father of our subject was again married, to Jane Tingley, who still lives in Lawrence County. He was also a member of the Sandy Lake Presbyterian Church, and voted the Democratic ticket. Our subject was born in Huntingdon County December 2, 1827, and came to this county with his parents, and has lived on his present farm since 1853. In 1858 he married Miss Hattie, daughter of David Barr, of Venango County. By this union they have one child, John M., who lives on a part of the homestead. He married Maria Reagle, daughter of Solomon Reagle, of Venango County, and has two children: Lawrence A. and Florence H. Our subject has held the offices of school director and supervisor of the township, and votes the Democratic ticket.

DR. C. F. DAUBENSPECK, New Lebanon, Penn., was born in Butler County, Penn., January 24, 1850. He attended the township schools, and Tableau Seminary, Emlenton, Penn. His medical education was gained at the Western Reserve Medical College, graduating from that institution in 1877. He located in Clarion County, Penn., where he practiced for eighteen months, and then removed to New Lebanon, Penn., where he has since resided, and engaged in a very extensive practice, having established a reputation as a physician excelled by none in his part of the county. In 1876 he married Miss Mary C. Pontious, of Donegal Township, Butler Co., Penn. By her he has one son, Charles V. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church of New Lebanon. He has always been a supporter of the Democratic party. For a long time he was familiarly known as the "lone fisherman voter" of New Lebanon.

WILSON DEAN, farmer, post-office New Lebanon, is a son of Henry and Elizabeth (Duff) Dean, of French Creek Township. He was born in Lawrence County, Penn., October 20, 1838, and in the spring of 1839 his parents moved to this county and located in French Creek Township, where he was reared and educated. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company A, One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served until the close of the war. In 1858 he became united in marriage with Mary, daughter of James Muse, of New Lebanon. By this union they have four children: Rosetta, wife of George Amon; Kit C., Milo E. and Harry P. Our subject moved to his present farm in Mill Creek Township in 1871. He has held various township offices, such as school director and supervisor. He is a member of the Norville Muse Post No. 251, G. A. R., and of the A. O. U. W., No. 54, of New Lebanon, and votes the Republican ticket.

SAMUEL DEEMER, farmer and miller, post-office North Sandy, is a son of John and Mary (Butts) Deemer, natives of Washington County, Penn. They moved to Trumbull County, Ohio, in 1823, and in 1839 they came to Mercer County and

located on a tract of land in what is now Cool Spring Township, where they lived eight years, and then moved to Mill Creek Township, where both resided until death. He died in 1872, and his widow in 1876. He was a school director and supervisor of the township, voted the Republican ticket, and was a member of the Lutheran Church. Their family consisted of ten children: Sarah, wife of William Fonner; Mary, Elizabeth, Susanna, Jonathan, David, Martha, wife of John McWilliams; John, Samuel, Emeline, wife of Arthur Martin. Our subject was born in Trumbull County, Ohio, August 27, 1833, came to this county with his parents, and has always followed farming. He was a member of the State Militia, and corporal of Company K, Fifty-fifth Regiment. In 1865 he married Miss Sarah, daughter of David Raymond, of Mill Creek Township. By this union they have five children: Minnie B., wife of L. M. Rice; Myrtie M., Elva E., Armand E. and Loy. In 1865 they moved to Trumbull County, Ohio, and remained there till 1880, when they moved to Venango County, Penn., and in 1887 purchased the present farm and the Glenn grist-mill, which he has since conducted. He is a member of Worth Lodge No. 554, I. O. O. F., and formerly voted the Republican ticket, but is now identified with the Greenback party. His wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JOHN B. DEFRANCE, farmer, post-office New Lebanon, is a son of Allison and Martha (Montgomery) DeFrance, who were among the early settlers in this county, locating on a tract of land in what is now Mill Creek Township. Allison DeFrance was a soldier in the War of 1812. He voted the Democratic ticket, and was counted one of the leading men of the township, and died in 1862. His wife was a member of the United Presbyterian Church, and died in 1885. Their family consisted of eleven children: Sarah, deceased; James M., an attorney at Kirksville, Mo.; John B.; Eliza, wife of Rev. Sears; William; Isabella, deceased; A. H., an attorney, and at present one of the supreme commissioners of Colorado; Mary J.; Mattie A., deceased; Archie M., and Albina, deceased. Our subject was born on the homestead February 11, 1828, and was educated at the township schools, Greenville Academy and the Grand River Institute of Ohio. Mr. DeFrance has always lived on the homestead where he was born, and is one of the wealthy and successful farmers of Mill Creek Township. He has served the township as justice of the peace for five years, and is connected with the Democratic party.

J. ADDISON DEFRANCE, farmer, post-office New Lebanon, is a son of James and Mary (Moore) DeFrance. The father of our subject was born in Crawford County, Penn., in 1800, and was one of the early settlers of this county, having located in Mill Creek Township at an early day, and afterward purchased a tract of 225 acres of land, which is now owned by our subject. He was an elder in the North Sandy United Presbyterian Church for many years, voted the Democratic ticket, and died February 15, 1875, and his widow died September 11, 1884. Their family consisted of three sons: Hugh, Albert, and our subject, who was born on the homestead where he now lives December 17, 1842. He received his education at the New Lebanon Academy, and has always followed farming. In 1887 he married Miss Mary E., daughter of Dennis Kennedy, of Venango County, and by this union they have one child, J. Addison. Our subject votes the Democratic ticket, and he and wife are members of the Utica United Presbyterian Church.

□ A. C. GROVE, merchant, New Lebanon, is a son of Jacob and Catharine (Voorhis) Grove, and a grandson of Abraham Grove, a native of Union County, Penn. In 1813 Abraham and his family, consisting of wife and children, Jacob, David, Abraham, Elizabeth, Barbara, Mary, Hannah and Rachel, came

to Mercer County. Jacob was born in Union County, Penn., in 1811, and attended the log cabin schools, and was brought up at farm labor. He held some of the small township offices, and died February 23, 1881. His wife was killed at Summitt by a train on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad in 1873. Their children were Absalem, was in Company G, One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was killed at Cold Harbor in 1864; Mary E., Mrs. Reuben Stewart; A. C.; Elizabeth, Mrs. Thomas Law; Sarah J., Mrs. William Conn; Jacob T., was in the Eighty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, and came home without a wound; Jonas B., Jeremiah M., Jay C., telegraph operator; Kate, Mrs. A. H. Baner. A. C. was born in New Lebanon September 3, 1838, and was educated at the select schools of that borough. In 1861 he enlisted in Company B, Eighty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, served eight months, and on his return he, in company with Col. J. T. Giebner and Col. Rogers, organized Company B, One Hundred and Fortieth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served throughout the Rebellion, and held the commission of second and first lieutenants and captain of the company. He was wounded at the battle of the Wilderness. He was married to Mary, daughter of James A. Leech, by whom he has six children: Leon V., Nettie C., Marshall M., Darwin C., Victor H. and Leech A.

WILLIAM GLENN, farmer, post-office North Sandy, is a son of Samuel and Jennie (Barr) Glenn, natives of County Derry, Ireland, who came to America in 1790 with John Glenn, the grandfather of our subject. They remained near Philadelphia three years and then settled in Allegheny County. They first came to Mercer County in 1803, and in 1806 purchased the farm now owned by our subject, in Mill Creek Township, where the parents of our subject died. His father, Samuel, was in the War of 1812, served the township as justice of the peace for about forty years; voted the Whig, afterward the Republican ticket, and was a member of the Rocky Spring United Presbyterian Church. His wife died in 1855 and he followed in 1859. Their children were Eliza, Mrs. John Brandon; John; Margeret, Mrs. James Pinkerton; David, Mary, Martha, Matilda and Samuel, in Erie County, Penn.; Jane, Mrs. Joseph Stevens, of French Creek Township. Our subject was born on the homestead he now owns May 28, 1820, attended the log school-house of that period and has been engaged in farming principally. In 1855 he erected a grist-mill on North Sandy Run, which he conducted for about fourteen years. The mill has since been known as the Glenn Mill. He also built a saw-mill on the same run, which he conducted for about twenty years. In 1847 he married Miss Esther, daughter of John Dickey, of Mill Creek Township. She died in 1865, leaving eight children, six of whom are still living: Ann Eliza, Mrs. Charles Baker of Erie, Penn.; Oscar, in the United States Navy, now on board the "Michigan" and stationed at Erie; Melvina, Mrs. A. L. Reid, of Butler, Penn.; Jennie, Mrs. John Deemer, of Venango County, Penn.; Margaret, Mrs. George Bright; Hettie, Mrs. John Cleland. The second wife of our subject was Mrs. Isabella Free, daughter of John Clayton, of Mill Creek Township. He has held the offices of school director and supervisor of the township; is a member of Worth Lodge No. 554, I. O. O. F., and a member of the Sandy United Presbyterian Church, and votes the Republican ticket.

JAMES LINDSAY, farmer, post-office Utica, Venango Co., Penn., is a son of Robert and Adeline (McDonald) Lindsay. His father was born in Venango County, near Utica, and settled in Mill Creek Township, this county, about 1829 or 1830. He was a member of the Democratic party. He died in 1844, and his widow in 1854. Their family consisted of six children: Finley, was a member of Company B, Eighty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was killed at the

battle of Fredericksburg; the living are Samuel M., was wounded at the Second Bull Run; John M., of Franklin, Venango County; Walter R. (with Samuel), dealer in hardware, etc., in Riceville, Crawford County; Ellen, wife of Frank Stranahan, of Kansas, and our subject, who was next to the oldest, and was born on the homestead he now owns, October 24, 1832. His education was gained at the schools of the township and his principal occupation has been farming, although for the past twenty years he has acted as agent for all kinds of agricultural implements, and owing to his enterprise and energy he is counted one of the leading farmers and business men of his section of the county. He is now serving his second term as justice of the peace, and has also acted as school director of the township for a number of years. He is a member of the Sandy Lake Lodge No. 434, of the Masonic fraternity, and of the Stoneboro Agricultural Society. Politically he is a Republican. In 1872 he married Miss Sarah, daughter of Robert Reed, of Mill Creek Township. By this union they have three children: Phemie, T. W. and C. D. His wife and daughter are members of the United Presbyterian Church of North Sandy.

ARTHUR MARTIN, post-office Sandy Lake, is a son of Thomas and Mary (Williams) Martin. His father was born in Lawrence and his mother in Butler County, Penn. In 1864 they located on a farm in what is now Mill Creek Township, where he died in 1882. His widow is still living on the homestead. He was a member of the New Lebanon Methodist Episcopal Church, and voted the Republican ticket. They reared ten children: Arthur, Isaac, George, Harrison, Cassay, Esther, J. A., Philip, Eliza and Malinda. Our subject was born in Lawrence County, Penn., October 12, 1838. He came to this county with his parents and attended the New Lebanon Academy for three years; he engaged in teaching in the township schools, and has since followed farming, moving to his present farm in 1866. In 1865 he married Miss Emeline, daughter of John Deemer, of Mill Creek Township. By this union they have John, Samuel, Richard and Horace. Mr. Martin has acted as school director and supervisor of the township and at the present time is justice of the peace. He is a member of the Stoneboro Agricultural Society, and one of the trustees in the Methodist Episcopal Church of Sandy Lake. He votes the Democratic ticket.

GALBREATH McMULLEN (deceased).—Probably one of the oldest, if not the oldest man that ever lived in Mercer County was Galbreath McMullen, of Mill Creek Township, who died at the home of his son, A. J. McMullen, about midway between Sandy Lake and New Lebanon, on the 24th of September, 1884, aged one hundred and four years, five months and sixteen days. He was born at Winchester, Va., on the 8th of April, 1779, the son of Galbreath and Margaret (Lukens) McMullen. His ancestry was of Scotch descent. He was twice married, the first time to Rebecca Angell in 1809. By her he had these children: John A., Margaret, Ellen, Elizabeth, James, Sarah, Hannah, Galbreath and infant unnamed. The second, in 1824, to Mary Park; by her he had Samuel, Archie, Joseph, William, Andrew J. and two girls who died before they received names. He was a soldier in the War of 1812 from what is now Lawrence (then, Beaver) County. For more than seventy years he was a resident of Pennsylvania. In early days he hunted on the site of the present city of New Castle. He was always a Democrat, and cast his first vote for Thomas Jefferson, at his first election in 1800. He never used tobacco in his life, and never used spectacles. He could read ordinary print with ease up to a point within a few weeks of his death. His descendants are numerous in Mercer County.

ANDREW J. McMULLEN, farmer, post-office Sandy Lake, is a son of Gil-

breath, Sr., and Mary (Park) McMullen. He was born near Edenburg, in that part of Beaver County which is now Lawrence County, August 30, 1832, and was educated at the public schools of Venango County. About 1844 he and his parents came to Mercer County. In 1857 he married Miss Julia Ann, daughter of William Christie, Esq., of Venango County, and in 1875 they moved onto their present farm in Mill Creek Township. Their children are: Margaret L., widow of James McClimans, living with subject, who has two children, David Earl and Alice May; William Clarence, farmer in Hempfield Township, married Della, daughter of Esquire Price, and has two children, Frank and Carl; Samuel, living at home; Alice, Mrs. William Grove, of New Lebanon Borough; James Park, Maud May, Oliver and Homer. Mr. McMullen has held various township offices, and at the present time is assessor. He is a member of the Stoneboro Agricultural Society and of the Democratic party. His family attend the Presbyterian Church of Sandy Lake.

D. S. NELSON, farmer, post-office New Lebanon, is a son of John and Mary (Stewart) Nelson, natives of Ireland, who settled in Lawrence County, Penn. In 1860 they removed to this county and located in what is now Findley Township, and remained three years, and then purchased the farm now occupied by our subject, where the father died in 1877 and the mother in 1888. Mr. Nelson formerly belonged to the United Presbyterian Church of Mercer, and after his removal to Mill Creek Township he united with the United Presbyterian Church of Utica. He voted the Republican ticket. Their family consisted of seven children: D. S.; Robert, of Columbus, Ohio; Lizzie J., William, Mary E., Maggie M. and John, all living with D. S. on the homestead. Our subject was born in Lawrence County, Penn., October 2, 1859, and received his education at the high-schools of Utica and New Lebanon, and has always followed farming.

WILLIAM N. NICKLIN, farmer, post-office North Sandy, is a son of William and Frances (Moore) Nicklin. [See sketch of Charles S. Nicklin, of Sandy Lake Township, for further mention of the parents.] Our subject was born in England September 9, 1825, and came to this county with his parents in 1833. He attended the common schools of this county, and has principally been engaged in farming. In 1850 he married Miss Ann, daughter of Francis Mears, of Sandy Lake Township. By this union they have: Lizzie, living at home; Sarah, widow of William Brennan, of Stoneboro, who has four children: Thomas, Joseph, Winifred and Anne; Eva, Jane and Harriet, at home; Emma, Mrs. C. L. McFetridge, of Mill Creek Township; William, in Colorado Springs. Our subject settled on his present farm in 1864. He is a member of the Stoneboro Agricultural Society, and of the Catholic Church. He votes the National Greenback ticket.

E. C. VOORHIES, livery, New Lebanon, is a son of Abraham and Sarah (Hathaway) Voorhies. Rhyneer Voorhies, the grandfather of our subject, was a native of New Jersey, and an early settler in Washington County. In 1805 he located on a farm in what is now New Lebanon Borough. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, a member of the Presbyterian Church, and voted the Whig ticket. His children were Price, Abram, Ephraim, Jane, Sarah, Catharine, Calvin, Margaret, Rhoda and Ira, all of whom are dead. The father of our subject was born May 11, 1800, came to this county with his parents, and after his marriage he located on an adjoining farm, which is now in the borough of New Lebanon. He built a tannery, which he conducted for many years, and was constable and deputy sheriff of this county, also supervisor and school director, and a Republican. He died in 1879. His first wife died in 1842, leaving J. Arnold, E. C., Ebenezer, Chloe, Abi-

gail, Phoebe Jane, Ryneer and Adeline. His second wife was Laura Smith. His third wife was a Mrs. Lowe, and his fourth a Mrs. Owens. Our subject was born in the borough of New Lebanon March 11, 1825, attended the public schools and learned the shoemaker's trade, which he followed for about thirty years. In 1862 he enlisted in Company A, One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served until the close of the war, receiving wounds at the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania and Petersburg. After the close of the war he returned to New Lebanon and worked at his trade. He held the office of postmaster for five years, and was school director. He established his livery business in 1882, and in 1884 was elected constable, which office he now holds. In 1847 he married Miss Emeline Andrews, and has the following children: Cyrus M., a Presbyterian missionary in New Mexico; Samuel A., Martha J., A. A., J. A., Sarah Belle and Miller. Mr. Voorhies is commander of Norval Muse Post No. 251, G. A. R., and a member of the A. O. U. W. He is a Republican, and has been trustee and steward in the Methodist Episcopal Church for many years.

JOHN VOROUS, farmer, post-office New Lebanon, is a son of W. G. and Leah (First) Vorous, of Mill Creek Township. The first to locate in this county was Rhyneer Vorous, the great-grandfather of our subject, who was a native of Washington County, Penn., and located on a tract of land in what is now Mill Creek Township early in the century. His son Price, the grandfather of our subject, was also born in Washington County, and after his marriage located on the farm, a part of which is now owned by John. He reared six children, all of whom are dead except W. G. and Jane (Mrs. Albert Klingensmith), who lives on the old homestead. W. G. was born in 1820, and has always been engaged in farming. Our subject was the eldest of his family, and was born March 18, 1843. He attended the township schools, and afterward learned the stone-mason trade, which he followed for a number of years. In 1861 he enlisted in Company I, Fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Cavalry, and served until the close of the war, receiving wounds at the battles of Deep Bottom, Va., St. Mary's Church and Sailor's Creek. In 1864 he married Miss Margaret A., daughter of William Miller, of Mill Creek Township. By this union they have seven children: Cora Lee, wife of John Steelsmith; William F., Hattie A., Adison V., Emma J., John I. G. and Hugh S. M. Our subject was elected county auditor in 1875, which office he filled for three years. He has also been school director, supervisor and assessor of the township. He is a member of the Sandy Lake Lodge No. 573, I. O. O. F. fraternity, also of the A. O. U. W., No. 54, of New Lebanon, and votes the Republican ticket. He and wife are members of the Fairfield Presbyterian Church.

FRENCH CREEK TOWNSHIP.

JOHN W. COOPER, farmer, post-office Milledgeville, is a son of William R. and Mary (Thompson) Cooper. William Cooper, the grandfather of our subject, was a native of Westmoreland County, and settled on a tract of land in Mill Creek Township, this county, about 1796, and died there in 1809. His family consisted of six children, all of whom are dead. The father of our subject was next to the youngest, and was born in Mill Creek Township. In 1803, after his marriage, he located in French Creek Township. He was a carpenter by trade. He was one of the organizers of the Milledgeville Presbyterian Church, in which he was ruling elder until his death in 1865. His widow is still living on the homestead with her son, Samuel J. His family consisted of twelve children: Martha and Charles R. are dead. The living are: Rebecca J., wife of Robert M. Jackson, the treasurer of Lynn County,

Iowa; Keziah, wife of James S. Williams; Eliza, wife of F. S. Whitting, of Cochranon, Penn.; John W.; Clara, wife of Isaac Canfield; William H.; lumberman in Parksburg, W. Va.; Margaret, wife of Eli Ward; Samuel J., Albert T., lawyer of Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Annie V., teacher in the public schools of Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Our subject was born on the homestead at Milledgeville, September 2, 1841. He was educated at the public schools and Cochranon Academy. From 1868 to 1875 he engaged in manufacturing lumber, erecting a saw-mill at Milledgeville. Since that time he has followed farming. In 1888 he purchased the general mercantile business of George E. Hamilton, which he conducts in connection with farming. March 24, 1868, he married Eliza J., daughter of John Hamilton, of Allegheny County. By this union they have four children: Charles William, Jean M., John Hamilton and Thomas Logan. Our subject has held the offices of school director, supervisor and constable of the township, and is now serving a second term as justice of the peace, having been elected in 1880 and again in 1885. He votes the Republican ticket, and has been an elder in the Presbyterian Church since 1874.

SAMUEL J. COOPER, farmer, post-office Milledgeville, is a son of William R. and Mary (Thompson) Cooper, and was born on the homestead, where he now resides, February 23, 1852. He was educated in the township schools, and November 8, 1882, was married to Matilda G., daughter of Joseph Stevenson, of French Creek Township, and by whom he has two children: Arthur and Carrie Annabel. Mr. Cooper is engaged in general farming and breeding draft and driving horses and pure Poland-China hogs. He is a stanch Republican.

ISAAC CROWELL, farmer, post-office Milledgeville, is a son of Dennis and Kate Crowell, of Clearfield County, Penn. He was born in Decatur Township, Clearfield County, this State, in 1831. In 1866 he moved to Mercer County, and located on his present farm in French Creek Township. In 1855 he married Miss Elizabeth Baughman, of Clearfield County. By this union they have had five children: Sovilda, born May 9, 1857, died May 13, 1859; Allen, on the homestead, married Eva Grinnold, of Geneva, Crawford County; Lucinda, married A. A. Lasher, of Venango County; H. H., on the homestead, and Ashley W. Our subject has served as a justice of the peace since 1887. He has also held the office of supervisor. He is a trustee of the New Lebanon United Brethren Church, and votes the Republican ticket.

HENRY DEAN, farmer, post-office New Lebanon, is a son of Abner and Susanna (Remley) Dean, natives of Huntingdon County, who settled in that part of Mercer County which is now Lawrence County in 1818. About 1858 they removed to New Lebanon Borough, where the mother of our subject died in 1866, leaving ten children, of whom Allie and Nancy are dead. The living are: Elizabeth, widow of William Corbin, of Akron, Ohio; Henry, William, John, Abner, Eliza, Susanna and Washington. Mr. Dean, Sr., married for his second wife Mrs. Elizabeth Whitman, who is still living. By her he had two daughters: Eula May and Cora. Mr. Dean was treasurer of New Lebanon for a number of years, a devoted member of the Lutheran Church, and voted the Republican ticket. He died in January, 1888. Our subject was born November 11, 1818; he attended the log school-houses of that period, and has always followed farming, moving onto his present farm about 1839. In 1837 he married Elizabeth Duff, of Lawrence County; she died in March, 1852, leaving five children, of whom Susanna and Susan are dead. The living are: Wilson; Elizabeth, Mrs. Solomon McBride; Sarah Jane, Mrs. Robert Mitchell; Martha Ellen, Mrs. Theodore Klingengsmith. His present wife is Susanna McCammant; by her he has two children: Lucy, deceased, and Dessie, Mrs. Urias

Jewell. Our subject has held the offices of school director, tax collector and constable of the township, and votes the Republican ticket.

GEORGE E. DILLEY, farmer, post-office New Lebanon, is a son of Lewis and Jane (Elliott) Dilley. His father was born in New Jersey in 1786, and moved with his father, Price Dilley, to Washington County, Penn. About 1800 they came to Mercer County and located on a tract of land in what is now Mill Creek Township. The father of our subject first married a Miss Cooper, of Milledgeville. The children of that union are: William, of Kansas; John, of Illinois; Rev. Samuel, of Kansas; Price, of Lackawannock Township; Sarah, Mrs. William Gordon, of Illinois. His second wife was Jane Elliott. Their children are: Robert E., of Venango County; Mary, Mrs. William Miller, of Mill Creek Township; James, of Venango County; Elliott, in French Creek Township; Jane, Mrs. Christopher Evans, of Mill Creek Township; George E., of French Creek Township; David W., of Mill Creek Township; Adam C., was a member of Company B, One Hundred and Fortieth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and died from the effects of wounds received at Gettysburg. Price and George E. were also members of that regiment. David and James were in the Fourth Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry. He, Lewis, was a member of the Republican party, and a deacon in the Fairfield Presbyterian Church for many years. He died in July, 1863. Our subject was born in Mill Creek Township September 15, 1834, and attended the township schools. In 1862 he enlisted in Company B, One Hundred and Fortieth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was honorably discharged in 1863. In 1858 he married Eliza, daughter of Abner Dean, of New Lebanon. By this union they have one child, Ona Daisy, living at home. Mr. Dilley has acted as school director and treasurer of the township. He is a member of the Norval Muse Post, G. A. R., and of the Cochran Lodge No. 902, I. O. O. F., and votes the Republican ticket.

ORRIN FARVER, farmer, post-office Milledgeville, is a son of John and Margaret (Stright) Farver, the father, a native of what is now Lawrence County. In 1840 he came to this county and located in what is now French Creek Township, on the present homestead, which was then an unbroken wilderness. For many years he acted as surveyor and justice of the peace; was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and politically a Republican. He died in 1886, and his wife in 1884. They reared three children: Cerilla, Mrs. Alva S. Bailey, of Oregon; our subject, and Emma, Mrs. Charles E. Stevens, of French Creek Township. The father was born in the Shenango Valley January 11, 1811, and married December 6, 1843. In 1844 he located on the farm now owned by our subject, where he remained until his death. Our subject was born October 27, 1847, attended the township schools, and always remained on the homestead. In 1878 he married Esther, daughter of Charles Buchanan, of French Creek Township. By this union they have four children: Myrtle, Winona, Earl and Fern. They are members of the Presbyterian Church. They are also members of Saunder's Grange, and earnest advocates of Grange principles. Their highest ambition is to assist in the mental, moral and financial advancement of their class. They are also earnest advocates of Republican principles.

HON. JAMES W. MCCONNELL, farmer, post-office Milledgeville, is a son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Wallace) McConnell, natives of Beaver County, Penn. William McConnell, the great-grandfather of our subject, was born near Philadelphia prior to the Revolutionary War, and afterward settled near the village of Clinton, in Allegheny County, Penn. His son John, the grandfather of our subject, after his marriage, located on a tract of land across the line of

Allegheny County, in Beaver County, Penn. Their home is in the heart of the Shannopin oil fields, and is still owned by the descendants of his family. Joseph, the father of our subject, was born in Allegheny County in 1801. He was reared in Beaver County, and lived there until his death in 1882. He was an elder in the United Presbyterian Church for many years, and voted the Whig ticket. His wife died in 1863. Their family consisted of eight children, two of whom are dead, Agnes and Elizabeth; the living are James W., John, Susanna, Rachel, Joseph W. and Mary Alice. Our subject was born in Beaver County, November 21, 1825, and remained on the homestead until 1849, when he married Jane McCorkle, of Mahoning County, Ohio, and came to Mercer County, and first located in French Creek Township, near Evan's Bridge, which is now known as Carlton. In 1853 he moved onto his present farm. Mr. McConnell has experienced the many hardships of the early pioneers. For many years he engaged in teaching school during the winter months, and in clearing and improving his land during the summer. His first wife died in 1881, leaving five children: Alice, Joseph F., William W., Charles C. and Elizabeth L. He was again married, in 1882, to Mrs. Mary L. Braden, daughter of Samuel McCleary, of Lawrence County, Penn. Mr. McConnell has held the offices of justice of the peace and school director of French Creek Township for ten years. In 1879 he was elected to the Legislature, and filled that position with credit for one term. He has always been a leader in the interest of the Republican party, and is connected with the Stoneboro and Cochranon French Creek Valley Agricultural Societies.

O. P. SHIRK, farmer, post-office Milledgeville, is a son of John and Martha (Mains) Shirk, the father a native of Germany, and reared in Centre County, Penn. At the commencement of the War of 1812 he went to Erie, and volunteered and served during that war on one of the Government boats. He received a silver medal for his bravery in the naval action under Commodore Perry on the 10th of September, 1813, which medal is in the possession of O. P. Shirk. After the close of the war he returned to Centre County, and moved his family to the vicinity of Erie, where they lived until 1824, when they removed to Mercer County, and located in that portion of Shenango Township which is now in Lawrence County. In 1841 they purchased the farm in French Creek Township which is now owned by our subject. Here the father died, December 11, 1864, aged eighty-one years, and his widow April 8, 1869, aged seventy-two years. They were members of the Milledgeville Presbyterian Church, and he voted the Democratic ticket. Their family consisted of twelve children, seven of whom still live: Mary, Mrs. William Bell, of Shenango Township; O. P.; Amelia, Mrs. Robert Bell, of Lackawannock Township; Lafayette, in Shenango Township; Jane, Mrs. Hiram Bell, of Ohio; Joseph, of Kansas, and Walter, of Wisconsin. Our subject was born in Centre County, Penn., August 5, 1821; came to this county with his parents, where he has since resided. In 1847 he married Miss Jane, daughter of George Morstler, of New Vernon Township. They had eight children, six living: Martha Jane, Mrs. John Baughman, of French Creek Township; Efegenett, Mrs. James Melon, of Crawford County; Oliver Jesse, farmer, French Creek Township; George, living at home; Arabella, Mrs. John Cratty, of French Creek Township. Our subject has held the offices of school director, supervisor and constable of the township. He and family are members of the Cochranon Methodist Episcopal Church, and he votes the Democratic ticket.

JAMES S. WILLIAMS, post-office Milledgeville, is a son of Daniel and Eleonora (Smith) Williams. The father was born in Lancaster County, and in

1798 moved to Crawford County, where he remained until about 1825, when he located in Lackawannock Township, this county, and in 1837 purchased a farm in French Creek Township, now owned by our subject, where he died in 1847, and his wife in 1867. He was an officer in the War of 1812. He voted the Whig ticket, and was always connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church, joining the Deer Creek Church after locating in French Creek Township. Their family consisted of six children: Sarah Jane, died in 1887; the living are Elizabeth, Mrs. James S. Price; Amanda, widow of Robert Cooper; James S.; Matilda, widow of Samuel Markle; Catherine, widow of Josiah Cratty. Our subject was born in Lackawannock Township September 20, 1831, and was reared on the homestead he now occupies. He learned the carpenter trade, which he followed for a number of years, and for the last ten years has been entirely engaged in the lumber business. In 1880 he entered into copartnership with Gaston & Kline, under the firm name of Gaston, Williams & Kline. In 1859 he married Keziah, daughter of William R. Cooper, of French Creek Township; by this union they have nine children: Joseph E., married Sadie, daughter of Andrew Bean, of Venango County; Mary E., wife of Prof. S. H. Sheakley, of Greenville, now living in Nashua, Iowa; William Grant, now living in Butler County, married Ida M. Braden, and has one child, Hazel K.; Frank J., Robert H., Charles C., Ethel L., Harold J. and Edna K. Our subject and family are members of the Milledgeville Presbyterian Church, and he votes the Republican ticket.

CHAPTER XL.

BIOGRAPHIES OF SANDY CREEK, DEER CREEK, NEW VERNON AND PERRY.

SANDY CREEK TOWNSHIP.

WILLIAM H. AXTELL, physician, post-office Sheakleyville, Penn., is a son of Dr. Samuel and Mary (Loveridge) Axtell, natives of Washington County, Penn. The father of our subject came to Sheakleyville, then Georgetown, in 1825, and engaged in the practice of his profession until 1853, when our subject succeeded him in the active duties of his practice, and he engaged in farming and mercantile business in New Vernon. He died in 1864 in that place, his widow surviving him until 1886. His family consisted of twelve children, of whom our subject was the third. He was born in 1816, in Morris Township, Washington Co., Penn. His early education was received at the common schools, and he completed his education at the Meadville Academy and Allegheny College. His medical education was obtained in his father's office. He commenced the practice of medicine in Sheakleyville in 1839, and has been in active practice until the present time, in connection with his son, John L., under the firm name of W. H. & J. L. Axtell. Our subject was twice married. His first wife was Mary J., daughter of Moses Findley, whom he married in June, 1841. She died in 1856, leaving six children: Mary E., Mrs. Stephen Morrison; Henry S., deceased; Cynthia, Mrs. Horton Balster; Samuel H., deceased; Anna-M., Mrs. William McElhaney; Mary J., Mrs. William Schnau-

ber. His second wife was Miss Sadie, daughter of John S. Showers, of Delaware Township. The result of this union was eight children, six of whom are living: George W., Deer Creek Township; John L., physician, Sheakleyville; Abraham L., Sheakleyville; Grace, Stella, and Nannie. Our subject has filled the office of county coroner; has held the office of school director for twenty years, and has been a member of the borough council. He is a member of the Prohibition party, with Republican antecedents.

WILLIAM BELL, deceased, was a son of Sir William Bell, of Scotland, and grandson of Lord John Bell, colonel of a Highland dragoon regiment of Scotland, and afterward a general. The subject of this sketch was born in the parish of Killade, County Antrim, Ireland. He received a collegiate education, and was a graduate of one of the celebrated institutions of Belfast, Ireland. He was educated as a civil engineer for the India service, but immigrated to this country. His first location was in Quebec, and while there he engaged in teaching school. He subsequently purchased a farm at the head of Lake Chautauqua, N. Y. Afterward he removed to Pittsburgh, Penn., where he engaged in teaching and farming. He also taught and resided in Ohio, and in 1838 he settled in Mercer County, in Sandy Creek Township, on the farm where his sons now live. While in Canada he enlisted in the English army, and served in the War of 1812, and was afterward engaged in the Irish rebellion in 1816, and was wounded by a cannon ball in the leg below the knee. He was an active citizen of Sandy Creek Township, and held all the important township offices. He was married twice. His first wife was Catherine McChain, of Ireland, who bore him four children, three sons: William J., Arthur and James; one daughter died in infancy. All are dead excepting Arthur. His second wife was Lavina Boylan, and by this marriage they had nine children: Charles J.; Samuel T., who was born July 3, 1844, and married September 10, 1867, Miss Ada, daughter of David Amon, and they have eight children: Edith E., Charley A., Florence R., Laura S. Elsie D., J. Garfield, Bessie R. and Albert T. January 14, 1862, Samuel T. enlisted in the One Hundred and Eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, Company K, and served three years and three months. He participated in all the battles from Winchester to Gettysburg; was wounded at Antietam in the knee, and at the battle of Gettysburg was wounded in the right ear, breast, left arm and finger of the left hand; engaged in farming in Sandy Creek Township, and is an enterprising citizen. He is one of the present school directors (also township road commissioner), having filled the office for eleven years; belongs to the Elijah Thompson Post No. 417, G. A. R., of Sheakleyville, and is a member of the Presbyterian Church. The balance of Mr. Bell, Sr.'s family were: Hannah, widow of Dr. Feather, of Sandy Lake, Penn.; Mary, wife of Eli Robinson; David, deceased; Joseph, Jane, John, deceased, and Sarah, deceased. Mr. Bell died in 1878, at the age of nine-five years, nine months and fifteen days, and his wife died in 1875, aged sixty-two years, eight months and sixteen days.

CHARLES J. BELL, justice of the peace and insurance agent, post-office Sheakleyville, Penn., is a son of William and Lavina (Boylan) Bell, natives of Ireland and Mercer County, respectively. The sketch of Mr. Bell, Sr. appears in this chapter. Our subject was born December 21, 1842, on the homestead farm in Sandy Creek Township. He received his education at the public schools. He was apprenticed to the shoemaker's trade at the age of sixteen, which he followed for eighteen years. He then entered the employ of T. K. Cochran, of Sheakleyville, as a clerk, where he was employed for a number of years. He then engaged in the insurance business, and represents

the following companies: Allemania Fire Insurance Company, of Pittsburgh, Penn.; City of Pittsburgh; Pymatuning Fire Insurance Company, of Mercer County; Travelers' Accident, of Hartford, Conn., and others. In 1883 our subject was elected justice of the peace for Sheakleyville Borough, and re-elected in February, 1888, which office he now holds. Mr. Bell has served as school director and in various other township and borough offices, and while a resident of Porter County, Ind., was postmaster for Porter Cross Roads, Ind., which office he held for two years, 1866-67. He was married, September 17, 1863, to Miss Catherine, daughter of Justius Meibert, of Perry Township, who died December 23, 1878, leaving three children: William, George and Emma. He was united in marriage, December 24, 1879, to Alice Dearthmont, of Crawford County, and by this marriage they have four children: John, Leoida, Ralph and Bernice. Our subject is a member of the K. of H., Norman Lodge 1640, of Sheakleyville, Penn., and is one of the charter members. He is a prominent member of the Presbyterian Church of Sheakleyville (became a member in March, 1864), of which he has been a deacon for fourteen years. Politically he is a Republican, and first voted for A. Lincoln.

THOMAS J. BRADBURY, retired, post-office Sheakleyville, Penn., is a son of David Bradbury, a native of Washington County, Penn. In 1828 he came to Mercer County, and settled in Sandy Creek Township. Our subject was born October 18, 1810, in Greene County, Penn. He came to Mercer County with his parents, and was brought up to a farmer's life until 1831, when he began running a boat on the Ohio River from Lawrenceburgh to Cincinnati and New Orleans, which he continued until 1834, when he came home, married and settled on a farm until 1847, when he moved to the Mineral Ridge Furnace, and acted as engineer, and kept a boarding-house until 1851, when he moved to a farm until 1854, and then bought a saw-mill on Pine Run, near the little Shenango. This he operated for three years, and traded for pine land in Crawford County, Penn., which he sold to Thaddeus Simmons, and then went to Illinois, and after four years he returned to this county, and bought a saw-mill on Ball Run, in Otter Creek Township, which he afterward sold, and bought a farm, which he subsequently traded for a mercantile business in Sheakleyville, which he conducted for a number of years. He was married in 1835 to Miss Margaret, daughter of John McLean, of Mercer County, and by this marriage they have had four children: William, a member of the Thirty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, who died at a Philadelphia hospital from wounds received at the battle before Petersburg; Hugh, a member of the One Hundred and Fortieth Pennsylvania Volunteers, now resides in Greenville; Sarah, wife of William Welker, of Erie County, Penn.; Lillie, wife of Joseph Baxter, of Greenville, Penn. Our subject was constable for six years. Mr. Bradbury is one of Sheakleyville's oldest and most respected citizens. He is a prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and an ardent supporter of the Republican party.

JOHN BYERS, farmer, post-office Sheakleyville, Penn., was born February 1, 1804, and is a son of Ross and Sally (Elliott) Byers. The father of our subject was a native of Cumberland County, Penn., and his mother of York County, Penn. The grandfather, John Byers, removed to Pittsburgh, Penn., and in 1797 the father of our subject came to Sandy Creek Township, and took up a tract of 400 acres of land. He was one of the progressive men of his day, was one of the first county commissioners elected in Mercer County, and was one of the board of county commissioners that erected the county courthouse. He was the father of seven children: Jonathan; Sally, wife of John Thompson; John, Elliott, Polly, Nancy and Peggy, all dead except our sub-

ject. Mr. Byers, Sr., died in February, 1843; his wife survived him, dying in 1856. Our subject was reared upon the home farm, where he spent his life engaged in farming. He received such education as the schools of that time afforded. Mr. Byers has always lived a retired life, a plain, unassuming farmer, and is respected for his integrity by the people of his community. He has been a life-long Democrat. He was married in 1839 to Miss Sarah, daughter of John Caldwell, of Sandy Creek Township, who died in 1862, leaving five children: Charles W., deceased; Mary, Mrs. John Davis, of Greenville, Penn.; Nancy J., Sinnus and John S.

THOMAS C. COCHRAN, merchant, Sheakleyville, Penn., is a son of Samuel and Mary (Cunningham) Cochran. The grandfather of our subject was Thomas Cochran, a native of Adams County, Penn., who settled in Sandy Creek Township, where our subject now resides, in 1812. He subsequently removed to Crawford County, Penn., and settled one mile east of where the town of Cochranon now stands, which place was founded by his son Joseph. Thomas is deceased. Samuel, the eldest son of Thomas, was born January 5, 1790, in Adams County, Penn., and removed to Mercer County with his parents. He was a farmer, and was also extensively engaged in the lumber business. His family consisted of ten children, five of whom are now living: James, who resides in Sugar Grove Township; William, of Sandy Creek Township; Margaret; Mary J., wife of A. D. McCracken, of Mill Creek Township, and Thomas C., who was born April 25, 1823. He received his education at the common schools. In 1851 he engaged in mercantile business in connection with T. K. Cochran, under the firm name of T. K. & T. C. Cochran, at Sheakleyville. In 1856 he severed his connection with T. K. Cochran, and formed the firm of Cochran & Robinson, which firm remained in existence until 1861, when he went to farming. In 1865 he again engaged in business with T. K. Cochran, and was connected with him until 1874, when T. K. Cochran sold his interest to T. A. Robinson, when the firm again took the name Cochran & Robinson, and remained so until 1879, when he, too, sold to Robinson. He then engaged in farming again, which occupation he followed until 1884, when he was appointed assignee for T. A. Robinson. The business then passed into the hands of Minnis & Thompson, and in 1885 he formed the present company of Cochran, Minnis & Co. Our subject was married twice, his first wife being Miss Sibby, daughter of Thomas Sterrell, of Erie, Penn., to whom he was married March 25, 1852. She died in September, 1877, leaving four children: Wilson H., attorney of Mercer, Penn.; Samuel S., of Sandy Creek Township; Joseph E., of Sandy Creek Township, and John K., of Sandy Creek Township. He married for his second wife Arilla, daughter of Joseph Gordon, of Mill Creek Township, and by this marriage they have one child, Mary E. Our subject has served as school director about fifteen years, is a member of the United Presbyterian Church of Sheakleyville, of which he was elder for many years, and in politics he is a Republican. He was a delegate to the National Republican Convention, at Chicago, in 1884.

WILLIAM P. COUSE, of the firm of Morrison & Couse, stove manufacturers, post-office Sheakleyville, Penn., was born in Sandy Creek Township November 26, 1832. He is a son of James and Lydia (Wetmore) Couse, who came to this county from New York, about 1817, and settled one mile north of Sheakleyville. They reared a family of three children: A. W., William P. and F. H. James Couse was an enterprising farmer, was also engaged in the saw-mill and lumber business, and was recognized as a man of sterling integrity. He was an unceasing opponent of slavery, a warm friend of the oppressed race, and a conductor on the underground railroad through this sec-

tion of the State, and assisted many a poor fugitive slave on the road to freedom. He died upon the old homestead June 14, 1864, his widow surviving him till January 21, 1887. Our subject was reared on the old homestead, receiving a good education, and taught school several terms in his native township. He was engaged in the lumber business with his father, and was one of the pioneer oil operators of Venango County. In 1872 he formed a partnership with Hon. Levi Morrison for the manufacture of shingles and staves, this firm being among the pioneer dealers in the latter commodity. They have carried on the stave business for a number of years in West Virginia. Mr. Couse is also interested in the grist and saw-mills of Sheakleyville. He was married October 14, 1862, to Miss Sarah I., a daughter of Isaac Phillips, whose family sketch appears in this chapter. Three children have been born of this union: Edwin, Emily and Charles. At the time of Lee's invasion of Pennsylvania Mr. Couse joined Company H, Fifty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteer Militia, which was afterward mustered into the United States service. Since reaching manhood Mr. Couse has taken an active interest in the growth and development of the public schools of Sandy Creek. He is a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Sheakleyville, a class-leader in that body, and superintendent of the Sabbath-school, and is one of the enterprising and respected citizens of his native township.

SOCRATES DUNN, farmer, post-office Sheakleyville, son of James and Maria (Thompson) Dunn. The grandfather, Alex. Dunn, was a native of Eastern Pennsylvania. He settled in French Creek Township, Crawford County. He was a farmer and one of the early justices of the peace, appointed by Gov. Snyder in 1809. The father of our subject was born in Crawford County, and settled where the borough of Sheakleyville is now located in 1828. He entered the service of the United States in the War of 1812, at the age of twelve years. By occupation he was a carpenter, and was engaged for many years at that trade. He was the father of thirteen children: William T., Mary L., Alexander, deceased; Maria B., deceased; Socrates, Euphrates, deceased; Sarah C., Harriet, Hettie, James J., Arvilla, Julia, deceased, and Lucy, deceased. He was burgess of Sheakleyville, and filled the office of postmaster for eight years, and was a prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church of that village. His wife died in 1865, and he in 1874. Our subject was born in June, 1831, and was reared on a farm. At the age of twenty-four he located on his present farm, lying within the borough of Sheakleyville, where he has farmed with good success. He was married in 1856 to Sarah, a daughter of Thomas D. Richardson, of Mercer County, by whom he had the following children: William J.; George E., deceased; Laura A., married Charles D. Ray; Hettie M., Charles T., Frank B., Sarah E. and Mary A. Mr. Dunn is a Prohibitionist, and one of Sandy Creek's progressive farmers.

THE McCracken Family.—Among the early settlers of Mercer County was Alexander McCracken, a native of County Antrim, Ireland. He came to America some time in the last century, and his first settlement was east of the Allegheny Mountains. He came to Mercer County in 1798, and settled in Sandy Creek Township. He married Mary Larimer, and his family consisted of eight children: James, John, Alexander, Thomas, Ann, married Robert Findley; Jane, married Joseph Williams; Mary, married John Cooper, and Martha, married John Williams. The children are all dead except Thomas, of this township. Alexander took up a tract of 400 acres, which has descended to his posterity. He was a public spirited man, and filled all of the prominent township offices, and was a leading member of the Presbyterian Church, of which he was a ruling-elder for many years. The parents are both dead.

Thomas was born on the homestead May 9, 1829, was brought up a farmer, and educated in the common schools. He subsequently erected a saw-mill on Dawson's Run, in Sandy Creek Township, and for many years was engaged in the lumber business. Mr. McCracken has been twice married. His first wife was Elizabeth, daughter of John Williams, to whom he was married in 1831, and to them were born eight children, seven of whom are living: Louesa, wife of Wilson Eells; Mary J., wife of Edward Eells; John, Cyrenus, Thomas A., Sarah C., wife of Herman Dingman, and Frank S. His second wife was Miss Mary, daughter of William Logan, who died in 1866, leaving three children: William L., Martha F. and Margaret E. Our subject is a member of the Sheakleyville Presbyterian Church, and is a Republican and one of Sandy Creek's oldest and most respected citizens.

SAMUEL H. MINNIS, merchant, Sheakleyville, son of Asher and Elizabeth (Newbold) Minnis, was born in Sandy Creek Township in 1840. Hugh Minnis was the first of the family to come to this county. He was a native of Ireland, a pioneer of Washington County, Penn., and settled in Sandy Creek Township at an early period. He died before completing a house in which to locate his family, his death being the first that occurred in that township. His widow came to the county, bringing her six sons and two daughters. Of these children, Samuel was the ancestor of the Minnis family of Sandy Creek Township. He served through the War of 1812, and died on the old homestead. Asher, his only son, and the father of our subject, was born in the township, and became one of the best educated and most efficient school-teachers of that period, he having received his educational training under Prof. Gamble, who was the founder of Jamestown Academy. His children were eleven, nine of whom grew to maturity: Caleb, who died from exposure in the army; Squire, of Salem Township; Thornton A., of Sandy Creek Township; Thomas B., Elmer E., Harry V., Nancy (since deceased), married James Osborn; Sophia, married Oliver McCracken; Clare, married Harvey Hazen, and our subject, who was reared and educated in the township. His early life was spent on the farm, and afterward in stock dealing. In 1864 he enlisted in the Second Pennsylvania Cavalry, and served under Phil. Sheridan until the close of the war. On his return from the war he resumed farming and stock dealing until 1884, when he purchased his stock of goods and has conducted a prosperous business since. He was married in 1867 to Miss Melinda, daughter of James Keen, of Crawford County, Penn. She died in 1884, and he was again married, in 1887, to Augusta, daughter of John Davison, of Crawford County. He is a member of Elijah Thompson Post, G. A. R., of Sheakleyville, and in politics he is a Republican.

HON. LEVI MORRISON, post-office Sheakleyville, Penn., is a son of Daniel and Julia Ann (Snyder) Morrison, the latter a daughter of Joshua Snyder, of Trumbull County, Ohio. Daniel Morrison, the father of our subject, was a native of Butler County, Penn. In 1835 he came to Mercer County, and located in the southeast part of Sandy Creek, and purchased a farm of fifty acres. He was twice married. By his first wife he had eight children: Levi, Sarah Ann (deceased), Eleanor, Mrs. J. B. Yard, of Hubbard, Ohio; Joseph (deceased), Aseneth (deceased), Dillon P., manufacturer of staves, West Virginia; Julia E., wife of Alpheus Allen, of Hubbard, Ohio; Fannie, Mrs. Sylvester English, of Cochranton, Penn. Mrs. Morrison died in 1864. His second wife was Mrs. Maggie Hamilton, of Sheakleyville, Penn., by whom he had two children: Maggie C. and Phoebe C. He died in 1884. His widow survives him, and lives in Sheakleyville, Penn. Our subject was born August 8, 1839, in Sandy Creek, and was educated at the common schools, completing his education at the Sheakleyville

High-school. In 1860 he engaged in the drug and grocery business at Sheakleyville, in which he was engaged for fifteen years. In 1870, in connection with his brother-in-law, W. P. Couse, he engaged in the manufacture of shingles and staves, manufacturing the first sawed staves in this section of the country, and is at present one of the firm of Morrison & Couse, operating extensively in this line at Elizabeth, Wirt Co., W. Va. Mr. Morrison takes an active interest in the public affairs of his county and borough, having served as school director for many years, treasurer, township clerk, etc., and in 1882 was a member of the State Legislature, being the only Republican elected from the county that year. Mr. Morrison is also a prominent member of the Baptist Church of Sheakleyville; was elected clerk in 1868, which office he has continued to fill until the present time. In 1885 he was elected moderator of the French Creek Baptist Association, held at Greenville, Penn. Politically he is a Republican. He was married May 28, 1867, to Miss Caroline S., daughter of Isaac Philips, of Sheakleyville, and by this union they have had three children: John L., Anna (who died at the age of ten, in 1884) and Nellie. In 1863 Mr. Morrison enlisted in Company H, Fifty-fifth Pennsylvania Militia, which was transferred to the United States service. Our subject is a member of the G. A. R., Elijah Thompson Post, of Sheakleyville, Penn., also of the Royal Arcanum, French Creek Council 328, of Meadville, Penn.

GEORGE W. MOYER, farmer, post-office Sheakleyville, Penn., is a son of Daniel and Catherine (Madoria) Moyer. The grandfather of our subject was Philip Moyer, of Kutztown, Penn., who was a native of Berks County, Penn. He married Barbara Ditts, and they had one son, Daniel, who immigrated to Ohio in 1831, and located at Lordstown, Trumbull Co., Ohio. He afterward came to Mercer County, and settled in Sandy Creek Township, two and one-half miles west of Sheakleyville, where he died in 1866, his widow dying in 1883, in Meadville, Penn., at the home of her daughter, Catherine. She is buried in the old grave-yard at Sheakleyville. Our subject was born October 16, 1819, in Kutztown, Berks Co., Penn. He was reared and educated in Berks County, Penn., and Ohio, at the public schools. He learned the trade of a blacksmith and carriage-maker at Warren, Ohio. He followed his trade, working in Philadelphia until 1843, when he located in Sheakleyville, Penn., and established the first manufactory for carriages and wagons in that borough. He conducted the business for some twelve years, when he purchased a farm one mile north of Sheakleyville, where he resided for a short time, when he returned to Sheakleyville, and in connection with W. G. Brown engaged in the banking business, which they operated some five or six years. In 1878 he removed to his farm where he now resides, which he had purchased in 1855, and has since been engaged in general farming. Our subject was the first burgess of Sheakleyville, and filled that office for two terms, and has served as school director. Mr. Moyer was married in February, 1843, to Miss Emeline, daughter of Adam Weir, one of the early hotel-keepers of Sheakleyville, and by this union they have had three children: George, who married Teressa Canon, and has three children, Charley, Eva and Lillie; Emma, Mrs. Prentice Fry, of Meadville, and has one daughter, Anna; James F., who married Lillie Caldwell, and have three children, Lena, Estella and Marvin. Our subject is a member of the F. & A. M., also I. O. O. F. He is one of the enterprising citizens of Sandy Creek Township, and is a supporter of the Prohibition party.

WILLIAM PALM, deceased, was born in 1825, in Austintown, Trumbull Co., Ohio, and is a son of John and Sally (Beil) Palm. The father of our subject was a native of Cumberland County, Penn. He located in Trumbull

County, Ohio, and about 1835 he came to Mercer County and settled at Leech's Corners, where he remained for a few years, and then removed to Sandy Creek Township. He was a carpenter by trade, and while a resident of Ohio he was engaged in hotel business. After his removal to Mercer County he purchased the grist and saw-mill at Leech's Corners, which he operated a few years. After his removal to Sandy Creek he built the grist and saw mill on Rinn's Run. He there died, and his widow survived him till 1850. Their family were: Peter, of Chicago, Ill.; Jacob, who died in Cumberland County, Penn.; Mary (deceased), married Benjamin Ross, of Salem Township; Samuel, deceased; Elizabeth, deceased; David, deceased; William, deceased; Sarah A., who married James Rook, at whose death she married William Klingensmith, of Crawford County, Penn., and John, of Sandy Creek. Our subject was reared in Mercer County. He was bred a farmer, an occupation he always followed. He located in 1847 on his late homestead, and the same year he was married to Miss Catherine, daughter of William White, one of Sandy Creek's prominent citizens, of which union five children survive: Andrew J., the publisher of the *Western Press*, of Mercer, Penn.; Milton A., physician of Dwight, Ill.; Emma; Rev. William J., of Omaha, Neb., and Myrta, Mrs. Charles Ogden, of Greenville, Penn. Mr. Palm was one of Sandy Creek's enterprising citizens, and politically he was a Democrat. He died on Wednesday evening, October 10, 1888, after an illness of four months.

THE PHILIPS FAMILY.—Joseph Philips, the ancestor of the Philips family of Mercer County, came to America in 1755. He was born in 1716, but of his birthplace and parentage nothing is known by his family. In 1775, with his wife and three children, David, Josiah and John, he sailed from Pembroke, South Wales, and made his first settlement in Chester County, Penn., where he followed the occupation of a weaver. His eldest son, the Rev. David Philips, was the progenitor of the Philips family of Mercer County. He served as a captain in the Continental army under Washington, and was one of the pioneer Baptist preachers of Western Pennsylvania, and is said to have preached at Sharon as early as 1801. He died in 1829, never having had any residence in Mercer County. He had thirteen children, none of whom are living. His descendants are scattered over Western Pennsylvania, Ohio and Tennessee. Thomas, his son, settled in Sandy Creek about 1798. He took up a tract of 424 acres of land. His patent calls for the land known as Philipsburg, situated in Sandy Creek. He married Sarah B. Hazen, and by this union they had David, Isaac, Thomas, John, Sarah B., Mary and Martha. Thomas died in 1837, and his widow survived him until 1854. Isaac, the only living representative, now residing in Sandy Creek, was born October 1, 1803. He was reared and educated in the common schools of the day, and learned the trade of a tailor. In 1826 he located in Sheakleyville, and conducted that business until 1853, when he was elected justice of the peace for the borough, and filled that office for twenty-five years, giving his time and attention to the duties of that office. He married, in 1827, Miss Emily, daughter of William Church, of Sandy Creek Township, and by this marriage had eleven children, eight of whom grew to maturity: Clarinda, Mrs. Alexander Dunn; Elvira, widow of W. S. McCoy; Weltha, widow of David McDowell; Sarah, Mrs. William P. Couse; Augusta, deceased wife of Joseph Limber; Anna, deceased; Meranda, Mrs. John Clark, and Caroline, Mrs. Levi Morrison. Mrs. Philips died in 1885. He is a member of the Georgetown Baptist Church, and held the office of deacon for over forty years. Politically he is a Republican.

THE SHEAKLEY FAMILY.—Among the Irish immigrants to the colony of Pennsylvania during the year 1751 were William Sheakley and wife, who settled in

what is now Mount Pleasant Township, Adams Co., Penn., then a portion of York County, close to the Maryland line. He was a man of industrious and frugal habits, and at his death, about 1799, had accumulated considerable property. About eight years prior to his death he sold his land, and removed into Franklin Township, four miles north of Gettysburg. During the last two years of his life he was entirely blind, and at his death left a family of two sons and one daughter: John, George and Margaret. In 1803 John Sheakley visited Mercer County, and purchased from William Byers 400 acres of land, on a part of which the village of Sheakleyville now stands. His purchase contained what the pioneers designated an improvement, consisting of an unfinished log cabin, surrounded by a small clearing. He returned to his home, and in the spring of 1804, sold his farm, lying in Cumberland Township, some three miles north of Gettysburg, and with his family of five sons and three daughters removed to his new purchase in the unbroken forest of Mercer County. The farm he sold in Adams County was subsequently the home of Thaddeus Stevens for twenty-five years, and was also the scene of the first bloodshed in the great battle of Gettysburg July 1, 1863, forty-nine years after his removal therefrom. At the time the Sheakley family settled in Mercer County there were no wagon roads in this part of the State, and emigrants were obliged to cut their way through the dense forest to their places of destination. In 1812 one of the sons, Alexander, died, leaving four sons and three daughters to assist the father in clearing the farm. These were William, Moses, George, John, Margaret, Ann and Fannie. The three first mentioned were among those patriotic pioneers who went to the defense of Erie when threatened by the British in the War of 1812. In 1816 the father died, and his land was divided between his sons. The Pittsburgh & Erie Turnpike Road was surveyed through the Sheakley farm, and a town was subsequently laid out at that point. On the 4th of July, 1822, one of the ceremonies of the day was that of naming the village, which was called "Georgetown" in honor of the proprietor, George Sheakley. This was subsequently changed to "Sheakleyville," as a more appropriate remembrance of the family. Of the children of John Sheakley, Sr., we have gathered the following information: William married Easter Wallace and reared three sons, Thomas, William and John, and one daughter, Nancy, who married Thomas White, and died near Sheakleyville. Thomas and William reside near Sheakleyville, while John immigrated to Iowa after the war and there died. The parents lived and died near the village which bears their name. Moses married Susan Limber, and reared four sons and three daughters: Thomas, who died near Pittsburgh; James and W. H., residents of Greenville, the former being now United States Commissioner for Alaska, stationed at Fort Wrangle; Moses, a resident of Grayson, Cal.; Mrs. Malinda Christy, of Greenville; Mrs. Mary Leech, of Salem Township, and Susannah, deceased. The father died on the old homestead in 1840, his widow surviving him until 1884, and dying in Greenville. George married Ann Wallace, who bore him one son, John W., deceased. His wife died, and he was again married to Cynthia Culbertson, and reared five sons and two daughters from this union: Joseph, who died in 1863; Alexander, of Ion City, Cal.; Hiram, of Crawford County; George, a farmer near Sheakleyville; Robert, who died in 1887 near that village, and Mrs. Mollie Tiffany, Mrs. James McNamara, and Mrs. Margaret Brown, all residents of Crawford County. The parents died near Sheakleyville, where the father was justice of the peace twenty-five years. John married Susan Sellers, who died without issue, and he then married Susannah Coulter, and reared two children: Josiah, deceased, and Margaret, of Crawford County. He died near Sheakleyville, and his widow in Putnam County,

Ohio. Margaret married James Brush, Anne married Hugh Moore, and Fannie became the wife of Adam Hill, and all died in this county. All left large families, and many of their descendants are living in this part of the State.

JOHN W. SHEAKLEY, post-office Sheakleyville, Penn., is a son of John W. and Jane (Moffett) Sheakley, of Sheakleyville, Penn., and was born January 13, 1845. The father of our subject was one of the early merchants of Sheakleyville, and subsequently removed to Cleveland, where he engaged in the mercantile business. He died there in 1859. His wife survived him, and married David Palm, of Venango County, Penn., where she died in 1875. Our subject was the only child, and was reared and educated in Sandy Creek Township. He learned the carpenter trade, and followed it for an occupation until 1873, when he purchased his present farm, and has since been engaged in general farming in connection with his carpenter business. He was married, in March, 1878, to Miss Emma, daughter of Thomas Morrison, of Perry Township, and by this marriage they have three children: Marshall L., Jennie E. and Mertie E. In politics he is a Democrat.

JOHN and ADAM THOMPSON, natives of County Antrim, Ireland, immigrated to America at an early date. They landed in Philadelphia, and while there purchased 200 acres of land, in what is now Salem Township, from a Revolutionary soldier, and settled upon the same. They subsequently purchased, in what is now Sandy Creek, a farm of 200 acres from David Chess, where David Thompson now lives. John subsequently traded his interest in the Salem farm for the Sandy Creek farm, and it then passed to his descendants. John Thompson married Mary A., daughter of John Findley, natives of Ireland, and residents of Crawford County. He died in 1849, and his widow in 1859. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, and elder in the Second United Presbyterian Church. Their family were: John, died in 1878; Rosanna (deceased), wife of Elliott Logan; Mary (deceased); Adam, died in 1845; Rhoda (deceased), who married William Parks; Jane, Mrs. Archibald Montgomery, of Deer Creek Township; David L. (deceased); Eliza (deceased); Sally and Ellen, who died in infancy, and Moses F., who was born September 7, 1824, on the old homestead, where he was reared and educated at the common schools. He was brought up on a farm, and remained at home until twenty-four years of age, when he engaged in the lumber business, which business he conducted at various places until 1884, when he located at Sheakleyville and engaged in the hotel business, which he has since followed. At the time of Lee's raid into Pennsylvania Mr. Thompson enlisted in Company H, Fifty-fifth Pennsylvania Militia, and served ninety days. He was married in 1850 to Miss Sarah, daughter of Charles Montgomery, of Sandy Creek Township, and by this marriage they have born to them six children: John, deceased; Charles; Elizabeth, Mrs. Frank Parks; Frank, deceased; James; Mary Ann, Mrs. James White. Mr. Thompson is the present constable for his township, and a member of the borough council, and politically is a Republican.

David, the sixth son, was born February 21, 1826, in Sandy Creek Township, and has always lived there and followed farming. He was married to Miss Martha, daughter of John McCracken, of Sandy Creek Township, in 1850; she died in 1868. By this marriage they had seven children: William, deceased, 1886; Annie, Mrs. Calvin Collner, of St. Petersburg, Penn.; John E.; Sadie J., Mrs. James L. Riley; Emma, Mrs. A. K. Steel; Hattie, Mrs. Charles Drives; Rosie, deceased, who married John Hughs. His second wife was Mrs. Maggie E. Carringer, and by this union, which occurred in 1869, they have one son, Warren C., of Findley, Ohio. Mr. Thompson is a member of the Sheakleyville Methodist Episcopal Church, and politically is a Republican.

Maria, the daughter of John, Sr., married James Dunn, of Meadville, Penn. Emeline, deceased, married Thomas Chess, and Cynthia is the widow of Justus Hall, and resides in Greenville, Penn.

Robert F. Thompson was born December 6, 1818, in Deer Creek Township, and was married in 1842 to Miss Jane, daughter of Charles Montgomery, by whom he had six children: Maria, Elizabeth M., Mary A., Martha J., Sarah and Rhoda. Mr. Thompson served as justice of the peace for ten years, and in 1856 was a county commissioner. He is a member of the United Presbyterian Church at Sheakleyville, and has been treasurer of the same for thirty years. In politics is a Republican.

A. P. WHITE, farmer, post-office Sheakleyville, Penn., is a son of William and Eleanor (Farrell) White, and was born in 1836 in Ohio. The grandfather, James White, was a native of Ireland, and at the age of eighteen he came to this country and settled in Youngstown, Ohio. He married Fannie Pittenger, a native of New Jersey, by whom he had four children: John, William, James and Jane, who married James Kyle. The father of our subject settled in Sandy Creek Township, where our subject now resides, in 1837. His family were: James, deceased; Elizabeth, Mrs. Isaac Mackey; Thomas, deceased; Jane, deceased, who married Thomas Morrison; John, of Sandy Creek; William P., deceased; Mary A., wife of James Crawford; Fannie, Mrs. Dr. Axtell, of Warren County, Penn.; Catherine, Mrs. William Palm; Nancy, Mrs. Humphry Church, of Kansas; Angeline, Mrs. A. M. Crawford; Almira, Mrs. S. H. Dunn, and Ellen. William died in 1858; his wife survived him, dying in 1882. Our subject was born in Trumbull County, Ohio, and was reared on the homestead farm, where he has always lived. His education was received at the public schools. He was bred a farmer, an occupation he has always followed. He has served as school director for ten years. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., W. G. Brown Lodge No. 592, of Hadley, Penn. Mr. White is a Democrat, and takes an active interest in the success of his party. He was married in 1859 to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Walter Hall, of Sandy Creek Township, and by this marriage they have six children: Hattie, George, Laura, Mrs. Charles Steel, of Sheakleyville, Penn.; Andrew, William and Genevieve.

DEER CREEK TOWNSHIP.

WILLIAM BURNETT, farmer, post-office New Vernon, was born in Trumbull County, Ohio, August 8, 1821. His father, William Burnett, was reared in New Jersey, and settled in Trumbull County, Ohio, about the year 1800. He married Barbara Huff, by whom he had the following children: Joseph, Zilla, Peter and William. Our subject was married in his native county to Eleanor Snyder, in 1842, daughter of Joshua Snyder. In 1864 he removed to this county, and settled on the farm where he now resides. His marriage gave him six children: John, married Sarah, daughter of William Boylan, and has seven children: Flora, Olive, Winnie, William, Julia, Elizabeth and John; Elisha, married Caroline, daughter of William Boylan, and has one child, Ellen C.; Julia, married Henry Rom, and has one child, Eleanor; Eugene, at home; Lincoln, married Jennie, daughter of James Wilson, and has two children, Earl and Gal; Hershell, at home. Our subject votes the Republican ticket, and is one of the enterprising farmers of the township.

OLIVER CALDWELL, post-office Sheakleyville, is a son of O. P. and Merilla (Stright) Caldwell. The father was born in Crawford County, Penn., and came to what is now Deer Creek Township in 1835. In 1839 he married and located on a small farm. He worked at carpentering and accumulated a good deal

of property. He was constable for six years, poor director in 1878, and helped to build a place of worship in Deer Creek Township. He died in 1882, and his widow in 1885. Seven of their ten children are living: Oliver, George, Lewis, Ellen, Eva, Lillie and Dorie. Our subject was born January 1, 1840, on the homestead, and was educated in the common schools. He learned the carpenter's trade, and was married in 1861 to Mary E., daughter of David Linn, and by her has had the following children: Flora, Ambrose, Elda M., Stella, Maggie and Addie. He has been school director and held other township offices. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he is identified with the Republican party.

LEWIS A. CALDWELL, post-office Sheakleyville, son of O. P. Caldwell, was born April 25, 1857, on the homestead, a portion of which he now resides upon. He received a common school education, and was married in 1881 to Miss Matilda, daughter of Samuel Mook, of French Creek Township, and has one child, Dennis Murel. His estimable wife is a member of the Lutheran Church of New Lebanon, and he is a staunch Republican.

ROBERT M. CURRY, farmer, post-office Sheakleyville, is a son of Robert and Catherine (Moyer) Curry. His father was born in Washington County, Penn., came to Mercer County in 1801 and engaged in hunting, trapping, etc. He was in the War of 1812, and finally settled in Deer Creek Township, where he died in 1851, and his wife in 1848. They reared six children, of whom George, of Butler County, Penn., and Robert M., are living. Our subject was born in this county January 15, 1825, and at an early age he learned blacksmithing, and first located at Hendersonville. He served for eighteen months in Company A, Twelfth Pennsylvania Artillery, and held the commission of company artificer. After the close of the war he returned to Hendersonville and remained until 1870, when he located on his present farm. In 1850 he married Miss Rachel, daughter of Alexander McCleary, of Perry Township. She died in 1879, leaving seven children: Asenath, Mrs. Calvin Gealy; Rachel L., Mrs. J. Pearsall, of Salem Township; James B., of Lake Township; Hettie M., Lizzie A., Alma E., Irene S. Mr. Curry was appointed postmaster by President Buchanan, and again by Lincoln, and served seven years, also held township offices of Deer Creek. He has always supported the Democratic party, and is a member of the Sheakleyville Presbyterian Church.

ALBERT PRICE, farmer, post-office Sheakleyville, is a son of David and Julia Ann (Hice) Price, natives, the father of Bucks County, Penn., and the mother of Mercer County, N. J. He spent two years in North Carolina, building railroads, and in 1840 located in what is now Worth Township, and in 1852 settled on a farm in Deer Creek Township now owned by his grandson, D. A. Price. He was a prominent Democrat, and received the nomination for county commissioner in 1856. He was trustee and steward of the Mount Hope Methodist Episcopal Church for many years. His wife died in 1868, and he in 1883. Our subject was their only child, and was born at Easton, Northampton Co., Penn., July 25, 1822. He came here with his parents, and for a number of years engaged in teaching in the township schools of this and Venango Counties. Since then he has been principally engaged in farming. April 19, 1843, he married Elizabeth, daughter of Bennett Grace, of Worth Township. She died April 2, 1877, leaving eight children: Julia A., Mary, Nancy, Caroline, Phoebe P., David A., Elizabeth D. and Albert D.; one son, Harry P., died in infancy. Our subject was elected county auditor in 1847, and served three years. In 1861 he was elected county commissioner for three years. He has also served two different terms as State auditor, and has acted as justice of the peace for fifteen years. Mr. Price is a member of the

Masonic fraternity and of the I. O. O. F. He has always been an ardent supporter of the Democratic party.

SAMUEL S. ROSS, farmer, post-office Sheakleyville, is a son of Stephen and Hannah (Sisley) Ross, and a grandson of Aaron Ross, a native of New Jersey, and an early settler of Mercer County. The father of our subject was born in this county, and after his marriage located in Deer Creek Township. He was justice of the peace for ten years, a member of the Presbyterian Church, and voted the Whig and Democratic tickets successively. He reared five children: Samuel S., Elizabeth (wife of Joseph Casbee), Sarah M. (wife of George Sheakley), Louisa (wife of Jacob Fisher) and Maria I. (deceased wife of Albert Shaffstall). Our subject was born on the homestead which he now owns, March 22, 1829, and attended the township schools. In 1855 he married Miss Catherine, daughter of H. W. Troy, of Deer Creek Township. By this union they have three children: Charles A., Clara A. (wife of James B. Curry) and Phoebe (a teacher of music). Our subject has held the offices of constable, supervisor and school director, votes the Republican ticket, and he and family are members of the Sheakleyville Methodist Episcopal Church.

JOHN H. ROSS, post-office New Vernon, is a son of William and Abigail (Harris) Ross. The father was born in Mercer County, on the homestead where our subject now lives, and was a soldier in the War of 1812. He was a descendant of Aaron Ross, a pioneer of this State. William came to the farm in 1817; was a member of the Fairfield Presbyterian Church and a Democrat, and died in 1877. His widow died in 1879, the mother of Polly, Almira, Sarah, John H., Lucinda, Louisa, Angeline and Elma E. Our subject was born November 2, 1829, and was educated at the common schools. He was married to Isabella, daughter of Maj. Joseph Stright, of New Vernon Township. Their children were Fannie, James H., William J., Charles W., Hattie, Clement, Nellie, Lydetha, Frank M. and Hortense. Our subject has served as justice of the peace, school director and constable; is a member of Madison Lodge No. 591, A. O. U. W., and belongs to the Presbyterian Church, of which he is a trustee. In politics he is a Democrat.

JAMES P. STERRITT, farmer, post-office Sheakleyville, was born in Venango County, Penn., February 18, 1840. He attended the township schools of this county, and learned the plasterer's trade, which he followed for fifteen years. He then located on a farm in Worth Township, and in 1878 purchased his present farm, and is engaged in general farming and bee culture. In 1871 he was married to Miss Catharine, daughter of William Bardon, of Wolf Creek Township. Mr. Sterritt is township clerk at the present time, and has served as assistant assessor. He is a deacon in the Fairfield Presbyterian Church, and votes the Republican ticket. His father, Alexander Sterritt, was married first to a Miss Montgomery, by whom he had six children: Rebecca, the wife of William Simpson, of Springfield Township; John, deceased; Robert, resides in Venango County; William, lives in Morrow County, Ohio; Matthew, lives in Montana, and Thomas is dead. The father's second marriage was to Margaret Davidson, by whom he had three children: James P.; Martha, is married and resides in Butler County, Penn.; Mary A., lives in Ohio.

JOHN W. STRIGHT, farmer, post-office Sheakleyville, is a son of John L. and Mary (Warnock) Stright. She was a native of Ireland, a weaver by trade, and located in New Castle, Del., and thence to New Castle, Penn., at early periods. Her husband, John L., was a native of New Jersey, and settled at an early day in Crawford County, and in 1818 located on the farm where our subject now resides, for which he traded his farm in Crawford County. He served in the War of 1812, died in 1847, was a member of the Presbyterian

Church, and in politics a Whig. His widow died in 1853, and was the mother of Jane (deceased), and John W. Mr. Stright was married to a Miss Dodd prior to his union with Mary Warnock, and had by her six children: Charity, Margaret, Young, D. Freeman, Rhoda and Chloe; all dead except Freeman. Our subject was born January 6, 1824, on the farm he now resides upon; received a common-school education, and was married in 1852 to Elvira H., daughter of Amos Hall, of Venango County, by whom he had seven children: William H., Orville L., Mary, Leonard L., Jane M., Frederick L. and Anna A. Mr. Stright has been school director and held other small township offices. He and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church of Fairfield. He was twelve years an elder in the Fairfield Church, and is a Republican.

JOSEPH STRIGHT, farmer, post-office Sheakleyville, Penn, is a son of Amasa and Mary (Dodd) Stright, natives of New Jersey. The grandfather was Laurance Stright. The father of our subject was born in New Jersey in 1789, and came to Mercer County with his parents and settled in what is now Deer Creek Township about 1815. He was a prominent member of the Presbyterian Church of Sheakleyville, of which he was an elder for many years. In politics he was a member of the Free Soil party, and was the first man to vote that ticket in the township, and subsequently became a Republican. He died in 1861, and his widow in 1866. Their family consisted of six children: Lovinia and Teresa, deceased; Sarah, the widow of Nathaniel Axtell; Marilla, wife of Perry Caldwell; Ithiel, who resides in Kansas, and our subject, who was born March 11, 1826, on the old homestead where he has always lived. He married, July 2, 1857, Elenor, daughter of James Myers, of Sandy Creek Township, and by this marriage they have two children: J. H. and William S. Mr. Stright has filled many of the township offices. He is a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Sheakleyville, and politically is a Republican.

D. R. VAUGHN, county clerk, was born February 17, 1852, in Deer Creek Township, to Russell and Susan (Carson) Vaughn, natives of Trumbull County, Ohio, and who came to Mercer County about 1848. They settled in Deer Creek Township, where the father built and operated a mill for twenty years. He died in 1872, and his widow survives on the old farm. They had eight children: Seth; Robert J., was at his death, in 1881, foreman of the stone work on the county poor-house; D. R., George J., Lucy B., married George T. Hadley, and she died with the typhoid fever, which she contracted while attending her brother, Robert J.; Lilly, Allen L., is now an agent for the Lake Shore Railroad at Reno, to where he was transferred from Hadley, where he had been a clerk for our subject for five years, and Elsie. The parents of our subject were Presbyterians, and the father became a Republican at the breaking out of the war. D. R. Vaughn was educated at the district schools till the age of seventeen years, when he went to Kansas for a period. On his return he began studying telegraphy at Cochran, Crawford Co., Penn. He was soon after appointed an agent for the A. G. W. Railroad at Utica, Penn., and served five years. He was then employed by the Lake Shore at Hadley, where he continued for seventeen years, or until his election to the office of county clerk. He has been school director, auditor and treasurer of Deer Creek Township. He was married June 25, 1872, to Hattie J. Hays, daughter of William and Agnes Hays, of Utica, and has Gertrude L., Blanche, Amy, Nellie (deceased), David R., Lucy, Fred W. and Alice. He is a member of Blue Lodge, A. F. & A. M., of Jamestown, and Chapter of Greenville. He and wife are Presbyterians. He is a Republican.

NEW VERNON TOWNSHIP.

DANIEL AXTELL, deceased, was born May 4, 1787, and came to Mercer County with his parents, Daniel, born in 1748, died June 7, 1826, and Ruth, born in 1750, died April 8, 1831. The family settled in what is now Sandy Creek Township, where they died. Their children were Daniel, Eliab, Lincoln, Joseph, Polly, Ruth and Elizabeth. Daniel Axtell, Sr., was one of the first elders of the old Fairfield Church. Daniel, Jr., was educated in the country schools, was married to Euphemia Lynn, a native of New Jersey, and settled where Sylvester Axtell lives. He once owned a saw-mill and tannery on that farm. He was strongly identified with the Fairfield Church. He died September 20, 1858, and his wife December 22, 1870. They had twelve children: Ruth, born August 28, 1808, died November 30, 1883; Hannah, born December 4, 1809, died October 21, 1844; Alexander, born July 5, 1811, died November 8, 1847; Rhoda, born March 30, 1813, died March 21, 1874; Thomas, born October 25, 1814, died January 15, 1852; Eliab, born December 22, 1817, died March 1, 1855; George, born November 10, 1820, died February 16, 1859; Louesa, born May 5, 1822, died June 19, 1855; Mary L., born November 2, 1824, died October 16, 1825; Martha, born December 18, 1826, died May 9, 1861; Andrew, born July 12, 1828, and is living; Loretta B., born June 17, 1831, died August 6, 1832. George was educated in this county, and was married to Isabella McCracken October 30, 1849. Isabella was born February 3, 1822, in French Creek Township, to Joshua and Mary (Zahniser) McCracken, the parents of Alexander, Mary, Isabella, infant, David and an infant. He settled at marriage on the old place, where George engaged in a lumber mill. He had four children: Sylvester; Mary, deceased; Eliab, deceased; Daniel, deceased. George was an elder of the United Presbyterian Church at the time of his death. His widow is a member of the same. Sylvester Axtell was born September 19, 1850, on the farm where he now resides. He was married May 27, 1875, to Eliza E. Jenkins, daughter of M. M. Jenkins, and she died September 16, 1882, leaving three children: Maude L., William N., dead, and Matilda B. He was again married, to Martha R. Condit, October 30, 1884, by whom he has had two children: Infant, dead, and Mary. He is school director, has been township auditor and assessor. In politics he is a Republican.

ISAAC BORLAND, deceased, was born February 25, 1834, on the farm where his widow now lives. His father, Houston, was born August 18, 1803, and his mother, Eleanor Holloway, was born July 12, 1804. They were married March 1, 1827, and settled on the farm mentioned above. They owned 150 acres, which has never been out of the possession of the family. Isaac added to it until the farm contained 212 acres. Andrew Borland, the father of Houston, was the first to come to the county. He was of Scotch-Irish extraction, and married Margaret Houston. She was the first white woman who came to live in what is now New Vernon Township. Houston Borland and wife had eight children: John, born March 15, 1828, studied medicine with Dr. J. R. Andrews, the old pioneer physician of New Vernon, and later practiced in Lawrence County, and is now at Franklin, Penn.; Isaac; Martha, born November 22, 1839, and married Daniel McClure; Anna M., born September 24, 1842, and married Andrew Montgomery, who put up the first house in York, York Co., Neb. The following children are dead: Catharine, born April 15, 1830, and died August 27, 1831; Samuel, born July 8, 1832, and died the same day; Margaret, born November 8, 1836, and died December 29, 1839; Isabella, born June 2, 1845, and died April 13, 1848. Isaac H. Borland was educated in the common schools, and farmed the greater part of his life. He

made cheese on his farm for many years. He was married December 24, 1857, to Sarah E. Allen, born June 10, 1835, in Mercer County, to George and Ann (Fisher) Allen, natives, the father of Ohio and the mother of what is now Lawrence County. Her parents had eleven children: Margaret R., died the widow of James McCracken; Anna M., died widow of Robert Stewart; William F., Sarah E., Elizabeth L., Martha J., deceased; George; Harvey, was killed at the battle of Gettysburg, where his body was buried among the unknown, and some time after was taken up and a letter and testament were found in his pocket, which Mrs. Borland has in her possession; James R. was also in the war; John C., Emma and Mary C. The father of the above children died in 1863 and his wife in 1850. His second wife, Mrs. Lydia Stewart, whose maiden name was Gibson, is still living, and bore him one child, Samuel W. Isaac Borland died August 6, 1887, with apoplexy, dropping dead, like his father, while at work. He had nine children: Anna B., married George Infield; William A. and George H. are deceased; James H., married Laura Reihard April 19, 1888; John C., married Belle Boylan, January 29, 1886, and he graduated at the Edinboro Normal School in June, 1888; Robert S., died July 11, 1888, was also a student at Edinboro when taken sick; Edgar A., Lydia E. and Samuel W. Mr. Borland was an elder of the United Presbyterian Church at the time of his death, and was one of the most respected and honorable citizens who ever lived in New Vernon Township. He was a Republican, to which organization his sons are attached.

ANDREW BORLAND, deceased, was born April 15, 1812, in New Vernon Township, and is a brother of Houston Borland, whose sketch appears in this work. Andrew was educated in the common schools, was married March 31, 1835, to Elizabeth McCormick, born April 28, 1815, in Mercer County, to Archibald and Jane (Hill) McCormick, and settled on the farm where Adam Borland now lives. It was then in the green wood. He put up a log cabin 20x24 feet, and later built the house now standing on the farm. In 1844-45-46 he worked in a coal bank near Greenville. He died September 13, 1873, and his widow died September 15, 1880. He was in partnership with Dr. J. C. Andrews, whose office Mr. Borland erected near his own residence. He furnished the means to buy medicine, and was to have half of the income of the practice. Andrews was a man of intemperate habits, and Mr. Borland was a continual loser by the partnership. He studied medicine, and became to some extent a practitioner. He was initiated in the Know-nothing party, but soon after renounced it and became a Democrat, which he continued until his death. He has seven children: Jane, born October 5, 1836, married David Gosnell, lives in St. Louis; Archibald, born June 3, 1838, died in Salisbury Prison; James, born March 18, 1843; Cyrus, born June 11, 1850, died September 19, 1851; Evaleen, born March 18, 1853; Ella, born January 25, 1857, died March 21, 1858. The parents were members of the United Presbyterian Church. Adam C. Borland, post-office New Vernon, the son of the deceased, was educated in the common schools, and was brought up on a farm. He worked for a while at the harness manufacturing business in Tylersburg, Clarion Co., Penn. He was married September 24, 1874, to Sarah A. Carmichael, who was born December 2, 1852, and was one of nine children: Sarah A., Eliza J., Andrew, Mary, Alanson, Victoria, Ellsworth, Charles and Lizzie. The parents of the above children were Hiram and Elizabeth (Fowler) Carmichael, who were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Borland has two children: Roland and Andrew. He and wife are members of the Fairfield Presbyterian Church, and he is a Democrat.

GEORGE BOYD, farmer, post-office Sandy Lake, was born May 28, 1844, in New Vernon Township. His father, Joseph Boyd, was born in County Cork, Ireland, April 22, 1808, to James and Jane (Haggertie) Boyd. Robert Boyd was the first to settle in this county, and was engaged for some time in the hardware business in Mercer. He was a plasterer and a cooper, and, while on his way to this county from Philadelphia, while employed at his trade, he became acquainted with and married Isabella Butler. He was killed by the fall of his brickhouse in West Virginia. The Boyds and their relatives came to Mercer County in the following order: John Phipps and his wife, Dora Boyd, who settled in Cool Spring Township; Edward Boyd and wife, Betsy Jennings, who located in Fairview Township; John Jennings and wife, Mary Boyd, who settled in Cool Spring Township; and in 1821 came James A. Boyd and wife, and his father and mother, James and Elizabeth (Atkins) Boyd; Archibald Boyd and wife, Elizabeth McGivern; Henry Boyd, and the children of James A.: Thomas, Henry, William, Archibald, Joseph, James, Robert, Elizabeth, Mary and Dora. Isaac Waugh married Frances Boyd, a sister of James A., and came to this county, and later moved to Iowa. Joseph Boyd, a brother of James A., emigrated here from Ireland, and subsequently went back to his native country for a son whom he had left, and was never heard of afterward. His wife, son and daughter moved to Michigan. Joseph Boyd was married to Rhoda Axtell, by whom he had Ezra, Caroline, George, Euphrasy J. (wife of Robert Dunlap), William H. and Milton E. Joseph Boyd was employed on the canal from Franklin to Meadville for three years, and also on a canal near Cleveland. He bought land in New Vernon Township, where he lived for over fifty years. He helped to build the Mercer court-house. His wife, after a lingering illness of twelve years, was relieved of her sufferings by death in 1874. She was a devoted member of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Boyd united with the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1825, and for twenty years was blind in one eye and is now totally blind. He is a man of exceptionally good memory, pure character and an earnest Christian. He is a staunch Republican, and must be taken to every election. George Boyd was educated in the common schools, and has always farmed and bought and sold stock. He was married December 23, 1875, to Martha J. Elliott, born November 25, 1858, in Pittsburgh, to John and Mary (Smith) Elliott, who came to this county in 1864, and settled in New Vernon Township. Her parents have had the following children: William H., book-keeper in Pittsburgh; John F., engaged in cutting glass in the same city; Lizzie A., married William Young, superintendent of the S. S. Marvin cracker factory, Pittsburgh; Maggie, married Robert D. Kerr; Albert J., a glazer of glass in Allegheny City; Thomas J., Josephine B. and Mary M., who are at home. Her parents are members of the United Presbyterian Church at Sandy Lake. Mr. and Mrs. Boyd have had three children: Fred (dead), Mabel E. and Joseph Elliott. Mr. Boyd has been assessor, and is a Republican. Further mention is made of the family in the general history.

BARBER BOYD, farmer, post-office Sandy Lake, was born April 19, 1833, in Cool Spring Township. His father, Thomas Boyd, was born September 15, 1799, in County Cork, Ireland, son of James, whose father was also called James. The family came to America in 1821 and settled in Cool Spring Township. James, the grandfather of our subject, bought, in 1831, a farm of 200 acres of Lewis Clopler and W. Robinson, and here he lived for many years, and finally died August 15, 1860, on the farm where his son, Thomas, lived, in New Vernon Township. He had ten children: Betsey, Dora, Mary,

Henry, Robert, James, Joseph, William, Archie and Thomas. Thomas, the father of our subject, married in Ireland, settled in New Vernon Township in 1844, and died April 14, 1880, his wife preceding August 3, 1871. They had nine children: Catharine, born August 5, 1821, married John Barber, and died May 22, 1842; James, born May 5, 1823, and died October 27, 1837; Robert, born October 18, 1825, and died August 6, 1826; Jane, born July 4, 1827, died February 27, 1855; Mary, born January 19, 1831, married to John Bachelor June 30, 1857, died March 9, 1886; Marmaduke, born January 27, 1836, died August 24, 1882; John, born June 21, 1838; Caroline E., born November 29, 1840, married to Henry Flickner October 10, 1872, died April 30, 1885; John F., married, May 19, 1870, Margaret McGee. The parents were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Our subject was educated in the common schools, and has always been a farmer. He was married April 1, 1862, to Isabella Burrows, born February 15, 1837, in Mahoning County, Ohio. Her parents, George and Mary Burrows, had the following children: Elizabeth, William, Sarah, Isabella, James, Margaret, Mary, Ellen, George and John. Her parents settled in New Vernon Township in 1843, and there the father died February 2, 1883, and the mother lives with her son, John. Mr. and Mrs. Boyd have had eight children: Guy, born January 24, 1863; Sylvester, born July 1, 1864; Findlay J., born September 30, 1865; Nancy J., born July 6, 1867; Mary E., born October 4, 1869; Walter T., born February 27, 1873; Lina, born August 4, 1877; Newton G., born November 7, 1886. Mr. Boyd has 115 acres of good land, is a member of the K. L. of H., with his wife and six of his children belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church of New Vernon, has always taken a deep interest in church matters, and is a Democrat.

JULIUS BOYD, farmer and justice of the peace, post-office Clark's Mills, was born April 1, 1837, in New Vernon Township. His parents, Henry and Ann (Phipps) Boyd, were natives of Ireland, and came to this county about 1821. They settled in Cool Spring Township. They were married in this county and finally settled on a farm adjoining the one our subject now resides on, and which is owned by some of the heirs. Here he died April 2, 1866, and his widow died December, 1872; they were the parents of the following children: James C.; Charles, was strangled to death with a grain of corn; Jane J., married Calvin Clark; Melissa, married William James; Wesley, deceased; Julius; P. J., ex Representative Fairview Township; Helen; R. E., deceased; John F. The parents were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he was once class-leader. Our subject was educated in the common schools, and was married, in 1860, to Sarah J. Perrine, daughter of Armon and Eliza Perrine, by whom he has seven children: Emma C. and an infant are deceased; Ettie A., Curtin C., Nathan J., Lula A. and Myrta T. Mr. Boyd settled on his present farm of 150 acres in 1861, bought in pieces at various times, and the most of which he has improved, and has erected thereon fine buildings. He enlisted in Company F, One Hundred and Ninety-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served one year. He is engaged in general farming and stock dealing. He has served as school director, assessor and other small offices where pay is not considered. In 1888 he was elected a justice of the peace. He is a member of the K. of H. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he is trustee, class-leader and steward. He was one of the Republican central committee in 1887.

RICHARD FORBES, farmer, post-office Sandy Lake, was born March 1, 1821, in County Cork, Ireland, to George and Sarah (Haggertie) Forbes, natives of the same county, and who immigrated to this county in 1821. They settled first

in what is Wilmington Township, and later in Hickory, about three miles from Sharon, where they lived until about 1827, when they moved to the farm where our subject now lives. Here the father bought 400 acres, and here he died in 1847. His widow died September 9, 1873, and had blessed her husband with eight children: Ellen, married John McBride; Thomas; Mary, married John Slater; George; Alice, married Thomas Sweesy; Elizabeth, married William Sweesy; Richard; Jane, married John Burrows; all are dead but Elizabeth and Richard. The parents were members of the Boyd Church, and are buried in the Presbyterian church-yard at Sandy Lake. Our subject was educated in the common schools, and has always been a tiller of the soil. He was married to Hannah Goswell, who died, leaving no issue. He was again married to Maranda Lusher, born December 17, 1842, daughter of Jonathan and Eliza (Smith) Lusher, natives of this State. Her father was an early settler of Venango County. He had twelve children: Jacob, Sarah, John, Martha, Harry, Catharine, Maranda, Lizzie, Peter, Almira, Miles and David. Mr. and Mrs. Forbes have two children: Willie and Harry. When the family settled on this farm it was all in the woods, except a small patch where stood a cabin, on the site of which is an old mill. Wild animals were plenty, and our subject has killed many rattlesnakes. He is the possessor of 280 acres of the best of land, and has recently erected a fine brick building at a cost of over \$3,000. He has always been a staunch Democrat, and read the *Western Press* while William S. Garvin was editor of that paper. His wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he is one of the enterprising farmers of the township.

GEORGE HAGGERTIE, deceased, was born June 22, 1792, in County Cork, Ireland. He came to this American continent in 1827. He settled for about two years in Canada, where he was engaged on canals. He married Mary Shannon, of the same county. In 1829 they came to this county, where he was, for awhile, engaged in working on the canal. He had only \$1.50 when he arrived in Mercer County. He bought land in New Vernon Township in 1835, where he farmed until April 22, 1866, when he died. His widow died May 24, 1879. They had the following children: Mary, married Thomas Norris; Jane, is a maiden lady, and lives on the old homestead; Ann, died in Canada; James, died in Ireland; Martha, married John Stout and died in Canada; Elizabeth, married John Haggertie, and had nine children: George, James, Mary, Adam, Marmeduke, Thomas, Anna M., Jane and John; Sarah, married E. C. Clark; John, deceased; William, deceased; Amy A., deceased; Adam, deceased, and George. The parents were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The parents of our subject were possessed of a strong constitution, and endured the hardships that go to make up the life of the early settlers. They were buried at the Little Boyd grave-yard, in New Vernon Township. George Haggertie, who lives on the old place, was born November 12, 1840, and was educated in the district schools in his neighborhood. He was married September 27, 1869, to Maria McGreggor, born July 24, 1840, in Trumbull County, Ohio.

JOSEPH HILL, farmer, post-office Clark's Mills, was born October 26, 1804, in Ontario County, N. Y. His parents were Joseph and Elizabeth (Wait) Hill. He was educated in the country schools and an academy. He learned the art of making stone-ware, which he followed for five years. He lived the greater part of his younger days with his grandfather Wait. He was married in 1825 to Nancy Mitchell, who died in 1854, the mother of nine children: Lovica, married Peter Ross; Jefferson, Cordelia, Elizabeth, married Alexander Carpenter; Christina, Williard, Joseph, who was in the war; Polina and Warren, also in the war. He was again married, to Elizabeth Dickson, born July 9, 1820,

daughter of Samuel and Margaret (Caldwell) Dickson. Her parents had six children: Rebecca, Nancy, Elizabeth, Samuel, James and Mary. Mr. Hill came to this county in 1831, and settled where he now lives in a log cabin. He boarded while he was building a cabin, 18x26 feet and two stories. The first night he stayed in Mercer County he had 12½ cents. He made pine shingles and sold a part of them to get glass and nails. He set to work in earnest, and is to-day in excellent circumstances. By his last wife he has two children: H. C. and Florilla. He was baptized into the Christian Church in the State of New York, and when he came to this county united with the Methodist Church. He was a Whig during the existence of that party, and then joined the Republicans. He is one of the reputable citizens of New Vernon Township. NOTE.— Since the above sketch was written Mr. Joseph Hill died, July 31, 1888, aged eighty-three years, nine months and five days.

JOSEPH INFELD, farmer, post-office New Vernon, was born July 23, 1828, in Maryland, to Daniel and Sarah (Winger) Infield. A reference is made to the family in Jackson Township. Joseph Infield was educated in the common schools at Jackson Centre. Three of his early teachers were Henry Hosack, a Mr. Johnson and Elizabeth Supple. He has worked some at stone masonry, but has devoted the greater part of his active life to farming. He purchased his first piece of land in 1856, in Jackson Township, where is now the Hall Shaft. Sixteen years later he sold the farm for coal purposes. March 12, 1873, he settled on his present farm, known as the Ira Condit farm, in New Vernon Township. He was married May 2, 1854, to Mary McGee, daughter of George and Sarah (Cross) McGee. Her father died January 6, 1887, and his children were Mary, John, Eliza J., Emmeline, William, Margaret, George, Melinda and Henrietta. Mr. Infield has had seven children: George W., Sarah, Silvia, Ida M., John, Della and Henry B. Mr. and Mrs. Infield are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church at Sandy Lake. He is a Democrat, one of the representative citizens of New Vernon Township, and a man of large means, of which he is the artificer. Mrs. Infield's father was born January 12, 1806, in Mifflin County, Penn., and who came to Mercer County in 1812. He had, by hard labor, careful management and frugal dealing, accumulated a large fortune. He died January 6, 1881. He was one of the most respected citizens who lived in Fairview Township, and other mention is made of him in this work.

HUGH LACKEY, farmer, post-office Clark's Mills, was born July 9, 1826, on the farm where he now lives. His parents, Henry and Eunice (Hazen) Lackey, were natives of Crawford County, Penn., and New Jersey, respectively. The ancestor of the Lackeys of this county emigrated from Ireland over 130 years ago, and settled near the site of Pittsburgh. The first of the family to come to Mercer County was Henry Lackey, who settled on the farm spoken of above, and there died in 1878. His wife died in 1855, the mother of Agnes, married David Wolf; Martha, married Joseph Hazen; Margaret H., married S. Hood; Hugh and Joseph. The parents were members of the Presbyterian Church, and he was a Republican. Hugh Lackey was educated in the country schools, and in the academy of Greenville, where he studied some of the higher branches. He taught a number of terms of school, perhaps twenty in all. He was married July 1, 1852, to Sallie Ann Snyder, daughter of Jesse and Catharine (Fenstermesher) Snyder, the parents of ten children: Sallie A., Lucinda, Lydia, Mary E., Elmira, Nancy, Caroline, Susannah, Catharine and Joseph. Her parents were members of the German Reformed Church. Mr. Lackey settled, at his marriage, on the old homestead, where he has since remained. He has eleven children: Joseph C., married Maggie Orr;

Celinda; John W., a professor, married Ella Abrams; William I., a professor; Frank, married Maggie Canon; Angelo L., a professor; Fannie E., a student; Mary J., a student, and David H. Two, Jesse and Bert, died when infants. Mr. Lackey served as poor director, to which position he was elected by the Republican party. He was for ten years a justice of the peace, has been township assessor, auditor and school director. He suffers from the loss of one eye, which was put out by a stick striking him while chopping. He has once connected with the Grange lodge. He and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church, of which he has been an elder for twenty-five years. He has been a superintendent of the Sunday-school of their neighborhood, which was organized before any church was near.

JOHNSON McCARTNEY, farmer, post-office Clark's Mills, was born June 11, 1823, in the County Fermanagh, Ireland, son of John and Jane McCartney. In 1839 the family, consisting of father, mother and children, Esther, Rebecca and Johnson, immigrated to America and settled in Coitsville, Ohio, where they engaged in farming. In 1842 they left Ohio and settled in the woods in what is now New Vernon Township, this county, on land which they bought in 1843. Here they erected a log cabin in which they lived for many years. The father died on this farm, also the mother and Rebecca, all of whom were buried in Perry Chapel grave-yard. Our subject was educated in the common schools in the pioneer cabins, and learned the trade of a shoemaker, which occupation he followed during the winters, in connection with his farming, for many years. He learned his trade in Youngstown, Ohio, and was married April 13, 1854, to Rachel Feather, a sister of Dr. Ira C. Feather, late of Sandy Lake. This union has given him nine children: Cynthia, deceased; Bleakley, a lumber dealer in Nebraska; Alva, a carpenter in Nebraska; James H., a postmaster at Ogalalla, Neb.; Stephen, deceased; John; Findley, is a student at the Edinboro Normal, and a teacher; P. L., Louise. Mr. McCartney is the owner of a fine farm of eighty-eight acres, which is the result of his energy, economy and frugal dealings. He is a Republican and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, while his estimable wife belongs to the Presbyterian Church of Sandy Lake. The family is one of the best known and most respected in the community in which they reside.

J. L. McCORMICK, farmer, post-office New Vernon, was born October 15 1836, in New Vernon Township. His father, William H., was a native of this State, and of Scotch-Irish extraction. The mother, Rachel Hogue, was born in Ireland, and came with her parents to Wolfe Creek Township when a child. She was the daughter of John Hogue, whose children were named as follows: Mary, Margaret, Rachel, Jane, William, Alexander, Nancy, James and Eliza. John Hogue and wife died in Jackson Township, and are buried in the old Springfield grave-yard. William H. McCormick, was married in what is now Jackson Township. He was a carpenter, and a number of barns are yet standing which he built. He was born in 1810 and died in 1878. His wife died in 1867. Their children were: Alexander, a carpenter in California; John L.; Euphemia Jane, married William McClain; W. A., an attorney of Mercer; Thomas H., is in the oil business in Clarion County; Rachel Emily, married A. A. McClain; James Harvey, Edward Small and Eliza. The last three died young. William H. afterward married Mary Jane Cambell, of Jackson Township. He was a county commissioner one term. He began poor, and at the time of his death he was the owner of some valuable land and other property. He and his wife were members of the old Rocky Spring United Presbyterian Church, of which he was an elder at the time of his death. Our subject was educated in the common schools, and brought up on a farm. He was mar-

ried, April 13, 1858, to Susan M. Uber, daughter of John H. Uber, and has by her four children: Charles G. and infant are dead; Ella M., married Robert Nelson, now living in Mercer; Maggie B., married J. D. Mc Caughtery; Thomas F. Our subject was for awhile engaged in the saw-mill business with his father. He is now the owner of the old homestead. He was drafted, and served nine months in the war. Three of his brothers served in the defense of their country. He has been township assessor, school director, and took the census of the township in 1880, also of Mill Creek Township and the borough of New Lebanon. He is a member of the K. and L. of H., the G. A. R., and he and wife belong to the United Presbyterian Church of Sheakleyville. In politics he is a staunch Republican, and gladly devotes a part of his time to the interest of that party at all elections. Alexander McCormick, the grandfather of our subject, settled on the farm now owned by Charles Schmeltzer in 1820, where he died. His children were William H., James, Rosannah, Mary, Adam H., Alexander, Jane and John R. He was a cooper by trade; carried on the business in connection with his farm. He married Euphrenia Hill, whose father was a soldier in the War of 1812. He died about 1853, in the sixty-ninth year of his age, and with his wife belonged to the Seceder Church.

W. J. McCracken, farmer, post-office New Vernon, was born November 25, 1862, in Sandy Creek Township, to A. P. and Mary (Houston) McCracken, who live in Deer Creek Township. He was educated in the public schools, also at Sheakleyville, New Lebanon and Grove City. He was married, February 15, 1883, to Laura J. Canon, daughter of Alfred and Euphania (McClure) Canon, the former of whom is dead. Our subject settled at marriage on his father's farm, and later located on the farm in New Vernon Township now owned by Thomas Carnahan, of York County, Neb. He is a member of the K. of H. at Sheakleyville, and the K. and L. of H. at New Vernon. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics he is a Republican, and one of the enterprising young business men of the township.

J. N. McCutcheon, merchant, post-office New Vernon, was born April 29, 1858, in New Vernon, to James and Mary (Montgomery) McCutcheon. The father was born in 1809, in County Tyrone, Ireland, to Porter and Jennie (Johnson) McCutcheon, natives of the same country. The former died in this county October 26, 1869, and his wife about 1861. Their children were Mary, John, Polly, James, John, Robert, Joseph, Andrew, Margaret, George, Thomas and David. James McCutcheon came to this county in 1840, after having followed weaving in Philadelphia awhile. He was married in 1842 to Mary Montgomery, born October 22, 1818, daughter of Capt. James and Sarah (Fulton) Montgomery, natives of Westmoreland County. James Montgomery was a captain in the War of 1812, and did service at Erie. He died in 1860, and his wife November 22, 1859, the mother of Isabella, John, Martha, Sarah, James, Margaret, Archie, Margaret (2), Mary and Eliza J. The parents were members of the United Presbyterian Church. James McCutcheon and wife had nine children: William (served in the war four years, was in prison fourteen months, and died from the effects of burns received at a fire at North Clarendon, Penn., July 4, 1887, leaving a wife and six children), James (died at Annapolis while in the service), Sarah (died in Philadelphia October 19, 1869), Mary J. (married Jefferson Stright), Almira (married William Breckman), Ellis P., Archibald, John N. and Joseph E. Mr. and Mrs. McCutcheon are members of the United Presbyterian Church, and he is a staunch Republican and a protectionist. He has been blind for two years. John N. McCutch-

eon entered his present business September 20, 1887, and carries a general stock of goods. He was married to Maggie, daughter of John and Rachel (Kirk) Gallagher, by whom he has two children: James E. and John C. He has served as township collector and auditor, is a member of the K. and L. of H., and is a Republican. May 1, 1888, the post-office was placed in his store-room, and his brother-in-law, A. J. Gallagher, appointed postmaster. Mr. McCutcheon is one of the progressive young business men of the township.

DAVID McELWAIN, merchant, New Vernon, was born October 24, 1845, in what is New Vernon Township. His father, John, was a native of Mill Creek Township, where his wife, Mary McCracken, was also born. John died January 29, 1883, and his widow survives in New Lebanon. They had eleven children: Cyrus, David, Alexander, Harvey, Watson, Mary, Emma, Adam, William, Anna B. and Melinda. Emma married William Findley, and Anna married Charles Hannah; Mary is single, and Melinda married George Miller. The father entered the mercantile business in New Vernon about 1843, and continued till 1880. He also owned a store at New Lebanon. He and wife were members of the Fairfield Church. Our subject was educated in the common schools. He entered his present mercantile business in 1870, and carried a stock of about \$3,000. He was postmaster at New Vernon from 1876 to 1888. He married, July 8, 1869, Elizabeth Ross, by whom he has two children: Maude and John. He is a member of the K. and L. of H., and his wife is a member of the Fairfield Presbyterian Church. He is a Republican, and an enterprising man.

JAMES S. MOORE, farmer, post-office New Vernon, was born July 19, 1843, son of William and Sarah A. (Clark) Moore. William Moore was born July 29, 1800, in Washington County, son of John and Elizabeth (Arbuckle) Moore. William Moore came to Mercer County about 1804, and settled near Sharon. He married Sarah Clark, a native of Albany, N. Y., who came to Ohio with her parents, W. A. Clark and wife. The parents of our subject settled in different parts of the county before they died in Fairview Township. Their children were ten in number: Wesley, Harriet, W. A., John, Mary, Rufina, W. R., James S., Joseph and Sarah. James S. Moore was educated in the common schools and one term at the Mercer union schools. He learned the carpenter's trade with his father, and has followed that the greater part of his life. He was married September 4, 1866, to Zilpha D. Hill, daughter of John and Isabella Hill, of this county. Her parents are dead and had ten children: J. Morton, Nathan, Nancy, Sarah, Dorcas, Hannah, Zilphia, Margaret, James and an infant. Mr. Moore settled at marriage in Fairview Township, and in 1874 he moved to Sandy Lake Township, and lived on the farm where W. A. Moore resides until 1880, when he bought land and located in New Vernon Township. He erected buildings on his pleasant farm, which burned and left him to replace them with others. He was constable and collector of the township for four years, and has served in several of the small offices where pay is not considered. He cast his first presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln, and has always been a staunch Republican. He enlisted in Company A, One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was in twenty-two battles and skirmishes. He suffers deafness in one ear because of the service in the war. He has had six children: J. R., who was married September 12, 1888, to Miss Mamie McElwain, grand-daughter of John McElwain; Mary M., Emma M., Sarah A., Hattie B. and Nellie B. He and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church at Fairfield, of which he is deacon, and has been superintendent of the Sabbath-schools of the same. His father is thought to have cast the first Abolition vote in Mill Creek Township, and his house was a station on the underground railroad.

J. K. Ross, farmer, post-office New Vernon, was born June 17, 1838, in Deer Creek Township, to Stephen and Hannah (Seisley) Ross. The father was born in what is now Deer Creek Township, to Aaron and Sarah (Harris) Ross, of Scotch-Irish extraction. Aaron and his wife are buried in the grave-yard at Fairfield, and their children were, Stephen, John, Jacob, Harvey, Joseph, Jared, Alva, Aaron, Elizabeth, Abigail, Hannah, Mary and Sarah. John, married Louisa Wetmore, and had Almera and John S.; Jacob married Anna Seisley, and had Benjamin, Elizabeth, Sabina, Samuel, Monroe, Edwin, Sarah and John; Harvey married Caroline Custard, and had James, Sarah, Albert, Richard, Wilson, Henry, Stephen and Emily; Joseph married Sophia Ervy; Jared married Martha Custard, and has Harris, Sarah, William, Stephen, Mary, Martha, Nancy, Taylor, Eva and Almera; Aaron married Martha Tiffeny, and had Henry, Mitchell, Loretta, Harriet, Elda, Charles, James, Bert and A. M.; Elizabeth married Alexander Miller, and had Fannie, Mary, Sarah, Josephine, Elizabeth, Mitchell, Henry and Nettie; Abigail married Nathan Tiffeny, and had Newton, Caroline, George, Henry, Aaron, Cory, Charles and Frederick; Hannah married Samuel Roberts, and had Addison, Madison, Mary, Milton, Myram, Hiram and Sarah; Mary married James Logan, and had Elizabeth, Harvey, Mary and Samuel. Stephen Ross was educated in the country schools of this county, and was married to Hannah Seisley, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Rhodes) Seisley, natives of this State, and of German extraction. By her he had Jacob, Hannah, Anna, Benjamin, John and Mary. He was in the War of 1812. Stephen died April 19, 1871, and his widow is living. His children are Samuel, Elizabeth, Sarah, John, Louisa, Stephen and Maria. He was a stanch Democrat. J. K. Ross was married July 3, 1862, to Julia A. Price, born March 3, 1844, in Worth Township. Her father's history appears in another part of this work. In 1866 Mr. Ross settled where he now resides, in New Vernon Township. He has had seven children by his marriage: Ella, married J. C. Thompson; Anna, married William Custard; Frank T., Harry, Grace, Mary and Maude. Mr. Ross has been constable and collector of the township, and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Mount Hope, of which he has been a class-leader and trustee. He is a Democrat.

JOHN SAUERS, farmer, post-office Clark's Mills, was born July 12, 1852, in Otter Creek Township, this county, to Michael, born in 1807, and Josephine (Hinkle) Sauers, born in 1810, natives of Germany, where they were married and came to Greenville about the year 1848. After a short residence at that place they removed to Otter Creek Township, and in 1860 bought seventy-one acres where they now live, in New Vernon Township. The father was a cabinet-maker in the old country, and followed carpentering some in this country. He began here with but little means, and by careful management and hard labor has accumulated a nice little home upon which to live the rest of his life. He has been a sufferer with the rheumatism since 1860. They have had five children: Kate, married D. C. Reed; Christina, married Hiram Feather; Nellie, married Henry Meibert, deceased; John, and Mary A., married Joseph Stewart. The father is a believer in the Catholic religion and his wife is a Lutheran. John, our subject, took charge of his father's farm when a mere boy. He was educated in the common schools and at Hadley. He was married September 11, 1873, to Maggie J. Carnahan, daughter of John L. Carnahan, and by her he has five children: Minnie M., dead; Nellie E., dead; Tena B., William C. and Josie R. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Clark's Mills, of which he is a steward. He spent four years in the oil regions of Clarion and Forest Counties, and owns valuable land in the

former, on which there are some good oil wells. He is one of the progressive young Democrats of Mercer County, is strictly honest, a gentleman who has the esteem of all who know him, and was a candidate for poor director on the Democratic ticket in 1888.

REV. ISAAC SCOFIELD, retired Methodist minister, post-office New Vernon, was born September 12, 1812, in Albany County, N. Y., to Daniel and Olive (Brown) Scofield, natives of the same county. The parents had twelve children. Our subject was educated in the common schools, and during his early days he was employed on a farm. He was licensed to preach at the age of twenty-two, and began preaching at Chagrin Falls, Ohio. His regular appointments were at Edinboro, Portage Co., Ohio; Centerville Circuit, Evansburg, Crawford Co., Penn.; Shippensville Circuit, Venango and Clarion Counties; Red Bank Circuit; Cambridge Circuit, Crawford County; Sheridan Circuit, Chautauqua County, N. Y.; McKean Circuit, Erie County; Columbus Circuit, Warren County and Chautauqua County, N. Y.; Leon Circuit, State of New York; Perrysburg Circuit, State of New York; Villenovia Circuit, Chautauqua County, N. Y.; Quincy Circuit, Chautauqua County, N. Y.; Harrisville Circuit, Butler County, Penn.; Espyville Circuit, Crawford County, Penn.; Williamsfield Circuit, Ashtabula County, Ohio; Salem Circuit, Mercer County; Evansburg, Crawford County; Jamestown Circuit, Mercer County; Delaware Grove Circuit, Mercer County; New Lebanon, Mercer County; Waterloo, Venango County; Hendersonville, Mercer County. He retired from active service about 1873, since when he has only preached occasionally. He was married in 1837 to Ellen McConnell, who died in 1853, the mother of John, George, Wesley and Daniel. He was again married, to Mrs. Elizabeth McConnell, the widow of George McConnell, by whom he had no children. She died in 1866, and he again married Louisa Ferree, and by her he has had four children: Emma, May, Ettie and Harry B. Rev. Scofield settled with his family where he now resides in 1872, where he has a small piece of land. He is a Republican, and the good he has done in this world will only be known in that day when the secrets of all hearts shall be opened and revealed.

B. S. WHITE, farmer, post-office Sandy Lake, was born February 18, 1824, in Lake Township. His father, Hiram White, married Polyxenia Stokely, daughter of Benjamin Stokely, a character sketch of whom is given in this work through the pen of William S. Garvin. Hiram White was born in Westmoreland County, Penn., and came to this county with his parents, John and Nancy (Dugan) White, and settled at the head of what is known as Wild Cat Hollow, in Lake Township. Here John White died in 1828, and Nancy, his wife, died about four years later, in Cool Spring Township, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Lanagan. The children of John and Nancy were Hiram, Joseph, David, James, Sarah, Anna, Betsey and Rebecca. Sarah, married Aaron Scroggs; Anna, married John Scroggs; Betsey, married Valentine Zahniser; Rebecca, married Fergus Hill. Hiram and Polyxenia White had nine children: David, died with the typhoid fever; John, married Jane Robb, and had two children, John, Rebecca; Esther, married Hugh Mitchell; Nancy, married A. Jackson Carnahan, by whom she had Jerome, Andrew, Tezetta, Betsey, Cindarilla, Nellie, Hiram, Gustavis A. and Wilmina; Mr. Carnahan died in 1846, and was a member of the Presbyterian Church; Rebecca, married Charles Barton, and is a widow at Council Bluffs, Iowa; Benjamin S., Hiram, Nathaniel and Euclid are dead. Hiram White, the father of our subject, died in 1841, and his widow died in 1856. B. S. White was educated in the common schools, and brought up on a farm. He read medicine with Dr. Hiram White, his brother, at New London, this county, for two years.

His brother practiced in this county about twenty-seven years, retired, and died at the home of our subject. Mr. White was married January 16, 1858, to Catharine Hettenbaugh, of Lawrence County. He settled on his present farm, consisting of 100 acres, in 1839, and has mostly developed it from the woods to its excellent condition. He has always been an ardent Democrat.

PERRY TOWNSHIP.

JAMES W. BEAL, merchant, post-office Clark's Mills, is a son of Edmund Beal, of Perry Township, whose parents were Thomas and Mary (Sudbury) Beal, of England, where Edmund was born November 22, 1828. About 1851 he came to America, and went to live with his uncle, James Beal, who had formerly located on the farm which Edmund now owns, and where he has since resided. In 1855 he married Mary E., daughter of Samuel and Martha McCleary, of Perry Township. She died April 7, 1887, leaving five children: James W., Emma A. (wife of David Mille, of Perry Township), Edmund G., Charles S. and Lewis L. Mr. Beal has been supervisor of Perry Township, votes the Republican ticket, and has been a deacon in the Georgetown Baptist Church of Sheakleyville for over twenty years. James W. was born in Perry Township in 1856. He attended the township schools, the academy of Sheakleyville and New Lebanon, and remained on the homestead and engaged in teaching school during the winter months until 1881, when he entered the store of L. L. Keck, of Greenville, as clerk. In 1882 he purchased an interest with Mr. McCormick in the store at Clark's Mills. The partnership continued until March, 1888, when Mr. McCormick sold his interest to W. H. Simons, and the present firm is Beal & Simons. Mr. Beal was appointed postmaster at Clark's Mills in 1882, and still holds that appointment. In 1879 he married Ida M., daughter of Joseph Infield, of New Vernon Township. By this union they have three children: Carl, Nellie and Jennie. He is a member of the Sheakleyville Baptist Church, and of the Select Knights of the A. O. U. W., of Clark's Mills, and votes the Republican ticket.

GEORGE BEGGS, farmer, post-office Hadley, is a son of Alexander and Susan (Dickson) Beggs, of Scotch-Irish descent, who settled in Mahoning County, Ohio, in 1822. Our subject was born in that county January 31, 1823, and remained on the homestead until 1848, when he came to Mercer County and purchased his present farm. He is an agent for an iron roofing company of Niles, Ohio. He has also held various township offices. In 1850 he married Miss Rebecca, daughter of William Hutchison, of Perry Township. By this union they have had nine children: John and Warren are deceased; Susana A., wife of William Roff, of Clark's Station; Mary A., wife of Edward Cochran, of Sandy Creek Township, and their children are Clinton T. and George L.; Jennie, at home; Milton, of Cleveland, Ohio; Marvin R., farmer, Perry Township, married Mary, daughter of John Cole, of Perry Township, and have two children, Neva and John; George F., living at home, and married Clara, daughter of Edmund Farrah, of Sandy Lake; Dickson A., of Sharon, married Annie, daughter of Samuel Long, of Perry Township; their children are Lillie M. and Edith M. Mr. Beggs is an elder in the United Presbyterian Church of Sheakleyville, and votes the Republican ticket.

MARTIN CARRINGER was a native of Westmoreland County, Penn., and came to this county in 1796; was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. He settled in Perry Township, and died in 1838. He was the father of Jacob, George, Henry and Joseph, all dead. Jacob was in the War of 1812. George was born in Westmoreland County, and married Isabella Montgomery. He was an early member of the militia. He died in 1876, aged eighty-one years, and

was the father of the following children: John, George, Emily, Maude, deceased; Milton, Isabella, married Humphrey Orr; James, deceased, was in the war; Harvey, and Jane, the wife of Stephen Feather; Isabella Montgomery, wife of George Carringer, died September 24, 1888, aged eighty-five years, making a residence on the farm they first settled on of sixty-seven years.

JEREMIAH CORLL, farmer, post-office Hadley, is a son of Jonathan and Maria (Sechler) Corll, natives of Lehigh County, Penn., who settled in Trumbull County, Ohio, in 1824. Our subject was born in Lehigh County May 22, 1816. He removed to Ohio with his parents, where he remained until 1845, when he purchased his present farm, and has since resided there. The country being new he engaged in clearing land, and made shingles, which business he followed for about twenty years, covering the roofs of many houses in the county. In 1843 he married Miss Mary E., daughter of Abraham Cramer, of Trumbull County, Ohio. By this union they have eight children: Isaac M., in Brookfield, Ohio, married to Amelia Sault; Maria S., Mrs. J. W. Thompson, of Iowa; Louisa J., at home; Mary M., Mrs. Cameron Orr, of Iowa; Charles K., at home, and married to Miss Laura L. Phillips; Emma, Mrs. Cyrus M. White, of Clark's Mills; Sarah E., Mrs. James Haggertie, of Otter Creek Township, and Julia A., at home. Mr. Corll has acted as school director, supervisor, etc., of Perry Township. He is a member of Sheakleyville Baptist Church, and votes the Democratic ticket.

J. B. DONALDSON, post-office Hadley, was born in that part of Mercer County which is now Lawrence County in 1820. He was educated at the schools of that period, and in 1836 came to Mercer County and located on a farm in Perry Township, remaining there until 1873, when he moved to Hadley Station, where he has since resided. He has served as justice of the peace of Perry Township for twenty-five years. For the past five years has been notary public. He has also been identified with the school interests, helping to build the first school-house after the division of the township, and serving as school director for sixteen years. Also held the offices of supervisor and auditor of township. He served in the late Rebellion as a member of the State militia. February 26, 1845, he married Mehitable, daughter of Andrew Loveland, of Otter Creek Township. She died in 1872, leaving three children: William A., on the homestead in Perry Township, married to Wilhelmina, daughter of Peter Sault, of Delaware Township, and has three children: John, Dora and Horace; John A., on the homestead in Perry Township, married to Clara, daughter of John Morton, of Otter Creek Township, and has the following children: Myrtle, William, Albert, Ray, Jackson, Blanche, Effie, Clyde and Freddie; Jane, married David E. Sault, of Indianapolis, Ind., and has four children: Frank, Albert, Claude and Edward; one daughter by adoption, Nellie, Mrs. Alfred Morton, of Hadley Station, who has four children: John, Floyd, Clara and Olive. The present wife of our subject was Mrs. H. A. Salisbury, daughter of Frederick Jackson, of Sandy Creek Township. Our subject is a member of the Baptist Church, and has always been a staunch member of the Republican party.

THE FEATHER FAMILY.—Cornelius Feather was a native of Westmoreland County, Penn., and a settler in Trumbull County, Ohio, about 1800. He came to Mercer County and located in what is now Otter Creek Township, about 1823, where he died in 1852. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, voted the Democratic ticket and was in the War of 1812. His family consisted of John, George, Mary, Mrs. Charles Milner; Sarah, Mrs. Henry Carringer; all of whom are dead except George, who was born in Warren, Ohio, in 1808. In 1836 he married Miss Keelen, daughter of William Keelen, and located on

his present farm. His wife died in 1855, leaving six children, all of whom are dead except Ettie, living at home. Mr. Feather has held several township offices, and has been a leader in the United Brethren Church for many years. He is a strong Prohibitionist and a supporter of the Democratic party.

John Feather was born in Trumbull County, Ohio, in 1806, and after moving to this county he engaged in farming, saw-milling, etc. He also run a carding machine for many years. He married Phoebe Condit, and located on a farm one mile north of Clark's Mills, in Perry Township. He was school director, supervisor, etc., of the township, and first voted the Whig and then the Republican ticket. For many years he was a deacon in the Sheakleyville Presbyterian Church. He died April 22, 1878, and his widow still lives in Perry Township. They reared eleven children: Ira C., deceased, and mentioned in Sandy Lake Township; Cornelius, born in 1836 and died in 1874; David, born in 1838 and died in 1870; Mary, born in 1831 and lives with her mother; Rachael, born in 1832, wife of Johnston McCartney, of New Vernon Township; William, born in 1834, lives in Wood County, Ohio; Stephen, born December 1, 1840, lives in Perry Township; Hiram, of Nebraska, born January 1, 1843; Nancy J., wife of John Vaughn, of Kirksville, Mo., born in 1845; John, living in Michigan, born in 1847; George, living on the homestead and born in 1850.

Stephen Feather, farmer, post-office Hadley, was born on the homestead December 1, 1840. He was educated at the schools of that period, and has always followed farming. In July, 1861, he enlisted in Company F, Eighty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served until February 12, 1863, where he was honorably discharged because of wounds received at the second battle of Bull Run. After his recovery he enlisted in Company H, Fifty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteer Militia, and served three months, holding commission of first lieutenant; was commissioned captain August 13, 1864, in the Iowa State Militia, by Gov. Stone, of Iowa, which position he held until the close of the war. After leaving the service he went to Iowa and remained eight years, and since that time has lived on his present farm. February 28, 1865, he married Mary J., daughter of George Carringer, of Perry Township. One child was born to this union, Rolla J., who was born in 1867, and lives on the farm with his father. Mr. Feather has been school director, town clerk and treasurer of Perry Township. He is a member of John C. Dickey Post No. 433, G. A. R., of the E. A. U. of Hadley, votes the Republican ticket, and is an elder in the Hadley Presbyterian Church.

George Feather, Jr., farmer, post-office Clark's Mills, was born on the homestead August 7, 1850. He attended the township schools, and for seven years he engaged in oil operations, and has since lived on the homestead. In 1874 he married Miss Lizzie M., daughter of George Cassidy, of Venango County, Penn. They have born to them three children: George C., Lizzie L. and Lula N. He is a member of Madison Lodge No. 122, A. O. U. W., is a member of the Sheakleyville Presbyterian Church, and votes the Republican ticket.

RICHARD C. FOULK, farmer, post-office Hadley, is a son of George and Rebecca (Tompkins) Foulk. The father was born in Virginia, and mother in Philadelphia. They settled in Trumbull County, Ohio, and about 1842 came to Mercer County and located on a farm in what is now West Salem Township. From there they moved to Salem Township and built a steam saw-mill, which his father conducted for a number of years, and then sold the same to Lewis Lindsay and removed to Iowa; after a short time he returned to Salem and located on the farm of John Pearsoll. This farm he traded to T. B.

Roberts for an interest in the old Salem Grist-mill, which he conducted for about five years, and traded with the Hon. J. C. Brown for the farm of 182 acres which is now owned by our subject. After selling this to two of his sons, he followed his trade of carpenter, and finally located in Sugar Grove Township, where his wife died in April, 1877, aged sixty-nine years. He is now living in Greenville at the age of eighty years; is a member of the Greenville Methodist Episcopal Church, and votes the Democratic ticket. His family consisted of eight children: Daniel B., Esther A., Mrs. W. B. Mc-Grannahan; Rev. C. W., a Methodist Episcopal minister; he was a member of Company I, Second Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry; Richard C., Alfred R., also served in Company I, Second Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry; Samantha, Mrs. W. H. H. Williams; George, a physician of Geneva, Crawford Co., Penn.; Sydney W. Our subject was born in Trumbull County, Ohio, September 22, 1840, and came to this county with his parents, where he was reared and attended the township schools and the academy of Greenville and Meadville. He learned the carpenter trade, which he followed for many years. In 1869 he moved to his present farm and engaged in mill-wrighting and farming. In 1865 he married Miss Amanda T., daughter of George G. McGranahan, of Sugar Grove Township, and had three children, one of whom, Sarah E., died young; Edward E. and Charles M. Our subject held the offices of assessor of Sugar Grove Township and supervisor of Perry Township. He is a member of Madison Lodge No. 122, A. O. U. W., steward of Hadley Methodist Episcopal Church, and votes the Democratic ticket.

JOSHUA GILGER, merchant, post-office Hadley, is a son of Jonas and Eva (Great) Gilger, natives of Clarion County, Penn., where our subject was born in 1833. He learned the carpenter's trade, and in 1853 engaged in the mercantile business and continued for three years, when he went to Iowa and engaged in carpenter work and contracting. In 1865 he returned to Oil City and engaged in the mercantile business. From 1868 to 1871 he operated in oil at Oil City and Pleasantville, Penn., and in 1871 came to Hadley and established his present general store. In 1880 he was joined by his nephew, Mr. A. F. Gilger, and has since continued the business under the firm name of Gilger & Co. Mr. Gilger owned and operated a grist-mill in Perry Township for a number of years, and at present is engaged in farming in connection with his store. In 1857 he married Miss Susan Mong, of Clarion County, Penn. By this union they have two children: Jessie G., wife of William Long, of Perry Township, and Claude, at home. Mr. Gilger is a member of the Adelphic Lodge No. 424, F. & A. M., of Jamestown; of the Greenville Chapter No. 212; G. W. Brown Lodge No. 592, I. O. O. F., of Hadley, and the A. O. U. W. of Clark's Mills. He and family are members of the Hadley Methodist Episcopal Church.

A. F. GILGER, merchant, post-office Hadley, is a son of Adam and Lavina (Neely) Gilger, of Clarion County, Penn., where our subject was born in 1848. He learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed at Monroe for a number of years. In 1875 he came to Hadley, and entered the store of Joshua Gilger as clerk, and in 1880 became the junior member of the firm of Gilger & Co. In 1872 he married Miss Ella, daughter of Jeremiah Heeter, of Clarion County, and by this union they have three children: Jessie, Harry and Waldo. Mr. Gilger is a member of Eureka Lodge No. 272, F. & A. M., of Greenville, and G. W. Brown Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 592, of Hadley. He and family are members of the Presbyterian Church, and he votes the Republican ticket.

MRS. MARY GOODRICH, farmer, post-office Hadley, is the widow of the late David S. Goodrich, who was a son of Roswell and Abigail (Blossen) Goodrich,

natives of New York State, who moved to Ashtabula and then to Trumbull County, Ohio, where they died. David S. was born in Granville, N. Y., and at the age of fourteen moved with his parents to Ohio. In 1846 he married Miss Mary, daughter of Isaac and Margaret (Kitchen) Patterson, natives of Adams County, Penn., and settled in Trumbull County, Ohio. In 1856 they removed to Mercer County, and located on a farm in what is now Perry Township. He was an enterprising farmer, and was elected justice of the peace, but refused to serve. He was one of the charter members of the Hadley Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he was afterward trustee for many years, and a supporter of the Republican party. He died in 1880, leaving his widow, who bore him the following children: Isaac B., on the homestead; Maria J., wife of James Baxter, of Shawnee County, Kas.; Alice M., wife of John Lyons, of Perry Township; Luella, wife of John McCurdy, of Crawford County, Penn.; Albert, his son, was a member of Company G, One Hundred and Forty-fifth Pennsylvanias, and died at Alexandria, Va., November 24, 1863. Isaac B. was born in Trumbull County, Ohio, May 6, 1845, and has always been engaged in farming. In 1869 he married Miss Eva, daughter of Joel Smith, of Greenville. By this union they have four children: Fred, Basil, Ralph and Frank. He has been school director and supervisor of the township, and is trustee and superintendent of the Sunday-school in the Hadley Methodist Episcopal Church. Politically he is a Republican.

D. C. HADLEY, farmer and stock dealer, Hadley, Penn., is a son of David and Jane (Robinson) Hadley. David Hadley, the father of our subject, was born in Sussex County, N. J., in 1806. In 1817 his father, John Hadley, moved to Columbiana County, Ohio. About 1843 David came to Mercer County and purchased a tract of land in what is now Perry Township. He followed his trade of shoemaking, and he and his family engaged in clearing up and settling the land, erecting saw-mills, etc. He was prominently identified with the building of the village of Hadley, which is named after him, and in getting the railroad station located there, donating the land for that purpose. He also built several miles of the road, and was one of the first stockholders. He held the office of justice of the peace for many years. He was one of the organizers of the Hadley Presbyterian Church, and was ruling elder for many years. Mr. Hadley was thrice married. His first wife, Jane Robinson, died July 15, 1874. Their family consisted of seven children: William R., of Hadley, being the eldest; John D. and Robinson T., of Sharpsville; Robert B., David C., Sophia A. (wife of Ezra Boyd, of Perry Township), Jane (wife of S. H. Lyons, of Ohio). His second wife, Hannah Kelso, died April 15, 1876. David Hadley died December 2, 1884, and his third wife is still living at Grand Island, Neb. Our subject was born in Hubbard Township, Trumbull Co., Ohio, March 6, 1843. He was reared in Perry Township, this county, and educated in the township schools. He was bred a farmer, which he has always followed, and in 1873 he engaged in dealing in stock, which he has since continued. In 1865 he married Miss Evaline, daughter of Thomas and Jane Morrison, of Perry Township. By this union they have had two children, one of whom, Edwin T., was killed by accident at the age of fifteen years, and Warren M. lives at home. They also have one daughter by adoption, Josie E. Smock. Mr. Hadley occupied his present farm since 1873. He and family are members of the Presbyterian Church, and politically he is a Democrat, as was also his father.

GEORGE W. HOFFACKER, farmer, post-office Hadley, is a son of George and Mary (Werner) Hoffacker, of York County, Penn., who settled in Mahoning County, Ohio, and in 1853 they came to Mercer County and located on a farm

in what is now Perry Township. The father of our subject was a member of the Lutheran and German Reformed Church, and of the Democratic party; also was in the War of 1812, and drew a pension. His wife, Mary, died in Ohio, and six children were born to them, three of whom are still living: Adam and Jacob, of Perry Township, and our subject, George W. His second wife was Mary Oshall. She died in 1886. Four of their children are still living: Juliana, Mrs. Thomas Daniels, of Ohio; Harriet, Mrs. Jesse Ruhlman; Susan, Mrs. S. J. Cleeland, and Lucy, lives with Mrs. Ruhlman. The father died in 1842. Our subject was born in Mahoning County, Ohio, May 28, 1836, and was educated at the public schools. He was drafted in the late Rebellion, and sent a substitute. In 1864 he married Miss Sophia Lippy, of Mahoning County, Ohio. Two children have been born to them: Sylvanus W. and Martha A. Mr. Hoffacker has been school director and assessor of Perry Township. He and family are members of the German Reformed Church of Otter Creek Township, and politically he is a Democrat. He is engaged in general farming and raising fancy horses, cattle and sheep.

THOMAS M. JACKSON, M. D., is a son of Joseph and Jane (Mathews) Jackson. His father was born in that portion of Mercer County which is now Lawrence County, in 1808. His parents were William, brother of Philip Jackson (the praying elder), and Margaret (Little) Jackson, natives of Washington County, Penn., who purchased a tract of land, near where West Middlesex now stands, in 1812. Here the father of our subject was reared and learned the blacksmith trade, which he followed for a number of years. In 1844 he purchased a farm in what is now Mill Creek Township, where he lived until his death, in 1877. He was for many years an elder in the Utica Presbyterian Church. His wife died in 1881. She was the daughter of Thomas Mathews, a personal friend and follower of Robert Emmet, and an officer in the Irish rebellion of 1798. The English Government having offered a reward for his head after the capture of Emmet, he was compelled to flee from Ireland, and found a home in the United States. He finally located in Trumbull County, Ohio, where he died. Their family consisted of nine children: Two died when young; Margaret A., died in 1884; Eliza J., died in 1881; John C., firm of Jackson, Walker & Co., which opened the Bradford oil field, putting down the first well in August, 1875; he afterward moved to Kansas, and died in Hadley, this county, in 1885. The living are: Homer, the eldest, who was born in Mahoning County, Ohio, December 29, 1836. He received his education at the schools of Utica, New Lebanon and Edinboro State Normal School. For a few years he engaged in teaching school, and operated in oil, and afterward engaged in running flat-boats from Green River, Ky., to New Orleans. He studied medicine, and graduated from the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery in 1871, and practiced his profession for four years at Clintonville; he then graduated from the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, and returned to Clintonville. He also practiced in Missouri. In 1885 he came to Hadley, and has since been practicing with Dr. T. M., our subject. He is a member of the Mercer County Medical Society, of the Lodge of Craft No. 333, F. & A. M., of New Castle, Penn. In 1876 he married Miss Elizabeth A., daughter of Judge Robert Cross, of Venango County. By this union they have five children: Justina P., Albert B., Levis E., Joseph M. and Charles E. His wife is a member of the Hadley Presbyterian Church; Sarah M., Mrs. W. H. Hanna, of Cooperstown, Penn.; Thomas M., our subject, and William, on the homestead in Mill Creek Township. Our subject was born in Mill Creek Township March 19, 1846. He was educated at the town-

ship schools and at New Lebanon Academy. He engaged in teaching for a few years, and in 1870 began the study of medicine under Dr. T. M. Cooley, who was located at Utica, Penn. In 1874 he graduated from the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, and practiced in Clarion County, Penn., for six months. In 1875 he came to Hadley, the first physician to locate here, and he and his brother, Homer, are engaged in an extensive practice. He is a member of the county and State medical societies, a member of the Eureka Lodge No. 290, F. & A. M., of Greenville. For the past ten years he has been examining physician for Madison Lodge A. O. U. W., of Clark's Mills, and an honorary member of the Hadley E. A. U. December 9, 1875, he married Miss Mary J., daughter of William Sheakley, of Perry Township. By this union they have four children: Thomas C., Jennie P., Joseph W. and Mary E. He has held the office of school director of Perry Township, and is an elder in the Hadley Presbyterian Church. In religion they are thorough Presbyterians, and in politics Democratic.

SAMUEL C. LONG, farmer, post-office Hadley, is a son of David P. and Jane M. (Coulter) Long. Samuel Long, the grandfather of our subject, was a native of Westmoreland County, Penn., and first settled in Mercer County about 1805-06. In a few years he returned to Westmoreland County, learned the blacksmith trade, and returned to this county and located in what is now Hempfield Township, where he followed farming and blacksmithing until his death in 1862. He was a member of the Seceder Church, and a soldier in the War of 1812. He afterward voted the Republican ticket. The father of our subject was his oldest son, and was born in Westmoreland County, Penn., in 1806. He located in Hempfield Township in 1837, and purchased the farm now owned by our subject, where he died October 25, 1885, and his wife February, 1886. He was once elected justice of the peace of Perry Township, but refused to serve. He was an elder in the Sheakleyville United Presbyterian Church for many years, and voted the Republican ticket. His family consisted of J. C., who was a member of Company G, One Hundred and Forty fifth Regiment, and died at Washington, D. C., July 2, 1864, from the effect of wounds, and our subject, who was born in Hempfield Township April 15, 1832. He attended the schools of that period, and has since followed farming. In 1854 he married Mary Jane, daughter of Alexander McCleary, of Perry Township. They have had born to them the following children: Miles O., who died young; Annie M., wife of A. D. Beggs, of Sharon, and have two children, Lillie M. and Edith M.; Rachel A., wife of J. A. Roberts, of Perry Township, and have two children, Myrtle B. and Samuel L.; David A., farmer of Perry Township, married Mary N., daughter of Henry Wizner, of Perry Township. Mr. Long was reared in the faith of the United Presbyterian Church, which he attends, and votes the Republican ticket.

JOHN McCCLURE, farmer, post-office Clark's Mills, is a son of Andrew and Mary (Hazen) McClure. Robert McClure, the grandfather of our subject, was a native of Ireland, who came to Mercer County about 1797, and located on a tract of land in what is now Lake Township, where he lived until his death. The father of our subject was born in Ireland in 1790. He was reared on the farm in Lake Township, and served in the War of 1812. After his marriage he located on the farm now owned by our subject. He was a member of the Democratic party, and died in 1833, and his widow in 1876. Their family consisted of seven children: Eliza, Mrs. Dr. McMeans, of Iowa; John, Martha, a maiden lady; Mary, Jane, Matilda and Ezra, deceased. Our subject was born on the farm he now owns November 1, 1817. He attended the log schools of that period, and has always resided on the homestead. In 1847 he married

Mary Jane, daughter of Samuel Kerr, of Salem Township. She died December 12, 1884, leaving seven children: Eliza, Mrs. Hugh C. Wallace, living with our subject; Malinda, wife of William McGee, of New Vernon; she died December 11, 1887, leaving four children: Claud, Maud, Frank E. and Jennie; Samuel A., of Sandy Lake Township; Joseph, of Dakota; Sarah, Richard P., of Perry Township, and Frank I. Mr. McClure served as county commissioner for one term, and has been school director, supervisor, etc., of Perry Township, and justice of the peace for twenty years. He is an elder in the Hadley Presbyterian Church, and votes the Republican ticket.

WILLIAM J. McCLURE, farmer and carpenter, post-office Clark's Mills, is a son of Robert and Hannah (Axtell) McClure. Robert McClure, the grandfather of our subject, was a native of Ireland, who came to America about 1796, and located on a tract of land in what is now Lake Township. His family consisted of John, Andrew, Richard, James, Robert, Nancy, all of whom are dead. The father of our subject was born in Lake Township April 3, 1804. He always remained on the homestead, purchasing more land and adding to it. He died in 1876, and his wife died in 1844. They had born to them: Sarah, deceased; Euphemia, wife of Alfred Canon, of Lake Township; Daniel, of Nebraska; William J., George, of Lake Township; Mary, wife of George Ross, of Lake Township. Our subject was born in Lake Township March 11, 1838. At the age of sixteen years he learned the carpenter trade, and has since followed that in connection with farming, purchasing his present farm in 1880. In 1861 he married Miss Lovina Bissle, of Perry Township. They have six sons: Charles E.; George E., married Miss Dora Scribbens, of Sandy Creek Township, and has one child, Carl; Frank E., James L., William Loyd and John R. Mr. McClure served nine months in Company A, One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers. He is a member of Elisha Thompson Post, G. A. R., of Sheakleyville, of the K. & L. of H., No. 1640. Politically he is a Republican.

DAVID MORNEWECK, farmer, post-office Hadley, was born March 31, 1861, in Perry Township, to Michael and Catharine (Lippy) Morneweck, natives, the father of Germany, and the mother of Mahoning County, Ohio. They were married in Ohio, and settled soon afterward in Mercer County. The father followed farming and threshing, having operated a machine for over thirty years. The parents have had ten children: Solomon, Ephraim, Sarah, Susannah, Samuel, infant, deceased; David, Harriet, George W. and Obediah. The parents are members of the Lutheran Church. Our subject was educated in the common schools, and learned the painter's trade, and follows that business, in connection with farming. He also teaches vocal music during the winter, and on Saturday nights during the summer. He was married June 9, 1881, to Sarah E. Snyder, daughter of Charles Snyder, whose sketch appears elsewhere. By her he has had two children: Charlotte, deceased, and Pearl V. He is serving as township auditor, and with his wife belongs to the German Reformed Church. He has been deacon of the same, and is now superintendent of the Sunday-schools of said church. In politics he is a liberal Democrat.

JAMES STRIGHT, retired, post-office Clark's Mills, is a son of Joseph and Olivia (Coulter) Stright, father a native of Virginia. George, the uncle of the father of our subject, was a native of New Jersey, and settled in this township about 1800. At the death of his parents, the father of our subject came to this county to live with his uncle, and after his marriage he located on a farm in what is now New Vernon Township, where he lived until his death in 1877. He belonged to the old Militia companies, and was captain of

the Georgetown Rifles, and major of the battalion. He attended the Presbyterian Church, and voted the Democratic ticket. He reared six children: James, Amanda, Mrs. Charles Stewart, of New Vernon Township; George W., Isabella, Mrs. John H. Ross, of Deer Creek Township; Sabina E., Mrs. Samuel McCracken, of Franklin, and Andrew J. Our subject was born in New Vernon Township March 2, 1832, received his education at the schools of that period, and engaged as clerk in the old Mineral Ridge store, under J. & William Ward, where he remained a number of years, and then entered the store of Montgomery & McElwain in New Vernon. In 1860 he formed a copartnership with John McElwain, which continued two years, conducting a general mercantile store. For one year he engaged as time-keeper in the building of the Jamestown & Franklin Railroad, and engaged in manufacturing shingles and lumber on the homestead. In 1872 he formed a copartnership with J. M. McCormick, and established a general mercantile store at Clark's Mills. They dissolved in 1880, and since then he has been engaged in the lumber business. Mr. Stright is an honorary member of the K. & L. of H. and a member of the A. O. U. W., of Clark's Mills. In 1860 he married Miss Mary J., daughter of James McCormick, of New Vernon Township, and has one child: Lizzie, wife of Ira Zahniser, of Perry Township, who has three children: Edna, Mary and Wilber. Mr. Stright is a member of the Democratic party, and has held several township offices.

DAVID T. WHITE, farmer and miller, post-office Clark's Mills, is a son of James and Eunice (Tuttle) White, early settlers of Warren County, Penn., where our subject was born January 6, 1826. He received his education at the public schools, and engaged in lumbering in that county until he became twenty-five years of age. In 1853 he came to Mercer County, and located in New Vernon Township, and engaged in farming and lumbering. In 1873 he purchased his present farm and grist-mill, which he conducted under the firm name of D. T. White & Sons. They have added the roller process, both for wheat and buckwheat, and make it one of the best mills in the county. In 1850 he married Miss Noreissa, daughter of William Stright, of this county. By this union they have three children: Cyrus M., married Emma, daughter of Jeremiah Corll, of Perry Township, and has three children: David, Penelope and Maude; Madison, married Mary, daughter of Gustavus Kattenbough, of New Vernon Township, and have three children: Clara, Noreissa and Nancy; Elmer, living at home. Mr. White has held the offices of school director, supervisor, etc., of New Vernon Township, and votes the Republican ticket, and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Cyrus is a member of A. O. U. W., of Clark's Mills, and I. O. O. F., of Sandy Lake.

PETER YEAGER, farmer, post-office Clark's Mills, was born in Prussia February 5, 1824. His parents were Peter and Mary C. (Wadenphul) Yeager, who landed in New York City October 26, 1840. Here the mother of our subject died, and the father and his family came to Pittsburgh, November 12 of the same year, and engaged in market farming in Chartier Township, where the father died. He reared nine children, eight of whom still live, and are: Catherine, widow of John Bartz, of Perry Township; Peter, Margeret, Mrs. Martin Frederick, of Allegheny County, Penn.; Elizabeth, Mrs. Webster, of Allegheny County; Mary, Mrs. Wheeler Burgess, of Steubenville, Ohio; Eva, Mrs. Henry Shafer, of Pittsburgh; Christopher and Jacob, of Allegheny County. Our subject married, March 7, 1848, Mary, daughter of Jacob Smith, of Woods Run, Allegheny County, and in 1853 they moved to their present farm. Eleven children have been born to them: John, deceased; Peter J., of Perry

Township, married Rosa Quinn; Mary, Mrs. Alva Minnis, of Sugar Grove Township, and has two children, Floy and Glenn; Matilda, Mrs. Ezra Unger, of Crawford County, Penn., whose children are Leavitt and Leavant (twins) and Mary; Louisa, Mrs. Leslie Wentz, of New Vernon Township, who has four children: Floyd, Paul, Albert and Harley; Albert, Lewis, Annie C., Sadie, Richard and Ernest. Mr. Yeager has held the office of school director for six terms. He has been class-leader in the Perry Chapel Methodist Episcopal Church of Clark's Mills since 1861, and is also trustee. Politically he is a Republican, with prohibition proclivities.

CHAPTER XLI.

BIOGRAPHIES OF SALEM, SUGAR GROVE, HEMPFIELD AND OTTER CREEK.

SALEM TOWNSHIP.

FRANCIS BEATTY, deceased, was born May 8, 1789, in Westmoreland County, Penn., of Scotch-Irish parentage, and came to Mercer County with his parents, David Beatty and wife, in the year 1802. His father settled on a farm in Delaware Township near where Salem Presbyterian Church stands, and he there grew to manhood. On June 10, 1812, he was married to Isabella Williamson, daughter of Capt. James Williamson, a veteran of the Revolutionary War. She was born in Cumberland County, Penn., June 6, 1792, and came on horseback with her father to Mercer County in 1800. They reared five sons and seven daughters: David M., deceased; James W., Henry W., Samuel B., deceased; Jane, deceased, wife of Stewart Caldwell; Caroline, deceased; Ellen, deceased, wife of Thomas M. Reznor; John A., deceased; Susan, wife of W. K. Fulton, of Illinois; Isabel, deceased; Sarah Ann, of Greenville, and Eliza H., wife of J. A. Fulton, of Nebraska. In 1814 they settled on a farm in Salem Township, where his two sons, James W. and Henry W. Beatty, now reside. He went to Erie as a soldier in the War of 1812. In 1824 he was appointed a justice of the peace by Gov. Gregg, and served till 1836, when the new constitution made the office an elective one. He was elected a county commissioner in 1834. In 1837 he was elected a member of the Legislature, and was re-elected the following two years. He and his wife were members of the Presbyterian Church of Georgetown (now Sheakleyville), in which he was a ruling elder from 1833 up to his death, October 18, 1872, in the eighty-fourth year of his age. His widow died May 31, 1879, in her eighty-seventh year.

JAMES W. BEATTY, farmer, post-office Hadley, was born December 11, 1814, in Salem Township, and is a son of Francis Beatty, previously mentioned. Our subject was reared on the homestead and educated in the common schools. On January 5, 1858, he was married to Mrs. Emeline Brown, whose maiden name was Long, by whom he has one child, Ella A. L. B. Brown, who resides with them, is the son of Mrs. Beatty by her first marriage. Our subject purchased a part of the homestead, upon which they now reside. He is a Republican, and for many years has held the office of justice of the peace, and

has served in many of the local township offices. He and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church.

BAPTIST BRUSH was one of the early settlers of Salem Township. He was a native of Ireland, and came to this county with his family about 1798. He located on the farm now owned by Samuel North, where he resided until his death. His son, Baptist, was born in Ireland in 1782, and had reached the age of sixteen when the family settled in Mercer County. He married Esther Simpson, whose parents were from Ireland and early settlers of the county, and located on the homestead, where the balance of his life was passed. Eight children were born of this union, four of whom are living, viz.: Simpson, John P., Jane, wife of Nelson Dingman, of West Salem, and Mary, wife of William Allen, of Salem Township. Baptist Brush was a sergeant in Capt. Gilliland's company in the War of 1812. He died June 18, 1857, and his widow October 8, 1860, both in the faith of the United Presbyterian Church.

EDWARD CALLAHAN, farmer, post-office Kennard, was born October 6, 1819, in Fayette County, Penn. His parents, Edward and Jane (Thompson) Callahan, were of Scotch-Irish parentage, and came to Mercer County in 1827, and settled on a farm near Greenville. Of the twelve children born to them seven are still living: David, of Mill Creek Township; Edward; William, of Greene Township; James, of West Salem Township; Nancy, widow of J. Lutton; Margaret, widow of H. Wade; Rebecca, wife of A. P. Hill, of Greene Township. Politically Edward was a Democrat. He and his wife were members of the Associated Reformed Church. Edward died May 19, 1839, aged sixty-three years, and his widow died September 20, 1850, aged seventy years. Edward, our subject, was married January 2, 1840, to Isabella, daughter of Andrew and Catharine (Harfield) Wade, of Crawford County, Penn., and lived on a farm near Greenville one and a half years, when he went to Mercer and worked for Mr. Junkin one year in a grist-mill, after which they purchased a piece of land near Greenville, where they resided for five years. They then purchased a farm, now owned by Jacob Kechler, in Sugar Grove Township, where they lived three years, when they bought the farm now owned by C. Stoll, in Sugar Grove Township, where they lived five years, and then purchased a farm of A. Riley, in Salem Township, where they lived until 1884, when he left the farm to his two sons, John and Frank, and purchased a homestead at Kennard, and retired from farm labors. To Edward and Isabella Callahan were born six children: William, lives in Missouri; James, deceased; John, lives in Salem Township; Frank, of Salem Township; Joseph, of Sugar Grove; Catharine, wife of David Faulk, of Salem Township. On the 5th of January, 1877, Edward's wife died, in the sixty-second year of her age. For many years she had been a devoted Christian and member of the Seceder Church. Edward was again married, August 1, 1878, to Mrs. Hannah Riley, *nee* McCurdy, of Sugar Grove Township. Politically our subject is a Democrat. He was elected justice of the peace in 1856, which position he filled for five years, and in 1876 he was elected jury commissioner, and served three years. He and his wife are members of the United Presbyterian Church.

JOHN G. DONALDSON was born March 5, 1789, in Philadelphia. His wife, Ann Roberts, was born April 7, 1789, in Bucks County, Penn., and their marriage was on the 5th of June, 1809. They lived in Frankford (now a ward in Philadelphia) until 1815, where he was engaged as a bookbinder. During this time there were three children born to them: Ann; Elizabeth, widow of William S. McLean, of Salem Township; Josephine. In May, 1815, the parents came to Mercer County, and lived in Otter Creek one year, when they purchased a farm in Hempfield Township, and lived there until 1835, when

they purchased a farm in Salem Township, where they lived until their decease. While living in Mercer County there were eight children born to them: James R., Susan, Adaline (widow of J. W. Young, of Hempfield Township), Joseph R., Maria, Penelope, John W., Almira, all of whom are dead except Adaline. While living in Mercer County John G. made several trips on foot to Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, and would there work at his trade a few months at a time, to earn money with which to support his family and pay for his farm. He died November 21, 1871, in his eighty-third year. His wife died June 6, 1878, in her ninetieth year. James R. Donaldson, son of John G., was born April 25, 1817, in Hempfield Township. He was reared at home, and married, July 6, 1848, to Jane G., daughter of Robert and Rebecca Roberts, of Sugar Grove Township. They resided on a farm in Salem Township, which is now in possession of their son, John G. Donaldson. To James R. and Jane G. Donaldson were born two children: Robert R. and John G. Politically James R. was a Republican. He and his wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He died February 21, 1886, in his sixty-ninth year; his wife died September 18, 1877, aged forty-nine years. Robert R. was born June 29, 1849, in Sugar Grove Township. He was reared at home, and was married January 14, 1878, to Ada V., daughter of David and Margaret Linn. He purchased a portion of the Grier farm, in Salem Township, where they settled and still live. John G. Donaldson was born December 6, 1853, in Salem Township. He was reared at home, and educated at the common schools. He was married July 5, 1877, to Felicia, daughter of J. Ross and Elizabeth (Keck) McLean, of Salem Township. They located on the family homestead deeded to him by his father. To them were born three children: Edna J., Burdette and Lizzie. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, as also are Robert R. and his wife.

THOMAS J. EUARD, farmer, post-office Hadley, was born August 20, 1827, in Allegheny City, Penn. His father, Thomas Euard, was born in 1795 in Ireland, and was married to Miss Anna Woods. They immigrated to this country in 1820, and located in Allegheny City, where he was engaged in rope making until 1830, when they purchased a farm of 200 acres of James Anderson, in Salem Township, on which they located. The farm was a dense forest, but with his strong arm he felled the trees, cultivated the soil, and lived to see it brought under a high state of production. Nine children were born to Thomas and Anna: Anna, wife of B. Burns; Isabella, deceased wife of Joseph Milner; James, Thomas J., Eliza J., deceased; Jane, wife of Thomas Roberts; John, deceased; Rosanna, wife of E. Harshaw, of Ohio; Irwin, deceased; Mary Althouse, deceased. The first five were born in Allegheny City and the rest in Salem Township. Politically Thomas was a Democrat. He died February 18, 1869, at the age of seventy-four. His wife survived him several years, and lived to be eighty-three years old, dying December 13, 1879. Thomas J. was united in marriage to Miss Rebecca J. McCoombs, of Allegheny County, November 15, 1855, and located on a portion of the paternal homestead, where he followed the occupation of a stone-mason, stock broker and merchant in connection with farming. There were two children born to them, Flora, wife of George Euard, and Levica, the deceased wife of Isaac McKean. Our subject was educated at the common schools. In March, 1863, his wife died, and he was again married, November 1, 1871, to Mary C. Shiner, of Venango County, Penn., and by this union they have two children: Nannie A. and D. Leroy.

PHILIP HOUBLER, retired, post-office Osborn, Penn., was born May 5, 1816, in Allegheny County, Penn., and is a son of Abram Hoobler. Caleb Hoobler,

the grandfather of our subject, was born in Germany, and immigrated to this country when a young man, and lived in Allegheny County for several years, and while there he met and married Mary Mantle. They were old pioneer settlers in Mercer County, but the date of their settlement we are unable to learn. There were eight children born to them: Abram, Jacob, Philip, Daniel, George, Martha, Susan and Elizabeth, all of whom are deceased. Abram came to this county in 1820, with his family, consisting of his wife, Catherine Maits, and three children: Mary, widow of E. Davis, of Crawford County; John, deceased, and Philip. They settled on a farm in Sugar Grove Township, where they lived until their deaths. There were four children born to them in this county: Elizabeth, wife of Jacob Flowers, of Allegheny County; Catherine, wife of H. Laferty; William and Jacob, of Sugar Grove Township. Politically Abram was a Democrat. He died June 12, 1829, and his widow in October, 1854. Philip remained at home until he was fourteen years of age, when he went to learn the shoemaker's trade. He was married October 3, 1839, to Elizabeth J. Croco, of Allegheny County. They resided in Pittsburgh for three years, when they came to Sugar Grove Township and lived there until 1855, since which time they have resided in Salem Township. There were six children born to them: John, of Crawford County; James, Henry C., Sarah J., widow of A. Hood, of Venango County; Elizabeth A., deceased, and Joseph L., of Salem Township. Politically Philip is a Republican. He, his wife and his daughter, Sarah J., are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. John was a soldier in the War of the Rebellion, where he lost an arm. James and Henry C. were also there, but were less fortunate than their brother, and were killed on the field of battle.

RICHARD MATTHEWS, farmer, post-office Hadley, was born September 28, 1824, in Poland, Mahoning Co., Ohio, where he was reared and educated at the common schools. In 1845 he came to Deer Creek Township, this county, where he worked as a laborer in various localities. He was married February 15, 1855, to Rhoda, daughter of George and Martha Vosler, of Salem Township. They settled on a farm in Perry Township, which he had previously purchased, and where they lived until 1866, when he purchased another farm in Salem Township, owned by George Vosler, and on which they settled and still live. There were three children born to them: Thomas, died in infancy; Julena, married Warren Flick June 20, 1878; and Lucy, married John Euard, of Hadley, December 25, 1885, who was born in Salem Township, moved to Illinois in 1862, where he lived until his marriage. Politically Mr. Matthews is a Republican. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. They have accumulated their property by their own efforts and hard labor. Julena and her husband are living on the Matthews farm, in Salem Township, and are the parents of three children: Richard, Blanch and Elsie. Lucy and her husband live at Hadley, where he is engaged in blacksmithing. To them have been born two children: Mertie May and Josephus.

JACOB YOUNG McLEAN, farmer, post-office Leech's Corners. The subject of this sketch was the youngest son of William and Elizabeth McLean. William McLean was born in Somerset County, Penn., in October, 1770, and was a son of Andrew McLean, of Scotch descent, who served as a soldier in the War of the Revolution. He received his pay in continental money, which depreciated so as to become worthless, and was finally consumed in a bonfire in an old-fashioned fire-place. William McLean was married to Elizabeth Ross, daughter of James Ross, of Ligonier Valley, Westmoreland Co., Penn. They settled permanently in this county in 1798, purchasing a small farm in Salem Township from John Caughey, on which they lived and died. He was a mechanic as well as

a farmer. In 1806 he was appointed justice of the peace by Gov. McKean, which office he held until his hearing became impaired. He held the position of class-leader in the Methodist Episcopal Church for nearly forty years, and was active in all the interests of the church. To him were born ten children: James, Andrew, John, William S., Margaret, Cornelius, Jane, Eliza, James Ross and Jacob Young, all of whom are deceased except J. Y. and J. Ross. He died August 5, 1839, in the sixty-ninth year of his age. His wife, Elizabeth, died April 4, 1862, in the eighty-third year of her age. Of the sons, John and William S. were ordained ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church. John entered the Pittsburgh Conference in 1827; was afterward transferred to the Erie, and on the division of that conference fell into the East Ohio, and at the end of an itinerancy of fifty years died at Elyria, Lorain Co., Ohio, in February, 1887, in the eighty-second year of his age. William S. served the church for many years as a local elder, and died at his home, in Salem Township, in December, 1866. Cornelius married Eliza A. Walker, of Greenville, and in 1853 removed with his family to Henry County, Ill. From there he went to Iowa; enlisted in an Iowa regiment, and died at Quincy, Ill., in 1863. Jacob Young McLean, the subject of this sketch, was born November 23, 1820. He received his education at the country schools and at the old Mercer Academy, and for several years taught school in the winter seasons. He was married, October 24, 1847, to Miss P. Donaldson, and settled on a small farm in Salem Township, a part of his brother Andrew's tract, originally purchased from David Leech. To them was born one child, Nellie, wife of J. W. Stevenson. Mrs. McLean died August 5, 1849, at the age of twenty-two. After the death of his first wife, J. Y. engaged in mercantile business for three or four years, and May 12, 1853, he was married to Miss Ada Holcomb, of Trumbull County, Ohio. In politics he is a Republican. In 1855 he was elected justice of the peace, and again elected in 1864. In 1868 he was elected county commissioner for three years, and at different intervals was elected several terms as school director of his township. In 1878 he was a candidate at the Republican county convention for the State Legislature, and lacked but a few votes of receiving the nomination. At the next convention he declined to be a candidate. He is now (1888) living on his farm in Salem Township, which he cleared up from the original forest, and thus far is enjoying the results of a busy life. J. Ross McLean was born July 22, 1818, and was married May 25, 1842, to Elizabeth Keck, of West Salem Township. They settled on the old homestead, which descended to him from his father. To him were born ten children, seven of whom are now living: Esther E., Celia, B. O. Plympton, J. Theodore, Felicia, Chloe J. and Andrew Curtin. Politically J. R. is a Republican, and for some years has been deaf from the effects of chill fever.

STEPHEN A. OSBORN, farmer, post-office Osborn, Penn., was born April 2, 1840, in Jackson Township, Mahoning Co., Ohio, and is a son of John Osborn, who was born December 4, 1806, in Fayette County, Penn., and was married March 31, 1832, to Abigail Allen, of New York State, one of the descendants of Ephraim Allen. John and his wife located on a farm in Jackson, Ohio. There were born to them six children: Hiram B., of Kansas; Almira, wife of L. N. Stephenson, of Wisconsin; Sarah, wife of J. Chess, of Sandy Creek Township; Stephen A., lives in Salem Township; James P., and William, who lives in Wisconsin. John's wife died in 1844, and he married for his second wife, in 1848, Miss Mary M. Lewis, of Jackson, Ohio. They remained in Ohio until 1850, when they purchased a farm of 106 acres of Jacob Foulk, in Salem Township, this county, on which they settled. John obtained his education at the common schools, and taught school a few terms. Politically he

was a Whig and Republican. Stephen A. was reared at home until he was eighteen years old, then he was in the South and West for three years and a half, when he returned to Mercer County, and enlisted in the late war under Capt. Wood, One Hundred and Forty-fifth Regiment, Company G, Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served three years. He enlisted as a private, and was gradually promoted to the office of second lieutenant. During his soldier life he spent about six months in the various Southern prisons. He was married October 1, 1865, to Malinda, daughter of Lewis and Sarah (Newbold) Rhodes, of Salem Township. They lived in Salem Township one year, in Crawford County two years, and then returned to Salem Township, and settled on the farm where they now live. There were three children born to them: May, Lewis M., and one who died in infancy. His wife died in 1870 at the age of twenty-five, and he married for his second wife, in May, 1871, Hannah M. Rhodes, and by this union they have two children: U. Leon and Ira M. Politically our subject is a Republican. He and his wife are members of the Free-Will Baptist Church.

J. LESLIE RILEY, farmer and lumber dealer, post-office Leech's Corners, was born May 6, 1842, in Sugar Grove Township. John Riley, grandfather of our subject, was a native of Westmoreland County, where he was reared and married to Barbara Simons, and came to Sugar Grove, Mercer County, in a very early day, and settled on a farm now owned by David McGranahan, where they lived until their decease. There were eight children born to John and Barbara Riley: James T., John W., Abigail, wife of David McGranahan; Cornelius, deceased; Jane, wife of James Elwood; Hannah, wife of Edward Callahan; Margaret, wife of Lewis Lindsey; Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Elwood. James T., father of our subject, was born June 24, 1812, in Sugar Grove Township, where he was reared and educated. He was married to Mary E. Miller, of Crawford County, and settled on a part of his father's homestead, where they spent the most of their days. For many years James T. was a local preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church, as was also his father. To James T. and Mary E. were born six children: Elizabeth, wife of G. H. Dumars; William L., a clergyman in Corry, Penn.; J. Leslie; Lovina, deceased; Emily, wife of George Linn, of Iowa; Lewis L., of Jamestown, N. Y. Politically James T. was a Prohibitionist, with Republican proclivities. He died May 22, 1885, in his seventy-third year, and his wife died in February, 1883, and the age of sixty-six. J. Leslie was reared at home and educated at the common schools. He was married, July 16, 1863, to Melissa, daughter of David and Margaret (Wilson) Linn, of New Vernon Township. They first settled in Sugar Grove Township. J. Leslie was engaged in coopering, and remained there until 1875, when they went to Salem Township and lived on a part of the Caughey farm until he purchased the Dean farm, where they now live. There were two children born to them: Ellis A. and Ada E., wife of A. L. Beil. J. Leslie is a member of the Eureka Lodge No. 290, F. & A. M., and of the I. O. O. F., and is also a member of the State police. Politically he is a Prohibitionist. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

THOMAS RHOADES, farmer, post-office Osborn, was born November 2, 1832, in Salem Township. His father, Jacob, was born December 9, 1779, in Schuylkill County, Penn. In 1796 Jacob came to Salem Township, this county, and made a settlement on a tract of 200 acres of land, and remained there until 1798, when his parents, Caleb and Hannah, also arrived, and made a permanent settlement, the original settlement of Jacob being made for his father. Some years afterward Jacob purchased 200 acres more for himself,

adjoining his father's, and at the death of his father purchased the interests of the heirs in the homestead. The entire 400 acres of Jacob Rhoades is still in the possession of the descendants. There were nine children born to Caleb and Hannah Rhoades: Betsey, Martha, Anna, Sebina, Hannah, Sarah, Lewis, Jacob and Polly. All of these are dead. Jacob, the father of our subject, was married September 14, 1813, to Anna, daughter of Philip and Elizabeth (Young) Burrier. Jacob remained on the homestead with his parents until their deaths. He then purchased the farm. Caleb died in March, 1830, aged ninety-one years. His widow, Hannah, died in 1850, aged ninety-seven. To Jacob and Anna were born ten children: John, deceased; Lewis; Susannah E., wife of P. Vosler; Hannah, wife of R. Bates; Martha, wife of N. Simmons; Samuel H., Jacob C., Benjamin, Thomas, and Anna M., wife of A. Boush. Jacob was a Democrat, but never aspired after official positions. He died August 23, 1853. His widow died September 2, 1874. Jacob was drafted twice and served in the War of 1812. Thomas, our subject, was reared at home, and obtained a limited education at the common schools. He was married March 6, 1862, to Charlotte, daughter of Robert and Mary (Critchfield) Roberts, of Salem Township. They settled on a part of the homestead, willed to him by his father. There were seven children born to them: Emily M., wife of W. McCracken; Adolphus M., Mary A., Anna M., Jacob S., Melva F. and Lena D. He is a Democrat.

JOHN R. RHOADES, farmer, post-office Kennard, was born August 7, 1855, in Salem Township. Lewis Rhoades, his father, was born in Salem Township November 23, 1816, and was married September 3, 1841, to Sarah Newbold, of Crawford County, Penn., and settled on a farm of 101 acres, in Salem Township, which was left to him by his father, Jacob Rhodes. Unto Lewis and Sarah Rhoades there were fifteen children born, of whom only seven are living: Anna E., wife of Thomas Roberts; Martha, widow of Levi Gifford; Hannah M., wife of S. A. Osborn; Ira N., of Crawford County; Thomas S., of Salem Township; John R., of Salem, and Ida C., wife of J. D. Tiffany, of Crawford County. John R. was married to Samantha, daughter of J. C. McAdoo, of Kennard, on the 26th of September, 1876. They settled on the portion of the farm which was given to him by his father. Politically John R. is a Republican. He and his wife are members of the Free-Will Baptist Church.

CALEB RHOADES, farmer, post-office Kennard, was born February 22, 1841, in Salem Township, on the farm on which he now lives. His grandparents, Caleb and Hannah Rhoades, natives of Schuylkill County, came to Salem Township, this county, in 1798, and settled on a tract of 200 acres selected by their son, Jacob, in 1796, and on which he had remained the two intervening years. There were nine children born to Caleb and Hannah Rhoades, of whom Lewis (father of our subject) was born the year of their arrival in this township, or on the 5th of October, 1798. Lewis was reared at home, and educated at the common schools. At the age of twenty-one he went to learn the carpenter's trade, at which he worked for several years. He was married June 11, 1825, to Elizabeth, daughter of James and Elizabeth (McDowell) Fetterman, pioneers of Crawford County, Penn. They settled on a farm of 150 acres, which he had previously purchased of David Leech, in Salem Township, where he engaged in farming in connection with carpentering. There were seven children born to them: Elizabeth, wife of James Riley; Hannah, wife of George Davenport; James, of Sugar Grove Township; William, of Salem Township; John, of Otter Creek Township; Lewis (deceased) and Caleb. Politically Lewis was a Democrat. He died in March, 1886, aged eighty-eight years. His widow resides on the homestead with her two sons, William and Caleb.

ROBERT R. ROBERTS, deceased, was the son of Thomas and Leanah (Watters) Roberts, and was born May 15, 1829, in what is now Sugar Grove Township. He was reared and educated at home. On the 12th of January, 1858, he was married to Louesa, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Palm) McCorkle, of Salem Township. For fourteen years after marriage they lived on a farm near Kennard, and then moved to another farm in Salem Township, where the family now live. They have had four children: Clare E., Mary J., wife of C. E. Miller, of Crawford County; Thomas M. and William O. Robert R. was drafted in the late war, but, being unable to leave his family, he furnished a substitute. He was a Democrat, and died August 24, 1886. His widow resides on the old homestead with her two sons, Thomas and William. The Roberts' are among the best known and most respected families of the township.

JAMES F. ROBERTS, farmer, post-office Kennard, was born April 12, 1840, in Salem Township. His father, Robert Roberts, was born June 11, 1793, in the southeastern part of this State, and was there united in the holy bonds of matrimony to Mary Critchfield. They came to Salem Township, Mercer County, in 1818, and purchased a portion of the Bishop Roberts tract, on which they settled. For several years he was in the employ of Bishop Roberts, in conducting business at his grist-mill, and when the milling business was abandoned, Robert gave his attention to farming. There were thirteen children born to them, all of whom grew to maturity, and were all, excepting one, the heads of families, viz.: John, lives in Wisconsin; Joanna, wife of Mr. Tiffany; Phoebe, deceased; Martha, deceased; William C., deceased; Mary, deceased; Sarah, wife of Mr. Cook, of Washington Territory; Susan, wife of N. Kline, of Wisconsin; Robert, deceased; Jane, widow of J. Partridge; Charlotte, wife of Thomas Rhoades, of Salem Township; James F.; Emily, deceased. In politics Robert was a Whig, and he and his wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Robert died July 22, 1844, in his fifty-second year. His widow died January 30, 1879, in her eighty-fifth year. She spent the latter years of her life with her son, James F., on the homestead on which she first settled. James F. was reared by his widowed mother, and educated at the common schools. He was married February 18, 1863, to Susan, daughter of Isaac and Elizabeth (White) Mackey, of Sandy Creek Township. They located on the paternal homestead, and purchased the interests of the heirs. There were seven children born to them: Sophia, William, John, Nettie, Milton, Sherman, Hattie. In politics Mr. Roberts is a Republican. He and his wife are members of the Free-Will Baptist Church.

GEORGE STEVENSON, farmer, post-office Kennard, was born August 22, 1832, in Salem Township, this county, and is a son of Findley Stevenson. James Stevenson, the grandfather of our subject, was born October 18, 1760, in the County Down, Ireland, where he was reared, and married to Jane Caughey on the 13th day of July, 1782. They immigrated to this country in 1790, and settled in Chester County, Penn., and lived there and in Westmoreland County until 1798, when they came to Salem Township, Mercer County, and made a final settlement on the lands now owned by D. M. Stevenson. James was a blacksmith, which occupation he followed through life. There were three children born to them in Ireland: James, William and Mary; one born to them in Chester County, Elizabeth, wife of Benjamin Stokely, of Cool Spring Township, and two born to them in Mercer County, John and Findley. James died March 5, 1813, aged fifty-three, and his widow in August, 1847, at the age of eighty-seven. Findley, the father of our subject, was born September 3, 1804. He was reared at home, and was married June 29, 1826, to

Elizabeth, daughter of John and Nancy (Roberts) McGranahan. They settled on the old homestead, where he and his brother John lived for over twenty years, with all of their interests undivided. There were eleven children born to Finley and Elizabeth Stevenson: John, James E., George G., William, Robert (deceased), Jane, wife of J. Wick; Margaret, widow of G. Hunter; Findley (deceased), Nancy, wife of H. Dick; David M., and Elizabeth E., wife of E. A. Jones. In after years, when their families grew to maturity, John and Findley divided their interests with perfect satisfaction to all concerned, each one remaining on their respective portions until death. Politically Findley was a Whig, and afterward an Abolitionist. He died September 28, 1847, aged forty-three, and his widow October 17, 1887, in the eighty-first year of her age. Both were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church from youth, and he had been class-leader and Sabbath-school superintendent for many years. George G., our subject, was married, June 22, 1852, to Martha A., daughter of Leonard and Catherine (Fritz) Watters. They located on a portion of the Bishop Roberts farm of seventy acres, purchased by the father and deeded to him, and to which our subject has added seventy more adjoining, where they still live. To George G. Stevenson and Martha A. (Watters) Stevenson there have been born eleven children: Almira J., widow of Francis M. McDowell; John L. (deceased), Ida T., wife of Robert A. Christy; Findley R., Electa K. (deceased), Elda E., Vista L., Alta A., Judson L., Adelbert G., Clyde C. Politically our subject is a Republican. He was drafted in the late war and furnished the means to procure a substitute.

SUGAR GROVE TOWNSHIP.

LEWIS N. BENNINGHOFF, farmer and oil operator, post-office Greenville, was born August 13, 1850, in Cherry Tree Township, Venango County, and is a son of George and Julia (Baney) Benninghoff. Our subject was reared at home, and in 1866 moved with his parents to a farm near Meadville, Crawford Co., Penn. In the following year Lewis returned to Venango County to oversee some interests for his father, where he remained until 1877. He was married in 1873 to Miss Mary M., daughter of A. J. McClintock, of Cherry Tree Township, Venango Co., Penn. In 1877 they removed to Tarport, McKean Co., Penn., where he followed contracting and operating for oil until 1882, when they removed to Meadville, where they lived two years. He then settled on a farm that he had previously purchased of the Benninghoff heirs in Sugar Grove Township. He still follows contracting and drilling oil wells, and still has some undeveloped territory. There were six children born to them: Harry, Comer, Wilbur, Buss, Laura and Earl. Our subject obtained his education at the common schools, and attended one term at the Commercial College at Meadville. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and politically is a Republican.

WILLIAM F. BURTON, farmer, civil engineer and surveyor, post-office Leech's Corners, was born in Delaware Township, this county, in 1846. William Burton, the grandfather of our subject, was born in Tyrone County, Ireland, where he was reared and married to Jane Stinson in 1794. By this union they had five children: Mary A., Ellen, James, William and Henry. In the year 1824 the family immigrated to America and rented a farm of Gen. Scott, in what is now Sugar Grove Township, where they remained for two years, when they moved to Delaware Township and purchased a farm of 200 acres, in the Fourth Donation District, No. 698, issued to a soldier of the Revolutionary War, on which they resided until their deaths, he dying in 1851, at the age of ninety-seven, and she in 1854, at the age of eighty-four. Henry Burton, the father

of our subject, was born in 1806, and was reared and educated at home. He was married November 3, 1843, to Amelia Tait, daughter of Fergus and Agnes (Giffen) Smith, of Cool Spring Township. They located on a portion of his father's farm, where they remained until 1852, then rented the Byron Hull farm one year, and then bought a farm of ninety-five acres of Asbury Leech, in Salem, now Sugar Grove, Township. There were five children born to them: W. F., Nancy J., Martha E., wife of W. Hardy; Mary A., deceased, and Elizabeth, wife of F. D. Bary. Politically Henry is a Republican. He and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church. William F., our subject, was married December 26, 1876, to Clara C., daughter of John and Sarah Ellis, of Jackson County, Iowa. They settled in Eastland County, Tex., where he followed surveying and stock raising on a farm of 600 acres, which he still owns. There was one child born to them, John McKean. His wife, Clarissa, died May 29, 1878. In the fall of 1878 he returned to Mercer County, and is now living on the old homestead. Politically he is a Democrat, and a member of the United Presbyterian Church.

EDWARD M. CAMPBELL, farmer, post-office Leech's Corners, was born November 9, 1827. The Campbell family are among the pioneer families of Mercer County. Edward Campbell, the grandfather of our subject, and his wife, Margaret (Satterfield) Campbell, settled on a farm in Hickory Township in 1800. Margaret was a sister of the Rev. James Satterfield, of Hickory Township. They had seven children: William, James, Anna, Margaret, Jane, Mary and Eliza, all of whom are deceased. James, the father of our subject, was born in Washington County, Penn., in 1800, and was reared in Hickory Township, this county. He was married to Nancy Thompson, of Hickory Township, and located on a farm in Hickory, where he remained about ten years, when he purchased a farm near Wheatland, on which the Sharon fair grounds are now located. There were five children born to them: Edward M., Rev. David T., Margaret J., wife of J. M. Pettit; William B. and Adeline, deceased. He was a Democrat, and was also a member of the F. & A. M., and of the Mercer County Agricultural Society. They were identified with the Presbyterian Church. James died March 7, 1885, in his eighty-fifth year, and his wife died June 22, 1869, aged sixty-one years. Edward M. was married in 1851 to Martha Conover, of Brookfield, Ohio. They located on a farm in Pymatuning Township, this county, and remained there until 1854, when he purchased a stock of goods from J. A. Waugh at Greenville, where they resided until 1859. They then went to the Indian Territory, Choctaw Nation, and engaged in the dry goods trade, also in stock shipping. After remaining there one year they returned to Greenville, leaving his brother William in charge of the goods and stock. At the breaking out of the war the Confederates took the stock, paying \$17,000 in Confederate scrip, none of which was of any value. Edward M. then purchased a farm in Sugar Grove Township, this county, of John Reznor, where he still resides. Two children have been born to Edward M. and Martha Campbell: James M. and Albert, deceased. Politically he is a Democrat, and has filled the office of justice of the peace for fifteen years, and school director for twenty-three years. He was president of the Shenango Agricultural Society one term and treasurer three years. He was master of the P. of H. of Mercer County for several years, and is a member of the Presbyterian Church of Greenville.

JOHN M. DUMARS, farmer, post-office Kennard, was born July 12, 1816, in what is now Sugar Grove Township, and was a son of Noble Dumars. Timothy Dumars, the grandfather of our subject, was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, in 1745, and came to America in 1800, with his family, consisting of his

wife and seven children: Adam, Joseph, Claudius, Margaret, Sally, Noble and Nancy. In 1812 the family located in Mercer County, but of their exact location we are unable to learn. Noble Dumars, father of our subject, was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, in 1794, and came to America at the age of seven years. He was married October 27, 1814, to Margaret, daughter of John and Sarah (Hart) Kline, of Crawford County, Penn. They located on a farm near Leech's Corners, in what is now Sugar Grove Township, it being a portion of the Riley lands. They lived there until 1822, when they purchased a farm of 130 acres near Kennard, in the same township, where they lived until their decease. To them were born eight children: John M.; Sarah, wife of B. F. Unger; Joseph H., deceased; Timothy R.; Nancy M., wife of W. F. McAdoo; George H.; Fannie, wife of Jesse Stephenson; Mary G., wife of John Parks. Politically Noble was a Whig and Republican. He was a soldier in the War of 1812. He and his wife were connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church in their earlier days, and lived a long life of devotion to the cause of Christ. Their children all espoused the cause of Christ in their youthful days, and have not departed therefrom. Noble died December 19, 1880, in his eighty-seventh year. His wife died February 20, 1864, aged seventy years. John M., our subject, was reared at home, and on the 9th of December, 1841, was married to Nancy, daughter of John and Nancy (Roberts) McGranahan, after which he settled on a farm of forty acres, left him by the will of his father, to which he has added thirty-five acres by purchase, and on which they still reside. To their marriage have been born six children: John C.; Marilla, wife of George Ball; Noble W., Joseph M., Lewis K. and Emma. Our subject is a Democrat. He has been justice of the peace for fifteen years, and has held the offices of school director and assessor of his township. He and wife are members of the United Brethren Church.

BALSER GRIM, farmer, post-office Kennard, was born September 24, 1824, in Beaver County, Penn. At the age of three years he came to Mercer County with his parents, Adam and Mary Grim, who settled in Wilmington Township, where they lived until their decease, excepting a year or two in Lackawannock Township. Adam was a miller, which occupation he followed through life. To their union were born nine children: Abraham, Polly, Adam, Andrew, John, Jacob, Catherine, Balsar and Elizabeth, of whom only Jacob and Balsar are living. Adam died in 1844; his widow died in 1871 in her ninety-fourth year. Balsar was married, in 1871, to Margaret A., daughter of Thomas and Sarah Donaldson, of Sugar Grove Township. They settled on a farm in Sugar Grove, which he had previously purchased, and on which they still live. To them have been born three children: Mary, deceased; John H. and Clara A. In politics Mr. Grim is a Democrat. He and his wife are members of the Baptist Church.

JOHN LEECH (deceased). Few pioneer families of Northwestern Pennsylvania are more widely representative than the Leechs. Their immediate ancestor, John Leech, was born in York County, Penn., November 29, 1767, and was a son of Thomas and Phoebe Leech, of that county, and grandson of William Leech, who came to America with William Penn. He there grew up, and married Miss Jane Morrison November 25, 1788. She was born in that county January 16, 1769. In October, 1792, they moved to Somerset County, Penn., and ere their removal to Mercer County she was the mother of six sons: David, Thomas, William, Joseph, John and Samuel. Mr. Leech was a practical surveyor, and in the spring of 1802 he removed with his family to this county and settled at the place since known as "Leech's Corners," on the Little Shenango, in what is now Sugar Grove Township, where he arrived

on the 4th day of May. The whole country was then a vast forest, with a cabin here and there at long intervals, while game of every sort was far more abundant than the necessities of the pioneers demanded. Four sons and two daughters were born to John and Jane Leech after coming to Mercer County: Phoebe, James, Morris, Joshua, Jane and Asbury, who, with the four born in York County, constituted one of those old-fashioned families of ten sons and two daughters. Every one of these grew to maturity, and a remarkable fact is that all lived to be over sixty years of age, the last survivor, Morris, dying in September, 1884. John Leech was first a Whig, then a Democrat, and afterward a Republican. He and his three eldest sons went to Ohio in the War of 1812. In 1821 he ran for the Assembly and was defeated, but in 1825 he was elected to the State Senate and served four years. In 1828 he was the Adams and Rush elector for this district, then composed of Mercer, Crawford and Erie Counties, James Duncan, of Mercer, being the opposing elector on the Jackson and Calhoun ticket. Mr. Leech was a good scholar and a fine conversationalist, and after serving in the Senate he represented the county in the Legislature. He was justice of the peace over thirty years, and throughout the pioneer days was one of the most influential citizens of his adopted county. He lived to see his ten sons and one of his daughters, Jane, who married Jesse Smith, settled on farms in the vicinity of the old home, while the other daughter, Phoebe, married Rev. Charles Elliott, a Methodist preacher, and shared his itinerant life. Mrs. Jane Leech died October 16, 1841, her husband surviving her till May 1, 1864, passing away at the ripe old age of nearly ninety-seven years. The ancestors of the Leech family were Quakers, and came to Philadelphia with its great founder, Penn, but soon after Mr. Leech's marriage he and wife united with the Methodist Episcopal Church, and all of their children were life-long members of that denomination. Three of their sons, John, Samuel and Joshua, were Methodist preachers. The memory of this pioneer couple will be revered among the hills and valleys of Mercer County as long as the history of pioneer life finds a sympathetic chord in the hearts of their numerous descendants.

JOSEPH LEECH, deceased, was the fourth son of John and Jane (Morrison) Leech. He was born in Somerset County, Penn., December, 7, 1797, and grew to manhood on the old homestead at Leech's Corners. He married Miss Bethana Hazen, November 7, 1818, and settled on an adjoining farm to the old Leech homestead. Mrs. Leech was born in Crawford County, Penn., November 7, 1799, and reared a family of nine children: Isaac, Mary, William B., Jane, Thomas, Jerome, Joseph, Harrison and Sarah. Of these, William P., Mary, wife of David Linn, and Jerome are the only survivors, and all are residents of Mercer County. Joseph Leech spent nearly his whole life in the vicinity of Leech's Corners, and died June 2, 1863. His widow survived him until October 3, 1872, and both died in the Methodist Episcopal faith. Mr. Leech maintained through life an unblemished character, was an industrious, enterprising citizen, and liberal in the support of every worthy cause.

WILLIAM F. McADOO, farmer, post office Kennard, was born January 27, 1829, in County Donegal, Ireland. His parents, George and Sarah (Fletcher) McAdoo, came to America in 1846, with their family of five children: William F., Mary J., Sarah, Catherine and Esther. They located on a farm near James-town, Penn., where they resided for three years, and then went to Crawford County, where they lived five years, after which they purchased a portion of the Donaldson farm in Sugar Grove Township, where they lived until his decease. Politically George was a Democrat. He and his wife were mem-

bers of the United Presbyterian Church. He died September 9, 1872, in his seventy-first year. His widow still lives with her son, William F., in her eighty-fifth year. William F. was reared at home and educated in the common schools. He was married January 29, 1861, to Mrs. Maria Minnis (*nee* Dumars), and lived for two years on a portion of the Donaldson farm, when they bought a farm of 100 acres near Kennard, on which they still live. There have been two children born to them: Fannie E., wife of I. J. Lackey, and George K. Politically our subject is a Democrat. He has filled the offices of school director and road commissioner, and is a member of the United Presbyterian Church. His wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

SAMUEL McCLIMANS, farmer, post-office Greenville, was born February 5, 1814. His father, Hugh R., was born in Virginia, September 22, 1777, and was of Scotch descent. He came to Pennsylvania in his earlier years, and was married about 1793 to Elizabeth Ferguson, of Indiana County, Penn. They first located in Butler County near North Washington. About 1828 they came to Mercer County and located on a farm of 100 acres, in West Salem Township, which was known as the Sheriff Scott farm. To them were born fourteen children: William, James, Margaret, John, Elizabeth, Hugh, Mary, Robert, Samuel, Jane (wife of William J. McClimans, of West Salem Township), Elliott, Isabella, David and Haynes, of whom only Samuel, Jane and Haynes are living. Hugh P. was a Democrat. He and his wife were members of the United Presbyterian Church. He died about 1854. Samuel was reared at home, and was married April 26, 1838, to Jane, daughter of Thomas and Margaret Canon, of Salem Township. They settled on a farm in Salem Township, where they remained about twelve years, and then lived in various places in the county until 1869, when they made a final settlement in Sugar Grove Township. There were ten children born to them: Margaret L., deceased; Martha, wife of Lewis Roberts, of Sugar Grove; David A.; James B.; Elizabeth, wife of David M. Stevenson; Matthew E.; Sarah M., wife of W. H. Hill; William E., Samuel A. and Thomas M. Two of the sons, David A. and James B., were in the service in the late war. Samuel is a Republican, and a member of the United Presbyterian Church. His wife died November 23, 1883.

JACOB C. McGRANAHAN, farmer, post-office Kennard, was born January 10, 1811, in Sugar Grove Township. His father, William, located here about 1800, on a farm of 106 acres. He was married to Mrs. Margaret Covodor, to which union there were born five children: Jared, Jacob, John, John (2nd) and Susanna, of whom Jacob is the only surviving one. William was a soldier in the War of 1812, where he served three months. Politically he was a Democrat, and he and his wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He died in 1863 in his eighty-second year, and his wife died in 1851 in her eighty-second year. Jacob, our subject, was married, in 1835, to Nancy A., daughter of Samuel Walker, of Sugar Grove Township. They located in Salem Township, where they lived two years, when they moved to Adamsville, Crawford County, where he engaged in mercantile pursuits. He was elected justice of the peace, which office he filled for ten years. In 1852 he located on a farm that was left to him by his father in Sugar Grove Township, where he still resides. There were two children born to them: Eliza J., wife of P. Boltner, and William. Jacob's wife died November 18, 1842, and he was married the second time, July 6, 1843, to Miss Ellen, daughter of John Irvine, of Crawford County. To them were born six children: John, Alonzo, Lewis C.; Emeline, wife of David Callahan; Amanda, wife of K. M. Wright, and Andrew. Lewis C. was killed instantly, on the second day of May, 1888, by

a plank falling from a derrick and striking him on top of the head. Politically our subject is a Democrat, and he and wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church for thirty years. His wife died November 18, 1885, at the age of sixty-two.

JOSEPH McGRANAHAN, farmer, post-office Kennard, was born August 7, 1831, in Sugar Grove Township, on the premises where he now lives. His father, Smith McGranahan, was a native of Westmoreland County, was married in Crawford County, and came to Mercer County about 1800. He located on a farm of seventy acres, in what is now Sugar Grove Township. To Smith McGranahan and wife were born the following children: Ellen, wife of D. Luce; Robert, William, Mary, wife of T. Canon; Margaret, wife of William Bates; George, Nancy, wife of J. Andrews; Martha, widow of R. Martin; Sarah, deceased; John, deceased; Rebecca, wife of John Riley; Susanna, wife of William Lackey; Betsey, deceased. Mr. McGranahan was a Democrat, and served at Erie in the War of 1812. He was a man of irreproachable character, whose word was as good as his bond. He was always bearing the burden of some local township office. He died October 1, 1869, and his widow March 6, 1870. Joseph was married July 3, 1860, to Margaret, daughter of John and Betsey (Patterson) Callahan, of West Salem Township, and settled on the paternal homestead, where his aged parents spent their declining years. They have no children, but two have been reared by them: Edward B. McGranahan and Emma Beighle. In politics Mr. McGranahan is a Democrat, and one of the respected citizens of the township.

JOHN McGRANAHAN, farmer, post-office Kennard, was born January 15, 1849, in Sugar Grove Township. His grandfather, John McGranahan, was one of the pioneers of Salem Township, and located there about 1800. He was married to Nancy, a sister of Bishop Roberts. They settled on a farm near Kennard, in what is now Sugar Grove Township, on which they lived until their decease. There were eleven children born to them, of whom George, the father of our subject, was the eighth, and who was born on the 4th of March, 1811. He was reared at home, and was married to Sarah A., daughter of William Leech, and settled on a farm, part of which descended to him from his father. To this union were born ten children, two of whom died in infancy. Those living are: Jane, wife of Robert Courtney; Amanda T., wife of R. C. Faulk; Amelia, John, William L., Beriah, Thomas E. and George R. Politically George G. was a Democrat. He and his wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. George G. died January 15, 1876, in his sixty-fifth year. His widow is living on the old homestead. John, our subject, was married June 16, 1873, to Louisa J., daughter of Jeremiah and Eveline (Arthur) Ralston, of Sugar Grove Township. They settled on a farm in Sugar Grove Township, a portion of which was deeded to him by his father. There have been four children born to them: Sarah E., Jeremiah V., Blanch and Richard A. He is a Democrat, and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

LEVI W. McGRANAHAN, oil producer, post-office Summit City, McKean Co., Penn, was born in Sugar Grove Township, Mercer Co., Penn, November 5, 1841, and is a son of David and Abby (Riley) McGranahan, pioneers of that portion of the county. Levi W. grew to manhood in Sugar Grove Township, and Venango County, Penn., and was married April 22, 1873, to Flora J., daughter of Samuel W. and Mary A. (Hunter) McDowell, of West Salem Township. Two sons have been born of this union: Harry L. and Ralph B. Mr. McGranahan has followed the oil business in the Pennsylvania oil country since the early excitement, and has been fairly successful. Politically he is a

stanch Democrat, and belongs to the K. T. M., K. of L. and the Columbia League.

HUGH RAY, farmer, post-office Kennard, was born October 3, 1853. His father, James Ray, was born in County Down, Ireland, in 1804. In his younger days he immigrated to America and located in Greenville, Penn., where he engaged in contracting on the Erie Canal, which was being built at that time. He was married to Christena Snyder, a native of Union County, in 1837. After the completion of his contracts he purchased a farm in Greene Township, where he settled and remained until his death. There were seven children born to them: William, Oscar, Margaret, wife of J. Donaldson; Rebecca, deceased; James M., Hugh and Emma, deceased. James was a Democrat. He died February 4, 1860, and his widow died April 21, 1867. Hugh, our subject, was married October 30, 1879, to Rachel, daughter of Godfrey and Catherine Stroup, of Otter Creek Township, natives of Germany. They located on a farm in Sugar Grove Township, purchased from George Donaldson. They have three children: Henry O., Harriet and James B. Hugh is a Democrat, and his wife is a member of the Lutheran Church.

JOHN W. RILEY, farmer, post-office, Kennard, was born September 16, 1814, in Sugar Grove Township, this county. His father, John Riley, was born in Maryland in 1780, came to Mercer County in 1798, and purchased the farm now owned by David McGranahan, in Sugar Grove, formerly Salem, Township. John Riley was married about 1802 to Miss Barbara Simons, of Westmoreland County, Penn. They settled on the farm that he had previously purchased, and where they spent the remainder of their lives. There were ten children born to them: Cornelius, Catherine, Margaret and James, all deceased; John W., Abigail, wife of David McGranahan; Jane, wife of J. Elwood; Elizabeth, deceased; Hannah, wife of E. Callahan, and George, deceased. John and his wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he was a local preacher for many years. Politically he was a Whig up to the time of the late war, and afterward voted with the Democrats. John died March 16, 1864, aged eighty-four, and his wife died in February, 1864, aged seventy-seven. Our subject, John W., was married November 6, 1851, to Christina, daughter of Thomas and Lena (Watters) Roberts, of Sugar Grove Township. They located on a portion of the family homestead given to him by his father, and on which they still live. They have four children born to them: Amanda L., born August 1, 1852, was scalded to death April 22, 1858; Thomas Jefferson, born September 28, 1859; Westley McKendre, born August 1, 1859, drowned June 10, 1880, and George B. Politically our subject is a Democrat, and his wife belongs to the United Brethren Church. George B. was born March 9, 1864, and reared and educated at home. He was married September 29, 1885, to Susanna, daughter of Andrew and Elizabeth Battiger, of Sandy Creek Township. They are living with his parents on the family homestead.

ALEXANDER D. ROBERTS, farmer, post-office Kennard, was born September 29, 1836, in Sugar Grove Township, this county. Thomas Roberts, the grandfather of our subject, was born in 1764. He was married to Miss Margaret Covode. They settled in Salem Township, now Sugar Grove, in company with his brother, Bishop Roberts, at a very early date, on a tract of 400 acres, near Kennard, which Thomas purchased. There were four children born to Thomas and Margaret Roberts: Mary, Betsey, Robert and Thomas. The daughter, Mary, is believed to be the first white female child born in this part of Shenango Valley, her birth dating in 1798. Her life was one of single blessedness. She spent the latter part of it with the family of John McGranahan, dying Octo-

ber 15, 1882, at the age of eighty-four years. Thomas was stricken down in the prime of life, dying May 3, 1804, and his widow June 27, 1851, at the age of seventy-nine. Robert, the father of our subject, was born February 12, 1802, in Salem Township, now Sugar Grove. He was reared at home and received a limited education at the common schools. He spent two years in Indiana with his uncle, Bishop Roberts. He was married July 12, 1827, to Rebecca L., daughter of Alexander and Jane (Griffin) Dumars, of Salem Township. They located on a portion of the paternal homestead and engaged in farming. There were five children born to them: Jane, deceased; Susan, deceased; Thomas B., living in Kansas; Alexander D. and Robert M., deceased. Robert and his wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church for many years and lived very exemplary lives. He died March 20, 1868, at the age of sixty-seven, and his widow June 18, 1871, in the sixty-seventh year of her age. Alexander, our subject, was married April 2, 1871, to Nancy, daughter of John M. and Betty (Patterson) Callahan, of West Salem Township. They settled on the paternal homestead, a portion of which was willed to him by his father, and the rest of which he purchased of the heirs. There have been two children born to them; Betty and Rebecca L. Our subject was educated in the common schools. He has been extensively engaged in buying and selling stock in connection with farming. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and the United Workmen.

CHRISTIAN STOLL, farmer, post-office Kennard, was born March 6, 1840, in the Kingdom of Wurtemberg, Germany, and is a son of Jacob and Christina (Beard) Stoll. Our subject was reared and educated in Germany. He was married May 10, 1863, to Christina Roof. They immigrated to America in 1865, and located in Delaware Township, where he worked as a laborer for eight years. He then purchased a farm of Eli George, in Hempfield Township, where they lived five years, when he purchased the Joseph McKean farm, in Sugar Grove, where they still live. There have been five children born to them: Lewis, Elizabeth, wife of George Riley; Philip, Anna and Margaret. Politically our subject is a Democrat. He and his wife are members of the Lutheran Church.

JAMES WALKER, deceased, was one of the very earliest settlers of Mercer County. He was a native of Ireland, and about 1793 immigrated to Ligonier, Penn. In the fall of 1797 he settled in the forest half a mile west of Leech's Corners, in what is now Sugar Grove Township, purchasing the improvement of William Lindsey. He was accompanied by his wife and three sons, and April 27, 1798, a daughter, Martha, was born, who is said to have been the first white child born in that part of the county. His wife died in 1811, and soon afterward he married Catharine McFetridge, also a native of Ireland, of which union one daughter, Mary Ann, was born March 13, 1812. This daughter married Marvin Loomis in 1829, and he took charge of the Walker homestead, the parents making their home with Mr. Loomis until they died. Mr. Walker died February 20, 1834, and his widow January 10, 1849. All of their children are dead, the two daughters and two of the sons dying in this county, and one son in Minnesota. The Walker family were Whig and Republican in politics, and Methodists in religious belief. They were upright, industrious, respected citizens, and did their full share in developing the interests of Mercer County. When James Walker built his cabin in Sugar Grove Township the whole country was one vast, unbroken forest, and during his life-time he often illustrated the density of the forest by relating how he once got lost in the woods within twenty rods of his own cabin door.

SAMUEL YOUNG, farmer, post-office Kennard, was born August 23, 1824, near

Greenville, Penn. His father, William Young, was born in Cumberland County in 1780, and came to Mercer County in 1801, soon afterward purchasing a farm near Greenville. On March 21, 1805, he was married to Ann, daughter of John and Jane (Irving) Williamson, and settled on his farm. He was drafted in the War of 1812, and supplied his place with a substitute. They had twelve children: Elizabeth, John, Ellen, Eliza, Sarah, James W., Lacy, Samuel, Nancy, Maria and two others who died in infancy. The survivors are Samuel, and Maria, wife of William Baker, of Otter Creek Township. William obtained his education in the common schools of Cumberland County, and politically he was a Democrat. He and his wife were members of the Presbyterian Church. He died October 12, 1860, aged eighty years, and his widow died April 18, 1864. Samuel, our subject, was married June 5, 1851, to Emily, daughter of Thomas and Prudence (Gibbons) Leech, and settled on a farm of fifty acres in Hempfield Township, where they resided about four years, when they removed to the Thomas Leech homestead, in Sugar Grove Township, where he now resides and where Mr. and Mrs. Leech spent their declining years. Four children were born to Samuel and Emily Young: Lydia, who married Reuben Beil; Prudence, wife of J. C. Hare; Phoebe, wife of J. C. McMichael, and Endora. Our subject was educated in the common schools, and politically is a Democrat. His wife, who died January 5, 1874, was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

HEMPFIELD TOWNSHIP.

HENRY ALDENDERFER, farmer and carpenter, post-office Greenville, was born May 20, 1844, on the farm where he now resides. His parents, Benjamin and Sarah (Heckman) Aldenderfer, were natives of Lehigh County, Penn., and came to this county with their respective parents about the year 1830, George Aldenderfer being the father of the former and Conrad Heckman the father of the latter. Benjamin and Sarah had the following children: James, deceased; Henry, Samuel, George, Reuben and Mary. The eldest of these children was in the service of his country, in the One Hundred and Forty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and died in a hospital with typhoid fever. The father died in 1854, and the mother married James Hecker, whose sketch appears elsewhere. The parents were Lutherans. Our subject was educated in the common schools, and at the age of twenty learned the carpenter's trade with his uncle, Jacob Aldenderfer, who resided where the late James Hecker lived. Our subject has continued the carpenter business, and also follows slate roofing. He was married, in 1868, to Lucinda Kosier, by whom he has one son, Anson, who attends to the farm. He is a member of the Carpenter and Joiners' Lodge No. 398, of Greenville, is a Republican, and he and wife belong to the Old Salem Presbyterian Church, of which he is a trustee.

COL. ANDREW CHRISTY, deceased, was born in Westmoreland County, Penn., December 22, 1775. He was a son of John Christy, a native of Ireland, who immigrated to the colony of Pennsylvania prior to the Revolutionary War, and with that love of freedom inherent in the Irish race served in that struggle for liberty as a scout on the frontier. Andrew grew to maturity in his native county, and in the fall of 1796 joined a party of land prospectors, among whom were the Loutzenhisers, Klingensmiths and Keeks, and visited the country now embraced in Mercer County. He selected land in what is now Hempfield Township, began an improvement, and then returned to Westmoreland County. The following spring, 1797, accompanied by his father, brothers John and Samuel, and two sisters, he again made the trip to Mercer County, and settled permanently on his land. The balance of the family located about

one mile south of the site of Greenville, where his father died, on the farm now known as the Thomas Callen place, in Hempfield Township. Soon after coming, the father, John Christy, was appointed justice of the peace for this portion of Allegheny County, and was no doubt one of the first pioneers to fill that office in what is now Mercer County. Andrew built a cabin on his land, and devoted his energies to clearing away the forest then covering the soil. In May, 1803, he was married, by Rev. Samuel Tait, to Miss Sarah Williamson, a native of Centre County, Penn., who bore him a family of fifteen children, nine sons and six daughters, of whom six sons and five daughters grew to maturity: Margaret, James W., Samuel L., John G., Eliza J., Andrew J., Susan, William W., Nancy A., Oliver B. and Isabel. All of these are dead except James W., of Greenville; Nancy A., wife of Samuel Long, and Isabel, widow of John K. Sheakley, both residents of Iowa. Andrew Christy and wife were Presbyterians, and lived and died on the old homestead, the latter April 16, 1856, aged seventy-three years, and her husband March 27, 1865, in the ninetyeth year of his age. During the War of 1812, when Erie was threatened by the British, Lieut. Col. Christy marched at the head of his regiment of Pennsylvania Militia, largely composed of the pioneers of Mercer County, to assist in repelling British invasion. He was also brigade inspector of the Mercer District five years, and was one of the best known men in this part of the State. In early life he was a warm political adherent of Andrew Jackson, but subsequently became a Whig and then a Republican. Col. Christy was elected sheriff of Mercer County in 1827, and served one term. Coming to the county among the very first settlers, he lived to see its lands converted from a wilderness into a garden of agricultural prosperity, and did his full share toward accomplishing this result. Like many of the pioneers he was very fond of hunting, and was never more happy than when following the chase. He died full of years and honor, and possessed of a comfortable competence, the result of his own unaided efforts.

JACOB BAER, farmer, post-office Greenville, was born May 1, 1841, in Mercer County, to Daniel and Elizabeth (Snyder) Baer, natives of Pennsylvania. The parents were married in this county, and their children were Jacob, David, Levi, James, Sarah, Mary, Hettie, Caroline, Kate and Melinda. The father was a tailor by trade, began for himself with \$12, and at his death was worth \$40,000. Our subject was educated in the common English schools, and was brought up at farm labor. He was married to Anna Aldenderfer, by whom he has had six children: George, Lila, John, Harvey, Mary and Lizzie. He and wife are members of the German Reformed Church. Mr. Baer is the owner of a fine farm, and is one of the prosperous farmers of the county. Joseph Aldenderfer, the father of Mrs. Baer, was born October 7, 1816, in Berks County, Penn. His parents, George and Kate (Mowry) Aldenderfer, were natives of Lehigh County, came to this county in 1834, and settled in a log cabin in the woods. George was a gunsmith, and made axes, chisels, sickles and other necessary articles. He died in 1868, and his wife died in 1837. They had seven children: George, Jacob, Henry, Polly, Joseph, Benjamin and John. George was married again, to Miss Elizabeth Shaffer. The parents were Lutherans, and the father helped to build the church edifice where they worshiped, and was an elder in the same. Joseph was educated in the log school-house, and began learning the trade of a gunsmith with his father at the age of sixteen years. He has followed that business the greater part of his active life. He was married in 1841 to Sarah Moyer, by whom he had six children: George, lives in Wichita, Kas., and is engaged in the mercantile business; Louesia, married John Hawes, and has two sons, Anderson J. and James H.;

Elizabeth, married Rev. William Busch, and Anna B. The other two are dead. Mr. Aldenderfer started out in the world a very poor man, and by hard labor, strict economy and frugal dealing accumulated a large fortune. He is a member of the Lutheran Church, to which his deceased wife belonged. In politics he is a Democrat.

GEORGE BEAVER, farmer and carpenter, was born April 2, 1847, on the farm where he now lives. His father, Peter Beaver, was a second cousin of Gov. James A. Beaver, and came to this county about 1828. He married Julia A. Stenger, who bore him five children: William, a physician in Colby, Kas.; Reuben, a Presbyterian preacher, died in 1884; Alice, married Frank Huber; Drucilla, married William Reichard, and George. The father's first wife was a Miss Wasser, by whom he had five children: Valentine, Edwin, Maria, Polly, Eliza. The parents of our subject were members of the German Reformed Church, and he was a Democrat. George Beaver was educated in the common schools, and began to learn his trade in 1878, with John Koser, and has followed it since. He was married in 1874 to Emma Koser, a daughter of John Koser, and has one child, Ralph Stuart. Mr. Beaver owns and lives on twenty acres of the old homestead. His wife was born in Mifflin County, and some of her brothers and sisters were classmates of Gov. Beaver. Her father married Sarah Shellenberger, who blessed him with seven children: Mary J., Sarah A., A. L., Lucinda, Levi, Melinda and Emma. Her parents came to Lawrence County in 1852, and the father died January 15, 1886. The mother resides in Hempfield Township with her daughter. Her brother, A. L. Koser, was in Company D, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and is a member of the G. A. R. Our subject and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church of Greenville, and he is a Republican. His brother William spent fifteen years in a drug store at Greenville, and then went west and studied medicine, practiced in Iowa and Nebraska for some time, and is now in Colby, Kas. Another brother, Reuben, was educated at the common schools, Mount Pleasant Academy, and took a theological course at Allegheny City.

D. T. BELTON, farmer, post-office Greenville, was born April 6, 1832, in Philadelphia. His parents, Israel and Elizabeth (Pacy) Belton, were natives of England, and immigrated to Philadelphia about the year 1828. Four years later they settled in Columbiana County, Ohio, and subsequently moved to Stark County, the same State, where the father died in 1852, and his widow several years later. The children were Mary, Caroline, John, Samuel, Elizabeth, Nancy, Daniel and Joseph. The father had, by a prior marriage in England, two children, Israel and Eliza. Israel is a Disciple minister of South Bend, Ind. Joseph entered the war from an Indiana company, and died in camp. The parents were consistent members of the Baptist Church, and he was a Whig. Our subject received his education at the common schools and at Mount Union, Ohio. He was married in 1857 to Angeline Leet, a sister of Dr. Leet, of Greenville, whose sketch appears in this work. Two years after his marriage he left Stark County, Ohio, and settled in Otter Creek Township, this county, where they remained until 1871, when they settled on the farm they now occupy in Hempfield Township. They have had four children: William F., deceased, was educated at the Edinboro Normal School, taught several terms, including terms at West Middlesex and Sharon, married Elizabeth Conner, who died, and he again married, Clara Ames, and had one child, Jessie; Atlas L., married Lula, a daughter of Esquire Hofius, of Hickory Township; Mary, died August 11, 1886, at the age of twenty four, and Jesse C., engaged in the manufacture and sale

of the Pollard Improved Patent Barrel Swing and Counter Support. He owns the exclusive right of this valuable patent. Mr. Belton is the possessor of a good farm in Otter Creek Township, is one of the worthy citizens of the county, is a staunch Republican, and he and his estimable wife are members of the Baptist Church of Greenville.

SIMEON BETTS, who died in 1888, was born March 6, 1830, in Crawford County, Penn., son of Abraham and Chloe Betts, the parents of thirteen children: Johnson, Erastus, Nancy, Elizabeth, Simeon, Lorinda, William, Peter, Mary, Orena, Abram, Theodore and Leonard. The parents reside in Minnesota. Our subject received a common-school education, and was employed on a farm during his boyhood days. He was engaged in boating on the canal for sixteen years. In 1865 he turned his entire attention to farming, and was very successful. On his farm of forty acres he averaged 150 bushels of wheat, 300 to 600 of corn, 150 to 600 of potatoes, 100 of oats, other vegetables in proportion, and from sixteen to twenty-four tons of hay. He was married to Elizabeth Hill in 1848. She was born in 1827, and had one infant, deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Betts reared Charles Betts, who married Elizabeth Roseberry, a daughter of Jasper and Isabella (Callahan) Roseberry, and the parents of the following children: Elizabeth, John, George, Martha, Zella, Henry, Trixy and Isabella. Charles Betts is a carpenter on the P. S. & L. E. R. R., and is a Republican. Richard Hill, the father of Mrs. Simeon Betts, was born in Ireland in 1794, served seven years at the printer's trade in England, and also learned the book-binding business. He was employed as a printer for three years in the king's office. He came to Mercer County at an early day, worked in the *Western Press* office in Mercer, later at Warren, Penn., and Ellicottville, N. Y. He was the first printer to work in Greenville, a mention of which appears in the sketch of the newspapers of the place. He was married about the year 1825 to Jane Hill, who blessed him with three children: Allen, infant, deceased, and Elizabeth. He died in 1841, and his widow died June 7, 1876. He was once identified with the Methodist Episcopal Church, but at the time of his death was a member of the United Presbyterian organization.

T. W. BROWN, deceased, was born December 6, 1822, in Centre County, Penn., son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Hayes) Brown, natives of Northumberland and Northampton Counties, Penn., respectively. Elizabeth was born July 21, 1788, and removed with her parents, Robert and Mary Hayes, to Northumberland County in 1790. She married Thomas Brown in 1814, and lived in Centre County until 1832, when they removed to Venango County, Penn., and engaged in farming, and where he died in 1864. In 1865 Mrs. Elizabeth Brown came to the home of her son, T. W., and one year later went to Cochranon, Crawford County, where she lived with her daughter, Amanda, till her death, January 24, 1884. She retained her memory to the last, although she lost her eyesight seven years before her decease. Her children were William, Robert, John, Joseph, Elizabeth, Jane, Sarah, Amanda, T. W. and an infant. Thomas and Elizabeth Brown were consistent members of the Presbyterian Church. Our subject was educated principally in the common schools of Venango County, learned the trade of a carpenter, and followed house-building for many years. He was married December 16, 1852, to Sarah J. McCalmont, born July 14, 1831, in Venango County, Penn., daughter of Joseph and Margaret (Linn) McCalmont, natives of Centre and Union Counties, Penn., respectively. Joseph McCalmont came to Venango County with his parents, John and Elizabeth (Conrad) McCalmont, when a boy, and died April 22, 1874. His widow died February 7, 1873, having been the mother of the follow-

ing: Emily, Jemima, Sarah J., Fleming, Murray, John L. and Elizabeth, all living except Jemima. The McCalmonts were Presbyterians. T. W. Brown, when married, settled in Conneautville, Crawford Co., Penn., where he followed carpentering. He bought a farm of sixty acres in Hempfield Township, this county, in 1865, where he at once settled, and died June 27, 1886. He has two sons: George H., who married Alma Davis, of Cleveland, Ohio, where he engaged in the clothing business, and Charles M., at home. The *Advance-Argus* said in a notice of his death, that "Mr. Brown, by a life-long course of honorable dealing, had gained the confidence of all who knew him, as was attested by the regret expressed on all sides when the news of his death came." He was a member of the Presbyterian Church, to which organization his widow belongs.

W. E. DAVIDSON, farmer, was born May 9, 1845, in Mahoning County, Ohio. His parents came to Mercer County in 1865, with their children: Ramsey, engaged in the lightning-rod business in Pittsburgh; Carmillus, employed in an implement house of Pittsburgh; Frances, married D. D. Linn, and lives in Sugar Grove Township, and W. E., who is the second son. The family moved from Ohio to Venango County in 1850, where the father made \$16,000. He retired to Greenville in 1875, where he and his consort enjoy the fruits of their early labors. They are members of the United Presbyterian Church of that place. Our subject was educated in the common schools, and has devoted his life to rural pursuits. He was married in 1869 to Rhoda, a daughter of David Linn, whose sketch appears elsewhere. She was born October 6, 1851, in this county. Mr. Davidson remained on the old homestead of his father until 1876, when they purchased a part of the old Beaver farm, in Hempfield Township, where they have remained since, with the exception of nearly two years, when they lived in Greenville. He and his wife are members of the United Presbyterian Church of Greenville, while the daughter, Della M., belongs to the Presbyterian Church. He is a Republican.

ALEXANDER DUMARS, an Irish school-master, was born in the County Tyrone, Ireland, December 3, 1769, and immigrated to America in 1793, where he married Jane Gilliland, a native of County Donegal, Ireland, in 1795. At the time of marriage both resided in Westmoreland County, Penn., whence they removed to a tract of land east of Greenville, Penn., in what is now Hempfield Township, in the spring of 1800. After coming here he taught school in the winter and the balance of the year engaged in farm labor. About the year 1810 Gov. Snyder appointed him a justice of the peace, which office he held until the adoption of the constitution of 1838. In the War of 1812 he went to Erie, but being near-sighted he was not accepted. The sword he carried is yet in the possession of his grandson, A. D. Gillespie, of Greenville. Seven children were born to Alexander and Jane Dumars: Nancy M., born August 1, 1796; Jane, August 3, 1798; Hannah (in Mercer County), June 15, 1800; Susannah, December 16, 1802; Rebecca L., November 22, 1804; Samuel S., March 9, 1807, and David G., October 8, 1808. Nancy married Alexander Donnell; Jane married John Bean; Hannah married David Gillespie; Susannah married Samuel Lowry, and Rebecca became the wife of Robert Roberts. All of the children lived to have families, but are now dead. Of their descendants residing in the county, there are A. D. Gillespie and sister, Mrs. Sarah J. Turner, Alexander D. Roberts and Mrs. Sarah Nelson, while several of Mrs. Lowry's children reside near Sandy Lake. His wife died in 1811, and her husband survived her until May 25, 1854, and both are buried in the old United Presbyterian Cemetery in Greenville. Mr.

Dumars was one of the organizers of the Seceder Church of Greenville, and a member of the Masonic fraternity. He was a man of strong convictions, of firm opinions and good judgment; hospitable and kind to friends, he never tried to conceal his animosity from his enemies. His defective sight was a great drawback to him all his life, yet by his habits of economy and sound judgment he acquired a nice fortune. At the time of his death he owned about 500 acres of land and money securities, amounting in all to at least \$40,000.

SAMUEL FRITZ, JR., farmer, post-office Greenville, was born November 30, 1859, on the farm where he now lives. His father, Samuel, was born August 26, 1822, in Lancaster County, Penn., son of John and Polly Fritz, natives of the same county, and the parents of twelve children, ten of whom grew up: Elizabeth, Daniel, William, Samuel, Susannah, Mary A., Sarah, Jacob, John and Isaac. Samuel, Sr., was educated in the common schools and brought up on a farm. He began for himself by hiring out. He was married in 1842 to Maria Bouch, born January 10, 1817, in Lancaster County, Penn., to Ephraim and Elizabeth (Kiskel) Bouch, the parents of ten children: Elias, Maria, Susannah, Rebecca, Aaron, Elizabeth, Levi (deceased), Leah (deceased), Urias and Catharine. Mr. and Mrs. Fritz have had seven children: Salinda (deceased), Ephraim, Susannah, Albert, Urias, Elizabeth and Samuel. The family came to this county in 1856, and have been residents of Hempfield Township since. Samuel, our subject, received a good common-school education, and was married in 1880 to Mary E. Benninghoff, by whom he has four children: Stella, Cora, Delos and Winnie. He is a Democrat, and has been township auditor for several terms, and he is a Lutheran, while his wife belongs to the United Presbyterian Church.

WILLIAM GIBSON, farmer, post-office Greenville, was born June 15, 1834, in Jefferson Township, to James and Mary (Stewart) Gibson, natives, the father of Lawrence County and the mother of Hickory Township, this county. The parents settled in Jefferson Township on a farm, where the mother died in 1839. They had three children: William, Stewart and an infant. The father afterward married Mary Sample, by whom he had five children, who survive: Alfred, Almira, Jane, Sadie, Eve. He died June 15, 1884, and was buried at Unity Church. With his first wife he was a member of the Seceder Church, but with his last wife became a Presbyterian. Our subject was educated at the common schools, and began for himself when he was nineteen years old, working for \$9 a month. He then helped his father for two years, and in 1856 went to Iowa and worked on a farm. Finally, in 1861, he located in Venango County and worked in the oil business one year, afterward working for his uncle, Vance Stewart, near Greenville. In 1864 he was married to Margaret McMillen, born January 22, 1834, in what is now Hempfield Township, to Alex. and Margaret (Thompson) McMillen, the parents of two children: Wilson and Margaret. The father married for his second wife Elizabeth Blair, by whom he had: Nancy, married John Reznor; Jennie; William, belonged to Company K, Fifty-third Regiment, and was killed at the battle of the Wilderness; Henry, died when four years old; Thomas. The father died in 1886; was a member of the Greenville United Presbyterian Church, and a Republican. His last wife still survives. In 1873 our subject settled on his present farm of seventy-five acres, known as the McFetridge farm. He has one son, Delos W., who married Melinda Hittle, daughter of George Hittle, and has two children: Carrie and Sadie. His wife is a member of the United Presbyterian Church, and he is a Republican. He operated the old mill which McFetridge built on this place at an early date.

JACOB HECKER, farmer, post-office Greenville, was born March 19, 1850, in Hempfield Township. His father, James Hecker, was born September 13, 1812, in Northampton County, Penn., to Jacob and Mary Hecker. James was the only son, and was educated in a German school. He married Eliza Moyer, daughter of Casper Moyer, of Lehigh County, and had by her Dianna, John, Jacob, Reuben, Henry and George. He was married a second time, the last wife being Sarah, the widow of Benjamin Aldenderfer, and daughter of Conrad Heckman. James came to this county in 1834. Our subject was educated in the common schools, the select school at Jamestown and the Greenville schools. He began teaching at the age of seventeen years, and taught twelve terms, all in Mercer County, except two in St. Clair County, Ill. He was married in St. Clair County, Ill., in 1877, to Augusta Pfadler, only daughter of Philip and Maggie Pfadler, and soon after settled on the farm where he now lives. He has in all seventy-six acres of good land, a part of which he inherited. His two children died in infancy. He is a Republican, and takes a deep interest in the welfare of that organization. He and wife are members of the German Reformed Church, to which his father and present wife belong. Mr. Hecker is one of the representative farmers of Hempfield Township. James Hecker, who has been a respected citizen of Hempfield Township, died at his late residence, September 8, 1888, at the age of seventy-five years, eleven months and twenty-six days.

PETER HITTLÉ, farmer, post-office Greenville, was born July 20, 1826, in Berks County, Penn. His parents, George and Mary (Wetzel) Hittle, were natives of Lehigh County, Penn., where they were married, and moved soon after to Berks County, from where they came to this county in 1833 by teams. They finally bought 100 acres, and settled in a log cabin on the farm where our subject now lives. The father died here about 1849, and his widow died in 1873; they had twelve children: Catharine, married Peter Wageman; Anna, married James Reichard; George; Caroline, married Jonathan Moyer; Elmira, married Joseph Stoyer; Peter, William, John; the others died small. The parents were Lutherans, and helped to build the little church near by. Peter Hittle received a common-school education. Aside from farming, he worked at shoemaking for over thirty years. He also worked at stone masonry. He was married in 1855 to Mary Haas, a daughter of John and Sarah Haas, the parents of Charles, Eliza, John, Stephen, Thomas, Henry, Mary, Sarah and Daniel. Her parents are dead, and were Lutherans. Mr. Hittle settled at marriage on his present farm, which is now in a state of good improvement. He is the possessor of over 200 acres of arable land, of which he is the artificer. Near his residence there are six springs, all on less than one acre. He has dealt considerable in horses. His union blessed him with twelve children: Edwin, Eliza, Elias, Sarah, Daniel, Ellen, George, John, Reuben, Louesa, Charles and James M. Mr. Hittle has served as school director twelve years, treasurer of that board for three years, auditor three years, assessor and assistant assessor each three terms, and treasurer of the Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company for ten years. His property is worth about \$20,000, including twelve acres of a sandstone quarry. He is a member of the Lutheran Church, and is a Democrat.

BYRON S. HULL, farmer, post-office Greenville, was born August 3, 1843; is one of ten children born to Hiram and Lucinda Hull. He was married April 29, 1879, to Carrie, daughter of Robert Fruit, and has one child, Jennie F., a graduate of the Greenville High-school in the class of "'88," and is now a student of the State Normal School at Edinboro, Erie Co., Penn. Mr. Hull's fine farm of 116 acres is situated one and a half miles east of the Green-

ville Borough line, and is somewhat noted on account of Greenville's magnificent water works being located on it. Over-brook farm is well named, as the two reservoirs form two lovely little lakes or brooks just below the residence. Mr. Hull is a successful farmer, a strong Republican, and a good citizen.

BENJAMIN KAMERER, deceased, was born July 31, 1831, on the farm where he died in the fall of 1888, to Samuel and Elizabeth (Lininger) Kamerer, natives, the father of Westmoreland County and the mother of Maryland. The father came to this county in 1812, and with his brother Jacob bought land. The mother came to the county with her parents, and when married settled with her husband in a log cabin in the wilderness. She died in 1840, after having blessed her consort with ten children: David, died in Delaware Township; Esther, married Frank Cooper; Elizabeth, lives on the homestead; Mary, married Reuben Bortz; Joseph, Leah, Benjamin and John. The father died December 28, 1863. He held some small offices, and he and his wife were members of the Lutheran Church of Good Hope. He was a friend of William S. Garvin, and took the *Western Press* for many years. Our subject was educated in the log cabin schools, and brought up on a farm. He began for himself when twenty-one years old, with but little means. He inherited a portion of the old homestead and bought the balance. He was married in 1862 to Elizabeth House, daughter of Henry House. He took his bride to a log cabin, and there remained until he constructed the present fine residence. They had three children: Clara E., Loretta and Laura (twins). The latter is the wife of Lon E. Roberts, grocer, of Youngstown, Ohio. Mr. Kamerer was assessor, with his wife was a member of Good Hope Lutheran Church, and held office in the same, and was a Republican, although the first newspaper he ever read was the *Western Press* of Mercer.

JOSEPH KAMERER, farmer, post-office Greenville, was born January 30, 1826, on the farm where Benjamin Kamerer died. He was educated in the common schools, and learned the shoemaker's trade with Reuben Bortz, at Leech's Corners. He followed that business about ten years, and got his start that way. The first land that he owned was a gift from his father. He was married, in 1853, to Miss Levina Dieffenderfer, daughter of Solomon and Nancy Dieffenderfer, and settled on his farm of 125 acres in Pymatuning Township, which he now rents, having moved to where he now lives in 1874. He has here thirteen acres and building, worth \$3,000, which are the fruits of his own industry. He has three children: Mary A., at home; Benjamin F. and Charles M., twins, the former dead, and the latter, married to Anna Vigrass, lives at Hilliard, Butler Co., Penn., and is a conductor on the S. & A. R. R. Our subject has been supervisor of roads, and is a Republican. He is an elder in the Greenville Lutheran Church.

WILLIAM LAIRD, farmer, post-office Greenville, was born January 1, 1825, near the site of the old Greenville fair grounds. His father, Alexander, was a native of Ireland, and immigrated to America when seven years old, with his parents, and settled in Chester County, Penn. When twenty-one Alexander came to the forests of Mercer County. His wife, Jane Donnell, came from Ireland to America in 1812, in company with her sister, Isabella, and brother, John. Her parents came here about the year 1817, and are buried in the old Salem grave-yard. The parents of our subject were married in this county, and settled in what is now Hempfield Township, and died on the farm where our subject resides; he, December 1, 1880, and she, October 11, 1875. They had the following children: William, Susan, married Henry Melvin; John, Rebecca J., married John Stewart. The mother was married prior

to her union with Mr. Laird to John Youngblood, and has one son, Isaac. William Laird was educated in the common schools, and was brought up on a farm. He was married, in 1851, to Jane Whittick, who died in October, 1853, and he was again married, in 1860, to Lizzie Oakes. She was born December 15, 1833, in Staffordshire, England, to Samuel and Hannah (Bolton) Oakes. Her parents settled in Greenville in 1850. The father soon after went to farming, and died August 2, 1884, and was a member of the Wesleyan Methodist Church. Her parents had the following children: Robert, Lizzie, Isaac (deceased), Rachel, Leah, Emma, Rhoda, Eliza, Sarah and Samuel. Mr. Laird owns seventy-five acres where he now lives, well improved. He and wife reared Isaac A. Youngblood from the age of five years. Mr. and Mrs. Laird are members of the Salem Presbyterian Church, of which he is a trustee. He is a Democrat, and one of the substantial farmers of Hempfield Township.

JOHN LOVE, farmer, post-office Greenville, was born November 11, 1816, in Mercer County, Penn., to James and Anna (Gault) Love, natives of Fayette County, Penn., where they were married. They came to this county about 1800, and located in a log cabin in what is now Lackawannock Township. In partnership with his brother-in-law, James Gault, he bought a tract of 300 acres. Mr. Gault died here, his wife, Margaret Chain, having blessed him with the following children: Polly, William C., Matthew, Margaret, John, Sarah, Nancy, Benjamin, Elizabeth and Rufina. James Love, who was born November 19, 1777, died in 1856, and his wife died the same month. Their children were: Mary, born September 14, 1806, married William Hutchison; Hugh, born October 26, 1807; Matthew, born June 28, 1809; Margaret, born March 11, 1811; James, born February 3, 1813; Agnes, born September 15, 1814; John, born November 11, 1816; Jane, born October 4, 1818; Robert, born September 7, 1820; Betsey, born September 13, 1822; Benjamin, born February 13, 1825; Sarah, born March 16, 1828; Lovina, born April 1, 1830. The parents were Presbyterians. Our subject was educated in the schools of his native township. He learned and followed the tannery business for many years. He was married in 1840 to Margaret J. Carmichael, born December 17, 1817, in Hickory Township, to Thomas and Mary (Pollock) Carmichael, natives, the former of America and the latter of Ireland. They settled in Mercer County about 1798. Their children were John, Anna, Thomas, James, William, Mary, Daniel and Margaret. The mother died in 1814, and the father was afterward married to Margaret Bean, this union resulting in one son, Alexander. Mr. and Mrs. Carmichael were Presbyterians, in which church he was an elder. He died in 1835. John Love farmed in Lackawannock Township until 1869, when he bought seventy-five acres where he now lives. His union has given him six children: Myra, Mary; Hugh C., deceased; Lizzie, died November 18, 1863; Benjamin, died July 13, 1884; Zettie, died November 21, 1863. In 1869 Emma, infant daughter of John Carmichael, of Hartford, Ohio, was taken into the family, and still resides with them. Mr. Love enlisted in Company B, One Hundredth Regiment, served nearly one year and was injured while hauling timbers. He was elected a justice of the peace, but did not take out a commission. He is a Republican, a member of the G. A. R., and with his wife belongs to the Presbyterian Church, in which he has been elder for several years.

WILLIAM McCafferty, deceased, was born March 22, 1811, in Butler County, Penn. His father, Charles McCafferty, immigrated to America in 1794, from the parish of Raphoe, County Donegal, Ireland, and settled in Fairview, Butler Co., Penn. The deceased was married April 22, 1838, to Maria Johnston, born December 6, 1812, in Butler County, Penn. Her

parents, James and Nancy (Best) Johnston, had the following children: Mary, Eliza, Jane, Maria, James, John and Robert. Mr. and Mrs. McCafferty settled for a short time in Pittsburgh after their marriage, where he engaged in the cabinet-making business. They remained there but a short time, and removed to Fairview, Butler County, where he continued his trade. They subsequently engaged in the hotel business in the latter named place for nineteen years. After a period of farming in Butler County, and a residence in Westmoreland County, he sold and bought 240 acres of land in Hempfield Township, on which he put up a residence costing about \$15,000. He was the father of fifteen children, five of whom are living. A friend says the following in the *Advance-Argus*, June 17, 1880: "More or less accustomed to hard work from his youth, he was no idler, and the handsome fortune he amassed was ample proof of his industry, enterprise and business tact. In his dealings with his fellow-man he was scrupulously honest, conscientiously fulfilling his promises, and thus might one at any time place the most implicit confidence in his word. Of an even temper, genial and sociable, he won golden opinions from all with whom he became acquainted, and great will certainly be the regret of his host of friends when they learn that he is no longer in the flesh. With an ear ever willing to listen to the appeal of the needy and destitute, and a hand ever ready to assist them, his generosity was unbounded, and of that laudable kind about which there was no loud talk or boasting. As an instance of his beneficence, attention need not be called to his recent donation of \$1,000 to the Catholic Church in Murrinsville, and also to a donation lately given to St. Michael's in this place. But, lest the reader grow weary of further eulogy of the deceased, let us close this poor tribute to his memory by adding that the many good qualities which William McCafferty possessed, and which shed such a beautiful luster on his life, will long be remembered by the many to whom he had endeared himself. To mourn his departure out of this world, he leaves a wife and five children, for whom he always entertained the greatest love and affection. To them, in this the dark hour of their affliction, is tendered the sympathy of the entire community, with the assurance that their loss, immeasurably great though it be, is his eternal gain. The obsequies were performed on Sunday, June 13, in St. Alphonsus Church, Murrinsville, Butler Co., Penn. His remains were conveyed thither by special train; and there, in the cemetery attached to the aforesaid church, buried beside all that is mortal of several loved children, lies the body of William McCafferty, awaiting the resurrection. May he rest in peace." His death occurred June 11, 1880, at 7 o'clock in the morning, surrounded by his faithful and beloved wife and children, and fortified with the last sacred rites of the Catholic Church, which were administered to him by Rev. Bernard Donahue. His surviving consort is a consistent member of the United Presbyterian Church of Greenville.

JEREMIAH H. MORFORD, farmer, post-office Greenville, was born November 28, 1814, in Pymatuning Township, to Thomas and Susan (Hazen) Morford, natives, the father of New Jersey and of Scotch-Irish extraction, and the mother of Mercer County. Thomas Morford was a son of John and Mary (Cox) Morford, who immigrated to New Jersey from England prior to the Revolutionary War, and to Mercer County about 1803 or 1804, and were the parents of Richard, Rebecca, Thomas, Betsey, James, John, William and Joseph, all of whom are deceased. They were Baptists. Thomas Morford was thirteen years old when he came to this county, and received his education in a log cabin school-house. He married Susan Hazen, daughter of Jeremiah and Dorothy (Sears) Hazen, and settled with her in

Pymatuning Township, where she died in 1866. He died in 1873, at the home of our subject, in West Salem Township. Their children were Jeremiah, Mary (married Josiah Brown) and Sears. Thomas was a member of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, while Susan belonged to the Baptist organization. Our subject received a limited education in the log cabin schools, early learned the trade of a stone-mason, and was married June 20, 1839, to Lovina Brown, born March 6, 1818, in this county. Her parents, Andrew and Mary (McLaughlin) Brown, settled in West Salem Township about 1800, where he died in 1828 and she in 1873. Five children were born to them: Sarah, Nancy, Josiah, Lovina and Maria. Mrs. Brown was married after the death of her first husband to Richard Morford, and had by him four children: Emeline, Eliza, Andrew and Richard. Our subject settled with his wife in a log cabin in Salem Township, where they remained for twelve years. They then sold and bought land in West Salem, where they lived until 1881, when they moved to Greenville. They have had seven children: Thomas, Susan, Mary, Sarah, Vina, Reuben and Lina. Mr. Morford served as a justice of the peace in both West Salem and Hempfield Townships. He went out, at the time of Lee's invasion of Pennsylvania, in Company C, and is a member of the G. A. R. He is a Republican in politics. His wife is a Baptist.

JACOB MOWRY, farmer, post-office Greenville, was born November 10, 1820, in Lehigh County, Penn., to John G. and Elizabeth Mowry, natives of the same county. The parents came to Mercer County in 1830, and settled in Greene Township, but later moved to Hempfield Township, where the father died in April, 1875, the mother having died about 1858. They had twelve children: George, John, Caroline, married Michael Grover, and died; Jesse, Polly, married Benjamin Fornick; Jonas, Lucy, wife of Benjamin Grimm; Elizabeth, married William Grimm; Jacob, Sarah, married Mandis Bortz; Mary, married Samuel Beil, and Benjamin S. The parents belonged to the Lutheran Church, and he was a Republican. Our subject was educated in the common schools, brought up on a farm, and was married in 1855 to Lucy A. Bigler, born July 16, 1835, in Mercer County, Penn., a daughter of John and Elizabeth (Haupt) Bigler, natives of Lehigh County, Penn., who came to Mercer County at an early day, and had eight children: Eli, Polly, Reuben, Jonas, Sarah, John, Lucy A. and Sullivan. The parents belonged to the Reformed Church, and he was a Democrat. Our subject, when married, settled on his present farm of 107 acres, well improved, which he bought from his father. They have had twelve children, eleven of whom are still living: Levi G., Benjamin, Edwin H., Milton, deceased; Jane, married George Hecker; Helen, married Elmer Dingman; Louesa, Elizabeth, Martin, Fred, Ida and Lillie. Levi married Jennie Trenon, and lives in Buffalo, where he is engaged in the carriage making business. He got up and had patented a pole for steamers, for the patent of which he has been offered \$20,000. Benjamin married Aggie Reinhart, and lives in this county; Martin lives in Buffalo with his brother. Our subject and wife are members of St. John's Lutheran Church, and he is a Republican.

BENJAMIN S. MOWRY, post-office Greenville, was born August 30, 1855; was educated in the common schools, brought up on a farm, and was married May 27, 1880, to Aggie Reinhart, daughter of David and Sarah (Balic) Reinhart, residents of Delaware Township. He has been school director, constable, collector of taxes and inspector on election board. He and his wife are members of the Lutheran Church, of which he was trustee one term. He is a strong Republican, and a member of the county committee.

He is farming for his father, and has very fine horses. His children are Della and Anna.

LEVI A. MOYER, farmer, post-office Greenville, was born July 22, 1855, son of Adam and Mary A. (Snyder) Moyer. He was married, March 14, 1878, to Eliza J. Hittle, daughter of Peter and Mary A. (Haas) Hittle, whose sketch appears in Hempfield Township. They settled on a farm of seventy-six acres in Pymatuning Township. They have four children: George F., Mary A., Laura L. and Alvin R. His education was obtained at the common schools in Hempfield Township. He sold his farm in the spring of 1888 and moved on a farm in Hempfield Township. It comprises 135 acres, which was purchased by his grandfather, Casper Moyer, and it has ever since remained in possession of sons of the family. He is a Democrat, and he and wife are members of the Reformed Church.

STEPHEN M. PAINE, deceased, was born January 11, 1814, in Rhode Island, to Tyler and Alice (Bassett) Paine, natives of the same State. The father was a tanner, and died in that State in 1830-31, and his widow died four years later. Their children were: Albert, Mary, Stephen, David, was a school teacher in Massachusetts, having charge of a department in the Worcester schools for sixteen years, and followed the foundry business awhile prior to his death; Aseneth, died young; William, Tyler, Addison; Lydia, a teacher a number of years, and is now a missionary in Salt Lake City. Tyler was a lieutenant of a Massachusetts company in the late Rebellion. The father of our subject was of Quaker stock. Stephen M. Paine was educated in the common schools and received instructions one term at an academy. Because of the early death of his father he was compelled to do for himself when quite young. He therefore applied himself at any kind of labor he could get to do. He worked awhile in Michigan, Ohio and Covington, Ky. He boated on the Johnstown and Pennsylvania Canal, and then came to Mercer County, taught a few terms of school and afterward took charge of a company of Irishmen, who were working on the canal. He and James Young built a small-sized canal boat and followed boating one season. He was married June 10, 1849, to Elvira McKean, born March 30, 1832, in what is now Otter Creek Township, to James and Eliza (Hazen) McKean, the parents of Elvira, Robert, Mary, Jane, Bethena and Isaac. Mr. Paine settled at marriage in what is now Otter Creek, and after a time he sold and resided for awhile in Salem Township, and in 1868 he bought his late homestead, in Hempfield Township, where he died in December, 1888. The following are the names of his children: Jane, born December 10, 1850, married November 6, 1883, Jacob Waggoner; she died February 13, 1887; Alice, born July 18, 1853, married October 8, 1870, to Charles Ludwig; Tyler, born February 28, 1856, is a teacher and farmer in Adair County, Mo.; Charlotte H., born June 26, 1859, and was married July 23, 1880, to A. G. McKean; Sarah B., born February 20, 1858; Addie B., born May 28, 1862, married Thomas Foley May 26, 1880; James U., born July 28, 1865, married April 5, 1885, to Alice Tanner, of Adair County, Mo.; he is engaged with his brother Tyler, and is carpentering a part of his time; Nora G., born May 9, 1868; Maude M., born February 14, 1872, and Stephen M., born May 24, 1874. Mr. Paine served as path-master, school director, constable and collector; was a Republican, and believed in the doctrines of the Quaker Church.

SIMON REIGELMAN, farmer, post-office Greenville, was born February 8, 1844, in Berks County, Penn. His father, John Reigelman, was born February 19, 1819, in the same county, and was a son of Conrad and Magdalena Reigelman, the parents of six children: Polly, Solomon, Betsey, Benjamin,

John and Jonas. John Reigelman attended the German schools, and has always been a farmer. He was married March 6, 1847, to Teressa Hines, a native of Berks County, and by her he has had four children: Maria, married Samuel Moyer; Simon, Kasiah, Sarah A., married Daniel Mowry. John Reigelman settled in Mercer County in 1851, and has followed farming. He is a member of the Lutheran Church, and a Democrat. Our subject was educated in the English schools and brought up at farm labor. He came to Mercer County in 1851 and settled in Hempfield Township. He was married in 1869 to Kate Bower, of Delaware Township. By her he has one child, Ida Jane, who received a good education at the Fredonia and Greenville schools. Mr. Reigelman picked up the trade of a blacksmith, which he follows in connection with the cultivation of his farm of 100 acres. He has held some of the small township offices, and he and wife are members of the Lutheran Church. In politics he is a Democrat.

GEORGE J. REIMOLD, a retired farmer, post-office Greenville, was born June 4, 1814, in Germany; son of J. G. and Eva B. Reimold. The parents were members of the Reformed Church, and died in their native country. Our subject was educated in the German schools, baptized in his infancy, and joined the Reformed Church in 1829. He was married May 8, 1838, to Eva B. Derr, born May 12, 1818. They came to America in 1846, and settled in Mahoning County, Ohio. They brought with them \$2,000, bought 100 acres of land at \$16 per acre, and sold out in 1850, when they moved to Pymatuning Township, Mercer Co., Penn., and bought 170 acres. He was a prosperous farmer, and kept adding to his farm until he had 400 acres. His wife died January 23, 1877, and in 1883 he sold all his land. Since then he has made his home with his eldest son, John G. P., a farmer and stock dealer. About this time he divided \$29,000 among his eight children, who were Dorothea B., born April 14, 1839, married August 13, 1867, to Rev. J. H. Stepler; John G. P., born June 19, 1841, married March 26, 1867, to Eva E. Rummel; Christena E., born October 19, 1843, married May 28, 1863, to George Horning; Jacob, born May 29, 1847, married in 1874, to Sarah M. Tininger; George H., born October 12, 1849, married in 1881 to Ella J. Miles; Philip, born May 14, 1852, married June 9, 1881, to Mary M. Templeton, died April 25, 1888; Rosana T., born June 20, 1855, married September 23, 1875, to D. L. Nisbet, and August, born April 13, 1859, married September 20, 1888, to Jennie T. Hum. Our subject has had twenty seven grandchildren, five of whom have died. He was an elder in the church of his choice for many years, and has been executor of several estates. He is one of the most respected citizens of the county, and is a Democrat in politics.

SAMUEL RIDGEWAY, farmer, post-office Greenville, was born August 26, 1812, in Franklin, Venango Co., Penn., to John and Susannah (Titus) Ridgeway, natives, the father of New Jersey and of Quaker and German parentage, and the mother a native of Pennsylvania and of Irish extraction. John Ridgeway located in Venango County, in the year 1800, with his father, Nore. They built the first saw-mill in Venango County, along the "Broken Straw" stream. They subsequently went to Brownsville, Penn., and later Nore built a combined grist and saw-mill about two miles northeast of Franklin. John Ridgeway was married, near Titusville, to Susannah Titus, daughter of Peter Titus, whose son, Jonathan, was the founder of Titusville. Susannah came to Crawford County in 1799. John Ridgeway followed building flat and keel boats for many years. These boats were used on the Allegheny River. He and his wife had the following children: Samuel, Titus, Harriet, Susannah, Thomas S. and John. The father was a Whig and Republican. Samuel Ridge-

way was educated in the Franklin schools, and learned the trade of a tanner, beginning at the age of eighteen years, at Franklin, with William Brown, with whom he continued two years, when his employer failed, and Mr. Ridgeway went into the rolling mills at Franklin, where he labored for ten years, and lost \$1,500 through the dishonesty of his employers. He was then appointed street commissioner of Franklin for one year, after which he went to hauling goods from Franklin to Oil City, at which he made money. In one year he sold out, and in 1865 came to Greenville and bought sixty acres, which afterward became valuable property and is mostly owned by Thiel College. In 1876 he bought the J. W. Christy farm of 185 acres, in Hempfield Township, where he now resides and enjoys the fruits of his hard labors. He was married, in 1848, to Isabella Wilson, of Venango County, by whom he had nine children: John W.; Jane, married Robert Moats; Wilson; Susannah, deceased; Staunton S.; the others are dead. Mr. Ridgeway is a Republican, and one of the respected citizens of the community in which he lives.

JOSEPH ROBINSON, farmer, post-office Greenville, was born August 10, 1824, in Cheshire, England, to William and Mary (Frith) Robinson, both of whom are dead. The father was a wealthy farmer, and, with his wife, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Neither of them ever came to America. Their children were: Thomas, Matthew, William, John; Mary, married George McGorgle, and is dead. Joseph was educated in the common schools of his native country, and learned the blacksmith trade, beginning at the age of twelve years. He was bound out for seven years, but after working four years left and went to Scotland, where he worked at his trade two years, and then, in 1844, came to Philadelphia and worked in a machine-shop one year, making spindles. In 1845 he came to Mercer County, traveling by rail, stage and canal. He started his first blacksmith shop at Greenville, and after running it for several years, in 1844 went to Wisconsin, where he worked in a carriage shop. In 1854 he went to California, mined a short time, and then resumed his trade. He returned to Mercer County in the fall of 1852, went back to California and worked at his trade about one year, returned to Mercer County again in 1864, went once more to California, and after a few months returned to Mercer County to stay. He was married in 1846 to Nancy Law, daughter of James Law, born November 19, 1829, in Mercer County, and they have ten children: James, grocer in Greenville; John, a farmer in Washington Territory; George, William, a farmer at home; Andrew, attending school at Edinboro, and has taught school; Emma, married A. D. Gillespie, Jr.; Mary, wife of George Allen, of Washington Territory; Josephine, married J. Melvin; Cora and Eva, at home. He is a Democrat, and has been supervisor. He owns 160 acres of land, and devotes much time to breeding improved draft horses, having brought the first heavy draft horse to Mercer County. His wife is a member of the United Presbyterian Church, and has one brother, Addison, who lives in the West. Her father and mother were Presbyterians, and he was a Democrat. Her father, James Law, and his four brothers, Thomas, Andrew, Wilson and William, came to Mercer County from County Tyrone, Ireland, with their parents, Richard and Ann (Hunter) Law, and settled on a farm in Jefferson Township, where the parents died. The children are also probably all dead. William went West, and has not been heard from for years.

ISAAC RUTTER, farmer, post-office Greenville, was born June 3, 1828, in Dauphin County, Penn., to George and Susannah (Leopold) Rutter, natives of the same county. They came to this county in 1856, and the father died December 18, 1884, and the mother died June 9, 1886. They had the following children: Jacob, Daniel, Isaac, Henry, George, William, Elizabeth, Rachel,

Sarah, Mollie and Maggie. The parents were members of the Lutheran Church. Our subject was educated in the common schools and taught three terms. He was a clerk for a period in Halifax, Dauphin County, and Greenville, Penn., and St. Louis, Mo. In 1854 he went to California via steamer and the Isthmus. He mined for nine years with poor success. He kept hotel for a period with J. N. Hudson at Marysville, Cal., and at Los Angeles, same State, with Henry Brubaker. He spent about sixteen years in the West, and soon after his return he made a trip to Kentucky, Kansas and Texas, and in the latter he, in partnership with his brother, Henry, and brother-in-law, Giles Walker, bought a herd of cattle, which they drove to Kansas and wintered them with a loss of 274 of the herd of 369. He came home and was married, in 1882, to Susan Moyer, and has three children: James C., Julia and Chauncey. He resides near Greenville, is a staunch Democrat, and he and his wife are members of the Lutheran Church.

WILLIAM SAUL, farmer, post-office Greenville, was born July 9, 1831, in Lehigh County, Penn., to Daniel and Polly (Reichard) Saul, natives of the same county. The parents came to this county in 1833. The father was a tailor, and followed that business after locating here. Greenville comprised only two houses when Mr. Saul began his labors. He made clothing for laborers on the canal, and in that way obtained the means to buy land, which afterward brought him a fortune. He died May 1, 1887, and his wife died August 10, 1887. Their children were: Henrietta, married Simon Kamerer; Aaron, Daniel, William M., Mary, married George Kremm; Nancy J., married Levi Kamerer; James A. and an infant. The father was once overseer of the poor, was a strong Abolitionist, a Whig and Republican, and with his wife belonged to the Reformed Church, in which he was an elder. Our subject was educated in the common schools, mostly in the log cabins, with its slab seats, puncheon floor and big fire-place. He began for himself by learning the tanner's trade, with Simon Kamerer, for whom he worked for fifteen years. He finally located near his residence, and continues the business. He began with no means, and by frugality, hard labor and economy he has become the possessor of a snug little fortune. He was married November 3, 1852, to Sarah Lane, born September 29, 1832, in the State of New Jersey, to Mathias and Susan (Linebarger) Lane, natives, the father of New Jersey and the mother of Lehigh County, Penn. Her parents came to this county in 1839, and settled in Hickory Township, where they died, he July 6, 1861, and she in 1855. They had the following children: William C., Frank J., both deceased; Mary M., married Samuel Fry; Sarah, Charles L., Peter and Fred H. Mr. and Mrs. Saul have two children: Simon A., married Emma Mowry, and has one son, George W.; Mary, married George Benninghoff. Our subject and wife belong to the Reformed Church of Greenville, and he is a Republican.

JAMES A. SAUL, farmer, post-office Greenville, was born March 28, 1841, in what is now Hempfield Township, son of Daniel and Polly (Reichard) Saul, natives of Pennsylvania, and of German extraction. They came to Mercer County about 1833, and settled on a farm in Hempfield Township. Daniel was a tailor by trade, and made clothing for laborers on the canal. He was worth about \$30,000 at his death, which occurred in May, 1887, and his widow died August 10, 1887. They had eight children: Henrietta, Aaron, Daniel, William, Mary (married G. W. Kremm), Nancy J. (married Levi Kamerer), infant, dead, and James A. The parents were members of the Zion Reformed Church. Our subject was educated in the common schools, and brought up at farm labor. On reaching his majority he set out for himself. He was married September

10, 1863, to Susannah Beil, who died in 1870, leaving two children, Harry and Lottie. He was again married, in 1873, to Mrs. Melinda Hamlin, the widow of James E. Hamlin, died November 21, 1870. Mrs. Saul was born November 20, 1845, and had by her union with Mr. Hamlin two children: William H. and Lillie E. Her parents, Jonathan and Elizabeth (Groover) Mowry, had three children, of whom Mrs. Saul and Jonathan survive. Mr. Saul has by his last wife Fred. W., James E. and Edna G. He and his wife possess 154 acres of fine land, are members of the Zion Reformed Church of Greenville, in the construction of which edifice he was one of the building committee. In politics he is a Republican.

HENRY SNYDER, farmer, post-office Greenville, was born December 25, 1835, in Lehigh County, Penn., son of George and Mary (Smith) Snyder, natives of Germany. The father came to this country by himself, worked for the money to bring his family, sent it to his wife, who brought their only son, Peter, and joined him in this country. She was forty-one weeks on the ocean. It was not until she arrived he learned that two of his three children, born to them in the old country, had died. They had seven children born to them in this country: Henry, George, Jacob, Mary, Joseph, Samuel and Catharine. After a short residence in Lehigh County they came to this county by team and on foot, bringing a small amount of household goods. They arrived among strangers with only 25 cents, and settled in a house owned by Alex. Dumars, of whom he rented five acres, for two years, at \$25 and \$30. He then moved into a house of Daniel Saul, and rented of him for one year. In partnership with his brother, Jacob, he bought twelve acres where Henry Snyder lives, where he settled until his death, in 1887. His widow survives, and makes her home with our subject, as per the request of him on his death-bed. He was a German scholar, wrote in German; was a member of the German Reformed Church, and was a Democrat. Henry Snyder was educated in the common English schools. He began for himself by hiring to Samuel Goodwin to labor for six and a half years in a combined saw and grist-mill. He saved \$100 of the \$120 he received the first year, \$110 of the \$140 the second, \$130 of the \$150 the third, and in the fourth, fifth and sixth years he saved \$132, \$165 and a colt, and \$175, respectively. He then went to working on the Eastern Pennsylvania Railroad, helping to lay track. Later he hired to William Gibson, then of Jamestown, but now deceased, and drove a team, doing labor on the railroad for nearly one year. He worked in the foundry for Heath & Hamlin, at Greenville, for two years. The following two seasons he was a hod-carrier, and after three years more in the foundry he retired for two years on account of ill health. He then came to his farm and lived until 1883, when he moved to the old homestead. He was married July 5, 1863, to Louisa Blank, by whom he has two children, Charles and Hattie. He and family are members of the German Reformed Church of Greenville, to which he has belonged since fourteen years of age, and is a Democrat in politics.

EDWARD H. STENGER, farmer, post-office Greenville, was born March 19, 1829, in Lehigh County, Penn. His parents, Philip and Mary M. (Greenermoyer) Stenger, were natives of Northampton County, and of German extraction. The family came to Mercer County in 1831, and settled on the farm now owned by George Beaver and W. E. Davidson. The father bought thirty acres where our subject lives, and here he died September 11, 1855. His widow died fourteen years later. They had eleven children, all of whom survived them: Susan, married Joseph Hecker, and died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. John Baker; Mary, married Benjamin Bush, and remained in Lehigh County until her death; John;

Rebecca, the widow of Aaron Blank; Catherine, died at her son-in-law's, J. E. Millhouse, in Greenville, in 1875; Lydia, married Adam Seiple; Julia, the widow of Peter Beaver; William, dead; Samuel H. and Edward H. The father was a Lutheran, and his wife was a Presbyterian. Our subject was educated in the common schools, and was married January 25, 1856, to Mary J. Ford, born June 30, 1834, in Clinton County, Penn. Her father, Hiram, died in Centre County in 1838, leaving two children: Mary J. and D. H. Her mother, Barbara E. (Ream) Ford, came to Mercer County in 1853 with her second husband, John Durst, by whom she had six children: Frances, Peter A., Luther, Charles, Robert and Claude. Mrs. Durst died June 25, 1886, and Mr. Durst January 24, 1887. They were Methodists. The children of Mr. Stenger are Philip, Mollie E., married Charles Adamson; Joseph, George E., William H., now attending Allegheny College, where he expects to graduate; Vinnie G., Lottie M. and Allie. He has followed farming, buying and selling stock. He at one time sold beef in Greenville. He and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church at Salem, of which he has been trustee for fifteen years, and has collected and made all payments to the ministers. He has also been superintendent of the Sabbath-schools. He was secretary of the school board for twenty years, and has served the township as judge, inspector and auditor. In politics he is a liberal Democrat.

JAMES C. STEWART, deceased, was born September 12, 1834, in Hickory Township. His father, James Stewart, was a son of Vance and Mary (Sample) Stewart, who were married in Huntingdon County, Penn., and settled in Hickory Township, this county, and their children were James, Josiah, Vance, Robert, Samuel, Nancy, Mary, Elizabeth, Sallie and Julia. James Stewart was married in 1832 to Jane Thompson, born in 1812 in County Derry, Ireland, daughter of James and Jane (Courtney) Thompson. The parents of Jane came to America in 1813, and after a short residence in New Jersey they settled in Hickory Township, Mercer County, and were blessed with six children: John, Robert, Mary, Betsy, Jane and Sarah. James Stewart, Sr., died April 22, 1838, was a member of the United Presbyterian Church and the father of three children: James C., born September 13, 1834; Vance, born February 21, 1836, and John, born November 3, 1837. His widow, Mrs. Jane (Courtney) Stewart, survives. Our subject was married to Elizabeth H. Watt, a native of Mifflin County, Penn., born June 10, 1828. Her parents, Andrew and Eliza (Clark) Watt, had two children: Anna and Elizabeth. Her father's second wife was Sarah Rudy, by whom he had five children: Andrew C., Maggie, Hugh, Bessie and John. In 1865 the old Stewart homestead in Hickory Township was sold by the heirs, and James C. (our subject) located on a farm near New Hamburg, which his widow yet owns. Six years later they purchased a farm of thirty-eight acres in Hempfield Township, where he died April 14, 1888. His four children, Jennie T., Clara A., Warren W. and James C., are all at home. Mr. Stewart was a Republican, and served in all the township offices. Early in life he united with the United Presbyterian Church, and was always a consistent member. His widow is a member of the same church, and by his death she and the children sustained a great loss. The community feels heavily his taking away, and all with one accord sympathize with the family in the irreparable calamity.

THE STINSON FAMILY.—The ancestor of the Stinson family in this county was James Stinson, a native of Ireland, who immigrated to Westmoreland County, Penn., when about eighteen years of age. There he married Hannah Donaldson. In 1797-98 he visited the Shenango Valley as one of a party of twelve land prospectors. He selected a tract of land at "the Rocks," some two

miles east of Greenville, in what is now Hempfield Township, and spent the first night under the shelter of a tree, near where he subsequently built his cabin. Eight children were reared by James and Hannah Stinson: Betsy, married King Caldwell; Polly, married John Bean; Jane, married Robert Martin; William, James, Samuel, Hannah, married Joseph Gibson, and Julia Ann. The parents died upon the old homestead, and none of their children are now living. James was born August 12, 1803, and on reaching manhood located on a part of the homestead. He was married January 19, 1826, to Amelda Bean, also a native of Mercer County, and a daughter of James and Mary Bean, who came here from Westmoreland County at an early day. She bore him the following children: John W., Mary A., wife of W. R. Baird, of Crawford County, Penn.; James, Alexander, Hannah, Harriet, married Alexander McCullough, of this county; Wilson B., Amelda, Alonzo, Eliza J., married Samuel C. Dickey, of Greenville; Melissa, Emma J., married W. A. Keck, of Greenville; I. D. and J. M. In 1867 Mr. Stinson removed to Greenville, and purchased an interest in the Keystone Mills. He was also interested in the Mathers Mill. Some four years prior to his death he retired from active business. His wife died March 9, 1871, and he survived her till November 13, 1879. Both had been Presbyterians for over half a century. Politically he was ever a staunch Republican, and an ardent supporter of the Government throughout the dark days of civil strife. Mr. Stinson was an active, enterprising man, possessed of a kind and honest heart, and was always recognized as a worthy citizen.

H. W. TROY, deceased, was born January 8, 1803, and his wife, Elizabeth Hendrickson, was born October 26, 1800. Their children were Mary A., born November 5, 1822, married William Burns; John, born March 4, 1824, died in Wisconsin; Gideon, born March 3, 1826, died in California; Martha, born February 11, 1828, married Fantly Muse, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church; Cyrus, born June 27, 1830, lives in Wisconsin; Sarah J., born June 24, 1832, died when young; Samuel S., born June 24, 1832, lives in Nashua, Iowa, is a doctor, and was a doctor in the army; Albert, born October 17, 1834, dead; Catharine, born August 27, 1836, married Samuel Ross, lives near Sheakleyville; Phoebe, born December 23, 1839, married Rev. William Clark, of the Methodist Episcopal Church; Hiram, born April 19, 1842, dead; Sarah C., born February 6, 1845, died when young; McVay, born November 12, 1846, was a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mrs. Troy died November 3, 1877, and was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Troy traveled for awhile after the death of his wife. He was married again in October, 1878, to Susie Wolford, born in Butler County, Penn. She is the daughter of Henry and Susie (Rolson) Wolford, natives of Butler County, and the parents of ten children, nine of whom are living: Mary E., married William Wadsworth; John; Maude, married Warren Lindsay; Henry T., an attorney at Davenport, Iowa, a graduate of the Edinboro Normal, Ithica, N. Y., and the law school at Ann Arbor; Sadie, single; Susie; Amy, married A. E. Pearson; G. W., owns and operates two mines in New Mexico; and Jennie, married G. S. Rodgers. Mr. Troy settled near Salem Church about the year 1838, and later in Deer Creek, where he followed farming. He finally settled where his widow resides, where he died November 15, 1887. He was buried in the Deer Creek Cemetery. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for over sixty years, and held all of the offices of the same. He was a man highly respected for his goodness of heart and uprightness in intercourse with his fellow men. He began in the world with only a willing heart and strong hands, but by

economy, frugality and careful management accumulated a good share of this world's goods, and left his widow, who cared for him in his declining years, in moderately fair circumstances. In politics he was a Republican.

WILLIAM S. WASSER, farmer and stock dealer, post-office Greenville, was born September 1, 1846, on a part of the farm where he now lives, to Thomas and Eliza (Christman) Wasser, natives of Lehigh County, Penn. Tobias Wasser was the first to come to this county. His children were Eli, Thomas, Edward, Charles, Ellemina, Eliza and Catharine. He was an active member of the German Reformed Church, an officer in the same, and was a strong Republican. Thomas was married in this county, and his children were Catharine, William S., James O., Maria, Emma J., Eliza N., Charles, Ellen, Frank, Alice, Sadie and George. Thomas died in 1874, and his widow resides in Greenville. They were members of the German Reformed Church at Good Hope. Our subject was educated in the common schools, was brought up at farm labor until thirteen years of age, when he began clerking in the drug store of Allen Campbell, of Greenville, and later clerked for Charles McMichael and G. W. Achre, at Clarksville; Winternitz, at Greenville, Penn., and Rouseville, Venango County. He then clerked in a restaurant at Oil City, and subsequently bought one-half of the same and continued to operate it for two years. He was married December 31, 1868, to Harriet J. Dieffenderfer, by whom he had one child, Frank S. His wife died in 1871, and he was again married to Henrietta Goubeaud, and has by her one child, Willie W. He remained on his father's farm for some time after marriage, then engaged in the butcher business for two years, and settled permanently on his farm in 1871. In 1874 he began buying horses for his brother-in-law, Charles Goubeaud, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and so continues. He has been school director, is a Democrat, an officer of the Good Hope German Reformed Church, to which he and wife belong, and is also superintendent of the Sabbath-school of that organization.

DAVID YOUNG, farmer, was born April 26, 1816, in Huntingdon County, Penn. His parents, John and Sophia (Burns) Young, were natives of this State. They came to Mercer County in 1833, and settled in East Lackawannock Township. Here the mother died in 1845, and the father in 1850. Their children were Catharine, Elizabeth, Mary, Margaret, Susan, John, Jacob and David. Our subject was educated in the schools of his boyhood days, and learned carpentering, beginning the trade at the age of eighteen years. He followed this vocation for thirty-five years. He was married in 1836 to Mary Duncan, of Stark County, Ohio. Three children were born of this union: James, Nancy, and Elizabeth, who was married to William Stanton in 1871. His wife died, and he was again married, to Margaret Anderson, of Ohio, who has borne him three children: John, William and David C. Our subject came to this county in 1836, and for several years was engaged at his profession in Wilmington Township. He bought and settled on his present farm of 100 acres in 1866. His son, James D., served three years in Company D, One Hundredth Pennsylvania Volunteers, was wounded at the battle of Cold Harbor, and married Miss Fannie Durst, of Pittsburgh, April 3, 1888. William A. is engaged in the feed business in Leadville, Colo.; married Miss Catharine Thompson April 22, 1885, who died June, 1887. David C., born 1864, married April 12, 1887, to Mary Anderson, of Lawrence County, is a horse-shoer by profession, having learned his trade under Isaac Peters, who had over forty years' experience. Nancy married William Shaw and resides in Mercer County. John A. is in the grocery business with James D., at 28 Fulton Street, Pittsburgh, having located there in the spring of 1888. Mr. Young was a strong Abolitionist and a Republican.

OTTER CREEK TOWNSHIP.

HENRY W. BEATTY, farmer, was born October 7, 1816, on the old homestead, and is a son of Francis Beatty, whose sketch appears elsewhere. He was educated in the common schools. He went to the Southern States in 1843, where he spent five years. He was married, November 22, 1849, to Nancy L., daughter of James and Mary (Philips) Limber, of Sandy Creek Township. They settled on a part of the old homestead, which he bought from his father, and where he now lives. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and his wife of the Baptist. His only child, Frank, was born September 15, 1850, and was reared and educated at home. He also attended the Normal schools at Edinboro and at Steubenville, Ohio. He spent three months in Akron, Ohio, learning telegraphy, afterward going to California, where he spent two years in the mines. He was married October 20, 1887, to DeEtte, daughter of James and Mary A. (Jackson) Campbell, of Jamestown, Penn.

WILLIAM C. EICH, farmer, was born February 2, 1823 in Oberstedten, near Frankfort on the Main, Germany. His parents, Frederick and Elizabeth (Steckel) Eich, were natives of Germany, where the father died in 1844, and the mother in 1849. They had fourteen children: Mary, married Peter Matley, and settled in West Salem Township; William C., Eva, married Alexander Wood, of Greenville; Stephen, lives in West Salem Township; Fred, is dead; Margaret, married John Ramb; Catharine, is a widow in New York State; Lottie, married Fred Brown, of Albany, N. Y.; Lewis, lives in Hartford, Ohio; Louesa, married Philip Knice; Elizabeth, married to Henry Fischer, New York City; Jane, married George Deitz. Our subject was educated in Germany, and learned to read English. He early learned the trade of a miller, and followed it both in his native country and this. He came to America in 1847, leaving his family behind, and engaged in the mill of Henry Miller, of Greenville, for a few months. After working awhile in the mill of Hildebrand, of the same city, he was employed in a coal bank. He was a miller for Robert Fruit for eleven years. In 1848 his wife, Justina Bender, joined him, and is the mother of thirteen children: William, is a miller at Conneaut Lake, Crawford County; Fred, deceased; Kate, Stephen, Lewis, Elizabeth, Mary, Theodore, Simon, Augustus, Lydia, Austin and Martin. In 1862 Mr. Eich settled in Otter Creek Township, and now owns a farm of 125 acres, the result of his own labor. He is distinctively a self-made man, and to illustrate his beginning we note that, when on his way to this country, he bought a ticket at Buffalo, for a passage on the canal to Cincinnati, and at Erie he sold a jacket to pay for his lodging, and at Greenville he sold his ticket for 25 cents, which was all the money he had when he arrived at Greenville. He is now worth about \$7,000. He has been assistant assessor of Otter Creek Township and school director. He and wife are members of the Lutheran Church, and he is a Democrat.

J. C. HAGGERTY, farmer and school-teacher, post-office Greenville, was born October 9, 1856, in County Hastings, Ontario, Canada. His grandfather, James Haggerty, emigrated from Ireland to Canada in 1829, where he resided until his death. His wife, Nancy Morley, and seven children, accompanied him from his native country to where he settled. John, the father of our subject, was the fifth child, and was born June 22, 1822. He married his cousin, Elizabeth Haggerty, November 3, 1854, and came to this county in 1864. They resided in New Vernon Township one, Mill Creek five, Jackson five, and East Lackawannock Township four years, and finally purchased a farm of 105 acres, a portion of land once given to Mad Anthony Wayne for services rendered in war. Their children were George W., Mary, Adam, Marmaduke, Thomas M. and Anna M. James C., our subject, attended the common

schools, and one term at the Edinboro Normal, also at the Sheakleyville Academy. He was married June 1, 1882, to Miss S. E. Corll, daughter of Jeremiah and Mary E. (Cramer) Corll, of Perry Township. James and his wife settled on the farm of M. E. Pauley, in Otter Creek Township, which they rented from him in the opening of 1883, and where they still live. During the winter months he is engaged in teaching school. They have one child, Lewis L. Our subject is a Democrat, and has been auditor and assessor three years each, and assistant assessor one year. His wife is a member of the Baptist Church.

JONAS KASNER, farmer, post-office Greenville, Penn., was born in August, 1813, in Columbia County, Penn.; is a son of Peter Kasner, who died when Jonas was but an infant. Jonas was reared by his widowed mother until he was twelve years of age, when he went out into the world to earn his own living and seek his own fortunes. In 1834 he went to Ohio and purchased a farm, and was soon afterward married to Abigail Smith, of Trumbull County, Ohio. There were eight children born to them: Henry, Reuben, Daniel, James M., Hattie, wife of Levi Moyer; Catherine, wife of William Beale; Mary, wife of Samuel Royal, and Susan, wife of Charles Wiles. At their marriage they settled on their farm in Ohio, and remained six years, when they sold and purchased a farm in Delaware Township, Mercer County, where they lived until 1855, when they purchased a farm of 100 acres of Joseph Kitch, in Otter Creek Township, where they now reside. His wife died in 1882, at the age of sixty-one. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and politically a Republican.

SETH KOON, farmer, post-office Hadley, was born December 26, 1834, in Pymatuning Township, to Israel and Joannah (Johnson) Koon, natives, the father of Westmoreland County, Penn., and the mother of the same State. The family records were burned a few years ago, and it is not in the power of the subject of this sketch to learn where she was born. Israel Koon was brought up in Westmoreland County by William and Betsey Koon, his parents, and settled in Pymatuning Township about the year 1838, where he engaged in blacksmithing and farming. He bought 200 acres, put up a shop on said farm, made augers and did other smithing. He died about 1865. He was married in Mercer County to Joannah Johnson, daughter of John and Jane (Hayes) Johnson, who were early settlers of Hickory Township, and natives of New Jersey. David Hayes, the father of Jane, was a Revolutionary soldier. Israel had by his marriage seven children, five of whom grew to manhood: William J. (was a minister of the Wesleyan Church, and died in 1848), Johnson (died in infancy), Absalom (resides on the old home place), John (resides in Nebraska), Alva (deceased), Seth and Joseph S. (deceased). The widow of Mr. Koon died in 1863, and she and her husband were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, having united at or before the time of their marriage. He was a Whig and Republican, was strictly opposed to slavery, and was highly respected by his neighbors and acquaintances. His father, William, was taken prisoner in the War of 1812, and held as such for some time; and his father, Benjamin, was a soldier in the Revolutionary struggle, and made augers, scythes, and even swords for the American soldiers. At a time the British army came along, found him in bed sick, and made demonstrations to murder him, when his brave wife sprang forward with the remark "that while they were killing him she would slay a few of them." They finally destroyed his tools and left him unharmed. Our subject was educated in the common schools of Mercer County, and received some instructions by Prof. Scott at an academy at Clarksville. He taught one term of school, and has devoted the remainder of his

life to farming, and has improved two farms. He inherited a part of the old homestead, improved it somewhat, and sold it to his brother, Absalom, and in 1864 he bought a farm of 100 acres in Otter Creek of Hon. J. C. Brown, a portion of the old farm known as the Harry West property. There he settled in 1866, and lived upon the same until 1888. He was married in 1856 to Florena Bower, daughter of Stephen Bower, and by her he had four children: Hannah J., William J., Flora B. and Emma (deceased). His wife died April 14, 1877, and he was again married, to Eliza Pearson, who died April 14, 1887. Mr. Koon has been school director. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to which his deceased wives were attached. He is a member of the Grange lodge. He united with the Cadets of Temperance when a boy. In politics he is a Republican, and is the owner of a good farm and other personal property.

JAMES R. McMILLEN, farmer, post-office Greenville, was born May 16, 1825, in the portion of Salem Township that is now in Hempfield Township. His father, William McMillen, was born in New Jersey, and came to this county from Fayette County, Penn., in 1800; subsequently returned to Fayette County, there married Nancy Parker, and brought her and his entire household goods on horseback, and settled for awhile near the present site of Jamestown. They finally located on land where the P. S. & L. E. Railroad crosses the Greenville and Mercer road in Hempfield Township. Here Mrs. McMillen died about the year 1816 or 1817, and was the mother of Mary, married Rev. William Smith; Alexander, Thomas and an infant. Mr. McMillen was again married, to Margaret McClimans, a native of Pennsylvania. He died in 1855, and his widow December 25, 1869. They had seven children: Nancy, William M. (deceased), Sarah, married David McKnight; James R., Hugh P., Thompson and Margaret (deceased). William McMillen was a prominent man, a Democrat, and with his wife belonged to the United Presbyterian Church. Our subject was educated in the common schools and was brought up on a farm. He was married, in 1848, to Eliza Errel, daughter of George and Jane Errel, and by her has eight children: William E., Margaret J., married David Wier; Chauncey L., Mary E., married William Metzler; Leander, James L., Reuben and Laura I. Mrs. McMillen died in 1870, and he was again married, to Anna Carver. He settled on his present farm of sixty acres in 1853, and has been successful. He has served as school director eleven years, and is a Republican and one of the enterprising citizens of Otter Creek Township. He and his wife belong to the Presbyterian Church.

EZEKIEL H. SANKEY, farmer, post-office Greenville, was born in 1823 near New Castle, Penn., son of John R. and Cynthia (Espy) Sankey. Ezekiel, the grandfather of our subject, came to Mercer County in about 1800, and settled in that portion which has since been subdivided and is now in Lawrence County. He was an officer in the War of 1812, and soon after his return from the war died, comparatively a young man. He was married to Miss Jane Cubbison, who survived him many years, and died in the one hundredth year of her age. John R. settled near New Castle, where he and his wife, Cynthia, both died in the prime of life. To them were born seven children: Mary A., wife of R. R. King; Ezekiel H., John E.; Sarah J., deceased; one daughter scalded to death at the age of four or five years; Ruth; Rebecca, widow of S. McMillen. Politically John R. was a Democrat. He was postmaster at the Old Harbor on the canal for many years. Ezekiel H. was married in 1845 to Nancy Espy, of Crawford County, and they settled near Linesville, Crawford County, where they lived about sixteen years, when they

purchased a farm in Otter Creek Township, and settled thereon. They were the parents of seven children: Nancy, wife of W. F. Braden, of Greenville; Cynthia, Mary A.; Sarah, wife of H. Bishop; Emma, deceased; George F.; James H., deceased. His wife died August 15, 1873. He was again married in 1875 to Bathenia, daughter of James and Eliza McKean. There have been two children born to them: Enoch F. and Eliza. Politically our subject is a Democrat.

CHARLES SNYDER, farmer, post-office Greenville, was born June 30, 1826, in Lehigh County, Penn., to Jacob and Elizabeth (Keistler) Snyder, natives of Lehigh County. The parents came to Mercer County in 1836, and after one year's residence in what is now Otter Creek Township they removed to Delaware Township, and seven years later returned to Otter Creek, where the father died in 1846, and his widow died in 1870. They were the parents of thirteen children: Charles, deceased; Catharine, Sallie, Jacob, David, Betsey, Mary, Priscilla, Charles (2), John, Caroline, Lucy A. and Susan. The parents were members of the German Reformed Church, and the father a Democrat. Our subject was educated in a log cabin school-house. He was brought up at farm labor, and was married in 1859 to Emeline Miller, daughter of George Miller, of Jefferson Township. By her he had two children: Reuben S., married Hattie Fellnagle, and has two children, Irvy and Elmer; and Sarah E., Mrs. Morneweck. Mr. Snyder settled on his present farm in 1860. He possesses 124 acres of excellent land, all of which is the result of his own labors. He is a Democrat, and a member of the German Reformed Church.

HENRY WAGNER, farmer and carpenter, post-office Greenville, was born December 20, 1842, in Jefferson Township, this county. His father, Philip, was born in Lehigh County in 1805, where he was reared and married to Lucinda Reinhart. They came to Mercer County about 1828, and lived on the Richard Tunison farm, near Greenville, one year, when they moved on a forest farm in Jefferson Township, where, for some time, they occupied a hut built by the Indians. They remained on this farm about fifteen years, then went to Delaware Township and remained until his death. To them were born fifteen children, nine of whom are still living: Moses (of Jeffersonville Township), Adam (Delaware Township), Aaron (of Greenville), Henry, Elizabeth (wife of J. Reimold), Catharine (wife of B. Reimold), Daniel, William, Savina (wife of J. Will). Politically, Philip was a Democrat. The sons are all Democrats, and the daughters all married to Democrats. Philip died in April, 1879, aged seventy-four years. His widow is still living in Delaware Township. Henry, our subject, was married June 4, 1868, to Eliza, daughter of George A. Miller, of Jefferson Township. Henry lived in Jefferson Township one year, when he rented his father's farm, in Hempfield Township, containing 126½ acres, and at the death of his father he purchased seventy-six acres of the farm. There were nine children born to them: Cynthia, Jennie, Luella, Maria, Creola, Mable, Georgia, Cora and Edith M. In the spring of 1888 he traded his farm for a farm in Otter Creek Township, near Kitch's Corners, where he now resides. Politically he is a Democrat. He and his wife are members of the Lutheran Church.

CHAPTER XLII.

BIOGRAPHIES OF WEST SALEM AND GREENE.

WEST SALEM TOWNSHIP.

MAHLON B. S. ARNER, farmer, post-office Orangeville, Ohio, was born in Lawrence County, Penn., April 12, 1836, and is a son of John and Mary (Myers) Arner, the former a native of Westmoreland County, and the latter of Columbia County, Penn. They were married in Lawrence County, and reared seven children: Lavina, Mary Ann, Magdalena, Mahlon, Lydia H., deceased; John, deceased, and Sarah, deceased. In September, 1849, the family came to West Salem Township, where the father resided until his death. His widow returned on a visit to her daughter in Lawrence County, and there died. They were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in politics Mr. Arner was a Democrat. With the exception of six years in the coal business, our subject has resided on the old homestead since 1849. He was married August 7, 1858, to Anna M. Mohr, a native of Germany, who has borne him eight children: Alpheus C., Margaret E., wife of Frank Aubel; Emma J., Philena, Lorinda, Belle L., George and Anna L. Politically Mr. Arner has always been a Democrat and a staunch adherent of Democratic principles.

JOSEPH AUBEL, farmer and proprietor of saw-mills, post-office Greenville, was born in Union County, Penn., March 19, 1826, and is a son of Jacob and Catharine (Walbon) Aubel, natives of Lancaster and Union Counties, Penn., respectively. In the spring of 1835 they came to West Salem Township, and died in Delaware Township, whither they had removed. They were the parents of ten children: Julia A., deceased; Mary, Joseph, Elizabeth, Daniel, Barbara, Henrietta, Samuel, Catherine and Sarah, deceased. The parents lived and died in the Lutheran faith. Our subject has resided in West Salem Township for the past fifty-three years, and was married in the fall of 1853 to Fiana, daughter of Abraham and Ann Ludwig, of West Salem Township. Mrs. Aubel was born in Lehigh County, Penn., June 23, 1831, and came to West Salem Township with her parents in 1833. She is the mother of eight children: Levi, deceased; Franklin, Armina, wife of James Ash; Charles, John W., Henry, Alvin and Emanuel. Mr. Aubel and wife are members of the Lutheran Church. Politically he is a staunch Democrat, and one of the successful farmers of his township, and what he has to-day is the result of his own industry and energy.

SAMUEL BEIL, farmer, post-office Greenville, was born in Northampton County, Penn., July 14, 1823, and is a son of John and Rosanna (Frankenfield) Beil, natives of Pennsylvania. In 1828 they crossed the mountains to Mercer County, and settled in what is now the southeast corner of West Salem Township. John Beil served in the War of 1812. He was twice married, his first wife dying before he came to this county, and leaving three children: David, Sally and Susan, who came to Mercer with their father, and here spent their lives. His second wife, Rosanna Frankenfield, reared four children: Samuel, William H., Clarissa and Lydia, deceased. The parents both died in this county, in the Lutheran faith. Our subject grew up in West Salem Township, and learned the carpenter trade, which he followed about forty years. In

the meantime he bought his present farm, upon which he has resided for over thirty years. Mr. Beil was married in December, 1845, to Mary Ann, daughter of George Mowry, of Hempfield Township, and has reared three children: Edwin W., Reuben G. and Sarah E. The family belong to the Lutheran Church, and politically Mr. Beil is an unswerving Democrat.

MARTIN L. BENNINGHOFF, farmer, post-office Greenville, was born in Cherry Tree Township, Venango Co., Penn., August 31, 1856. His father, Martin Benninghoff, is a native of Clearfield County, Penn., born March 16, 1828, and a son of John Benninghoff, a sketch of whom will be found in the chapter on Greenville. Martin Benninghoff grew up in Venango County, and was there married, October 10, 1855, to Anna Mary Gahring, a native of Germany, who is the mother of nine children: Martin L., George H., Jacob G., Anna E. (deceased), Julia A., John M., Joseph L., Frederick W. and Jeremiah. In the spring of 1865 Mr. Benninghoff purchased his present homestead in West Salem Township, upon which he settled the following October, and where he has since resided. Our subject grew up in West Salem, and received a common-school education. He was married September 19, 1878, to Miss Lizzie, daughter of Levi and Nancy (Saul) Kamerer, a native of this county, who has borne him one child, Eva E. Mr. Benninghoff and wife are members of the Reformed Church, and in politics he is a Republican. In 1882 he located on his present homestead on the Greenville and Orangeville road, and has since been one of the leading young farmers of West Salem.

LEVI BORTZ, farmer, post-office Greenville, was born on the site of Shenango August 7, 1830. His father, Henry Bortz, was a native of Lehigh County, Penn., where he grew up and married Magdalena Litzenberger, of that county, who bore him four sons and two daughters: Salome, deceased wife of Henry Miller, deceased; Mary, widow of John Shoemaker; Solomon, of Crawford County; Charles, of Greenville; Mandis, of Pymatuning Township, and Dennis, deceased. His wife died, and he married Susannah Litzenberger, a sister of his first wife, who bore him one son, Reuben, of West Salem Township, prior to their coming to Mercer County. In 1828 they crossed the Mountains, and settled on the site of Shenango in West Salem Township, where three children were born to them: Levi, of West Salem Township; Eli, deceased, and Tilghman, of Greenville. The parents died in West Salem Township in the Lutheran faith. Like all the pioneers they underwent the trials and hardships of early days, and did their full share toward the development of Mercer County. Our subject grew to manhood on the old homestead, and learned the shoemaker's trade, which he followed about fifteen years. He then engaged in farming, and has since followed that vocation. Mr. Bortz was married April 28, 1853, to Miss Eliza, daughter of George S. and Mary (Reichard) Eisenhart, natives of Lehigh County, Penn., who came to this county in 1851, where the father died June 23, 1870, and the mother July 17, 1888. Mrs. Bortz is a native of Lehigh County, and is the mother of five children: Marietta U., wife of Frank Taylor, of Shenango; Alice R., wife of W. H. Wilkerson, of North Vernon, Ind.; Louisa, deceased; George, deceased, and Carrie A. P. Mr. Bortz and family are members of the Reformed Church. Politically he is a Republican, and takes a deep interest in the public affairs of his native township.

REUBEN BORTZ, shoemaker, post-office Greenville, was born in Lehigh County, Penn., February 1, 1821, and is the eldest son of Henry and Susannah Bortz, who settled on the site of Shenango in 1828. Our subject grew up in this county, and February 18, 1844, was married to Mary Magdalena, daughter of Samuel Kamerer, of Hempfield Township. Four children are the

fruits of this union: William Allen, Helen, Wilhelmina and Marcus. Mr. Bortz followed shoemaking up to within a few years ago, when he retired from the business. His wife died March 20, 1864, in the faith of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He has been a life-long member of the Lutheran Church, and in politics a Democrat. In 1862 he enlisted in Company A, One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Pennsylvania Militia, and served nine months. William Allen, eldest son of Reuben Bortz, was born in Hempfield Township February 17, 1846, and, excepting two years spent in Kansas, he has always lived in Mercer County. He was married, May 4, 1865, to Elvina, daughter of Abraham and Anna Ludwig, early settlers of West Salem Township. Mrs. Bortz was born on the old homestead, and has had twelve children, five of whom are living: Marna M., Mahlon D. La., Epaphroditus, Eva and Milburn. Mr. Bortz and wife are members of the Evangelical Association, and in politics he is a Democrat.

LEVI G. BORTZ, farmer and carpenter, post-office Greenville, was born on the site of Shenango, August 20, 1850, and is a son of Mandis and Sarah (Mowry) Bortz, both natives of Lehigh County, Penn. The former came to West Salem Township with his father, Henry Bortz, in 1828, and here grew to manhood. He married, November 1, 1849, Sarah, daughter of George Mowry, of Hempfield Township, who blessed him with ten children: Levi G., Edward H., Ellen, deceased; Amelia, Martin C., Eliza J., wife of Philip Snyder, of Pymatuning Township; Emma, wife of Charles Sponsler, of Delaware Township; Frank, Emanuel and Lydia. The parents located at Shenango after marriage, and five years afterward settled on their present homestead in Pymatuning Township. Our subject was reared in Pymatuning, and learned the carpenter and painter's trade, at which he has worked about twenty years. For the past fifteen years he has followed farming in connection with his trade, purchasing his present homestead in the spring of 1883. He was married in December, 1873, to Margaret A., eldest daughter of Charles Benninghoff, of Pymatuning Township, who has had four children: Harry W., Clarence A., Ellen, deceased, and Oliver O. Mr. Bortz and wife belong to the Lutheran Church, and politically he is a staunch Republican, and one of the progressive citizens of the township.

JAMES BROCKWAY, farmer, post-office Jamestown, Penn., was born in Kinsman, Ohio, February 22, 1831. His father, George Brockway, was a native of Hartford, Conn., and about 1814-15 his father, Elias Brockway, removed with his family to Ashtabula County, Ohio, where George grew to manhood. About 1823 the latter came to West Salem Township, where he married Christiana Smail, daughter of John and Mary Smail, natives of Germany, who settled in this township in 1812-13. She reared the following children: David W., Joseph and Jeremiah, of Kansas; James, of West Salem Township; Emeline, deceased wife of Samuel Livingston, of Crawford County; Alvin, Amos and Levi, of Greene Township, and Eliza J., deceased. The seven sons are all living and heads of families. George Brockway and wife resided for a few years on Big Run, in West Salem Township; thence removed to Kinsman, Ohio, where they lived about seven years. In the spring of 1834 they returned to Mercer County and took up their residence in Greene Township, on the farm where their son Levi now lives. They spent the remaining years of their lives on this place, dying June 28, 1852, and June 1, 1884, respectively. The mother died at the home of her son James, in West Salem. George Brockway was a Baptist from youth up to 1840, when, being a strong anti-slavery man, and disliking the position assumed by his church on that subject, he severed his connection therewith and subsequently became a "Free-thinker." James

Brockway was reared on the old homestead, and attended the district school. He was married January 27, 1852, to Caroline, daughter of Richard and Barbara (Greiner) Brown, pioneers of West Salem. Mrs. Brockway was born in this township, and has had three children, viz.: William O., Richard E., deceased, and James S., deceased. In the spring of 1852 our subject located on the farm where he yet lives. He is an unswerving Republican, and one of the enterprising, progressive farmers of Mercer County, where he has lived more than half a century.

JAMES R. BROWN, retired farmer, post-office Greenville, was born in West Salem Township March 27, 1812, and is a member of one of the oldest families of the township. In the year 1800 James, William, Richard and Andrew Brown came to Mercer County, Penn., and, after exploring the country, the two last mentioned located in West Salem Township, while James and William settled across the line in Trumbull County, Ohio. They were natives of Eastern Pennsylvania, of Irish ancestry. A few years after coming Richard Brown married Barbara Grenier, a resident of West Salem Township, and a native of Pennsylvania, of German extraction. They reared a family of nine children: Andrew (deceased), James R., Sarah (deceased), William (deceased), Lorinda, Eliza (deceased), Cunningham R. (deceased), Emeline (deceased) and Caroline. The parents both died in West Salem Township, in the faith of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at ripe old ages. Politically Richard Brown was first a Whig, and afterward a Republican, and served in the War of 1812. Our subject has always lived in West Salem, and was here married, March 11, 1834, to Elizabeth, daughter of John and Ann Speir, who was born in West Salem Township February 8, 1808. She bore him four children: Richard C., Erwin, Malinda (deceased) and Robena, wife of William Lininger. Mrs. Brown died March 6, 1880, in the Baptist faith. Mr. Brown is a staunch Republican, and one of the oldest citizens of the township.

ERWIN BROWN, farmer, post-office Greenville, son of James R. Brown, was born on the old homestead, where he yet lives, January 22, 1837, and has always lived in Mercer County. He was married September 26, 1859, to Sarah, daughter of Rev. Nimrod Burwell, of West Salem Township, who has borne him eight children: Etta (deceased), Ina C., Elizabeth, Curtin, Malinda, Nora (deceased), Arthur and Cora. Politically Mr. Brown is one of the leading Republicans of the county, and is also one of its most prominent farmers and stock dealers.

WILLIAM BROWN, deceased, was born in West Salem Township in 1816, and was a son of Richard and Barbara Brown, spoken of in the sketch of his brother, James R. Our subject grew up and spent his whole life in West Salem Township. He was twice married. His first wife was Maria, daughter of Andrew Brown, by whom three children survive: Clorinda, wife of J. W. Woods; Eliza J., wife of Alfred Moats, and Mary L., wife of Grover Fetterman. His wife died, and July 12, 1866, he was married to Mrs. Mary Ann Brown, daughter of Alexander Nelson. She was born in Sandy Creek Township, and November 25, 1852, married James Brown, by whom she had two children: Irwin C., and Emily L., wife of Augustus Kamerer. By her second marriage one son, William S., was born. Both the sons reside with their mother in West Salem Township. Politically Mr. Brown was a Republican, and one of the respected citizens of the township, where he died June 25, 1868.

JOSIAH BROWN, deceased, was born on the old homestead, in West Salem Township, January 20, 1816, and was the only son of Andrew Brown, who settled in this township in the year 1800. [See sketch of James R. Brown.] Andrew Brown married Mary, daughter of John and Nancy McLaughlin, na-

tives of Ireland, who came to West Salem Township in April, 1800, where her father died the following year. They reared five children: Sarah, widow of Alexander Nelson; Nancy, deceased wife of James Speir, deceased; Josiah, deceased; Lovina, wife of Jeremiah Morford, and Maria, deceased wife of William Brown, deceased. Andrew Brown died in July, 1823, and his widow afterward married Richard Morford, and died July 20, 1873. Our subject spent his whole life on the old homestead in West Salem Township. He was twice married, first to Mary, daughter of Thomas and Susan Morford, and reared four children by this union: Thomas, deceased; Andrew, deceased; Mal-lissa, wife of Dr. Cushman, and Mrs. Susan Brooks. His wife died, and he was again married, August 21, 1849, to Permelia O., daughter of Osman and Mary Williams, of Trumbull County, Ohio. Mrs. Brown was born in that county, and is the mother of eight children: Emma J., wife of Samuel K. Par-ker; Emerson O.; Ransom J.; Nancy A., wife of A. M. See; Minerva; Philura, wife of A. F. See; Milo and Manley, all of whom are living. Mr. Brown was a member of the Baptist Church many years, and died in that faith August 2, 1868. Politically he was a Republican, and served as justice of the peace two terms. He was an affectionate father and husband, and accumulated through the passing years a competence for himself and family. He was an honest, enterprising, public-spirited man, took a leading interest in the public affairs of his township, and was one of its trustworthy and most respected citizens.

REV. NIMROD BURWELL, farmer, post-office Greenville, was born in North Shenango Township, Crawford Co., Penn., September 13, 1814. He is a son of Samuel and Hannah (Paden) Burwell, the former a native of England and the latter of Maryland, of Irish and Scotch parentage. They were mar-ried in Maryland, and after the birth of their first child removed to Crawford County, Penn. They were the parents of twelve children, eleven of whom grew to maturity, only four of whom are now living. They died on the old homestead in Crawford County. Our subject grew up in his native township, and learned the tailoring trade in Sheakleyville, Penn., where he located in 1831. He was married September 13, 1835, to Sarah B., daughter of Thomas and Sarah B. Phillips, old settlers of Sandy Creek Township. Two children survive this union: Sarah A., wife of Erwin Brown, and Emma T., wife of John B. Alexander. Mrs. Burwell died September 3, 1854, and he was again married April 10, 1855, to Lovina, daughter of David and Christiana Arner, of West Salem Township, and a native of Armstrong County, Penn. Four chil-dren are the fruits of this marriage: Nimrod Wayland, Ella (wife of Dr. R. H. Duff), David H. and John L., all living. Mr. Burwell united with the Baptist Church in 1834, and January 29, 1845, he was ordained, in Vienna, Ohio, a minister of that denomination. He took charge of three churches in Trumbull County, Ohio, where he remained about two years, and subsequently was pastor of West Salem Baptist Church two years, and the Greenville con-gregation about three years. He resided in West Salem Township most of this period, and has since been one of its well-known citizens. Politically he is a Prohibitionist, and deeply interested in the success of the temperance cause.

JAMES B. CALLAHAN, of P. L. Kimberly & Co.'s Iron Mills, post-office Greenville, was born in Fayette County, Penn., January 1, 1825, and is a son of Edward and Jane (Thompson) Callahan, natives of Ireland, who immi-grated in youth to America. They were married in Eastern Pennsylvania, and soon afterward removed to Fayette County. In the spring of 1827 they came to Mercer County, and after a short stay in Pymatuning Township they pur-chased a tract of land in West Salem Township, whereon they spent the bal-

ance of their lives, dying in the faith of the Seceder Church, in 1839 and 1850, respectively. Politically Mr. Callahan was a Democrat. They reared twelve children: Elizabeth (deceased), John N. (deceased), Mary (deceased), Solomon (deceased), Jane (deceased), David, Nancy, Margaret, Edward, William, James B. and Rebecca. Our subject has lived in Mercer County since the spring of 1827, and followed farming up to January, 1882, when he commenced working in the rolling mill. He was married July 27, 1843, to Mary Ann, daughter of Adam Miller, who came here from Maryland in 1802. Mrs. Callahan was born in West Salem Township October 24, 1819, and is the mother of eight children, six of whom are living, viz.: Edward D., Sylvester C., Celestie, Jane, Frank P. and Etta. Mr. Callahan and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in politics he is a Democrat.

ROBERT P. CALLAHAN, farmer, post-office Greenville, was born in West Salem Township June 3, 1829, and is a son of John N. and Elizabeth (Patterson) Callahan, natives of Lancaster County, Penn. They were married in Fayette County, Penn., and in the spring of 1827 came to Mercer County, and settled in Pymatuning Township. Some two years afterward they removed into West Salem, where both resided until death, which occurred in 1871 and 1882, respectively. They reared four children: Edward W., deceased; Robert P., Margaret, wife of Joseph McGranahan, and Nancy, wife of A. D. Roberts. Politically Mr. Callahan was a Democrat, and one of the well-known, respected citizens of West Salem. Robert P. has always lived in this county, and the greater portion of his life in West Salem Township. He was married June 3, 1858, to Miss Eliza J., daughter of Adam and Frances Hill, of Greene Township. Mrs. Callahan was born in that township, and is the mother of six children, all of whom are living, viz.: Elizabeth, wife of Ransom J. Brown; Hiram W., Frances A., John N., Maggie and Mary A. Mr. Callahan is a stanch Democrat, and has filled several of the township offices. He has always taken an active interest in local public affairs, and is now serving as school director.

JOSEPH W. CALVERT, farmer, post-office Greenville, was born in Cortland County, N. Y., February 21, 1819, and is a son of Nathaniel Calvert, a native of Ireland, who immigrated to New York State in boyhood, where he grew up and married Betsy E. Gamble. They reared a large family, and in the fall of 1820 settled in Mercer County, afterward removing into Crawford County, Penn., where they spent the balance of their lives. The following children survive: Mary Ann, widow of William Mossman; James, Joseph W., Martha, widow of Aaron Kale, and William. Our subject grew up in Crawford County, and there married Mary, daughter of John Andrews, a pioneer of that county. In the fall of 1850 he purchased his present homestead in West Salem Township, upon which he has since resided. Six children are the fruits of his marriage: Elizabeth, wife of James McNeilly; Margaret, wife of James McBroom; John N., Joseph A., Mary and Emma. Mr. Calvert and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church, and politically he is a stanch Republican. He began life comparatively poor, but is to-day one of the prosperous farmers of West Salem Township.

SAMUEL CANON, farmer, post-office Greenville, was born in Fayette County, Penn., August 7, 1805. His parents, Matthew and Jane (McMillan) Canon, were natives of Ireland, who immigrated to Fayette County, Penn., in the latter part of the eighteenth century, where they engaged in the mercantile and hotel business, which proved quite successful for a number of years, the dry goods being purchased in Baltimore, Md., and hauled over the Allegheny

Mountains by six-horse teams, which required six weeks to make one trip and incurred many hardships. He reared a family of fourteen children, Samuel, the subject of this sketch, being the youngest. He died in 1829, aged seventy-four years; his wife survived him six years. Samuel grew to manhood in his native county, and was there married, in March, 1832, to Mary Gibson, a native of the same county. In February, 1833, they removed to Mercer County, Penn., and settled on the farm where he now resides, it being uncleared at that time. Here they reared a family of seven children, four daughters and three sons: Martha, wife of T. A. Williamson, of Greenville, Penn.; Margaret, widow of Joseph Andrews; Mary, Sarah, John, Samuel and Loverayne. Mrs. Canon died March 10, 1884, aged seventy-four years; she was a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church, to which denomination Mr. Canon also belongs. Politically he has been a life-long, unswerving Democrat. He cast his first vote for Jackson in 1828, and has never missed voting for the presidential nominee of the Democratic party during the past sixty years. He is one of the few living early settlers of West Salem Township, where he has resided over fifty-five years.

JOHN CANON, farmer, post-office Greenville, is the eldest son of Samuel Canon, and was born on the old homestead July 12, 1843. He has always resided in West Salem, and was married August 14, 1870, to Elizabeth, daughter of John Blair, of that township. She is the mother of seven children: Lindsie, Anna M. (deceased), Addie, Samuel, Mabel, Blanche and Gertrude. The family belong to the Baptist Church, and politically Mr. Canon has always been a Democrat, and is a member of the R. T. of T.

DR. HENRY D. LA. COSSITT, a deceased pioneer physician of Mercer County, was born in Granby, Hartford Co., Conn., May 3, 1803, and died at his homestead, in West Salem Township, March 1, 1877. His great-grandfather, Rene Cossitt, was a native of Paris, France, who immigrated to America and married Ruth Porter, of Waterbury, Conn. They settled in Granby, Conn., and reared a family of ten children, Rene, the grandfather of our subject, being the eldest son. He was born in 1722, and married Phoebe Hillyer, who bore him four sons and four daughters, Capt. Silas Cossitt, an officer in the Revolution, being one of the number. Capt. Cossitt was born June 22, 1756, and married Sarah Shepard, born July 15, 1764, and about 1805 removed from Connecticut to Vernon Township, Trumbull Co., Ohio. They were the parents of seven sons and two daughters. Three of the sons, Epaphroditus, James S. and Henry D. La., subsequently became well-known physicians of Mercer County. Capt. Silas Cossitt died May 7, 1819, and his widow again married, and survived him till February 14, 1832. Henry D. La. grew up in Trumbull County, Ohio, and received his education at the Mercer Academy. He began reading medicine with his brothers, Epaphroditus and James S. Cossitt, then practicing physicians of Mercer. After the former went west he continued under his brother James, who finally removed to New Castle, Penn. Dr. Cossitt attended his first course of lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Fairfield, Herkimer Co., N. Y., in the class of 1824-25. He afterward attended lectures at Geneva, N. Y. He was married at Winfield, Herkimer Co., N. Y., June 9, 1825, to Miss Lydia Crandall, a native of Plainfield, Otsego Co., N. Y., born September 23, 1803. In August succeeding his marriage Dr. Cossitt opened an office in Greenville, where he practiced his profession for more than half a century. Seven children were born to him of this union: Harriett J., Isaac (deceased), Lydia A., Sarah E. (deceased), Henry D. La. (deceased), Julia E. (deceased) and one died in infancy. In August, 1826, Dr. Cossitt was commissioned, by Gov. Shulze,

captain of the Greenville Infantry; was commissioned major of the regiment by Gov. Wolf, in March, 1830, and in August, 1835, lieutenant-colonel. In July, 1833, Dr. Cossitt was appointed justice of the peace by Gov. Wolf, for Salem and West Salem Townships, including Greenville, but he never exercised the duties of the office except at weddings, and usually returned the fee to the bride. His wife died September 25, 1857, and he was again married, July 22, 1858, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of William and Margaret McClimans, of Salem Township. Mrs. Cossitt was born in that township March 1, 1831, and is the mother of six children, all of whom are living: Henry D. La., Sarah Elizabeth (wife of J. A. Doyle, of Tarentum, Penn.), William Epa-phroditus, Duran Shepard, Fred Silas and Carrie Julia. Dr. Cossitt became a member of the Rush Medical Society of the Willoughby University, of Lake Erie, Ohio, now Starling Medical College, of Columbus, Ohio, February 17, 1845, and on the 25th of the same month that institution conferred upon him the degree of M. D. He became a member of the State Medical Society in 1871, and in 1872 was elected its vice-president. He joined the American Medical Association in 1872, and was also a member of the Mercer County Medical Society. Dr. Cossitt was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church from boyhood, and one of the early supporters of the Greenville congregation. He was a life-long Democrat, and in 1862 was the choice of his party for the Legislature, and though defeated, in a strong Republican County, he polled a very large vote. From the time of locating in Greenville up to within a few days of his death he continued his professional duties with unabating vigor, except a few years while engaged in mercantile and coal business. His name was familiar to the people of every part of Mercer County, and he was recognized as one of the most successful medical practitioners of this section of the State. After practicing alone for about ten years he formed a partnership with Dr. R. E. Breiner, which continued till August, 1842, when he entered into a partnership with Dr. D. B. Packard. This existed until the fall of 1857, when he took in Dr. Fielding Donaldson, yet a practicing physician of Greenville. This business relation was severed after about two years, and Dr. Cossitt continued alone until 1874, when he formed a partnership with Dr. B. E. Mossman, which existed up to his death. He died at his home southwest of Greenville, where he had been residing for about twelve years. Dr. Cossitt was a man of deep convictions and strong individuality, but always courteous and generous toward his fellow men. He possessed wonderful energy and enterprise, was generous and charitable to the needy, and stood high both as a citizen and a physician. Ever kind and affectionate in his home relations, his death was an irreparable loss to his family, to whom he left a handsome estate, the legitimate savings from more than half a century of professional toil.

CHARLES DIEFENDERFER, farmer, post-office Greenville, was born in Lehigh County, Penn., August 30, 1831, and is a son of Jacob and Maria (Bear) Diefenderfer, natives of Lehigh County. In the spring of 1836 the parents crossed the Mountains to Mercer County, and settled on Big Run, in West Salem Township, where their son Charles now resides. They brought with them five children: Mary, deceased; Henry, of Pymatuning Township; Reuben, deceased; Charles, and Elvina, wife of Levi Moyer, of Pymatuning Township. Jacob and wife resided in West Salem Township up to their decease, the mother dying in 1856, and the father in 1868, both in the faith of the Lutheran Church. Charles grew up on the old homestead, which he subsequently inherited. He was married January 4, 1846, to Miss Catharine, daughter of Jacob and Margaret Kamerer, pioneers of what is now Hempfield

Towship, where Mrs. Diefenderfer was born February 22, 1826, and there grew up. They have reared nine children: William, deceased; Harriet, deceased; Levi, Louisa, Jacob, George, deceased; Charles, Julia and Catharine. The family belong to the Lutheran Church, and in politics Mr. Diefenderfer is a Democrat. Mr. Diefenderfer and wife have been living on the old homestead since 1856, and he has always taken a deep interest in the growth of his township.

NELSON DINGMAN, farmer, post-office Greenville, was born in Montgomery County, N. Y., July 13, 1818. His parents, Jacob and Polly (Bosler) Dingman, were natives of New York State, where both spent their lives. They had ten children, eight of whom grew up, viz.: John, deceased; Peter, Mahitable, Luke, Nelson, Alonzo, Hiram and Charlotte. Our subject was reared in his native county, and in the spring of 1846 he came to Salem Township, Mercer County, where he resided till the fall of 1865, when he located on his present homestead in West Salem. Mr. Dingman was married November 5, 1846, to Jane, daughter of Baptist and Esther (Simpson) Brush, natives of Ireland, and pioneers of Salem Township, in which chapter a sketch of the family will be found. Mrs. Dingman was born in Salem Township May 7, 1826, and has reared seven children: Oliver H., Mary A., wife of Linus Billig, Andrew S.; Emma, wife of Sylvester Hoge; Sanford W., Elmer E. and Clara J. Mr. Dingman and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church, and in politics he is a Republican. Beginning life poor he has by rigid industry accumulated a nice property.

MARK DOYLE, deceased, was born in County Wicklow, Ireland, May 12, 1813, and was a son of William and Anne (Dowd) Doyle, natives of that county. His mother died in Ireland, and her husband followed his children to Mercer County, where he died at the home of his son Mark. Six sons and one daughter were born to William and Anne Doyle: Patrick, Mark, William, Bridget, Peter, John and James. William and Peter are the only survivors, and are both residents of Wisconsin. Mark Doyle grew to manhood in his native land, and in 1836, in company with his brother Patrick, he immigrated to Canada. He worked about one year in Hamilton, Ontario, when the Canadian rebellion of 1837-38 broke out, and he was notified to report for duty. Not relishing the idea of fighting for England, the hereditary foe of his native land, he quietly left Hamilton on foot, and by traveling all night and the following day finally reached the Niagara River in safety. After considerable difficulty he was allowed to cross that stream to the American side, and felt very much relieved when at last he stood under the protecting folds of the stars and stripes. He made his way on foot to Trumbull County, Ohio, where he began working at farm labor for \$6 per month. His brother Patrick joined him a few months afterward, and they worked in that vicinity about four years. They then returned to Ireland for the purpose of obtaining helpmates to share their homes in the New World. They there met Anne and Bridget Collin, who came with them to America in the spring of 1842, accompanied by John and Bridget Doyle. Patrick was married, on his arrival at New York, to Anne Collin, and they then came westward to Kinsman, Ohio. Mark was married, in September, 1843, by Rev. Father Mitchell, in the Mercer Church, to Bridget Collin, who bore him the following children: Mrs. Anne Connelly, William F., Eliza J., wife of W. T. Phelan; Mary A. and Patrick H., all of whom are living. Mark and Patrick Doyle lived on rented farms in Ohio until the spring of 1851, when they settled on the homesteads in West Salem Township, where the balance of their lives were passed. Mrs. Bridget Doyle died February 26, 1880, and her husband survived her until May 7, 1888. They were practical mem-

bers of the Catholic Church, and lived and died in that faith. Politically Mr. Doyle was an ardent Democrat, and took a deep interest in the public affairs of his township. He was one of the most energetic and successful farmers of Mercer County, and left at his death a large estate. Mark Doyle was recognized as a man of unbounded hospitality, and his door was ever open to friend and stranger alike. He was a well-read man on various subjects, and a fluent conversationalist. He was a lively, good-natured man, ever fond of a joke, and never at a loss to tell one. His death was not only an affliction to his family, but a loss to the community where he had lived nearly forty years.

PATRICK DOYLE, deceased, was born in the County Wicklow, Ireland, January 6, 1812, and immigrated to Canada with his brother Mark in 1836, removing to Ohio the following year. He returned to Ireland four years later for a wife, who came with him to New York in the spring of 1842, where Patrick Doyle and Anne Collin were married, in the Catholic Cathedral of that city, May 15, 1842. The brothers came westward to Trumbull County, Ohio, where they rented farms till the spring of 1851, when they located in West Salem. Through the passing years our subject accumulated a large property, and at his death, which occurred November 20, 1884, he was one of the wealthiest farmers of Mercer County. Both he and wife were practical members of the Catholic Church, and he was a staunch supporter of the Democratic party. No children blessed their union, and his widow still resides upon the old homestead. Patrick Doyle was a quiet, unassuming man, upright and honest in all his dealings, and was a hard working, energetic and successful citizen throughout his business career. He had hosts of friends, and was thoroughly respected by all who knew him.

WILLIAM FELL, deceased, was a son of John and Elizabeth (Hartley) Fell, and was born in Bucks County, Penn., April 2, 1756, removing to Westmoreland County, Penn., after reaching manhood. He there married Agnes Anderson, born February 15, 1761. He followed weaving in summer, and teaching school in the winter. In the fall of 1796 he and his son, George W., came to Mercer County, and selected a piece of land in what is now the southern part of West Salem Township. In the spring of 1797 they came back to the land, built a log cabin, and commenced a settlement in the dense forest. Mr. Fell returned to Westmoreland County early in July, leaving his son, George W., then a boy thirteen years old, to continue the settlement, and he remained seven weeks longer before joining his father in Westmoreland County. Mr. Fell moved his family to Mercer County in the spring of 1798, and lived upon the same farm through all the hardships and privations of pioneer days, up to his death, July 16, 1841. His wife had died twenty-one years before, August 8, 1820. They reared a family of five children: Mary, who married Timothy Dumars; George W.; Miriam, who became the wife of James Stevenson; Jonas, and Agnes, who married William McKnight. All of these are dead, but each left numerous descendants.

GEORGE W. FELL, deceased, eldest son of William and Agnes Fell, was born in Westmoreland County, Penn., August 31, 1784, and came with his father to Mercer County in the fall of 1796. They made a permanent settlement in the spring of 1797, and the whole family removed thereto the following year. He was married April 14, 1806, to Nancy Ann Dumars, and located on a portion of the old homestead. She was born in April, 1787, and reared eight children: Mary, who still resides upon the old homestead in her eighty-second year; Sarah, who married Frank Merry; William G., deceased, by profession a civil engineer; Jonas, a deceased physician of Lexington, Ill.; Amos D., a surveyor of Trumbull County, Ohio; Fannie, deceased, who married

Aaron M. Clark; Hannah, wife of William Jaxtheimer, of West Salem Township, and residing upon the old homestead, and Roxanna, deceased. Mr. Fell was appointed justice of the peace in 1822, and served in that office for eighteen years, consecutively. He followed farming all his life, and died August 15, 1849, upon the farm which he settled in 1797. His widow survived him till September 21, 1871. Both were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and politically Mr. Fell was a Democrat and belonged to the Masonic fraternity. He lived through all the early settlement of Mercer County, and endured the hardships and trials incident to pioneer life.

WILLIAM S. FELL, farmer, post-office Orangeville, Ohio, was born on his present homestead, in West Salem Township, October 22, 1820. His father, John Fell, was born in Bucks County, Penn., April 11, 1781, and came with his parents, Nathan and Ann Fell, to Mercer County, Penn., in the spring of 1798. They settled in what is now Pymatuning Township, where their grandsons, Aaron and Mahlon, reside. John there grew to manhood and married Catharine, daughter of Jacob and Barbara (Miller) Campbell, who settled in the southwest corner of West Salem Township toward the close of the last century. After marriage John Fell located on a farm in West Salem Township, where the balance of his life was spent. He reared a family of seven children: Elizabeth, deceased; John, deceased; Rachel, widow of Francis Trunkey; George, deceased; Anne, widow of Harvey Trunkey, who died September 20, 1888; Sarah, deceased, and William S. The parents lived and died in the Methodist Episcopal faith. In politics Mr. Fell was a Whig, and died in 1837, his widow surviving him until 1857. He was an enterprising, energetic, successful farmer, and was recognized as one of the leading citizens of Mercer County. Our subject has spent his whole life in his native township, and was married September 24, 1845, to Catharine, daughter of Ezra Marvin, of Trumbull County, Ohio. Mrs. Fell was born in that county November 24, 1824, and is the mother of six children: Ellen, wife of D. W. Fuller; Henriette, wife of R. A. Luce; Alice, wife of W. E. Drake; Irene, William W. and Lillian. Mr. Fell and wife have been members of the Baptist Church nearly forty years. In politics he is a staunch Republican, and one of the prominent, enterprising citizens of the county.

AYLETT R. FELL, farmer, post-office Orangeville, Ohio, was born on his homestead in West Salem Township May 8, 1829. His father, George Fell, was born in Bucks County, Penn., September 7, 1783, and came with his parents, Nathan and Ann Fell, to Pymatuning Township, Mercer Co., Penn., in the spring of 1798. George there grew to maturity, and in 1807 married Rachel, daughter of Jacob and Barbara (Miller) Campbell, a pioneer of West Salem Township. Soon after his marriage he settled on the farm where our subject now lives. Ten children were born to George and Rachel Fell: Elizabeth, Jesse (deceased), Nathan (deceased), John (deceased), Andrew, George (deceased), Julia A. (deceased), Rachel, Fannie M. (deceased) and Aylett R. The parents spent their whole married life on their homestead in West Salem. George Fell was a member of the Baptist Church, and a Whig in politics. He was justice of the peace eighteen years, and during his term of service married 118 couples. He was a veteran of the War of 1812, and died June 12, 1853. His widow survived him until 1879. He was one of the leading farmers of Mercer County, and at his death was the owner of over 550 acres of land, all of which he made excepting 100 acres given to him by his father. Our subject was reared on his present homestead, and was married October 4, 1850, to Clarissa, daughter of Samuel Follett, of Pymatuning Township. Mrs. Fell was born in New York State, and is the mother of

three sons: Chalmers, Walter J. and Charley. Politically Mr. Fell is a Republican. For eight years he was engaged in the lumber business, and is one of the most successful farmers of the county.

JOHN FERGUSON, SR., deceased, was a native of Ireland, who immigrated to Westmoreland County, Penn., in the year 1790. He brought with him his wife, Ann (Johnston) Ferguson, and two sons, John and James. Two children, Martha and Kennedy, were born in Westmoreland County. His wife died in that county, and in the spring of 1798, with his sons, John and James, he came to Mercer County, and located in what is now the northeast corner of West Salem Township. In 1804 he married Jane, daughter of Alexander and Mary (Murphy) McMillen, natives of Ireland, who left at her death one daughter, Mary, now residing in Sharpsville. All of the children by the first marriage are dead. John Ferguson died on the old homestead in 1842, and his widow in 1853. They were attendants of the Seceder Church of Greenville.

O. NEWTON FLETCHER, farmer and fruit grower, post-office Greenville, was born in Crawford County, Penn., May 26, 1833. His grandfather, Hugh Fletcher, was a native of County Donegal, Ireland, who immigrated to Westmoreland County, Penn., about 1795. In the summer of 1797 he visited Northwestern Pennsylvania, selected a tract of 200 acres in the southwest part of Crawford County, where he erected a cabin, made a small clearing in the dense forest and raised crops, which he secreted for preservation from the roving bands of Indians. Returning to Westmoreland County, he there married Sarah Fullerton, and in the spring of 1798 brought his wife to his new home in the wilderness. They reared thirteen children, only two of whom are now living, and the parents spent the balance of their lives in Crawford County. Hugh Fletcher was one of the organizers and first elders of the Seceder Church of South Shenango, Crawford County, which had its inception in 1801. Samuel Fletcher, the father of our subject, was the eldest son of Hugh and Sarah Fletcher, and was born on the old homestead January 2, 1802. He there grew up and married Polly, daughter of Gershom and Nancy Hull, pioneers of Crawford County. Mrs. Fletcher was born in Washington County, Penn., August 6, 1800, and reared three sons: A. Milton, O. Newton and Hugh A. The father died near Greenville October 28, 1881, and his widow resides with her son, O. Newton. The latter was reared in Crawford County, Penn., and in 1868 located on his present homestead, situated on one of the most beautiful sites near Greenville. He was married February 4, 1868, to Miss Laura, a daughter of Harvey Trunkey, of Trumbull County, Ohio. There are three children: Harvey Trunkey and Anna Grace, both accomplished and promising students of Thiel College, and Mary Pearl, the youngest of the family. The family is one of the best known families in Greenville. In church they are Presbyterian, and politically Mr. Fletcher is one of the well-known Republicans of West Salem Township.

WILLIAM M. FLETCHER, farmer and veterinary surgeon, post-office Greenville, was born in what is now Greene Township, Mercer Co., Penn., March 5, 1835. His father, Alexander Fletcher, was born in Crawford County, Penn., and was a son of Hugh and Sarah (Fullerton) Fletcher, natives of Ireland, and pioneers of Crawford County. Alexander grew to manhood in his native county, and afterward worked for Thomas Kinsman, of Kinsman, Ohio, for several years. He then purchased and settled on a farm in Greene Township. He married Jane, daughter of Joseph McClurg, a native of Ireland and an early settler of West Salem Township. They reared five children: William M., Lemuel A., who died from disease contracted in the army; Sarah M., wife of Hugh Bean; Mary A. and Leander, deceased. The parents were members of

the United Presbyterian Church, and died upon the old homestead. Politically the father was a Democrat. William M. has always made his home in this county. He was married December 24, 1857, to Mary E., daughter of Samuel and Margaret McBroom, natives of Brooke County, W. Va., and early settler of West Salem Township. Mrs. Fletcher was born in that township, and is the mother of five children: Samuel A., deceased; Lizzie, wife of Dr. A. O. Moreland, of Jamestown, Penn.; Orran M., James C. and William A. The family belong to the United Presbyterian Church, and politically Mr. Fletcher is a Democrat. He removed from Greene Township to his present homestead in the spring of 1881. For forty years he has been a veterinary surgeon, and devotes most of his attention to that business.

SAMUEL FOULK, deceased, farmer of West Salem Township, was born in Virginia June 22, 1818, and was a son of Daniel and Elizabeth Foulk, who removed to Trumbull County, Ohio, when Samuel was a boy. The subject of this sketch grew to maturity in that county, and was there married to Leah, daughter of David and Christina Arner, April 16, 1842. Her parents were natives of Pennsylvania. Mrs. Foulk was born in Westmoreland County, Penn., and is the mother of three children: Alvin, deceased; Elizabeth J., wife of Robert McMurray, of Pymatuning Township, and John H. In the spring of 1854 Mr. Foulk and family came from Ohio to West Salem Township, where he resided up to his death, April 17, 1887. He was a Democrat, a Methodist in belief, and an upright, honest man, kind and affectionate to his wife and family, to whom he left a comfortable competence, the result of his own industrious habits.

JACOB GAHRING, farmer, post-office Greenville, was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, December 4, 1824, and is a son of Martin and Anna (Elsiser) Gahring, both of whom spent their lives in Germany. Jacob grew to manhood in his native land, and in 1852 immigrated to Venango County, Penn., where he was married August 31, 1859, to Amelia, daughter of John Benninghoff, of that county. She was born in Clearfield County, Penn., December 25, 1830, and had four children by this marriage: Lucy A., Sadie E., Christina and Wilson J., all of whom are living. In the spring of 1870 Mr. Gahring purchased his present homestead in West Salem Township, upon which he then settled and has since resided. His wife died in the Reformed faith, March 28, 1882. Mr. Gahring and family belong to the Lutheran Church, and politically he is a Democrat. He is one of the wealthy farmers of West Salem.

ABRAHAM K. HARNIT, farmer, post-office Greenville, was born in West Salem Township December 25, 1825. His parents were Peter and Catharine (Everhart) Harnit, pioneers of Mercer County. The former was born in Beaver County, Penn., March 22, 1798, and was a son of Samuel and Barbara A. Harnit, who were married August 9, 1795, and both of whom died in Beaver County. Peter grew to manhood in that county, and then came to Mercer County, where he was married January 23, 1823, to Catharine, daughter of Frederick and Catharine (Keck) Everhart, a pioneer family of West Salem Township. Her father carried on the first pottery in this part of the county. Mr. Harnit first located on the Cossitt farm, but soon afterward purchased a place nearer Greenville, which he sold to Daniel Knappenberger in the spring of 1836, and removed into the borough. He subsequently purchased and settled on the Joseph B. Nelson farm, in West Salem Township, which he also sold and again moved to Greenville. He finally bought and settled on the farm where his sons, Abraham K. and Madison, live. He died in Greenville January 15, 1864, his widow surviving him until February 24,

1878. They reared eight children: Samuel, Abraham K., John, Maria, Linus, Marvin, Madison and Ann, all residents of the county except Samuel, who lives in Michigan. Abraham K. was reared in his native township, and married June 10, 1856, Mrs. Sarah Smith, *nee* Lawton, a native of Yorkshire, England, who has borne him five children: Silas, Catharine (wife of Oscar Brockway), Peter, Daniel and Anna S., all living. Politically Mr. Harnit is a staunch Democrat, and one of the oldest native residents of the township.

JACOB HASENPLUG, farmer, post-office Greenville, was born in Centre County, Penn., October 20, 1830. His grandfather, Henry Hasenplug, emigrated from Germany to America during the Revolution, and after the war married a Miss Siebold, of Union County, Penn. His father, Jacob Hasenplug, was born in Union County July 16, 1796, there grew up and married Annie Lichty, a native of the same county. They afterward removed to Centre County, where Jacob operated a tannery and brewery. In the fall of 1834 they removed to West Salem Township, Mercer County, and reared six children: George E., deceased; Elizabeth, wife of Jonathan Showers; Jacob; Maria, widow of William Dillon; John H. and Daniel. They settled in the forests of West Salem, in a hewed log house which Mr. Hasenplug erected after coming. The mother died in 1871, and her venerable husband, at the ripe old age of ninety-three years, resided on the old homestead, peacefully awaiting the call to join her in that home beyond the grave, until his death August 7, 1888. Both died in the faith of the Evangelical Association, of which church they were members many years. Politically he was a Republican. Our subject has resided in West Salem since the fall of 1834. He learned the shoemaker's trade, which he followed at Maysville for twenty years, but since the spring of 1882 he has been engaged in farming. In the fall of 1862 he was drafted, and enlisted in Compay D, One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Regiment, Pennsylvania Militia, and served nine months. Mr. Hasenplug was married in April, 1855, to Mary Ann, daughter of Jeffrey and Ann (Morford) Bentley, of West Salem Township. She was a native of Mercer County, and reared nine children: Elizabeth, wife of Charles Buell; Emma, wife of Squire Jewell; Elmer E., Arminta, Ida, Charles, Ella, Sadie and Lorinda, all of whom are living. Mrs. Hasenplug died in the Baptist faith May 7, 1875. Our subject is a Republican, and one of the well-known citizens of the township.

THE HOMMER FAMILY.—Jacob Hommer, a native of Germany, and a Revolutionary soldier, was one of the early settlers of West Salem Township. He grew up in Maryland, and was twice married. His first wife was Mary Siler, who bore him three sons and four daughters: John, Joseph, Jacob, Polly, Lena, Susan and Elizabeth. The mother died in Maryland, and he married Mrs. Hannah (Booth) Schaffer, and with two sons, John and Jacob, and his four daughters, by his first marriage, immigrated to Mercer County in 1809 (Joseph remaining in Maryland), where he purchased and settled on a tract of land partly lying within the present limits of Greenville. Two daughters, Hannah and Rachel, were born of his second marriage. His cabin stood on the west side, where Samuel West now lives. The parents both spent the balance of their lives on this farm, upon which they were interred. John, the eldest son, married Catharine Harsh, in Maryland, and after coming to Mercer located at the Big Bend, in Delaware Township, where his father purchased him 100 acres. He died there, and his sons still live on the old homestead.

Joseph, the second son, was born in Maryland May 15, 1791, there learned the shoemaker's trade, and came to West Salem Township about two years after the rest of the family. He married Magdalena Everhart, who was born

in Westmoreland County, Penn., October 18, 1800, and came to Mercer County early in the present century. They located on a part of his father's farm, where he followed the shoemaking trade. They reared seven children: Catharine, wife of Thomas Boles, of this county; Josiah, Uriah, Mary, wife of Martin Woodford, of Kansas; Julia A.; Paul, deceased, and Felecia, deceased. The parents were originally Lutherans, but afterward joined the Methodist Episcopal Church. They died in Greenville February 28 and September 5, 1864, respectively, and are buried in the family grave-yard. Joseph was a Whig, and then a Republican in politics, and was at Erie during the War of 1812.

Jacob, the third son of Jacob Hommer, Sr., was also a native of Maryland, and came with his parents to West Salem Township in 1809. He served at Erie in the War of 1812, and subsequently married Mary, daughter of John and Hannah (Booth) Schaffer, born in Maryland March 15, 1798. Her father died in that State, and her mother married Jacob Hommer, Sr. Jacob and Mary Hommer reared the following children: David, Jacob, William M., Hannah, wife of Charles H. Fry; Joseph, deceased; Elizabeth, widow of Benjamin Loutzenhiser; Mary L., deceased, wife of Samuel West, and four died in infancy. All of the living children are residents of Greenville. After marriage Jacob settled on a part of the old homestead, where his daughter, Mrs. Loutzenhiser, now lives. He died May 5, 1837, and his widow afterward married Levi Gravat, and died April 6, 1875. They were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in politics he was a Republican. Of the daughters of Jacob Hommer, Sr.: Polly, first married Jacob Rusher and afterward John Boston; Lena, married David Haun; Susan and Elizabeth, married Irvin and Richard Carr, respectively, of Mercer County; Hannah, became the wife of Paul Everhart, and Rachel married William Best.

ROBERT S. HOWE, farmer, post-office Greenville, was born near Oil City, Venango Co., Penn., June 25, 1834, and is a son of Samuel and Sarah (Sproule) Howe, natives of Venango and Crawford Counties, Penn., respectively, and of Irish parentage. They were married in Mercer County and settled near Oil City, and they spent the balance of their lives in Venango County. They reared four sons and three daughters, Robert S. and two of the daughters being the only survivors. Our subject grew up in his native county, and went to school in the typical log building of the pioneer days. He was married March 2, 1854, to Elizabeth, daughter of John Benninghoff, deceased. She was born in Cherry Tree Township, Venango Co., Penn., September 3, 1831, and is the mother of six living children: Emma, wife of John McElheney; Elmer E., Curtin J., William B., Catharine and Eva. In March, 1868, Mr. Howe located on his farm in West Salem Township, where his son Curtin J. now lives. In 1883 he erected his residence near Greenville, and has since resided there. The family are attendants of the Lutheran Church, and in politics Mr. Howe is a Republican.

ALEXANDER and MARGARET HUNTER, natives of the County Tyrone, Ireland, were among the early settlers of West Salem Township. The former was born November 13, 1761, and the latter in April, 1768, and they were married in the County Tyrone, Ireland, October 2, 1786. They left their native county for America June 16, 1788, and arrived at Philadelphia August 22 following. They remained there till August, 1790, and then removed to Cumberland County, Penn., and in November, 1793, to Fayette County. Here they lived till April, 1812, when they came to Mercer County and settled on a tract of 400 acres of land in West Salem Township, still principally owned by their descendants. Alexander Hunter was a pioneer surveyor of Mercer County,

and a man of fine education and extensive knowledge. He was the principal surveyor of this locality from 1812 up to his death, and devoted nearly his entire attention to that profession. He reared a family of nine children: Jane, who married Thomas Gilliland, and remained behind in Fayette County; James, Matthew, Betty, who married James Mossman, and at his death Robert Brion, and subsequently David Parker; Peggy, who became the wife of John Mossman; Ebby, who married Hugh Mossman; Alexander, Hiram and Elliott, all of whom are dead except Hiram, a resident of Wisconsin. The eight youngest came to this township with their parents, the eldest son, James, being then in his twenty-third year, and the youngest, Elliott, in his fifth year. The mother died on the old homestead April 8, 1838, and her husband survived her till March 24, 1847. They were life-long members of the Covenantant Church, and Mr. Hunter was an elder in the Greenville congregation many years. Politically he was a Whig, and one of the prominent men of pioneer days.

COL. SILAS HUNTER, farmer, post-office Jamestown, Penn., was born on the homestead where he now resides May 26, 1832. His father, James Hunter, was born in Philadelphia, Penn., December 5, 1789, and had reached manhood ere the coming of the family to Mercer County in the spring of 1812. He was married February 23, 1815, to Sarah Dowlin, who died without issue April 5, 1817. He was again married July 27, 1820, to Isabella, daughter of Christopher and Elizabeth North. She was born in Maryland in June, 1793, and came to Mercer County with her parents when a small child, her mother carrying her on horseback across the Mountains from Westmoreland County, Penn., whither they had removed from Maryland. They settled in what is now Greene Township, on the farm where her nephew, Samuel North, resides. She grew to womanhood on that farm, and upon her marriage took up her abode on the old Hunter homestead, in West Salem Township, where the balance of her life was passed. She had the following children by this union: Alexander, deceased; Margaret, wife of James J. Christy, of Kinsman, Ohio; Harrison, of Jamestown; David A., of Emporia, Kas.; James, deceased; Silas, Matthew C., deceased; John M., deceased, and Anderson McLean, of Emporia, Kas. James Hunter followed farming all his life, and died May 4, 1869. Both he and wife were members of the United Presbyterian Church. In politics he was a Whig and afterward a Republican, and together with his brother Matthew served in the War of 1812. He was an upright, honest man, and left to his descendants the record of a spotless reputation. His widow survived him over nineteen years, and died June 5, 1888, at the remarkable age of ninety-five years. She retained her memory up to the last, and was always happy when relating pioneer reminiscences. She was kind and motherly, and her long life was a blessing to her children and descendants. Our subject, Silas, grew to manhood on his present homestead, and in the spring of 1856 removed to Kansas. In 1861 he enlisted in the First Kansas Infantry, subsequently serving as first lieutenant in the Second Regiment Indian Home Guards, and major of the Eleventh Regiment United States Colored Infantry, from which he was transferred with the same rank to the Fifty-seventh United States Colored Infantry. He afterward filled the ranks of lieutenant-colonel and colonel, successively, of the last mentioned regiment, and was mustered out December 20, 1866. He was then, for meritorious services, commissioned first lieutenant of the Thirty-eighth United States Infantry, with eighteen months' advance pay, but declined the position. Upon the sickness of his father he returned to Mercer County, and on his death took charge of the old homestead. Col.

Hunter was married February 9, 1871, to Sarah C. Sinclair, of Jamestown, Penn., who is the mother of five children: James, Charles, Mary, Stanley and Alice. The family belong to the United Presbyterian Church. Politically Col. Hunter is a staunch Republican, and in 1878 was elected sheriff of Mercer County, and served one term. He has always taken a deep interest in the growth and prosperity of his native county.

ALEXANDER HUNTER, deceased farmer, was born in Fayette County, Penn., September 20, 1801, and came with his parents, Alexander and Margaret Hunter, to West Salem Township in the spring of 1812, where he ever afterward lived. He was married June 8, 1827, to Catharine, daughter of Adam and Catharine Miller, who came to West Salem Township from Maryland in the fall of 1802, and settled on a farm now owned by Joseph Calvert and W. H. Johnston. Adam Miller was a soldier in the War of 1812, and both he and wife died in this township, Mrs. Hunter was born on the farm previously mentioned, July 6, 1807, and has reared a family of twelve children, eleven of whom are living: Alexander and Adam, of Crawford County, Penn.; Margaret, deceased; Albert, of Crawford County; Isabel, wife of James Johnston, of Canada; Lydia, wife of John Amons, of Venango County, Penn.; Esther, wife of Lyman Jackson, of Tennessee; Amos, of Lawrence County; Jane, wife of John McMurray; Sarah, wife of Truman Hall, of Orangeville, Ohio; Alvin and Marilla. Mr. Hunter followed farming and resided on the old homestead from the spring of 1812 up to his death, January 2, 1886. His widow survives him, and has been a life-long member of the Seceder and the United Presbyterian Church, and has lived in Mercer County eighty-one years. Politically Mr. Hunter was a Republican, a straightforward, honest man, and has left a large and respected family.

MATTHEW HUNTER came to Mercer County with his parents, Alexander and Margaret Hunter, in the spring of 1812. He was a soldier in the War of 1812. After coming to Mercer County he married Elizabeth Atchison. To them were born eight daughters and one son: Margaret, deceased; Deborah, deceased wife of James Tompkins; Jane, deceased wife of William Angelo, deceased; her second husband was Hiram McCormick; Alexander, of California; Elizabeth, wife of Joseph Morford; Mary A., widow of Samuel W. McDowell; Isabel, wife of Philip Templeton, of Battle Creek, Iowa; Sarah, deceased, and Esther, wife of Lyman Powers, of Wisconsin. Mrs. Hunter died May 22, 1873, in the faith of the United Presbyterian Church. Her husband survived her till December 18, 1880, when he, too, passed away.

WILLIAM HARRISON JOHNSTON, farmer, post-office Greenville, was born in what is now Lawrence County, Penn., September 29, 1819, and is a son of Edward and Nancy (Coleman) Johnston, the former a native of Mifflin County, Penn., and the latter of New Jersey. They were married in Lawrence County, Penn., and in 1803 came to West Salem Township, where they settled and lived about twelve years. Mr. Johnston was a soldier in the War of 1812. He was a man of good education, and during his residence in West Salem he taught school several terms, first in a log building on the farm still owned by his descendants. He returned to Lawrence County, and leaving his family he crossed the Mountains and followed school-teaching in Eastern Pennsylvania. In the spring of 1835 he again came to West Salem Township and located on his land. His wife died here in July, 1838, and he survived her until November, 1858, both dying in the Seceder faith. They reared five children: Polly, deceased, wife of William Wiley, of Trumbull County, Ohio; Jane, widow of William Reed, of Lawrence County, Penn.; James M., deceased; John C., of Lawrence County, and William Harrison. Our subject has lived

in West Salem Township since his sixteenth year. He was married April 18, 1844, to Margaret J., daughter of George and Margaret (Ewing) Moore, one of the pioneer families of Mercer County. Mrs. Johnston was born in New Bedford, Penn., September 18, 1824, and is the mother of five children: Nancy J., wife of Silas Laughlin; Marilla, wife of Clinton Hobart; Emma, wife of Henry Hyde; Lurancy, wife of Andrew Storer, and Ella, who died April 28, 1879, in her nineteenth year. Mr. Johnston is a member of the Baptist Church, and his wife of the Presbyterian. Politically he is a Republican, and one of the oldest and most respected citizens of the township.

PETER KLINGENSMITH was one of the first settlers of West Salem Township. He was born in Westmoreland County, Penn., December 2, 1776, there grew up, and in the fall of 1796 accompanied his father, Daniel, and the Loutzenhisers, Kecks and Christys to the Shenango Valley on a prospecting tour. It is claimed by his daughter, Mrs. Joseph Lininger, that he built a cabin on the tract he selected (now the William Bortz farm, in the southeast corner of West Salem Township), and remained in the valley with a few others through the winter of 1796-97, hunting and trapping, while the balance of the party returned to Westmoreland County. Mr. Klingensmith was married in 1798 to Catherine Smith, also a native of Westmoreland County, born February 3, 1777. They reared twelve children, the eldest, Susan, being born in the cabin on the Shenango October 17, 1799. She became the wife of William McLaughlin. The remaining children were: Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, Catharine, who married Daniel Lininger; Elizabeth, became the wife of John Merritt; Hannah, wife of John Bowman; Peter, Isaiah, Mary Magdalena, widow of Joseph Lininger; Philip and Daniel, all of whom are dead except Mrs. Bowman and Mrs. Joseph Lininger. All were born on the old homestead, settled by Mr. Klingensmith in 1796. He served in the War of 1812, and was one of the well-known and most successful hunters of pioneer days. He bore a very strong antipathy to the Indian race, firmly believing that the only good Indians were dead ones. About 1827 he sold his homestead and removed into Pymatuning Township, where both he and wife spent their declining years. They are interred in one of the old pioneer cemeteries of that locality, and many of their descendants are residents of the county.

DANIEL KNAPPENBERGER, one of the oldest living residents of West Salem Township, was born in Lehigh County, Penn., April 12, 1813, and is a son of Henry Knappenberger, who died in that county. Daniel grew up in his native place, and there married Miss Mary Rumpfelt, a native of Lehigh. In the spring of 1836 he and wife, with two children, James and Daniel, came from Lehigh County to West Salem Township, where he purchased and settled on the farm upon which he still resides. He reared the following children: James, Daniel, deceased; Reuben F., Maria, wife of Samuel West, of Greenville; Catharine, Lydia, wife of C. Eckeroads; John, Caroline, wife of O. Miller; Emeline, deceased wife of Clarence McQuiston, and Sarah, wife of Frank Callahan. Mrs. Knappenberger died April 22, 1881, in the Lutheran faith, to which church the whole family belong. Mr. Knappenberger has been a life-long Democrat, and, though old and feeble, bids fair to live several years yet. Reuben F. Knappenberger was born on the old homestead April 10, 1840, and has always made his home in West Salem Township. He learned the wagon-maker's trade in Greenville, and in the fall of 1882 started his present wagon shop, where he has since carried on quite a successful business. He was married January 4, 1866, to Miss Alavesta R. Biery, a native of Lehigh County, Penn., who is the mother of two children: Wilson N. and Mary L. The family are Lutherans, and Democratic in politics.

DAVID LININGER, farmer, post-office Greenville, was born in West Salem Township October 18, 1818. His parents, Henry and Catharine Lininger, were natives of Virginia. Henry's father died when the former was a small boy, and he subsequently learned the shoemaking trade. He was married in Virginia, and removed to Mercer County early in the present century and settled on the farm in West Salem Township, a part of which is embraced in the homestead of his son Jacob. Henry and Catharine Lininger reared four sons and five daughters, viz.: Daniel, deceased; Polly, deceased wife of Isaac Klingensmith, deceased; Sarah, deceased wife of Abraham Klingensmith, deceased; Elizabeth, wife of Lambert Haun, of Hickory Township; Lydia, deceased wife of Justus McLaughlin, deceased; Joseph, deceased; David; Rebecca, wife of David Sherbondy, of Greene Township, and Jacob. After Henry Lininger located in this township he worked occasionally at shoemaking for the pioneers, but devoted most of his energy toward clearing up his land. Both he and wife were members of the Reformed Church, and died on the farm where they first settled. David grew to maturity in this township, and received very meager educational advantages. He married Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel and Sarah Artherholt, early settlers of Pymatuning Township. She was born in Trumbull County, Ohio, March 11, 1818, and has reared the following children: Lorinda, wife of C. Hum; Joel; Ransom, deceased; Samuel; Sarah, wife of Jacob Reimold; Catharine, deceased; Dianthy, wife of Wendell Brockway; Ellen, wife of Sumner Brockway, and Cora, wife of Norman Blackstone. Mr. Lininger is an adherent of the Republican party, and is one of the prosperous farmers of his native township.

JOSEPH LININGER, deceased, was born in West Salem Township March 15, 1816, and was a son of Henry Lininger, one of the earliest settlers of the township. Joseph grew to manhood in his native township, and in October, 1838, was married to Mary Magdalene, daughter of Peter and Catharine Klingensmith, natives of Westmoreland County, Penn., and pioneers of West Salem. Mrs. Lininger was born on the old homestead, in the southeast corner of the township, now the home of William Bortz, November 17, 1817. She has reared a family of eight children: Elmira, Nelson, Austin, Philena, Amos, George (deceased), Thomas and Mary C. Mr. Lininger died November 23, 1863, and his widow is still a resident of the township. He was always a Democrat in politics, and an upright, honest man, a good husband and kind father.

JACOB LININGER, farmer, post-office Greenville, was born on the farm upon which he now lives, January 4, 1824, and is a son of Henry and Catharine Lininger, previously spoken of. In early boyhood he received a few months' schooling in the primitive log school-house of those days. He was married in July, 1844, to Mary Ann, daughter of Jacob and Catharine Auel, natives of Union and Lancaster Counties, Penn., respectively, who settled in West Salem Township in the spring of 1835. They spent the balance of their lives in this county, and died in the Lutheran faith. Mrs. Lininger was born in Union County, Penn., in December, 1824, and is the mother of ten children: Harmon, Henry, William, Conrad, Irvine, Evi, Angeline (wife of Daniel Titzel), Herbert, Andrew C. and Lestie. Politically Mr. Lininger is a staunch Republican, and one of the best known citizens of the township. He began life comparatively poor, and has accumulated a comfortable competence for himself and family.

WILLIAM LININGER, farmer, post-office Greenville, was born on the old homestead, in West Salem Township, May 4, 1848, and is a son of Jacob Lininger, previously spoken of. Our subject has always lived in this township,

and received his education in the district schools. He was married January 19, 1871, to Miss Robena, daughter of James R. and Elizabeth Brown, a pioneer family of West Salem. Mr. Lininger has always followed farming, and in politics is a staunch Republican. He is one of the enterprising, progressive young farmers of his native township.

THE LOUTZENHISERS were among the earliest settlers of West Salem Township, as their descendants are also among its most numerous inhabitants. In the spring of 1800 Peter and John Loutzenhiser, accompanied by their father, Joseph, removed from Westmoreland County to Mercer County, Penn., whither their brother Jacob had preceded them about three years. They were natives of Germany, and had immigrated to Westmoreland County with their parents in early youth, where their mother died when John was quite young. Their only sister married a Frenchman named Probst, of Westmoreland County, and remained there. Her husband was a member of the Lodge, Probst & Walker Land Company, who owned a large amount of lands in the Shenango Valley, including that on which Greenville was afterward laid out. Peter Loutzenhiser was unmarried, and settled immediately west of the site of Greenville, on the farms now owned by James McElheney and John Loutzenhiser, Jr., which lands have ever since been in possession of the family. His brother John settled in what is now the southwest corner of West Salem Township, northeast of Orangeville, at which point his brother Jacob had located in 1797. About two years after his settlement was effected Peter died, and willed his land to his father, who soon after traded it to John, and the latter located upon it, and resided there up to his death. His father spent the balance of his days at John's home. The latter married Margaret Harnit before coming to Mercer County, and had then a family of three children: Mary, who married John Smail, and afterward John Mattocks, and reared four sons and two daughters, and died in West Salem; Jacob, deceased, and John, deceased. The following children were born in West Salem Township: Ann, deceased wife of James Leech, deceased; Elizabeth, deceased wife of Solomon Callahan, deceased; Samuel, deceased; William, deceased; Joseph, of West Salem Township; Sarah A., deceased wife of David Callahan; David, deceased, and Margaret, wife of James McElheney, of West Salem. Mrs. Loutzenhiser died December 29, 1840, aged sixty-two, and her husband survived her till November 12, 1861, reaching the remarkable age of ninety-two years.

JACOB J. LOUTZENHISER died at his home in West Salem Township on Wednesday morning, November 8, 1888. He was born in Westmoreland County, Penn., April 15, 1796, and was the eldest son of John and Margaret Loutzenhiser. Jacob grew to manhood on the old homestead west of Greenville, and lived in West Salem nearly eighty-nine years. He was twice married, first to Salome Miller in 1821, who bore him ten children, eight of whom grew up. His wife died in 1844, and he was again married March 31, 1847, to Maria J. Paul, who is the mother of ten children. Mr. Loutzenhiser cast his first vote for Monroe, then voted for Jackson, and since that time was a Whig and Republican, casting his vote for Blaine in 1884. He served as county commissioner one term, and deputy sheriff two terms, once under his cousin, Jacob Loutzenhiser.

JOHN LOUTZENHISER, deceased, was born in Westmoreland County, Penn., December 15, 1799, and was a son of John and Margaret (Harnit) Loutzenhiser, who settled in West Salem Township, Mercer County, in 1800. Our subject here grew to manhood, and April 9, 1846, was married to Catharine, daughter of Andrew and Catharine Wade. She was born in Westmoreland County, Penn., October 25, 1811, and her parents settled in Crawford County in 1813,

where both spent the balance of their lives. Her husband had previously purchased the land and erected the brick residence still occupied by their son, David, which she took possession of immediately after marriage. Three children were born to John and Catharine Loutzenhiser: David, John A., and Margaret C., wife of John Speir, of West Salem Township. Mr. Loutzenhiser operated a small distillery for a number of years, which he carried on in connection with farming. Politically he was a life-long Democrat, and was county commissioner one term. He served one term as major of a regiment of militia, and bore the title of major among the pioneers up to his death, which occurred September 19, 1877. His widow resides with her daughter, Mrs. Speir. He was strictly honest and upright in all his dealings, and was recognized as a kind-hearted, generous man. He was industrious and energetic, and accumulated considerable property, which his children inherited at his death.

JOSEPH LOUTZENHISER, farmer, post-office Greenville, was born in West Salem Township September 9, 1811, and is a son of John Loutzenhiser, who settled in West Salem in 1800. Joseph was reared on the old homestead, and followed farming up to early manhood. He then went to Greenville, where for many years he was engaged in the mercantile business, and also in the foundry and coal trade. He then purchased his present farm and flouring mill, in which business he has till recently been engaged. Mr. Loutzenhiser has a brick-yard on his farm, which he carried on for several years, now operated by his son, Charles. The latter is also proprietor of the mill. Mr. Loutzenhiser was married February 23, 1841, to Lucinda, daughter of Jacob and Kesia Woods, of West Salem Township. Her father was a native of Lehigh County, Penn., and her mother of New Jersey, and were married in this State. Mrs. Loutzenhiser was born in Fayette County, Penn., October 28, 1819, and removed to West Salem Township with her parents when seven years old, where she has since lived. Her parents both died in this township. Five children have been reared by Mrs. Loutzenhiser: John H., Jacob T., James S., Maggie, wife of Isaac Keck, and Charles D., all living and heads of families. Mr. Loutzenhiser has been a life-long Democrat, and is one of the oldest living pioneers of West Salem Township.

DAVID LOUTZENHISER, farmer, post-office Greenville, was born in the house he now occupies, November 1, 1848, and is the eldest son of John Loutzenhiser, deceased. He grew to manhood in his native township, and was married September 8, 1876, to Miss Arminda, daughter of Bartlett and Sarah McLaughlin, of West Salem Township. Two children have been born to them: Clara M. and Ralph (deceased). Mr. Loutzenhiser is a Democrat, a member of the West Salem Township School Board, and one of the prosperous farmers of the township.

JOHN A. LOUTZENHISER, farmer, post-office Greenville, was born on the old homestead, in West Salem Township, October 13, 1850, and is a son of John Loutzenhiser, deceased. He was reared in this township, and September 10, 1874, was married to Miss Maggie, daughter of Joseph and Nancy Lutton, of Mill Creek Township, who is the mother of one daughter, Clara M. Politically Mr. Loutzenhiser is a Democrat, and is now serving his second term as justice of the peace of West Salem Township. He resides on one-half of the old farm settled by his grandfather, and is one of the progressive young farmers of the community.

JAMES S. LOUTZENHISER, farmer, post-office Greenville, was born in West Salem Township August 5, 1845, and is a son of Joseph Loutzenhiser, of this township. He was reared in this township, and has always lived in Mercer

County. He worked at the stove business about ten years, and about twelve years at manufacturing brick. He was married September 23, 1867, to Sarah A., daughter of David Sherbondy, of Greene Township, where Mrs. Loutzenhiser was born and reared. She has had seven children: Alfred J., Ida M. (deceased), Harry D., Cora M., James S., John C. and Gib A. The family belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics Mr. Loutzenhiser is a Democrat.

JAMES A. McBROOM, farmer, post-office Greenville, was born in West Salem Township May 2, 1847, and is a son of Samuel and Margaret (Henry) McBroom, natives of Brooke County, W. Va., who settled in West Salem Township more than fifty years ago. They reared three sons and three daughters: Sarah, wife of H. F. Boyd, of Nebraska; Mary E., wife of William M. Fletcher, of West Salem; William H., Robert H., James A. and Martha M., deceased. The parents spent their lives in this township, where the father died June 2, 1868, and the mother December 18, 1883, both in the Presbyterian faith. Mr. McBroom was a Democrat in politics, a sober, industrious, successful farmer, and a man who was highly respected by those who knew him best. He accumulated a valuable estate, which his children inherited at his death. James A. has always lived in West Salem Township, and was married January 30, 1879, to Margaret, daughter of Joseph W. and Mary Calvert, of West Salem. She was born in Crawford County, Penn., but was only an infant when her parents settled in this township. Politically Mr. McBroom is a staunch Democrat, and one of the enterprising young farmers of West Salem.

SAMUEL W. McDOWELL, deceased, was born in Crawford County, Penn., May 1, 1821, and was a son of Samuel and Mary Ann (Frame) McDowell, also natives of Crawford County, where both spent their lives. Our subject grew up in that county, and received a good education. On the 12th of May, 1846, he was married to Miss Mary A., daughter of Matthew and Elizabeth (Atchison) Hunter, and granddaughter of Alexander Hunter, the pioneer surveyor of West Salem. Matthew Hunter was a soldier in the War of 1812. He opened the first blacksmith shop in Jamestown, Penn., and his eldest daughter, Margaret, was the first child born in that village. Mr. McDowell was a carpenter and school-teacher, also followed surveying, and practiced law in Greenville several years. In 1852 he settled in West Salem Township, where the balance of his life was spent. Thirteen children were born to Samuel and Mary Ann McDowell, only six of whom grew to maturity, viz.: Margaret L., wife of Sylvester Callahan; Flora J., wife of L. W. McGranahan; Thomas A., Ella M., wife of R. B. Flint; Effie A. and Minnie B. Mr. McDowell adhered to the Seceder Church, and died in that faith May 30, 1871. His widow is a believer in the same faith. He was a well-educated man, a staunch, unswerving Democrat, and an enterprising, public-spirited citizen. He was upright and honest in all his actions, and was ever kind and affectionate in his home relations.

ANDREW J. McDOWELL, farmer, post-office Greenville, was born in Steuben County, N. Y., May 1, 1827. His parents were James and Catharine (McCutchen) McDowell, natives of Scotland, who emigrated from Ireland with a family of six children about 1823, and settled in Steuben County, N. Y. Three children were born after their coming. About 1835 the family removed to Trumbull County, Ohio, where the father died in June, 1844. This broke up the home, and the mother afterward died at the home of her daughter in Clarksville, Mercer County. Andrew J. came to Greenville from Ohio in April, 1844, and began working in Samuel Goodwin's Saw-mill at \$11 per

month and board himself, all of which was paid in orders on Goodwin's store. He afterward worked eight years in a foundry as a molder, and then went boating on the canal for three summers. He subsequently opened a livery stable, which he carried on successfully nearly seven years. In April, 1864, he purchased the farm upon which he has since resided, and erected his present residence in 1879. Mr. McDowell was married September 10, 1856, to Miss Phebe J., daughter of Thomas and Agnes (Dumars) McFarland, the former a native of Washington County, Penn., and the latter of Mercer County, both of whom died in Trumbull County, Ohio. Mrs. McDowell was born on the McFarland homestead, in Trumbull County, and is the mother of three children: Charley E., Willie A. and Minnie A. M. Mr. McDowell and wife are members of the Evangelical Association, and politically he is a stanch Republican. He is one of the successful, enterprising farmers of West Salem Township.

JAMES McELHENEY, farmer, post-office Greenville, was born about one mile north of Jamestown, Penn., in Crawford County, May 31, 1818. His father, James McElheney, was a native of the County Donegal, Ireland, and immigrated to Crawford County in 1801, where he married Jane Steen. She, too, was a native of County Donegal, and came to America with her parents when three years old. In 1824 James McElheney and wife removed to West Salem Township, Mercer County, and located where their son Steen now lives. They reared four sons and two daughters: William, deceased; Jane, deceased; James, David, Charles Steen and Rebecca. The parents died on the old homestead in the faith of the United Presbyterian Church. The father was a soldier in the War of 1812. Our subject was reared in West Salem Township, and was married April 20, 1848, to Mrs. Margaret Stinard, daughter of John Loutzenhiser, a pioneer of 1800. Mrs. McElheney was born on their present homestead March 31, 1819, and married George Stinard, by whom she had one daughter, Elizabeth, wife of David Grim, of Greenville. By her second marriage five children have grown to maturity: Mary J., wife of Robert Phillips, of Sandy Creek Township; Margaret, wife of John Knappenberger, of Sandy Creek; John, Anne, wife of Alvin Fry, of West Salem, and Oleva B., wife of James Clark, of Greenville. Mr. McElheney and wife are members of the Baptist Church, and in politics he is a Republican of strong temperance views. He commenced life poor, but by rigid industry and close attention to his business affairs he has accumulated considerable property. He and wife reside upon the farm settled by her father early in the present century. Mr. McElheney is one of the prosperous, enterprising farmers of the township.

JOHN McLAUGHLIN, son of James and Mary McLaughlin, was born in Ireland about 1758, and was there married May 12, 1790, to Nancy, daughter of Patrick McLaughlin. One child, Patrick, was born in Ireland March 28, 1792, and the following year the parents immigrated to Mifflin County, Penn., where three children were born to them: Mary, February 8, 1794, first married Andrew Brown and afterward Richard Morford; Henry, who reared a family, and went west and died, and William. In 1799 the family removed to Beaver County, Penn., where another son, John, was born the following spring. In April, 1800, John McLaughlin and family settled in West Salem Township, where he died August 9, 1801. He was the first pioneer who died in that township, and he was interred in the neighborhood. His widow married Peter Lossee, December 4, 1802, and removed to Kinsman, Ohio, where she died. Their eldest son, Patrick, grew up in West Salem Township and at Kinsman, Ohio, and was married September 8, 1814, to Elizabeth, daughter of John and Mary

Smail. She was born in Westmoreland County, Penn., July 18, 1792. After his marriage he located at Kinsman, Ohio, but soon returned to West Salem, where he reared nine children: Jemima, widow of John W. Woods; Mary, widow of J. C. Morford; Sarah M., widow of James M. Johnston; Phoebe, widow of William Morford; Simeon, George, deceased; Enos, Cyrus and Alva. The mother died in West Salem August 23, 1830, and her husband again married and removed to Iowa, where he died April 20, 1859.

STEWART McLAUGHLIN, farmer, post-office Greenville, was born on the old homestead, in West Salem Township, February 1, 1847. His father, Justus McLaughlin, was born in Trumbull County, Ohio, there grew to manhood, and afterward came to West Salem Township, where he met and married Lydia, daughter of Henry and Catharine Lininger, pioneers of this township. Mrs. McLaughlin was born in West Salem, and after their marriage they settled on the farm where they both died. They reared four children: Electa, wife of Jacob Boger; Louisa, wife of P. Dilley; Addison and Stewart. The mother died May 5, 1851, and her husband survived her till October 22, 1874. Politically Justus McLaughlin was a Republican, and a highly respected citizen. Our subject has lived upon his present homestead all his life. He was married January 11, 1883, to Miss Sadie, daughter of James W. Wise, of Hickory Township. Mrs. McLaughlin was born in that township, and is the mother of two children: William C. and Opal E. She is a member of the United Presbyterian Church. Politically Mr. McLaughlin is a Republican, and one of the enterprising citizens of his native township.

ALBERT R. McMAHAN, farmer, post-office Greenville, was born in Lordstown, Trumbull Co., Ohio, January 24, 1846, and is a son of Thomas and Lovina (Thorn) McMahan, the former a native of Trumbull County, Ohio, and the latter of Morgantown, W. Va. They were married in Trumbull County, Ohio, and were the parents of fifteen children, only ten of whom grew to maturity, viz.: Henry, Joseph, deceased; Lemuel, Mary, James; Benjamin, deceased; Angeline, deceased; Lewis, Albert R. and Jerusha. In the spring of 1846 the parents removed with their family to West Salem Township, Mercer County. The father erected a saw-mill at Maysville, which he ran two years. In 1848 he purchased the farm whereon our subject lives, and erected a steam grist-mill, the first in this part of the county. He operated this mill nearly twenty years, and then sold it to Philip Schuster, who ran it until it was burned down. Mr. McMahan afterward built and operated a saw and planing-mill in Greenville about four years. He died on the homestead, in West Salem, October 15, 1875, and his widow August 29, 1887. He was a Republican in politics, and one of the most enterprising citizens of the township. Albert R. has lived in Mercer County since he was three months old, and grew up under the parental roof. He was married January 17, 1878, to Miss Linda, daughter of Matthias and Mary Weinland, of West Salem Township. Five children have been born of this union: Harry, Eva, Matthias, Thomas and Benjamin. Mr. McMahan has followed farming principally as an occupation. Politically he is a Democrat, and one of the energetic citizens of the community.

HUGH P. McMILLEN, farmer, post-office Greenville, was born in what is now Hempfield Township, Mercer Co., Penn., February 1, 1829, and is a son of William and Margaret (McClimans) McMillen, the former a native of New Jersey, and the latter of Bedford County, Penn. William McMillen was twice married, first to Nancy Parker, of Fayette County, Penn., and with his wife came to Mercer County in 1800, where she died about 1816, leaving four children: Mary, John, Alexander and Thomas, all of whom are dead. His second wife

was Margaret, daughter of William and Mary (Ritchy) McClimans, of West Salem Township. The former was a soldier in the Revolution, and settled in West Salem Township in 1798-99. They reared the following children by this union: Margaret J., deceased; Nancy, William Mc., deceased; Sarah, James, Hugh P. and Thompson. William McMillen died in Hempfield Township, and his widow in Otter Creek, both in the United Presbyterian faith. He served in Capt. Gilliland's company in 1812. Our subject has spent his life in this county, and has always followed farming. He was married October 5, 1854, to Anna Maria, daughter of Peter and Hannah (Wasser) Beaver, of Hempfield Township. Mrs. McMillen has reared seven children: Mary H., William P., deceased; Elizabeth, wife of David Kitch, of Franklin, Penn.; Alma, Addison C., Ada J. and Velzora. The family belong to the United Presbyterian Church, and in politics Mr. McMillen is a Democrat, and a descendant of one of the oldest families in Mercer County.

JOHN McNEILLY, deceased, was born near Baltimore, Md., February 11, 1798, to John and Agnes McNeilly, natives of Ireland, and there grew up and learned the cabinet-maker's trade. About 1827 he came to Mercer County, but soon afterward returned to Maryland for his mother, whom he brought back with him, and who died October 23, 1845, aged seventy-five. He worked for the Mossmans a few years, and then purchased a part of the tract of land on which his sons, James and John P., now live. He married Sarah Bowman, a native of West Salem Township, whose parents, Samuel and Mary Bowman, were pioneers of this township. Eight children were the fruits of this union: Mary Ann, wife of Christopher Moats, of Greene Township; Sarah J., wife of Absalom Arner, of Missouri; Agnes, widow of Franklin Melvin; Jemima, wife of Richard McLaughlin, of West Salem Township; Jeremiah, deceased; John P., James and Elizabeth. After locating on his land John McNeilly followed farming, which he continued until a short time preceding his death, which occurred April 18, 1886, in the eighty-ninth year of his age. Politically he was a life-long Democrat, and filled most of the township offices, being justice of the peace many years. He was an industrious, honest man, and was quite successful in the accumulation of property. His widow resides on the old homestead, at the ripe old age of eighty-six years. John P., his eldest son, was born on the old homestead October 31, 1844, and has always lived in the township. He is a staunch Democrat, and a member of the K. of P. His youngest son, James, was born March 22, 1847, and has always dwelt on the home farm. He was married, June 29, 1871, to Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph W. and Mary Calvert, of West Salem Township. One son, James, is the fruit of this marriage. Politically Mr. McNeilly is one of the leading Democrats of the township, has filled most of the township offices, and is an enterprising, progressive farmer.

JOHN R. MELVIN, farmer, post-office Greenville, was born in West Salem Township, upon the farm where his son, Lester, now lives, August 15, 1802, and is a son of Richard and Agnes (Watson) Melvin, natives of Ireland. They immigrated to Wilmington, Del., in 1792, whence they removed to the Red Stone Settlement, in Westmoreland County, Penn. In the spring of 1798 Richard Melvin came to Mercer County and selected a tract of land in West Salem Township, upon which he built a cabin, and then returned to his home. In 1799 he brought out his family, then consisting of his wife and one son, James R., and took up his residence in his cabin home. Four children were born after their coming to the Shenango Valley: Agnes, who died in girlhood; Sarah, who married William Hollingsworth; John R., and Mary, who became the wife of Michael Reed, all of whom are dead except

John R. The father died December 19, 1824, aged fifty-six years, and his widow survived him till 1848. Our subject grew to manhood on the old homestead, and was married November 26, 1829, to Elizabeth, daughter of William Woods, a pioneer of West Salem Township. She bore him eight children, only three of whom grew to maturity: Lester, Emeline, wife of John Laird, of Greene Township, and Franklin, deceased. Mrs. Melvin died June 2, 1846, and he was again married, April 2, 1850, to Rebecca, daughter of Thomas Woods, of Pymatuning Township. No children survive of this union, his second wife dying April 10, 1855. Mr. Melvin was then married to Mrs. Harriet Fell, *nee* Sponsler, who bore him one son, Charles, of West Salem. He was again married, May 10, 1870, to Annie M., daughter of George and Sarah Logan, of Greene Township. Mr. Melvin has spent his whole life in West Salem Township, and both he and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church. He has always supported the Democratic party; has filled the office of justice of the peace fifteen years in succession, and united seventy-five couples in marriage. He has been one of the most prominent supporters of the public schools since their establishment, and has won and retained the respect and confidence of the best people of his native county.

LESTER MELVIN, farmer, post-office Greenville, was born on his present homestead September 15, 1831, and is the eldest living child of John R. Melvin, a pioneer of West Salem Township. Our subject here grew to manhood, and received his education in the district school of his neighborhood. He was married May 31, 1855, to Miss Mary, daughter of Henry and Salome (Bortz) Miller. The former was born in West Salem Township, and was a son of Adam Miller, who came here from Maryland in 1802, where he died. Henry Miller and wife died in West Salem, in the Lutheran faith. Mrs. Melvin was born in West Salem Township, and is the mother of seven children: John, Herman, Allen, George, Ida, Susie and Lomy. Politically Mr. Melvin is a staunch Democrat, and in 1882 was elected justice of the peace, and served one term. He was again chosen to the same office in 1888. He has served seventeen years on the school board of West Salem Township, and has always taken a deep interest in the growth and prosperity of his native county. He is recognized as one of the prominent, and most prosperous farmers of West Salem.

CHARLES H. MELVIN, farmer, post-office Greenville, was born on the old homestead, in West Salem Township, March 14, 1860, and is the youngest child of John R. Melvin. Our subject has passed his life in Mercer County, and received his education in its public schools. He was married September 9, 1880, to Eva, daughter of Joseph B. and Mary (McLaughlin) Nelson, natives of Mercer County. Mrs. Melvin was born in West Salem Township, and is the mother of two children: Harry Clifford and Joseph Plummer. Politically Mr. Melvin is a Democrat, and one of the progressive young farmers of the township.

FREEMAN L. MILLER, farmer, post-office Greenville, was born in Trumbull County, Ohio, October 17, 1848, and is a son of Jeremiah and Salome (Smith) Miller, the former a native of Mahoning County, Ohio, and his wife of Lehigh County, Penn. They were married in Mahoning County, and reared four children: Augusta A., Freeman L., Laura A. and Felley M., all of whom are living. The parents were members of the Evangelical Association, and died in Trumbull County, Ohio, the father March 18, 1877, and the mother May 9, 1884. Freeman L. grew up in his native county, attended school at Farmington, Ohio, and taught in that county two terms. He was married December

29, 1869, to Miss Olive Craig, of Trumbull County, Ohio, who bore him one son, Claudius E. In 1874 he came to Mercer County, where Mrs. Miller died, at Shenango, January 10, 1878, in the Evangelical faith. Mr. Miller was again married December 14, 1880, to Miss Mary A., daughter of George S. and Mary Eisenhart, who settled on the farm where our subject now lives in 1851, and where both died. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and his wife of the Reformed. Politically he is a Republican, and belongs to the Masonic fraternity. Mr. Miller was a telegraph operator for fourteen years, three years at Fredonia and eleven at Shenango, but gave up that business in the spring of 1888, and has since devoted his attention to farming and stock raising, being interested in a stock farm in Nebraska.

MORFORD FAMILY—Joseph Morford, deceased, was born in New Jersey in 1774, and there grew to manhood. In the last decade of the eighteenth century, he came into the Shenango Valley and settled on a tract of land in what is now West Salem Township, Mercer Co., Penn. He built his log cabin where his grandson, Dr. Ralph D. Morford, now lives. He was twice married, his first wife being Miss Morford, a cousin, who died without issue. In 1804 he was again married, to Elizabeth Fell, born September 25, 1785, and daughter of Nathan and Ann Fell, pioneers of Pymatuning Township. With her he began improving his farm while the Indians were yet their neighbors and deer and other wild game roamed at will through the now beautiful Shenango Valley. They were the parents of ten children, seven of whom grew to maturity: George, the eldest, was married to Sarah Brown, of Vernon Township, Trumbull Co., Ohio, and subsequently removed to Illinois, where he lived to rear a family; Martha, born in 1809, was married to Robert Woods, of Pymatuning Township, and moved to Illinois, where she died in 1876; Rachel, married Elisha Fox, of Pymatuning Township, and removed to Illinois, where she resides, a widow without issue; Benjamin, married Rebecca Stem, of Pymatuning Township, and removed to Illinois, and there died after rearing a family; Nathan, further notice of whom is given in this sketch; Joseph, married Hannah Dunbar, of Trumbull County, Ohio, where he died in early manhood, after being very successful in the practice of medicine; Rebecca, married Andrew Burnett, who at the time of marriage was a dealer in coal in Hubbard, Ohio, and afterward removed to Greenville, where they died, leaving one son, James, who resides in that town. All of the children are dead except Mrs. Rachel Fox, of Youngstown, Ill. Joseph Morford was a very successful farmer, and accumulated a large estate. Politically he was first a Democrat and then a Republican, and filled offices of trust several years. He was a quiet, unobtrusive man, upright and straightforward, of strict integrity in all his dealings, and one whose opinions and judgment were held in high esteem by all who knew him. He died March 4, 1861, his widow surviving him until July 27, 1868, being in their eighty-seventh and eighty-third years, respectively. All of their children were born on the old homestead, and seven of them became heads of families.

Nathan Morford was born on the homestead May 14, 1817, and grew up and spent his whole life on the home farm, which he purchased of his father. He was married January 10, 1841, to Miss Mary Ann Smith, a native of Cumberland County, Penn., who had been teaching school in the neighborhood a few years prior to her marriage. She is a daughter of John and Sarah Smith, natives of Cumberland County, Penn., and reared a family of three children: Nathan A., of Phoenix, Arizona; Ellen, wife of W. H. Ruhlman, of North Lima, Ohio, and Dr. Ralph D., a practicing physician, living on the old home-

stead. Politically Mr. Morford was a Republican, and represented this county in the Legislature in 1872-74. He was a man of enterprise and public spirit, and always took a deep interest in the public affairs of his native county. He was a Universalist in religious belief, and highly esteemed by those who knew him best. He died February 8, 1881. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity. His widow and youngest son reside on the old homestead where the husband and father passed his whole life.

JOSEPH MORFORD, farmer, post-office Greenville, was born in Pymatuning Township, Mercer Co., Penn., December 30, 1819. His father, Richard Morford, came to Mercer County with his parents, John and Mary Ann (Cox) Morford, about 1803-04, who settled in Hickory Township, where both died. John Morford was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. After coming to this county Richard was married to Elizabeth Morford, a sister of Joseph Morford, then living in the south part of West Salem Township, of which union five sons and one daughter grew to maturity: James, deceased; John, William, deceased; Ann, deceased wife of Jeffrey Bentley, of Hickory Township; Joseph and Isaac. Mrs. Morford died July 26, 1826, and her husband married Mrs. Mary Brown, *nee* McLaughlin, widow of Andrew Brown, and removed to West Salem Township. She bore him four children: Emeline, deceased; Eliza, deceased; Andrew and Judson. She died July 20, 1873, and her husband September 1, 1874, both in the faith of the Baptist Church. Politically Richard Morford was first a Whig and afterward a Republican. Our subject was reared in West Salem Township, and has always followed farming. He was married August 14, 1845, to Elizabeth, daughter of Matthew and Elizabeth (Acheson) Hunter, and granddaughter of Alexander Hunter, a pioneer surveyor, who settled in West Salem Township in the spring of 1812. Mrs. Morford is a native of this township, and has reared three children: Maggie J., Wellington and Orlando. Mr. Morford and wife are members of the Baptist Church, and politically he is a Republican.

JOSEPH NELSON, deceased, came to Mercer County in 1797 and settled in Sandy Creek Township. He had married Jane Armstrong before coming here, who bore him ten children: Isabel, Jane, Samuel, Betsy, James, Joseph, Alexander, Margaret, John and Irvine, the two last mentioned being the only survivors. The parents both died in Mercer County. Alexander was born in Sandy Creek Township August 12, 1801, and spent his whole life in Mercer County. He was married, March 12, 1829, to Sarah, daughter of Andrew and Mary Brown, pioneers of West Salem Township, where Mrs. Nelson was born March 26, 1812. They reared six children: Mary Ann, widow of William Brown; Joseph B., Sarah J., wife of Dr. L. N. Woods, of Oregon; Margaret (deceased), James W., and Clara, wife of Monroe Saul, of Greenville. After his marriage Alexander settled on a part of his father's homestead, near Sheakleyville, where he resided till the spring of 1835, when he purchased the old homestead in West Salem Township, where he spent the balance of his life. He was a member of the Baptist Church for fifty-three years, and politically he was a Republican. He died September 11, 1886, being then one of the oldest settlers in the county. He was an honest, upright man, and bore a high character among all who knew him. He was a good neighbor and a kind husband and father. His widow resides on the old homestead with her son, James W., and enjoys good health. She has been a member of the Baptist Church for nearly half a century. James W. was born on the old homestead August 11, 1849, and has always resided here. He married, December 20, 1877, Amanda Etzweiler, of Harrisburg, Penn., and have three children: Freddie E., Maggie B. and Frank A. Politically Mr. Nelson is a Republican.

JAMES NELSON, farmer, post-office Greenville, was born on his present homestead February 2, 1838. His father, James Nelson, was born in Maryland, and came to this county with his parents, James Nelson and wife, when a boy, and settled in West Salem Township. Here he grew up and was married to Isabella, daughter of James McCullough, of Sugar Grove Township, and settled where his sons, James and Samuel, now live. They reared seven children, all of whom are living: John, Deborah, wife of W. G. W. Porter, of West Salem Township; Hannah J., wife of John Grover; James, Samuel, Nancy A., wife of William McBroom, of Greene Township, and Amanda, wife of Robert McMichael, of Meadville, Penn. The parents died on the old homestead, in the United Presbyterian faith. The father was a soldier in the War of 1812, and in politics a Democrat. He died February 27, 1867, his widow surviving him until December 17, 1887. Our subject has passed the most of his life in Mercer County. He was married, February 27, 1862, to Sarah E., daughter of Samuel and Anne E. (Moffett) Dumars, and granddaughter of Alexander Dumars, one of the earliest and most prominent settlers of what is now Hempfield Township. Mrs. Nelson was born in that township, and has had six children: Annabel (deceased), James B., Maude, Sarah J., William D. and an infant. Politically Mr. Nelson is a Democrat, and a descendant of one of the oldest families of the county.

ISAAC PARKER was a son of Samuel and Mary Parker, and was born in West Salem Township February 24, 1815. He was a hardy pioneer boy, who delighted in the pastimes of hunting and playing in the dense forest that surrounded his father's log cabin. At an early age he attended the district school, and obtained what knowledge he could, but as he grew older he was obliged to assist in his father's saw-mill. His thirst for knowledge was great; books at that time were scarce, and his father's library contained but few volumes. Such as they were he read and re-read, every spare moment being spent in study, and by this course he mastered the rudiments of a good education. At the age of twenty-three he married Miss Priscilla Burnett, of Hubbard, Ohio, who was the daughter of Enos Burnett, an old pioneer, who was born in the year 1763, and was but thirteen years old at the time of the Declaration of Independence. He frequently saw Washington and his wife. After he grew to manhood he immigrated from New Jersey to Trumbull County, Ohio, and settled in Hubbard Township. There were but three white families in the vicinity, though Indians were numerous. Priscilla Burnett was the youngest daughter by his second marriage. She was married to Isaac Parker, April 1, 1838. By this union were born two daughters. Esther M. A. S. Parker, eldest daughter, was born February 24, 1839. She studied very hard at school, and at the age of twelve years had finished geography, astronomy, philosophy, and was making rapid progress in other branches. At the age of sixteen years she commenced teaching, and ultimately between each term of teaching she attended the best normal schools. She had a good knowledge of all the higher branches and fine arts. Her correspondence was large. Five years before her death she destroyed 2,300 letters, besides postals. Her correspondence continued until her death, which took place March 5, 1886. Mary A. T., youngest daughter, was born December 18, 1844. She was about ten months old at the time of her father's death, which occurred November 9, 1845. She was reared and educated by her mother, and attended different seminaries. She is well versed in the common branches, and studied many of the higher ones. On the 1st of January, 1866, she was united in marriage to A. J. McMurren, of Brookfield, Ohio, who was a soldier in the late Rebellion. In politics he is a Republican. By this union Mrs. McMurren is

the mother of two children: Duward B. P. and Durant E. L. Mrs. McMurren still resides on the old farm that was willed to her by her father.

WILSON PARKER, farmer, post-office Greenville, was born upon the farm where he now resides, October 20, 1821. His father, Samuel Parker, was born near Mount Holly, N. J., where his parents died when he was an infant. He there grew to manhood, and in 1804 came to Trumbull County, Ohio. He married Mrs. Mary Bowman, *nee* Shetler, whose husband, Samuel Bowman, died March 4, 1807. She reared the following children: Harriett, wife of Abraham Artman, of Greene Township; David, deceased; Isaac, deceased; Eliza, wife of James Burnett, of Ohio; Wilson, and Margaret, wife of Alexander Wade, of Greene Township. After his marriage Samuel Parker settled in West Salem Township, and a few years later located on the farm where his son, Wilson, lives. Here he died, September 22, 1859, in his eightieth year, and his widow March 2, 1875, in her ninety-seventh year. Mr. Parker was a Democrat in politics, and filled a number of the township offices. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, and a respected citizen of the township. Our subject has passed his whole life on his present homestead. He was married November 27, 1843, to Elizabeth, daughter of Robert and Mary Waid, of Kinsman, Ohio. Mrs. Parker was born at Kinsman, November 27, 1822, and reared two children: Mary L. and William L. She died in 1851, and he was married again, October 9 of that year, to Mary Waid, a sister of his first wife, and also a native of Kinsman. Three children are the fruits of this union: Robert, Samuel K. and Elizabeth R. The family belong to the Baptist Church, and in politics Mr. Parker was formerly a Democrat, but is now a Prohibitionist. He has filled several of the local offices of his township, and has been quite successful through life.

SAMUEL K. PARKER, farmer, post-office Greenville, was born on the old homestead, in West Salem Township, January 25, 1855, and is a son of Wilson Parker, of that township. He was married September 22, 1874, to Emma J., daughter of Josiah and Permelia O. Brown, of West Salem. Mrs. Parker was born on the old homestead where her mother now resides. She has three children by this marriage: Millie M., Alice E. and Royal J. W. Mr. Parker and wife are members of the Baptist Church, and in politics he is a Democrat.

WILLIAM T. PHELAN, farmer, post-office Greenville, was born in County Kilkenny, Ireland, February 6, 1838, and is a son of Michael and Mary Phelan, who spent their lives in Ireland. Our subject grew to manhood in his native county, and in the summer of 1859 immigrated to the United States. After visiting his brother, Rev. Richard Phelan, of Armstrong County, Penn., (now bishop of Pittsburgh), he went to Dayton, Ohio. He spent about four years in that portion of the State as book-keeper and clerk in wholesale and retail grocery houses. In 1864 he returned to Pennsylvania and spent about one year in the oil country. He came to Greenville in the spring of 1866, and in partnership with William Shields opened a grocery store. He continued this business until March, 1871, when he located on his present homestead, in West Salem Township, and has since been engaged in farming. Mr. Phelan was married June 15, 1869, to Miss Eliza J., daughter of the late Mark Doyle, of West Salem Township. She was born in Trumbull County, Ohio, and is the mother of eight children: Mary R. J., Elizabeth T., Richard M., Mark F., Bridget C., Annie J., Johanna I. and Florence. The family belong to the Catholic Church, and in politics Mr. Phelan is an unswerving Democrat. He is one of the well-known and respected citizens of West Salem Township.

WILLIAM G. W. PORTER, farmer, post-office Greenville, was born in Hickory Township, Mercer Co., Penn., July 24, 1833. His father, Luke Porter,

was born in Eastern Pennsylvania, and was a son of William Porter, one of the earliest settlers of that township. Luke grew up in his native county, and married Jane, eldest daughter of William Welch, a pioneer of Hickory Township. After marriage he settled near Sharon, and removed to the farm now occupied by our subject in 1835. He reared one son and eight daughters, and three of the latter have since died. His first wife died here, and he was again married and removed to Virginia, where he was killed by the cars in 1883, being then in his eighty-ninth year. Our subject has lived on his present farm for the past fifty-two years (it being the old homestead), and has always been engaged in agricultural pursuits. He was married March 6, 1860, to Deborah E., daughter of James and Isabel Nelson, deceased pioneers of West Salem Township. They have reared six sons: Clifford C., James L., Victor W., Vincent M., Bion W. and Curtis L., all of whom are living. Mr. Porter is a Democrat, and one of the leading farmers of the township.

CHARLES RICE, farmer, post-office Greenville, was born in Lehigh County, Penn., July 26, 1819, and is a son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Bear) Rice, natives of Lehigh County, who came to West Salem Township in the spring of 1837, and here passed the remaining years of their lives. They belonged to the Reformed Church, in which faith they died. They were the parents of the following children: Maria, Charles, Sarah, deceased; Emma, deceased; Julia, Elizabeth, Lestie, Catharine and Henry. Our subject has lived in this township for the past fifty-one years, and has always been engaged in farming. He was married October 2, 1842, to Abigail, daughter of Daniel and Polly (Hummel) Goode, natives of Lehigh County, Penn., where Mrs. Rice was also born. She has had eleven children, eight of whom are living: Sarah, Lydia, Samuel, Malinda, Henry, Charles, George and Elizabeth. Mr. Rice and wife are members of the Evangelical Association, and politically he is a Republican.

EDWIN RICHARDSON, master mechanic on the P. S. & L. E. Railroad, post-office Greenville, was born in Stoddard, Cheshire Co., N. H., June 17, 1835, and is a son of Frankliu and Harriett (Wilson) Richardson, natives of the same town. His mother died in 1878, and his father resides in Kansas, at the ripe old age of eighty years. Our subject began railroading in 1853, on the New York Central, and in 1862 came to Meadville, Penn., where he was connected with the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad till 1869. The next five years were spent in Kansas and Texas. In 1875 he took a position on the S. & A. Railroad, and two years afterward became master mechanic at Shenango, which position he has filled for the past eleven years. Mr. Richardson was married April 26, 1864, to Miss Sarah J. Powell, of Corry, Penn., who has borne him three children: Frank C., Charley C., and Edwin. Both he and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church. Politically he is a Republican, a member of the Masonic fraternity, and one of the well-known railroad men of Mercer County.

JAMES SAY, farmer, post office Greenville, was born in Butler County, Penn., August 22, 1812, and is a son of John and Sarah (Martin) Say, natives of Pennsylvania. His maternal grandfather, John Martin, was born in Ireland, and served through the Revolutionary War. His parents died in Butler County, Penn. Our subject grew up in his native county, and was married April 12, 1849, to Nancy, daughter of Samuel and Nancy (Story) Steel, natives of Pennsylvania, and of Irish ancestry. Her grandfather, Isaac Steel, emigrated from Ireland to Pennsylvania, served in the Revolutionary struggle, and fought the Indians on the western border of the State. Mrs. Say's father is dead, and her mother resides in Armstrong County, Penn., at the advanced age of ninety-two years. Mrs. Say was born in Armstrong County, April 27,

1824, and has reared nine children: Samuel N. (deceased), Sarah J. (wife of D. C. Shull), John P., Malinda (wife of Alfred Bales), R. L., William, Elizabeth, Belle and Tillie. Mr. Say resided in Butler County until April, 1873, when he purchased and removed to the farm north of Greenville, where he has since resided. The family are members of the United Presbyterian Church of Greenville. In politics he has always been a Republican, with temperance proclivities.

PETER SIMPKINS, farmer, post-office Greenville, was born in Trumbull County, Ohio, March 11, 1819, and is a son of Peter and Martha Simpkins, natives of Eastern Pennsylvania, who removed to Ohio some years before the birth of our subject, crossing the Mountains in a six-horse wagon. In 1827 they removed across the line into West Salem Township, Mercer County, where the parents died. The father was a member of the Disciple Church, while his wife was one of the organizers of West Salem Baptist Church. They reared the following children: John, William, Catharine, David, Martha, Enoch, Rebecca, Peter and Mary Ann. William and Peter are the only survivors of the family. The latter was left an orphan at the age of thirteen, and was then thrown upon his own resources, obtaining only a few months' schooling in the old fashioned log school-house of pioneer days. He grew to manhood in West Salem Township, and for over sixty years has made his home therein. He was married September 6, 1838, to Emily, daughter of Joseph Dilley, of Pymatuning Township. She was born in Trumbull County, Ohio, and has had twelve children, eleven of whom are living: Juliett, William, Hasen, Mary, Joseph, Eliza, Linus, George, Almon, Perry and Florence. Mr. Simpkins has resided on his present homestead since his marriage. For over thirty years he was principally engaged in operating a coal mine on his farm, where it is believed the first coal in Mercer County was mined. He also devoted his attention to farming in connection with his coal business. Both he and wife have been members of West Salem Baptist Church since July, 1844, and in politics he has been one of the leading Democrats of his township since early manhood.

FREDERICK SMITH, farmer, post-office Greenville, was born in Germany January 20, 1828. His parents were Jacob and Magdalena Smith, natives of Germany, who immigrated to Allegheny County, Penn., in 1830, where they resided until the spring of 1844, and then settled on the farm in West Salem Township where our subject now lives. They reared eight children: Frederick, John, deceased; Mary, wife of Peter Yeager, of Perry Township; Elizabeth, widow of William Whitney, of Greene Township; Magdalena, wife of Andrew Kechler, of Kansas; George B.; Christina, wife of Edward Courtright, of Trumbull County, Ohio, and Caroline, wife of John Snodgrass, of Iowa. The parents were Presbyterians, and died on the old homestead, the father April 20, 1875, and the mother November 18, 1886. Frederick has lived on his present farm since the coming of his parents in 1844. He was married August 25, 1887, to Emeline, daughter of James and Jemima Gillis, pioneer residents of West Salem Township, where Mrs. Smith was born. Politically Mr. Smith has been a life-long Democrat, and reveres the memory of his parents, who settled here forty-four years ago.

ALEXANDER SNODGRASS, farmer, post-office Greenville, was born in what is now Greene Township June 28, 1828, and is a son of John Snodgrass, a native of Ireland, who came to Mercer County about 1825. In 1827 he married Anna, daughter of Thomas and Isabella (McClellan) Listen, the former a native of Ireland and the latter of Crawford County, Penn., and who settled north of Greenville, in West Salem Township, at an early date, where both died. John

Snodgrass located in Greene Township after his marriage, and there reared six sons and four daughters: Alexander, John, deceased; Thomas, Margaret, Isabella, Amos, Mary, William, deceased; Robert and Jane. His parents died on the old homestead in Greene Township, in the faith of the United Presbyterian Church. Alexander has passed his whole life in Mercer County. He was married June 28, 1859, to Jane, daughter of John and Rachel (McMillen) Ferguson, the former a native of Ireland, and the latter of Fayette County, Penn. John Ferguson immigrated to Westmoreland County, Penn., with his parents, John and Ann (Johnston) Ferguson, in 1790, and removed with his father to this township in the spring of 1798. He served as captain in the War of 1812, and spent the balance of his life in this township. Mrs. Snodgrass has reared three daughters: Mary E., wife of John Reed, of Hempfield Township; Rachel J., wife of Charles Reigle, of Sugar Grove Township, and Annabel, deceased. Mr. Snodgrass and wife are members of the United Presbyterian Church, and in politics he is a Democrat. He and wife are descendants of two old families, and are well-known citizens of this county.

SPEIR FAMILY.—Among the early settlers of West Salem Township was John Speir, Sr., a native of Edinburgh, Scotland, and the only son of John Speir, a wholesale merchant of that city. At the age of twenty-one his father set him up in the mercantile business in Edinburgh, which he carried on about two years. In 1788 failing health compelled him to sell out his stock, and he immigrated to Baltimore, Md., soon afterward removing to Pittsburgh, Penn., where he went into business. The dishonesty of his partner forced him to again give up business, and he removed to Little Beaver, Beaver Co., Penn. While in Pittsburgh he was married, in 1796, to Miss Ann Harnit, who was born and reared near Baltimore, Md. During the Revolutionary War Mrs. Martha Washington boarded at the tavern of her parents, at Warm Springs, Va., where Washington occasionally visited his wife. At that time Mrs. Washington presented to Miss Harnit an eight-gallon iron kettle, which is now owned by her grandson, Erwin Brown, of West Salem Township. John Speir and wife, with their three eldest children, removed from Beaver County to West Salem Township in the fall of 1801, locating about one mile west of the site of Greenville. They reared the following children: John H., born April 3, 1797; Polly, February 2, 1799; Margaret, May 29, 1801; Annie, September 5, 1803; Samuel S., September 9, 1805; Elizabeth, February 8, 1808; Robena, June 22, 1810, and James, April 26, 1813. All were reared and died in Mercer County. The father died March 26, 1813, and his widow afterward married Alexander Nelson, and died September 2, 1841. They were Baptists in faith, and old-line Whigs in politics.

John H. Speir, the eldest son of John Speir, was born April 3, 1797, at Little Beaver, Penn., and grew up in West Salem Township. He was married in 1820 to Sarah, daughter of John Smail, a native of Germany, who came from Westmoreland County to West Salem Township in 1812-13. They reared twelve children: Mary Ann, deceased wife of David Artherholt, deceased; Seth, of Greenville; Silas, deceased; Cordelia, widow of Joseph McMahan; Marilla, deceased wife of Henry McMahan; Sidney, of Missouri; Evi, of Illinois; Ely, deceased; Lynn S., of Greenville; Lyman B., of the same borough; John S., of Kansas, and Sarah, widow of Benjamin McMahan. The father was a prosperous farmer of West Salem Township, and one of the local organizers of the Republican party. He died August 11, 1860, and his widow survived him until August 14, 1878.

JAMES SPEIR was born in West Salem Township April 26, 1813, and was the youngest child of John Speir, who settled in the township in 1801. James

grew to manhood in West Salem, and married Nancy, daughter of Andrew and Polly (McLaughlin) Brown. She was born in this township, and reared eight children: Elon, Eliza, deceased wife of Eri Calvert; Polly, wife of Jacob Reed; Irene, Smith, Sadie, Elmina and John H. Mr. Speir learned the carpenter's trade, and in connection with undertaking followed that business many years. He afterward settled on the farm where the remaining years of his life were passed, and where he died July 8, 1888. His wife died September 5, 1886, in the Baptist faith, to which denomination Mr. Speir also belonged. Politically he was a Republican, and throughout his mature years was recognized as one of the most successful farmers of his native township. Though a quiet, unassuming man, he was nevertheless progressive and enterprising, while his character and every-day life were strongly marked with the golden stamp of charity and integrity.

ELON SPEIR, farmer, post-office Greenville, was born in West Salem Township September 1, 1835, and is the eldest son of James Speir, previously spoken of. Excepting seven years spent in Ohio, our subject has always lived in his native township. His principal vocation has been farming, though he was engaged in the meat business one year in Ohio and six years in Mercer County. Mr. Speir was married, March 5, 1861, to Miss Catharine, daughter of Rev. Jacob Morris, who bore him two children: James and Catherine A. Mrs. Speir died March 16, 1867. He was again married, March 15, 1869, to Miss Emma, daughter of Joseph and Mary M. (Bigler) Kitch, early settlers of Otter Creek Township. Four children are the fruits of this union: Osta, Albert, Orra and Grace. Mr. Speir and wife are members of West Salem Baptist Church. He is an ardent Republican, and does what he can toward furthering the educational and religious interests of his township.

JOHN H. SPEIR, farmer, post-office Greenville, youngest son of the late James Speir, was born in West Salem Township. He was married, March 1, 1877, to Maggie C., daughter of John and Catharine Loutzenhiser, early settlers of West Salem Township. Mrs. Speir was born in West Salem, and is the mother of two children: Myrta and Elda. Politically Mr. Speir is a Republican, and one of the enterprising farmers of the township.

JOHN TEMPLETON, farmer, post-office Greenville, was born in Armstrong County, Penn., January 24, 1824, and is a son of William and Rachel (Starr) Templeton, natives of Pennsylvania, and grandson of Philip Templeton, one of the first commissioners of Armstrong County. They were married in Armstrong County, and in 1845 came to Greenville, and for two years kept the Exchange Hotel. They then bought a farm in West Salem Township, where they resided until death, the father dying in 1865, and the mother in 1877. They reared nine children: Philip, Robert, who died at the age of sixty years; John, Chambers, William, Culbertson, James Y., Margaret, who married J. W. James, and Mary E., who became the wife of A. R. Davis. The parents were members of the United Presbyterian Church, and died in that faith. Our subject was reared in his native county, and in 1846 followed his parents to Mercer County. In the spring of 1849 he crossed the plains to California, where he was successfully engaged in the mines nearly two years. He then returned to Mercer County and purchased his present homestead, where he has since resided. Mr. Templeton was married, January 5, 1852, to Sarah, daughter of Jeremiah and Margaret (Steele) Bates, of Greene Township, Mercer County. She was born in Crawford County, but removed to Greene Township with her parents in childhood. Five children are the fruits of this union: Chambers, William, John, Mary M., widow of Philip Reimold, and Grant. Mrs. Templeton died April 2, 1884, in the faith of the Methodist Epis-

copal Church. Mr. Templeton is a Republican, and one of the largest land owners and leading stock dealers of the county.

J. Y. TEMPLETON, county commissioner and farmer, was born July 25, 1833, in Armstrong County, Penn., and is a son of William and Rachel Templeton, spoken of in the sketch of his brother John. Our subject was educated in the district schools and in the Greenville public schools. In 1851 he was married to Melvina Bates, daughter of Jeremiah and Margaret (Steele) Bates. Her father was in the War of 1812, and Robert Steele, her grandfather, was a soldier under Gen. Harrison in the same war. Our subject's union gave him four children, but only two survive: Margaret, married J. F. Turner, son of Allen Turner, and has three children, Mary E., Frances M. and Julia; and Francis M., who married May McLaughlin, daughter of Richard McLaughlin; Lizzie and Charles are dead. Mr. Templeton owns 118 acres of good land in West Salem Township, on which his son resides. He was census collector of the township in 1880, and was assessor of the same for two terms. In 1887 he was elected county commissioner, which position he is now filling. He belongs to the R. T. of T., and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a Republican. In 1849 William Templeton and four sons went to California with the view of mining. The father, Philip and William traveled by water, while John and Chambers went overland with a mule team. The two last remained about two years, and the others for one year, and all were quite successful.

FRANCIS TRUNKEY, deceased, was born in Hartland, Conn., December 1, 1803, and was a son of Charles and Mary (Ganyard) Trunkey, the former a native of France, and the latter of Connecticut. Charles Trunkey died in Connecticut, and his widow subsequently came to Vernon Township, Trumbull Co., Ohio, where she spent the remaining years of her life. Francis was reared in Connecticut, but ere reaching his majority he came to Trumbull County, Ohio. He was married, January 1, 1828, to Rachel, daughter of John and Catharine Fell, pioneers of West Salem Township. She was born on the old homestead, in West Salem, July 6, 1807, and is the mother of the following children: John, Charles, Ursula, Francis, Orilla, Cyrus and George, all of whom are dead excepting Orilla, who resides with her aged mother on the old homestead. Soon after marriage Francis Trunkey located on a portion of his father-in-law's land, which he cleared up and improved, enduring the usual trials and hardships incident to pioneer life. He was a plain, practical, Christian man, upright and honest, and thoroughly respected by the community in which he resided up to his death, August 1, 1875. He died in the faith of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which denomination his widow has been a life-long adherent. He was an ardent Democrat, and the political and judicial eminence to which his eldest son, John, attained, has made the name of Trunkey familiar in nearly every home in Pennsylvania.

*HON. JOHN TRUNKEY, late supreme judge of Pennsylvania, was descended from an honored ancestry. On the paternal side he was of Huguenot descent, dating back to the Revolution, his ancestor being one of the soldiers who came over with LaFayette to take a part in our struggle for freedom. The name was originally Tronquet. John Trunkey was born October 26, 1828, in Trumbull County, Ohio, very near the Mercer County line. His father's farm was partly in Mercer County, Penn. and partly in Ohio. Here he grew up a quiet, silent young man, not giving himself much to social pleasure, but intent on doing his duty in the home and in the community. Feeling within himself that there was some better thing in store for him than cultivating the soil, honora-

* Communicated.

ble and dignified though that employment may be, he sought and obtained what preparation was within his reach for professional life.

In the year 1849 he entered the office of Samuel Griffith, Esq., in Mercer, and commenced the study of the law. Here the same quietness and peace characterized him as in the home. He did not mingle much with society, but gave diligent attention to study, striving to master the principles of law, and make himself familiar with the rules of practice. He was admitted to the bar in 1851, and became associated with Mr. Griffith, his preceptor, in the practice of the law. But his reading and study continued. He was very careful in the preparation of his cases. No matter what the case was, before a justice of the peace or the court of common pleas; whether there was involved the matter of a few dollars or thousands, or the liberty and life of his client, every case was most carefully and conscientiously prepared. On the 29th day of September, 1853, he was united in marriage to Miss Agnes, daughter of the late Hon. William S. Garvin, who was ever the light of his dwelling, and his advisor and comforter in the days that followed. Three children were born to them while they resided in Mercer: William Garvin Trunkey, a member of the bar of Warren County; the other two are not living. God took them early to his home above.

In 1866 Mr. Trunkey was elected to the office of president judge of the Twenty-eighth Judicial District, then composed of Mercer and Venango Counties. In 1876 he was re-elected to the same office. Venango County, to which he had in the meantime removed, then, and since 1874, constituted the twenty-eighth district. In 1877 he was elected a justice of the supreme court of this commonwealth, and entered upon its duties in January, 1878. On the common pleas bench he was most patient and generous, listening to the tedious details of business, hearing the arguments of counsel, giving every possible opportunity to the parties in controversy, and saturating his own mind with the spirit of the case, and striving to deal truly and impartially with all parties involved. At the time of Judge Trunkey's elevation to the bench business had greatly increased in the courts, growing out of the great impetus given to trade by the oil discoveries. The number of cases entered on the appearance docket, at the August term 1866, being more than ten times greater than the number entered at the corresponding term this year, 1888, and the business of the criminal courts was correspondingly larger. The result of this increase of business was the accumulation of cases awaiting trial when the new judge came upon the bench. A herculean task was before him, for the statute required that all actions should be reached and have a fair opportunity of trial at least within one year after they had been commenced. But the Judge girded himself for the work, opening the courts at 8 o'clock in the morning, and sitting until six in the evening, and often holding night sessions. The amount of work performed therefore was prodigious. During his first year on the bench he tried in Venango County no less than 120 indictments in the Quarter Sessions and Oyer and Terminer, and 136 cases in the Common Pleas, and he heard and decided 244 cases at argument courts, besides doing a vast amount of work at Chambers, and keeping the business of the populous and important county of Mercer well in hand. With all this pressure of business there was no undue haste. Every man who had business with the courts felt that he was fully heard, and his cause carefully considered. Such was the confidence of the bar and of the people in both his disposition and ability to mete out exact justice between litigant parties, that but few writs of error were taken to his judgments, and such was the correctness of his rulings in the main, that, notwithstanding the great number of novel and difficult questions which grew out

of the mining industries of this county in the earlier years of his service in the Common Pleas, but eight of his judgments were reversed during the eleven years that he sat in that court. As a justice of the supreme court he manifested the same patient care and industry that had characterized his work in the court below, listening to the arguments of counsel, making himself familiar with the entire case, reading the "paper books," and then carefully, thoughtfully and conscientiously preparing the opinions assigned him, in good, terse English, that will be a monument of his judicial acumen in the days to come. He did not so much seek rhetorical ornament, or strive to embellish his style by tropes and figures, as to set forth the truth and get at the gist of the matter in hand. He did not even seek to parade his knowledge of books, but to set forth the principles of the law and their application to the matter in hand. He loved justice and truth and righteousness, and brought them to bear in all his official work. But the last two or three years of his labors on the bench were years of suffering and affliction. An insidious disease was sapping the foundations of health and life, and causing the strong man to feel the burden of his daily toil. This disease was developed in the nasal passages, and soon approached the citadel of life, with most dangerous complications. Yet the gravity of the situation was known to but few, even of his friends. He worked on, yet never complained, not a murmur ever escaped his lips. On the bench hearing arguments, or in his study preparing opinions, there seemed to be the same close mental application, although physical suffering was wearing out his life's energy.

In the month of June, 1887, by the advice of his medical counsel, he went to London, England, to be treated by a medical expert. The time spent in London was a period of great suffering, yet he was patient, resigned and trustful, feeling that he was in the hands of a wise and kind Providence, and that all would be well. But the time came when he felt and knew that the end was near. He did not fear the change. Placing his hand in that of his life partner, he spoke kindly of distant friends, and then engaged in prayer for loved ones on that side the water, and on this side; for the church in Franklin, the church of his love; thanked God for the gift of his Son, and his hope of eternal life through him, and for the forgiveness of all his sins. A little later he folded his hands on his bosom; closed his eyes for the last sleep; a little while and the change came; the angels escorted him up to the home, and he passed in to "see the King in his beauty." "Softly as the shadow of a summer cloud death fell on him." As a religious man Judge Trunkey was eminently careful and conscientious. To him there was a yet higher duty he owed to the church and to its great Head, than to all secular affairs. Religion was an active principle in his life, and all he said or did was influenced by it. After his removal to Franklin he was elected a ruling elder in the Presbyterian Church, and at once entered upon the active duties of that office. He delighted in visiting the poor and the afflicted, and was generous, almost to a fault, in alleviating the wants of the destitute. At that great convocation, the Pan Presbyterian Council, representing 20,000,000 of adherents, which opened its sessions in London in July, and in which Judge Trunkey was to have sat as a representative from the New World, Rev. Dr. Blakie, of Edinburgh, arose in his place, and, in a feeling announcement, declared that "the death of Judge Trunkey is a great loss to Presbyterianism in America." He was a successful Sabbath-school superintendent. During the two years of his incumbency of that office, he never entered the school without the most thorough preparation of the lesson of the day. Indeed, the secret of his success in life was, that he made a point of being

thoroughly prepared for the matter before him by careful reading and patient thinking.

In person Judge Trunkey was about six feet tall, slender, erect in his carriage, and deliberate yet quick in his movements. In manner he was always courteous, and as approachable as a child. He had a wonderful amount of charity and good feeling toward others. No words of bitterness or quick censure ever escaped his lips, but, on the contrary, he always had words of apology and excuse for the evil words and deeds of those around him. There is this crowning fact in his life: from his boyhood until he laid him down to die, in a strange land, he led a pure, sweet and virtuous life. No one ever heard him utter a word, or a sentence, that might not have been uttered in the presence of any company. With all the high positions to which he had attained and adorned, there were, in the judgment of his friends, still greater possibilities before him. But these possibilities were not to be realized in this life, but they are and will be in the blessed life on which he has entered, where the redeemed of the Lord shall be made kings and priests unto God. Such a man was John Trunkey. As a star rises to the zenith without haste, without rest, he rose to a high and higher manhood. He strove for the best thought, the truest speech, the sincerest action. He dealt justly, loved mercy, and walked humbly with God. Surely his life was a successful and happy one. He was happy, too, in his death. It came in the fullness of his mental vigor, before his clear sight was darkened, or his natural force abated. To him it could not come amiss. He lived in the knowledge that life here is a part of life hereafter, and death a transition. Immortality was not with him a theory, but a fact, of which he was conscious. He strove to live as an immortal, and death has consummated his life.

JOHN TUNISON, farmer, post-office Greenville, was born in West Salem Township, two miles north of Greenville, July 12, 1833, and is a son of James and Hannah (Miller) Tunison, deceased pioneers of West Salem. In the last decade of the eighteenth century, Richard Tunison, a native of New Jersey, came from Westmoreland County, Penn., with a family of three children: Zebulon, Sarah, who married John Klingensmith, and James, and settled northwest of the site of Greenville. The mother died ere their coming, when James was an infant. Richard Tunison passed the balance of his days on the farm which he settled. James, the father of our subject, was five years old when his father settled in this county, and he spent the rest of his life in West Salem Township. He served in Capt. Gilliland's company in the War of 1812. He married Hannah Miller, a native of Westmoreland County, Penn., and a daughter of Christopher and Sophia Miller, who settled in West Salem Township at an early date. They reared twelve children: Seovelia, Amos (deceased), John, Elizabeth (deceased), Sophia, Mary, Martin, Rebecca, Reuben, Sarah, Jennie and Samantha. The parents were life-long members of the Lutheran Church, and in politics Mr. Tunison was a Democrat. He was killed in Greenville, by his horses running away, October 11, 1854, and his widow survived him until March 16, 1886. Our subject was reared on the old homestead, and learned the blacksmith trade, at which he worked seven years. On the death of his father he returned to the old home and took charge of the same till the younger children had grown up. Mr. Tunison was married July 4, 1859, to Miss Margaret J., daughter of Solomon and Elizabeth Holler. She is a native of West Salem Township, and the mother of five children: Robert E. (deceased), Alice A. (deceased), James S. (deceased), Addie J. and Harry J. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in politics Mr. Tunison is one of the leading Democrats of West Salem Township, as well as one of its most enterprising farmers.

AMOS TUNISON, deceased, was a son of James Tunison, and was born in West Salem Township January 13, 1830, and here grew to manhood and was married to Eliza Hubble, who bore him one son, William F. She died, and he was again married in 1858 to Mrs. Elizabeth (Esslin) Stevenson, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Mowry) Esslin of Allegheny County, Penn. Mrs. Tunison had by her first husband, John Stevenson, two children: Elizabeth A. and John E. By her marriage with Mr. Tunison she was blessed with four children: James H., Chambers R., Samuel, deceased, and Amos. Mr. Tunison was a Democrat, and was highly respected as an upright, honest man. He dealt considerably in horses, and was known all over the county. He died suddenly April 11, 1885, and was buried by the Lutheran minister, of which faith his widow has been a life-long member.

THE WOODS FAMILY were among the earliest settlers of West Salem Township. William and Mollie (Laird) Woods, natives of Ireland, immigrated to Philadelphia and thence to Westmoreland County, Penn., about 1792. In 1797 William took up the tract of land in West Salem whereon his grandson, Willis O. Woods, now lives, upon which he settled permanently the following year. Four children were born ere the removal of the family to this county, viz.: Jane, Alexander, Thomas and Rebecca. William, now a resident of Page County, Iowa, was the first born in their new cabin home, his birth occurring in January, 1800. Mary, John W. and Betsy were born subsequently. John W. was born on the old homestead in 1804, and grew to manhood under the parental roof. He was married January 6, 1835, to Jemima, daughter of Patrick McLaughlin, a native of Ireland, whose parents settled in this township in April, 1800. Mrs. Woods was born in Kinsman, Ohio, May 15, 1815, but came to West Salem in infancy. She is the mother of thirteen children: Laird, Electa J., deceased; Wilson, deceased; Elizabeth, deceased; John W., Alexander, Simeon, deceased; Oscar, deceased; Lyman B., Emeline, Willis O., Charles S. and Hattie. Mr. Woods always followed farming, and died on the homestead March 17, 1869. He was a deacon of West Salem Baptist Church many years, and his widow has been a life-long member of the same organization. He was a Republican in politics, and an upright, honest and liberal-hearted citizen, whom everyone respected. He was a kind father and husband, and his memory is revered by numerous descendants.

DAVID ZIEGLER, farmer, post-office Greenville, was born in Lehigh County, Penn., March 17, 1822. His parents were John and Sarah (Bortz) Ziegler, natives of Lehigh County, where both spent their lives. David came to West Salem Township in the spring of 1841, and about seven years afterward purchased the farm whereon he has since resided. He was married January 14, 1849, to Miss Julia, daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth (Bear) Rice, of West Salem Township. Mrs. Ziegler was born in Lehigh County, Penn., March 27, 1827, and came to Mercer County with her parents in the spring of 1837. Mr. Ziegler and wife are members of the Reformed Church, and in politics he is a Democrat. For forty-seven years he has lived in West Salem, and is one of the prosperous farmers of the township.

GREENE TOWNSHIP.

ABRAHAM ARTMAN, farmer, post-office Jamestown, Penn., was born in West Salem Township October 17, 1811. His parents, Jacob and Hannah (Fry) Artman, were natives of Westmoreland County, Penn., where both grew to maturity. They came to West Salem Township, where they were married about 1809. In 1813 they returned to Westmoreland County, and resided there five years, when they again came to West Salem Township. They reared

the following children: Abraham, Michael, deceased; Savilla, deceased; John, Elizabeth, deceased; Catharine and Jacob, deceased. The parents resided in Mercer County up till death, the father dying at the home of his son Abraham in Greene Township, and the mother some years afterward at her son John's home in West Salem. Jacob served in Capt. McCord's company in the War of 1812, and both he and wife were members of the Lutheran Church. Abraham has spent nearly his whole life in West Salem and Greene Townships, and has always followed farming. He was married November 9, 1834, to Harriett, daughter of Samuel and Mary Parker, pioneers of West Salem. Mrs. Artman was born in that township April 27, 1811, and is the mother of ten children, eight of whom are living and heads of families: Samuel, Hannah, Sophia, Abraham, Jacob, Wilson, Mary Ann and John. In November, 1834, Mr. Artman settled on his present home farm, taking up his abode in a small log cabin, into which he moved with his young wife two weeks after marriage. From that time up to the present this venerable couple have resided on the same farm, and are among the most respected pioneers of Greene Township. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and though Mr. Artman has been a life-long Democrat, he has recently allied himself with the Prohibition party. He is one of the successful and upright farmers of Mercer County.

SAMUEL A. CHRISTY, farmer, post-office Jamestown, Penn., is a son of Samuel and Jane (Hannah) Christy. The father of our subject was a native of Westmoreland County, Penn. He came to Mercer County about 1831, and settled on the place where his son Samuel now lives. He purchased a tract of 100 acres, and engaged in farming. He died in 1849, his wife surviving him until 1884, dying on the old homestead. Their family consisted of five children: Andrew R., James H., Robert, Samuel A. and Margaret J., all of whom are dead excepting our subject. James H. was the only one of the family who married. His wife was Miss Margaret J., daughter of John Richey, of Greenville, Penn. By this marriage they had five children, of whom two are living: Lizzie, who resides with our subject, and Frank R. Our subject was born in 1840, on the old homestead, where he has always resided, and is engaged in farming. He received his education at the common schools. He is unmarried, and is one of the progressive farmers of Greene Township. Politically Mr. Christy is a Republican.

JOSEPH L. DENNISON, merchant clothing and gents' goods, post-office Jamestown, Penn., is a son of John and Sarah (Troutman) Dennison, and was born December 16, 1847, in Jamestown. The father of our subject is a native of Hickory Township, and came to Jamestown in 1842, where our subject was reared and educated. Mr. Dennison at the age of fifteen entered the employ of Joseph Carr, with whom he remained until he entered into partnership with him in 1867. In 1888 he severed his connection with Mr. Carr, and engaged in his present business. In 1880 our subject was appointed postmaster for Jamestown, which position he filled until 1885. He is a member of the F. & A. M., Lodge No. 424, of Jamestown, Royal Arch Chapter No. 212, of Greenville, Penn., and Mount Olivet Commandery No. 30, of Erie, Penn. Our subject is also a member of the Presbyterian Church of Jamestown, Penn. He was married in 1870 to Miss Alana M., daughter of the late James G. McLean, of Pittsburgh, Penn., and by this union they have two children: James Mc. and John D. Mr. Dennison takes an active interest in educational matters, and politically he is a Republican.

DAVID GAMBLE, physician and justice of the peace, post-office Jamestown, Penn., was born July 31, 1831. His father was a native of Ireland, and was

twice married, his wife dying in Ireland, leaving three children, one of whom, John D., still lives, and is a farmer of Crawford County. His father came to America in 1821, as a missionary for the Presbyterian Church of Ireland, and, being a classical scholar, turned his attention to the profession of teaching for a part of his time. He first landed in Newfoundland, next came to Boston, Mass., and then to Jamestown, where he taught a classical school for many years. His second wife was Elizabeth Parr, a native of Ireland, and by this marriage they had eight children: Mary A., wife of James Snodgrass; Martha, Caroline, Dr. William J., who died in 1888; Robert, who died in 1857; Andrew J., Hugh M. and David, our subject. Mr. Gamble was professor of languages in the colleges of Greenville and Franklin. He died January 30, 1845, in Crawford County, Penn., his widow surviving him till October 13, 1871. Our subject was educated by his father, and commenced the study of medicine with his brother, Dr. William J. Gamble, and was graduated from the Cincinnati Medical College in 1859. He established himself in Jamestown, in 1860, and was actively engaged practicing for ten years. In 1867 he engaged in the drug business, and has confined his practice to his office on account of his health. The Doctor was elected county coroner in 1876, which office he filled for three years. In 1872 he was elected justice of the peace for Jamestown, and is now serving his fourth term. He is one of the present school directors, and secretary of the school board. He was married in 1862 to Miss Samantha, daughter of William G. Mossman, of West Salem Township, and by this marriage they have three children: Clara, born in 1863; Frank, born in 1866, and Jesse, born in 1869.

JOHN MARLEY, deceased, was born in County West Meath, Ireland, and there grew to manhood. In 1839 he immigrated to the United States, and became engaged on public works in Eastern Pennsylvania. In 1841 he located in Greene Township, Mercer Co., Penn., on the farm where his son James now lives, and which his brother Richard purchased in March, 1840. He was married in Greenville, in 1849, to Ann Cullen, a native of County Wicklow, Ireland, who reared three children: James, Mary, wife of Peter Burns, and Rossanna, wife of John Cullen. They began life in the forest of Greene Township, and endured the hardships and trials of pioneer days, but by steady, persevering industry and energy he accumulated nearly 200 acres of land, which he cleared up and brought to a high state of cultivation. Mr. Marley and wife were members of the Catholic Church, and reared their children in that faith. In politics he was a stanch Democrat, and one of the prosperous farmers of Mercer County. His wife died January 28, 1878, and he was again married, in September of the same year, to Elizabeth Harrison, who survives him. Mr. Marley was an upright, honest man, whose word was ever as good as his bond, and he resided on the old homestead until his death, March 3, 1883. James, his only son, was born on the homestead November 20, 1850, and has always lived in the county. He was married October 31, 1876, to Margaret, daughter of Patrick O'Donnell, of Crawford County, Penn. She was born in Jamestown, Penn., and is the mother of three children: John, Patrick and Laura A. James Marley is a Democrat in politics, and inherited the old homestead settled by his father forty-seven years ago.

ROBERT McLAUGHLIN, farmer, post-office Jamestown, Penn., was born in Pymatuning Township, Mercer Co., Penn., January 6, 1828. His grandparents were Henry and Nancy McLaughlin, natives of the County Derry, Ireland, who settled in what is now Greene Township toward the close of the last century, where both died. They reared six children: John, Mary, Thomas, William, Nancy and Michael, all of whom are dead. William, the father of our

subject, was born and reared in Greene Township. He married Rebecca, daughter of Robert McCord, a pioneer of Pymatuning Township (whose son, Robert, was a captain in the War of 1812), and reared a family of twelve children: Thomas, deceased; Robert, Walker, Perry, Eleanor, Nancy, Henry, Washington, deceased; Jonathan, Allie, Jane, deceased, and Michael, deceased. The parents were members of the Methodist Protestant Church, and died upon the old homestead, where their son Robert now lives. Our subject has passed most of his life in this county, and was married June 24, 1866, to Martha A., daughter of George and Elizabeth Brown, natives of England, who settled in Mercer County in 1844, where both died. Mrs. McLaughlin was born in England, and is the mother of seven children: William (deceased), Orrin A., Rollin O., Hermer R., Ralph S., John O. and Earl R. Politically Mr. McLaughlin is a Democrat, and one of the well-known farmers of his township.

WILLIAM B. PLANT, commission and produce merchant, post-office Jamestown, Penn., is a son of James M. and Mary A. (Bailey) Plant, and was born August 24, 1848, in Wayne, Ohio. He received a common-school education. He was bred a farmer, which occupation he followed until 1877, when he located at Jamestown, Penn., and engaged in the produce and commission business. Mr. Plant is one of Jamestown's enterprising citizens. He is at present one of the members of the council and a school director. He has been twice married. His first wife was Josephine, daughter of Alonzo Moore, of Andover, Ohio, who died in 1873, leaving three children: Mary, May and Plummer. His second wife was Miss Amy E., daughter of James Scott, of Kinsman, Ohio, and by this marriage they have four children: Scott, Grace, Bessie and Sarah.

PORTER FAMILY.—Samuel Porter and his brother Joseph, natives of County Armagh, Ireland, immigrated to this country about 1825. Samuel purchased a farm of 100 acres of land one mile southwest of Jamestown, Penn., where he lived till his death, which occurred May 31, 1875. He married Elizabeth Cochran, daughter of Samuel Cochran, a native of Ireland, who came to this country and settled in Greene Township. Mrs. Porter died May 1, 1875. Their children were: Nancy, who died at the age of fifteen; Robert, who was a member of the One Hundred and Fortieth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and died from a wound received at the battle of the Wilderness; Samuel C., William, Esther, deceased, and John, deceased. Samuel C. was born July 25, 1840, in Greene Township, where he was reared and educated. In his early life Mr. Porter for a number of years was engaged in teaching school in his native township. At the time of Lee's raid into Pennsylvania, in 1863, he enlisted in the Fifty-fifth Pennsylvania State Militia Volunteers. He is one of the present school directors of his township. He married Mary L., daughter of Samuel and Nancy (Henry) Calvert, and by this marriage they have six children: Frank C., Robert B., William L., Nancy E., Jesse and Samuel. William, the fourth child of Samuel, was born December 30, 1844, upon the homestead where he was reared. He was educated at the common schools of the township and the Jamestown Seminary, and completed his education at the Iron City College of Pittsburgh. He is unmarried, and is engaged with his brother, Samuel, in general farming. Mr. Porter and his brother are two of the enterprising farmers of Greene Township. Politically they are Republicans.

JAMES B. ROBINSON, publisher of the Jamestown *Sentinel*, post-office Jamestown, Penn., is a son of Thomas and Emily Robinson, and was born March 2, 1868, at New Wilmington, Lawrence Co., Penn., was educated at the Sheakleyville Normal School, was taught the trade of a printer in the office of the Jamestown *Sentinel*, and in 1885 purchased the same, which he has since continued

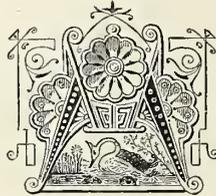
to publish. Our subject in politics is a Republican, yet his paper is independent. He is a member of the United Presbyterian Church of Jamestown.

DAVID SHERBONDY, farmer, is a son of Philip and Elizabeth (Shooper) Sherbondy. The father of our subject, in company with his two brothers, John and Jacob, who were natives of Lehigh County, came from Westmoreland County and settled in Mercer County in 1797, on the farm where our subject now lives. Philip took up 100 acres and afterward purchased land until he owned some 600 acres, which he divided among his children. He was a soldier in the War of 1812. He married in Lehigh County, and one son, John, was born to him in that county. Their other children were Elizabeth, Catherine, John, Mason, George, Philip, Joseph, Sarah and our subject. Mr. Sherbondy, Sr., died in 1838, his widow dying in 1843. He was a farmer by occupation, and a prominent member of the Lutheran Church. Our subject was born in 1839, and was reared on the farm where he now lives. He has always followed farming for an occupation. He was married, in 1842, to Rebecca, daughter of Henry Lininger, and by this marriage they have had eight children, five of whom grew to maturity: Elizabeth, Mrs. Potter Andrews; Henry, married Margaret Loutzenhiser; Laura, Mrs. John Smith; David, married Mary Deitz; Sarah A., Mrs. James Loutzenhiser. Our subject is a man who never sought office, a plain, unassuming farmer, and a good citizen. Politically he is a Democrat.

VANCE A. STEWART, farmer, post-office Jamestown, Penn., is a son of James and Jane (Thompson) Stewart; she is a daughter of James Thompson, one of the early settlers of Shenango Township. The father of our subject was born in Hickory Township, where he resided till his death, in 1838. His widow survives him, and lives with the widow of her son, James, in Hempfield Township. Their family were: James, who died April 16, 1888; our subject, and John P., who died in Hickory Township July 16, 1884. Our subject was born February 21, 1836, in Hickory Township where he was reared and educated. In early life Mr. Stewart taught in the township schools, and in 1861 located in Venango County and engaged in the oil business, where he remained some eight years. In 1869 he returned to Mercer County and engaged in farming, having purchased his present farm previously. In 1881 our subject removed to Greenville, where he lived until the spring of 1888. He has served as school director for his township and other township offices. He was married in 1864 to Miss Melissa, daughter of the late Dr. Cyrus Ramsey, of New York City. Six living children are the fruits of this marriage: Mary E., Willard L., Virda, Myron V., Frank and Laura. He is a member of the United Presbyterian Church of Greenville, and in politics is a Republican.

JOHN WILLIAM WERTZ, farmer, post-office Greenville, Penn., is a son of John and Ann (Gaumer) Wertz, natives of Lehigh County, Penn. In 1835 the father of our subject, in company with his father and grandfather, both of whom were named John, came to Mercer County and settled in Greene Township, where our subject now lives. The great-grandfather of our subject had three daughters, Lydia, Polly, Elizabeth, and two sons, John and Peter; the last named remained in Lehigh County. John, the grandfather of our subject, married Maria Adams, and their children were John, Jacob, Daniel, Polly, Hannah and Catherine, all of whom are deceased except Hannah, who is the widow of Ephraim Boger. The father of our subject was born in Lehigh County, and his family were: Sabina, who died January 7, 1859; Charles Henry, of Evansburg, Penn.; James Wilson, who died July 7, 1853; Isaac Matthias, of Forest County, Penn.; John William, our subject; Joseph Frank-

lin, who died in 1839; Julia A., wife of Fred Buck, of Greenville, Penn.; Sarah M., of Greenville, Penn.; Reuben Edwin, of Meadville, Penn. John, the father of our subject, died October 23, 1856, aged fifty-two years, and his widow May 3, 1877, aged sixty-eight years, one month and nine days. Our subject was born November 16, 1837, on the homestead farm where he was also reared, and has always been engaged in farming. He was married January 15, 1885, to Miss Eva Elizabeth, daughter of William C. Eich, of Otter Creek Township, and they have one son, William J. Mr. Wertz is a member of the A. O. U. W., Lodge No. 64, of Greenville, and is also a member of the Lutheran Church. Politically he is a Democrat. Of our subject's brothers, Charles Henry married Rosa Rodure, and has John S., Caroline, Adolete, Desolate, Anna, Ella, Armita, Frank, Bertha and Charley; Isaac Matthias married Lidda Christbaum, and has Emma, Charles J., William L., Harry J., Alice; Ruben Edwin married Sarah L. McQuiston, and has Flora and Fred. Of his sisters, Julia A. married Fred Buck, and has one child, George G.



<http://stores.ebay.com/Ancestry-Found>

<http://stores.ebay.com/Ancestry-Found>

<http://stores.ebay.com/Ancestry-Found>



Thank you for your order !

This media compilation, our respective advertisements and marketing materials are protected under U.S. Copyright law. The Federal Digital Millennium Copyright Act and various International Copyright laws prohibit the unauthorized duplication and reselling of this media. Infringement of any of these written or electronic intellectual property rights can result in legal action in a U.S. court.

If you believe your disc is an unauthorized copy and not sold to you by **Rockyguana** or **Ancestry Found** please let us know by emailing at

<mailto:dclark4811@gmail.com>

It takes everyone's help to make the market a fair and safe place to buy and sell.