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Vol. 2



FAMILIES
OF THE
WYOMING VALLEY

BIOGRAPHICAL, GENEALOGICAL, AND HISTORICAL.

SKETCHES OF THE BENCH AND BAR

OF LUZERNE COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.

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Vol 2

BY

GEO. B. KULP,

HISTORIOGRAPHER OF THE WYOMING HISTORICAL AND GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

"Which we have heard and known, and our fathers have told us."

"Which he commanded our fathers that they should make them known to their children."

"That the generation to come might know them, even the children which should be born, who should arise and declare them to their children."—*Psalms lxxviii: 3, 5, 6.*

"Those who do not treasure up the memory of their ancestors, do not deserve to be remembered by posterity."—*Edmund Burke.*

IN THREE VOLUMES.

VOL. II.

WILKES-BARRE, PENNSYLVANIA.

1889.

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TO MY FRIEND

HON. LAZARUS DENISON SHOEMAKER,

WHOSE PATERNAL GRANDFATHER, LIEUTENANT ELIJAH SHOEMAKER, WAS SLAIN, AND WHOSE MATERNAL GRANDFATHER, COLONEL NATHAN DENISON, GALLANTLY LED THE LEFT WING OF THE AMERICAN ARMY AT THE EVER MEMORABLE BATTLE AND MASSACRE OF WYOMING; AN HONORED MEMBER OF THE LUZERNE BAR, WHOSE PUBLIC AND PRIVATE LIFE HAS SO CREDITABLY FULFILLED THE PROMISES OF SO DISTINGUISHED AN ANCESTRY, THIS VOLUME IS RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED BY

THE AUTHOR.

PREFACE.

In continuation of the design of the author of "Families of the Wyoming Valley," as set out in the preface to the first volume, this second volume is presented. That design, it will be remembered, covered the biographies, and as far as possible, the genealogical records of the families from whom the members of the Luzerne bar, past and present, descended.

Even though there had not been intention and promise of a second volume, the flattering reception accorded the first, and the many important and interesting facts developed in a mere cursory inquiry regarding the lives of those not contained in it, would have prompted, not to say compelled, the present one.

And right here is, perhaps, the best place to announce that a third volume has been found necessary, and been decided upon. It will be devoted mainly to the lives of the departed members of the bench and bar, those who had ceased to be when this work was commenced; and when it is remembered that it will include such illustrious names as those of Cooper, Griffin, Mallery, Denison, Catlin, Conyngham, Woodward, Kidder, Jones, Wright, Ketcham, and other eminent men, the need of such a volume becomes clearly manifest.

In this book will be found the biographies of the non-resident members of the Luzerne bar, as well as of those living and resident, whose admission to practice came subsequently to January 20th, 1876 (with a few exceptions.) The work herein has been as complete as the most painstaking and conscientious research could make it.

It is not pretended that absolute completeness or absolute accuracy has been attained, but every available source of reliable

information has been exhausted in each case before the author was willing to rest content with his work and commit it to the perpetuating record of the types. There may be occasional errors as to facts and dates, and where judgment has been ventured in measuring the qualities and capacities of the subjects of the biographies, it is highly probable that in some cases it will be found faulty in one direction or the other; but that criticism may be safely proffered, no matter how well trained or otherwise strongly fortified the judgment considered may have been, and the author of these books makes no pretence of infallibility or even of exceptional capacity for wise estimate of men. He feels, nevertheless, that his work has been done very patiently, and as thoroughly as the circumstances would allow, and offers it to the reader in calm confidence of its worthiness of a place on the shelves of the library of every man or woman who for any reason has an interest in the history or the people of the Wyoming valley.

The prime purpose in the production of many books is the exaltation of the author as a man of genius and consequence. Such, however, is not the aim of these volumes. Without any pretence to the qualities of authorship, he has, nevertheless, sought diligently, with much labor and no little expense, to compile certain personal records in honor of a noble profession, and of a locality rich, not only in the bounties of nature, but in the fruits of the genius of its men and women—records without having perused which, it is safe to say, no acquaintance with all that is most important and most interesting in the history of Wyoming and its families, can fairly be called complete.

Acknowledgment has come from many sources that the sketches in the first volume contain many hitherto unrecorded facts of much more than ordinary moment in connection with that history, and this volume, it is believed, will be found equally fertile in a similar yielding. To the descendants of those the

principal incidents in whose lives are here set down, these books must prove well nigh invaluable. Those who do not feel an eagerness to know and a just pride in recalling the records of the honorable achievements of the families from which they have sprung is callous to one of the noblest promptings of the human heart. Feeling that these books will be an aid to the indulgence of those promptings, throughout all this vicinity, in the years to come, and that they will be prized for that reason, if for no other, the author sends this volume forth, asking only that tolerant judgment to which laborers in such difficult fields as those of biographical and genealogical research are fairly entitled.

WILKES-BARRE, PA., March, 1889.

FAMILIES

OF THE

WYOMING VALLEY.

OSCAR JEWELL HARVEY.

Oscar Jewell Harvey was born in Wilkes-Barre, Pa., September 2, 1851. He is a descendant of Turner Harvey, an Englishman who lived in the reign of Henry VIII., and was a noted archer and warrior and a great favorite of King Henry. It is said of Turner Harvey that he was in his time the mightiest man with his bow in all England, or of any age; and it is added that at his death there was no man in England who could spring his bow. This bow was a family relic in the time of William Harvey, the emigrant, and remained with the English branch of the family. The great-grandson of Turner Harvey was William Harvey, of Taunton, England. He emigrated to America among the first colonists of Plymouth, and with sixteen others from that colony purchased from the Indians, for a peck of beans, certain lands, and founded the present town of Taunton, Mass. He was a representative in 1664 and for thirteen years afterwards. He had children, Thomas and Elizabeth. Elizabeth married a Harvey, an emigrant from England, and from this union and that of her brother Thomas sprang nearly all of the name in New England. John Harvey, a descendant of Thomas Harvey, died at Lyme, New London county, Conn., in 1705. He had settled in Lyme as early as 1682, having come from Essex county, Mass. He had served as a soldier in the great Narragansett fight, December 19, 1675, in which he was wounded. His son, John, received certain lands on account of his father's service in the battle.

Benjamin Harvey, youngest son of John Harvey, jun., was a native of Lyme, where he was born July 28, 1722. His wife, Elizabeth, died in Lyme December 3, 1771, and in the fall of 1772 Benjamin Harvey emigrated to the Wyoming Valley with his children, Lois, Lucy, Benjamin, Silas, and Elisha, and settled in the lower end of Plymouth township. His second wife was Catharine Draper, widow of Major Simeon Draper, of Kingston. They had no children. Major Draper was one of the early members of the Susquehanna Land Company, and one of the first Forty of Kingston. Mr. Harvey was a man of intelligence and possessed of considerable means (at the time of his death he was one of the richest men in the valley), and became prominent among the Wyoming settlers. Charles Miner, the historian, said of him: "He was esteemed one of the most considerate, prudent men among those who first established themselves in the valley. He was the intimate friend, and frequently the confidential adviser, of Colonel Zebulon Butler, they having formerly been neighbors (at Lyme, Conn.) He was often employed in situations of trust and delicacy, and his opinions were regarded with marked respect." He died in Plymouth November 27, 1795. One hundred years ago, and even seventy-five years ago, there were a great many Harveys in Lyme. They were all well-to-do, and owned a great deal of land. The family were connected by marriage with many of the prominent families of New London county—the Seldons, Colts, Waites (of which Chief Justice Waite, United States Supreme Court, is a descendant), Beckwiths (Rev. George Beckwith, one of the earliest ministers in Wyoming, was a descendant), Brockways, and Rathbones. There is now not one of the name of Harvey in Lyme. Benjamin Harvey, jun., son of Benjamin Harvey, was the first merchant in Plymouth. In 1774 he started a small retail store in the log house of his father, and located very near the site of the Christian church building. He was a soldier in Captain Robert Durkee's company of Wyoming Volunteers, attached to Colonel John Durkee's regiment of infantry in the American army. He died in service in March, 1777, an unmarried man. Silas, another son of Benjamin Harvey, sen., was killed in the battle and massacre of Wyoming. He was also unmarried. Elisha Harvey

was the youngest son of Benjamin Harvey, sen. He married, in 1786, Rosanna Jameson, daughter of Robert and Agnes Jameson, who came to Wyoming from Voluntown, Windham county, Conn., in 1776. In December, 1780, he was made a prisoner by the Indians in one of their incursions into the valley, and conveyed to Canada. He was detained there until August, 1782, when he was enabled to return to his home. Exposure to the severe climate of Canada and harsh treatment by his captors, broke down his constitution, and eventually caused his death, which occurred in Plymouth township March 14, 1800, at the age of forty-two. The Wilkes-Barre *Gazette* of March 18, 1800, in referring to his death said, *inter alia*: "For his uprightness, he lived much esteemed by all who knew him; and died not less lamented. Notwithstanding his agricultural pursuits forbid him to mix so much with men as some, yet his virtues were many and his exemplary conduct not less distinguishable * * and when called to bid adieu to sublunary enjoyments, he was resigned to the sleep of death, with the comfortable hope of awakening among the blest of God." His second son, Jameson Harvey, was born January 1, 1796, and died July 4, 1885. He was the father of our townsmen William Jameson Harvey and Henry Harrison Harvey. Benjamin Harvey, eldest son of Elisha Harvey, was born May 9, 1792, and married, July 9, 1815, Sally, daughter of Abram Nesbitt, of Plymouth township. He was the son of James Nesbitt, who emigrated from Connecticut in 1769, and was one of the Forty. His name appears on the list of settlers of the valley made out by Colonel Zebulon Butler on July 24, 1769, and also upon a list prepared by Colonel Butler of the persons in the fort at Wilkes-Barre on April 12, 1770. He made his "pitch" at the foot of Ant Hill, Plymouth, where he resided with his family during the remainder of his life, and which was also the residence of his two sons, Abram and James, during their respective lives, after him. He returned to Connecticut in 1774, on account of the Pennamite and Yankee troubles, but came back to Plymouth in 1777. From this period he remained on his farm to the time of his death, July 2, 1792. He was, therefore a resident of the town at the time of the Wyoming battle and massacre. He was in the Wyoming battle

and one of the survivors of Captain Whittlesey's company. The name of James Nesbitt appears in the proceedings of several of the early town meetings of Plymouth. He was an officer of a meeting held December 6, 1779, and was also one of the justices of the county court on the organization of Luzerne county May 27, 1787. James Nesbitt, jun., a son of Abram and brother of Mrs. Harvey, was a member of the first board of directors of the Wyoming (National) Bank, and remained a member several years. In 1832 he was elected sheriff of Luzerne county, and in 1835 was a member of the legislature of Pennsylvania. Abram Nesbitt, of Kingston, is the son of James Nesbitt, jun. On the organization of the Second National Bank of Wilkes-Barre in 1863, he was elected a member of the board of directors, and has remained in that position since. In 1871 he was elected vice president of the bank, which office he held until 1877, when he was elected president, which office he now fills. He has been a director of the Central Poor District for about fifteen years, and treasurer most of the time. He has been a member of the borough council of Kingston about three-quarters of the time, and school director for about one-half of the time since the organization of the borough. He is one of the trustees of Wyoming Seminary, a director of the Wyoming Valley Coal Company, and trustee and treasurer of the Forty Fort Cemetery Association.

Of other children of Elisha Harvey, Sarah married the late Rev. George Lane, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Elizabeth married Thomas Pringle, of Kingston, father of the late Alexander J. Pringle, of Kingston. Benjamin Harvey, in the spring of 1816, moved from Plymouth to Huntington township, in this county, where he owned a large tract of land and a grist mill. Here he lived the balance of his life a prosperous and wealthy farmer and man of business. He died in 1873 at the age of eighty-one years, respected and beloved by all who knew him.

Elisha B. Harvey, son of Benjamin Harvey, and father of Oscar J. Harvey, was born in Huntington township, at what is now Harveyville, October 1, 1819. He remained at home until the fall of 1837, when he entered the grammar school connected with Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa. He remained there nearly

a year, and then became a student in the Franklin Academy, near Harford, Susquehanna county, Pa. Among his fellow-students at this academy were several who in later life became men of prominence—Galusha A. Grow, Charles R. Buckalew, Thomas Bowman, D. D., LL. D., and others. Subsequently he entered the academy of "Deacon" Dana in Wilkes-Barre, and early in August, 1841, at the age of twenty-two, he entered the freshman class of Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., in which institution his cousin, Harvey B. Lane, was at that time professor of Latin and Greek. Among his fellow-students and most intimate friends in college were several young men who afterwards attained eminence in the world: E. O. Haven, bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and his cousin, Rev. Gilbert Haven, author and editor; James Strong, D. D., professor in Drew Theological Seminary and author of "Harmony of the Gospels," etc.; Hon. Dexter R. Wright, of Connecticut; Hon. Cornelius Cole, United States senator from California, 1867 to 1873; Orange Judd, of New York; and Professor Alexander Winchell, the scientist. Mr. Harvey was a faithful and energetic student and graduated from the university with honor in the summer of 1845. In September, 1845, he became professor of Greek and Latin in the Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, Pa., then in the second year of its existence. At that time Rev. Reuben Nelson was principal, W. W. Ketcham, subsequently a prominent member of the Luzerne county bar, and later a United States district judge, was professor of mathematics, and among the students who recited to Professor Harvey were several young men who afterwards became well-known citizens of Luzerne county and of the state of Pennsylvania; Henry M. Hoyt, ex-governor of Pennsylvania, being among the number. During the period of his connection with the Seminary Mr. Harvey was registered as a student at law in the office of Charles Denison, and when not engaged with the duties of his professorship he devoted his time to the study of Blackstone. In June, 1846, he resigned his position in the seminary, and soon thereafter entering in earnest on the study of the law, was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county November 4, 1847. While Mr. Harvey's profession was the law, and in it he worked for nearly twenty-five

years, achieving much success, yet, from the start, he was almost continually interested and engaged in certain other duties and pursuits which occupied much of his time. From early youth up he had a great fondness for military affairs. When only twenty years of age he was elected captain of the Huntington Rifle Company, and at the age of twenty-nine he was elected and commissioned, for the term of five years, lieutenant-colonel in the Pennsylvania Militia, and at the age of thirty-four years he was elected and commissioned brigade inspector of the Second Brigade, Ninth Division, Pennsylvania Militia, for the term of five years. In May, 1855, a military company was organized in Wilkes-Barre on the basis of the old "Wyoming Artillerists," and bore the same name. Elisha B. Harvey was elected captain and commissioned for a term of five years. He held the offices and performed the duties of brigade inspector and captain of the "Wyoming Artillerists" until July, 1859, when he was elected major general of the Ninth Division Pennsylvania Militia. The following October the election was contested, and because of certain irregularities it was decided that Mr. Harvey had not received a sufficient number of legal votes to elect him. The election was therefore declared void. On April 22, 1861, Mr. Harvey began the formation of a company of infantry to be called the "Wilkes-Barre Guard." Eighty-seven men were soon enlisted, and they offered their services to the state government, but were not accepted, as the quota had been filled prior to the time their services had been offered. In May, 1861, Captain Harvey recruited another company under the name of the "Wyoming Bank Infantry," and on June 13 they left Wilkes-Barre for West Chester, Pa., where, on June 26, the Seventh Regiment of the Reserve Corps was organized with three companies from Philadelphia, two each from Cumberland and Lebanon counties, one each from Perry and Clinton counties, and Captain Harvey's company from Luzerne county. Mr. Harvey was elected colonel of the regiment, his competitor for the office being Captain R. M. Henderson, of Carlisle, who was a prominent member of the bar of Cumberland county, and is now president judge of the Twelfth judicial district of Pennsylvania. The regiment remained at Camp Wayne until the battle of Bull Run

was fought, at which time a requisition was made by the national government on the state of Pennsylvania for the immediate service of its "Reserve Corps." The regiment left West Chester July 22, 1861, for Washington via Harrisburg and Baltimore, and five days afterwards the officers and men were mustered into the service of the United States and became a part of the Army of the Potomac. Their first experience of active service was at Great Falls, on the Potomac above Washington, where they did picket duty for two weeks, the skirmishers of the regiment being face to face with, and in close proximity to, those of the enemy. On September 9, 1861, the regiment removed to Tenallytown, near Washington, and on October 9, following, advanced from Tenallytown into Virginia, where it was made the right of the Army of the Potomac, which position it held until the close of the Peninsular campaign. Soon after this they went into winter quarters at Camp Pierpont, Va. Colonel Harvey remained in camp with his regiment during the winter of 1861-62, and the succeeding spring worked diligently and persistently to bring his command up to the highest standard in drill and discipline. The first great conflict (Mechanicsville) in the Seven Days' Battle before Richmond, fell upon the Reserves, who, almost single handed breasted the torrent of the attack. General McCall, in his official report of the battle, said, "I dispatched the Seventh Regiment, Colonel Harvey, to the extreme left, apprehending that the enemy might attempt to turn that flank. Here they maintained their position, and sustained their character for steadiness in fine style, never retiring one foot during a severe struggle with some of the very best troops of the enemy fighting under the direction of their most distinguished general [R. E. Lee]. In the battles at Gain's Mill, Charles City Cross Roads, and Malvern Hill, Colonel Harvey's command fought with a determination and bravery unsurpassed, the flower of the regiment being cut down in these sanguinary struggles." The regiment numbered eight hundred and sixty-three men when it went into the Seven Days' conflict, and three hundred and fifty-three when it came out of the last battle. The hardships during this week of battles have rarely been exceeded, and at the close Colonel Harvey found himself completely prostrated. He had been bruised

on the shoulder by a piece of an exploding shell, struck on the neck by a spent minie-ball, and severely bruised and injured by being thrown to the ground by the runaway horses of an artillery caisson. In addition to these injuries he had an attack of rheumatism of such a type as to preclude further service in the field. Consequently, July 4, 1862, he tendered his resignation, which was accepted, and he was "honorably discharged from the military service of the United States." Colonel Harvey's interest in military matters was only exceeded by the interest he took in educational affairs. His connection with the Wyoming Seminary has already been referred to. In 1849 he was elected secretary of the school board of Wilkes-Barre borough, and from that time until he entered the army he was, as secretary and director, closely identified with, and deeply interested in, the public schools of the town. He was one of the incorporators of the Wilkes-Barre Female Institute, established in 1854, and a member of its first board of trustees. In 1863 he opened a "Classical and Mathematical Institute," for both sexes, which was kept open until 1869. He was also more or less in public life. In 1849 and 1850 he was chairman of the Luzerne county committee of the democratic-whig party, and in August, 1850, he presided over the county convention of that party, and was nominated for the state legislature. At the same time L. D. Shoemaker was nominated for the office of district attorney, G. W. Palmer for sheriff, and Henry M. Fuller for congress; but at the election in October Messrs. Palmer and Fuller were the only successful ones of the four candidates. The same year he was deputy attorney general for Luzerne county. In 1854 he was elected as the candidate of the whig party, register of wills of Luzerne county for the term of three years. From 1850 to 1861 he was clerk of the Wilkes-Barre borough council; from 1852 to 1860 collector of taxes of Wilkes-Barre borough; from 1857 to 1860 clerk of the markets and sealer of weights and measures for the same borough; and from 1856 to 1861 chief of police of the borough of Wilkes-Barre. In May, 1865, Colonel Harvey was elected burgess of Wilkes-Barre. In 1866 he was elected a justice of the peace for the First ward of Wilkes-Barre for the term of five years, and in 1871 he was elected to serve a second

term. When Wilkes-Barre was incorporated into a city he became, by virtue of his office, alderman of the Fourth ward of the city. At the charter election for city officers in June, 1871, he was a candidate for the mayoralty. His opponent was Ira M. Kirkendall (a democrat), who was elected. Mr. Harvey was one of the incorporators, for a long time secretary and treasurer, and ultimately sequestrator, of the Wilkes-Barre and Providence Plank Road Company. From 1859 to 1861 he was one of the directors of the Wyoming Bank, at Wilkes-Barre. He was an active member of the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society, the Luzerne county Agricultural Society, the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, the Wilkes-Barre Law and Library Association, and before the days of a paid fire department, was president and an active member of one of the Wilkes-Barre fire companies. He was also for many years a local preacher of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Colonel Harvey died at his home in Wilkes-Barre, August 20, 1872, after a long and tedious illness—the result of over work and nervous prostration—and was buried in Hollenback Cemetery with military and Masonic honors.

Mr. Harvey was twice married. The first time, October 8, 1845, to Phebe Maria Frisbie, a daughter of Chauncey Frisbie, of Orwell, Bradford county, Pa. She died at Wilkes-Barre, June 7, 1849, leaving only one child, Olin Frisbie Harvey, M. D. Mr. Frisbie was born November 16, 1787, at Burlington, Hartford county, Conn., and was a son of Levi and Phebe (*Gaylord*) Frisbie. Phebe Gaylord was a daughter of Lieutenant Asher Gaylord, slain in the battle and massacre of Wyoming. Chauncey Frisbie was at one time treasurer of Bradford county, also postmaster at Orwell, and held various positions of trust. His eldest son, Hanson Z. Frisbie, studied law with Colonel Harvey, and was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county August 5, 1850. He now resides at Grantville, Kan. Colonel Harvey's second wife, whom he married July 8, 1850, was Sarah Maria Garretson, a native of Readington, Hunterdon county, N. J. She was the eldest child of Stephen and Mary Ann (*Urquhart*) Garretson. Mrs. Garretson is still living. She was born October 31, 1797, at Readington, and was the eldest child of George and Sarah

(*Pittenger*) Urquhart. George Urquhart was born in Scotland January 17, 1767, and came to America in 1786. He was for nearly his whole lifetime a school teacher. Captain John Urquhart, father of George Urquhart, M. D., of this city, and Samuel A. Urquhart of Pittston, was the second child of George Urquhart. Mrs. Harvey died in this city August 21, 1875. [For the material facts connected with the Harvey family we are indebted to advance sheets of "History of Lodge No. 61, F. and A. M.," by Oscar J. Harvey, now in press.]

Oscar J. Harvey was prepared for college by his father in his Classical and Mathematical Institute, and for the year preceding his entering college was an assistant teacher in the school. He entered the freshman class of La Fayette College in September, 1867, a few days after his sixteenth birthday, and graduated B. A. in 1871, and was at that time elected historian of his class for life. In 1874 he received the degree of A. M. After graduation Mr. Harvey returned to Wilkes-Barre and spent the ensuing year in his father's office as clerk. In July, 1872, he was elected professor of mathematics and higher English in the Wyoming Seminary, at Kingston, and in September following entered upon his duties. He remained in the institution until July, 1873, when he resigned the position. He then entered the law office of Wright (C. E.) and Hand (I. P.), and in October, 1875, passed his examination for admission to the bar. C. E. Rice, W. S. McLean, and J. Vaughan Darling being the examining committee. The court not being in session he could not be admitted at the time, and on November 6, he started on a trip through Europe for travel and study. He returned home in May, 1876, and was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county May 16, 1876. Mr. Harvey founded, in 1872, at La Fayette College, "The Harvey Prize for English," an annual prize of twenty dollars in gold to the student of the junior class excelling in the English studies of the year. He also contributed a collection of valuable books to the college library, and was recording secretary of the Alumni Association from 1874 to 1882. Upon the organization of the Wilkes-Barre Fencibles, November 28, 1878, Mr. Harvey was elected captain, and the Fencibles became Company B of the Ninth Regiment of the National Guard of Pennsylvania. Cap-



tain Harvey remained in command of the company till October 17, 1879, when he became commissary of the regiment. He continued in this position until July 11, 1881, when he was discharged under an act of the legislature of the state, cutting off all commissaries and paymasters in the National Guard of Pennsylvania. Mr. Harvey has contributed articles to the *Keynote*, a leading journal of New York City, devoted to dramatic and musical matters, to the *Magazine of American History*, and other publications. He has been secretary of the Mechanics' Loan and Savings Association of Luzerne county since 1872; a director of the Masonic Benefit Association since 1879; also a member of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, and a counsellor of the American Institute of Civics, of which Chief Justice Waite, of the United States Supreme Court, is president. Mr. Harvey married, June 23, 1880, Fannie Virginia Holding, of West Chester, Pa., daughter of Eben B. and Martha P. (*Smith*) Holding. Mr. Holding was born near Smyrna, Del., and was the son of Richard and Elizabeth (*Tillen*) Holding, of Queen Anne county, Md. Mrs. Harvey has two brothers, Samuel H. Holding, the elder of whom, is assistant solicitor of the Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, and Indianapolis Railroad Company at Cleveland, O.; and the other, G. A. McC. Holding, is the law partner of R. E. Monaghan, of West Chester. Mr. and Mrs. Harvey have three children: Thorndyke Harvey, Ethel Harvey, and Helen Harvey, the latter two being twins. Circumstances have lured Mr. Harvey from the practice of his profession to other pursuits, probably more congenial to his nature, and possibly more profitable. He now occupies the post of chief of a division in the office of the third auditor of the United States treasury department. The office has a fair salary attached and the duties are important, and of a character Mr. Harvey's legal training and general business acquirements give him special fitness for. He has been a republican, though of late years not very positively of that faith, and his appointment under these circumstances was made in accordance with the pledge of President Cleveland, given at the time of his inauguration, to preserve, as far as possible, the so-called non-political offices from partisanship. Mr. Harvey has a decided leaning to literary endeavor,

and in several magazine articles on various topics, principally of a historical order, has evinced considerable literary ability. His diction is clear and pleasing, his reasoning forcible, and his facts are carefully collated and substantiated. He is at present engaged in the preparation of a history of Lodge No. 61, F. and A. M., of this city, one of the oldest Masonic organizations in this part of Pennsylvania, and whose membership has, from time to time, included a large majority of the distinguished men of the Wyoming Valley, not a few of whom have reached to enviable state and national reputations. The publication will contain about 400 pages, 8vo., eleven portraits (engravings and photographs), and ten wood-cuts. There is not much doubt but, had he chosen to apply himself assiduously to the practice of the law, he might have achieved both a good income and a fair distinction thereat.



THOMAS HENRY ATHERTON.

Thomas Henry Atherton was born in Kingston township, Luzerne county, Pa., July 14, 1853. He is a descendant of Robert Henry, who emigrated with his sons, John, Robert, and James from Coleraine, Ireland, and settled on Doe Run, Chester county, Pa., in 1722. Their ancestors were natives of Scotland. James died young, leaving one child, who died in infancy, and Robert removed to Virginia after his marriage to Mary A. Davis, of Chester county. John Henry, son of Robert Henry, married Elizabeth de Vinney, a daughter of Hugh de Vinney, who came to Pennsylvania in 1723, and settled in Chester county. John Henry died in 1744, and his wife Elizabeth in 1778, at Lancaster, Pa. William Henry, eldest son of John Henry, was born in Chester county, May 29, 1729, and after the death of his father was apprenticed to Matthew Roeser a gunmaker in Lancaster. Of his early youth but little is known. He possessed a mind strong in its powers by nature, and while prevented by circumstances from obtaining a thorough scholastic education, he was still ardently bent on the acquisition of knowledge. Soon after

the expiration of his apprenticeship, in 1750, he commenced business on his own account in Lancaster. Upon the breaking out of the Indian War in the summer of 1754, he was appointed armorer to the troops collected for Braddock's expedition, and was ordered to Virginia. (Pittsburgh was then claimed to be in Virginia.) After the defeat of the expedition he returned to Lancaster, where he, as appears in a letter from Colonel Clapham to Governor Morris, delivered two hundred stand of arms for the use of the province. In 1756 he was married to Ann Wood, a native of Burlington, N. J. She proved to him a worthy helpmate during life, combining within herself every qualification to render him happy in his marriage relations. During the revolution she conceived the idea of making rag carpets. This she carried out by making the first one in the provinces or elsewhere. The war had rendered the luxury of a carpet almost out of the question, and this invention tended to supply the place of the imported article. In the year 1757 Mr. Henry, as contracting armorer, was again called to Virginia, to the army concentrating there upon the second outbreak of the Indian War in that part of the colonies. After the campaign he returned to Lancaster, where, in addition to the manufacture of arms, he, in 1759, entered into partnership with Joseph Simon in the iron and hardware business. In 1760, Mr. Henry, who sailed for England on business for his firm, was shipwrecked in the Bay of Biscay, and nine months elapsed from the time of his leaving home before his arrival in England. Soon after his marriage the introduction of Benjamin West to him took place under the following circumstances, and we advert to this pleasing incident in the life of William Henry with peculiar pleasure, as its relation will disclose the character in a considerable degree of his appreciation of the fine arts and his desire to encourage talent: West, who was born October 10, 1738, was at the time this acquaintance took place (1756) about eighteen years of age and was apprentice to a tinsmith of Lancaster named Metzger. Mr. Henry observed him chalking figures on a board fence as he was passing, and was led to enter into conversation with him. West confessed that he desired to have paints and brushes to exercise his favorite art. Thereupon Mr. Henry visited him at

his house and soon provided him with these requisites, and during his leisure hours he, in a short time, had made such progress that he was induced to paint the portraits of both Mr. and Mrs. Henry. These are now in possession of a great-grandson living in Philadelphia. After having painted a few other portraits, Mr. Henry suggested to him the propriety of devoting his talent to historical subjects, and in a conversation mentioned the death of Socrates as affording one of the best topics for illustrating the moral effect of the art of painting. The young artist knew nothing of the history of the great philosopher, and upon confessing his ignorance Mr. Henry went to his library and took down from one of its shelves a volume of Rollin's Ancient History (not Plutarch's Lives, as stated by Galt in his Life of West). The frontispiece of one of the volumes contains an engraving representing a slave in the act of handing the cup of poison to Socrates. (This identical volume is now in the possession of James Henry, of Nazareth). West commenced the painting on a canvass thirty by forty-five inches, but having never yet painted nude or semi-nude figures, he represented the difficulty to his patron, whereupon one of Mr. Henry's workmen was sent to him for a model (now in possession of James Harvey). West's second picture was a landscape, which was also presented to Mr. Henry. That West always cherished the most grateful remembrance towards Mr. Henry is known, and that this friendship was reciprocated is evident from the fact that Mr. Henry named his youngest son, who in riper years also became a painter of considerable merit, after Benjamin West. In the year 1758 William Henry was commissioned a justice of the peace in and for Lancaster county, and was in that capacity indefatigably engaged when the murder of the Indians by the "Paxton Boys" took place, in December of 1763. Mr. Henry was elected a member of the American Philosophical Society March 20, 1767, on which day David Rittenhouse was likewise elected. His certificate of membership is signed by Benjamin Franklin as president, and Samuel Vaughan, William White, and John Ewing. It is pleasant to note the progress of such a man as William Henry from the humble gunmaker's apprentice to membership in the Philosophical Society, and to the wise and sanguine plans of the

statesman, to which he was called subsequent to this period. He rose by force of his native genius. Obstacles served only to rouse his latent strength. Considerable facility to improve his mind was afforded him by having access to the books of one of the first libraries established in the provinces (the Juliana Library, of Lancaster). For many years the library was kept in Mr. Henry's house. In the year 1768 Mr. Henry invented a machine, an account of which will be found in the Philosophical Society's transactions, Vol. I., p. 350, and also in the *Pennsylvania Gazette*, July 7, 1768: "A description of a self-moving or sentinel register, invented by William Henry, of Lancaster, and by him communicated to the American Society, held at Philadelphia, for promoting useful knowledge."

If not the first, Pennsylvania was one of the first of the colonies to engage in the great system of public improvements. She merits unquestionably the credit of having attempted the *first canal*. Already in 1762 it was proposed to connect the waters of the Ohio with those of the Delaware, and as a part of the plan, in 1771, the assembly took into consideration that great advantages must accrue to the trade of the province in case an inland navigation could be effected between the branches of the rivers Susquehanna, Schuylkill, and Lehigh. The assembly appointed John Sellers, Benjamin Lightfoot, and Joseph Elliot a commission "to examine the different branches of said rivers lying nearest to each other, to measure by the most direct course and distances between them, to observe the soil and other circumstances in the intermediate country and report how far the said waters are or may be navigable up the branches thereof, and whether the opening, or communication between them, for the purposes of navigation or land carriage be practicable, etc., etc." On September 24, 1771, the commission reported to assembly. Benjamin Lightfoot resigned and William Henry was appointed in his place. On January 13, 1772, Samuel Rhoads and John Lukens were added to the commission, and two weeks later David Rittenhouse. They reported to assembly January 30, 1773. Mr. Henry's name is appended to the non-importation paper passed by merchants of Philadelphia in October of 1765. At this early stage of the controversy between Great Britain and

her American colonies, Mr. Henry warmly espoused the cause of his country. His inventive genius developed itself more and more. The sentinel register was followed in 1771 by the invention of the screw auger. A description of this was prepared by his second son, John Joseph Henry, for a number of years president judge of Lancaster, York and Dauphin counties, for Rees' Encyclopedia, to be found under head of Auger. On October 12, 1776, he was elected a member of assembly from Lancaster county. Among the committees on which he served were, one to draught instructions to delegates in congress, and one for a militia law. Mr. Henry's election to the assembly may be considered his entry into public life. In March, 1776, he was ordered to manufacture two hundred rifles for Pennsylvania. His workmen were exempted from draft so long as they continued in his employ. On September 3, 1776, he was appointed a justice of the peace by the legislature of Pennsylvania, and in October following appointed to hear and determine and discharge the prisoners in the county jail who were suspected of being inimical to the revolution. In 1777 he was elected treasurer of Lancaster county, and held the office until his death in 1786. When the news reached Lancaster of the treaty between France and the United States (1778) William Henry personally paid for the illumination of the town in honor of the event. During the revolution he also held the office of deputy commissary of Lancaster county, and, under Washington's order, in 1777, collected blankets, shoes, stockings, clothing, and other supplies for the use of the army. There are still in existence several letters of Washington to William Henry, as well as one from the secretary of war, desiring him to purchase a pair of horses for the family coach of Washington. A few days previous to the occupation of Philadelphia by General Howe, September 26, 1777, congress, as well as the assembly, removed to Lancaster, and David Rittenhouse, state treasurer, removed his office to the house of Mr. Henry, where it remained until the evacuation of the city. Thomas Paine, the political and deistical writer, roomed in Mr. Henry's house in 1778. Of him William Henry, jun., of Nazareth, has left record that "he occupied the second story room; that he had often seen him sitting in an arm chair before

a table covered with writing materials (he was then writing the 'Crisis'); there used to stand on the table a bottle of gin, and pitcher and tumbler; his habits were disgusting to every member of the family, but my father said that his writings had a great effect on the war by urging the inhabitants of the colonies to oppose Great Britain; he was very slovenly and dirty in his dress; some days he did not write more than a line or two; as soon as my father found out his opinions on religion, he did not encourage him to remain in his house; a coldness sprung up and he finally left."

Among those antecedent to Fitch or Fulton in the application of steam as the motive power to propel boats, was William Henry. See *Life of John Fitch*, p. 138, published in Philadelphia, 1857, for Fitch's visit to William Henry, who told him that "he himself had thought of steam as early as 1776, and had held some conversation with Andrew Ellicott on the subject, and that Thomas Paine, in 1778, had suggested it to him, but he never did anything in the matter further than drawing some plans and inventing a steam wheel, which he showed Mr. Fitch, and said that as he (Fitch) had first published the plan to the world, he would lay no claim to the invention, etc." On page 170 it is also stated "that it was declared that Thomas Paine, in 1778, and William Henry afterwards, had suggested the plan of applying steam to the verge of a wheel as the method of producing a motive power." The original drawings made in 1779 by William Henry were found among his papers after his death.

The German traveler, Schoepff, who traveled through the United States in 1784 and 1785, visited Lancaster and called on William Henry. See Vol. II, page 21: "Another talented and worthy gentleman, named William Henry, I became acquainted with. Among other notable and ingenious things shown me by Mr. Henry was a small machine of which he was the inventor. An agreeable conversation between us as to the practicability of constructing a machine that would move forward against wind and tide, gave occasion to its production to me. The machine is very simple and, apparently, will answer the purpose very well. A tin verge such as are made use of in windows for the purpose of ventilation, has attached to its axis a spindle of about six

inches in length, etc. Mr. Henry said that he could make *another machine which, if applied to a boat*, must move it forward against the current. This machine he is, however, not willing to describe at present. He is confident that its use will, in a great degree, assist the propelling of boats up the Mississippi and Ohio rivers, etc." And again: "I omit to mention other magnetic and electrical experiments which occupy Mr. Henry's leisure hours in an agreeable and useful manner, all of which indicate him to be a gentleman of refined mind and deep study."

In the transactions of the American Philosophical Society, March 20, 1785, we find: "The society received from William Henry, of Lancaster, the following piece of mechanism and other curiosities, communicated by David Rittenhouse: The model of a wheel carriage, which rolls close in against the wind by wind force; two pieces of crystal of unusual magnitude, found in Lancaster county; an exceeding large tusk and one of the grinders of some unknown animal from Ohio." The model and papers of Mr. Henry, deposited in the Philosophical Society, have long since disappeared from their archives.

John Fitch, in order of time, ranks after William Henry. Page 215, in *Life of Fitch*, says: "April, 1785, John Fitch conceived the idea of a steam boat." The plan of William Henry was made in 1779. Both Fitch and Fulton visited him. By vote of assembly, October 16, 1784, he was elected a delegate to the Continental congress from Pennsylvania, and on the 29th of that month took his seat in that body. In the following year he was again elected. Congress convened in Trenton, N. J. The business before congress mainly related to the examination and adjustment of claims upon the United States. One of the committees on which he served was that of coinage. They reported: "First, that the money unit of the United States be one dollar; second, that the smallest coin be of copper, of which two hundred shall be one dollar; third, that the several pieces shall increase in a decimal value." A few weeks prior to his election to congress, August 19, 1784, he was appointed president judge of the Courts of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Lancaster county. This appointment evinces that, notwithstanding that he had not made law a particular study, yet, having acquired an

early fondness for reading and mental investigation, became well acquainted with the various branches of science and literature—thereby becoming possessed of an extensive fund of information. His knowledge of law was less scientific, but more practical and useful. During the session of congress of 1784, a deputation of Indians arrived at the seat of government (Trenton), among them a chief called “White Eyes.” This chief formed the acquaintance of William Henry, and entertaining for him a peculiar affection, he proposed to cement the regard for him (customary among Indians) by an exchange of names. To this proposal Mr. Henry acceded, and the name of Henry is borne by his descendants to the present day (1885). A descendant, Rev. John Henry Killbuck, late a graduate of the Moravian Theological Seminary, and at present laboring among the Moravian Indians in Canada, is about to proceed on a mission among the Indians of Alaska. The family were early converts of the Moravian Mission prior to the revolution, and have continued members of the church. For many years Mr. Henry was one of the most active and influential assistant burgesses of the borough of Lancaster. He was also commissary of the regiment of troops raised in Lancaster county in 1775, and which was destined to re-enforce Arnold at Boston. Mr. Henry, after a short illness, died in Lancaster, December 15, 1786, and is buried there in the Moravian grave-yard. He caught cold whilst attending a session of congress in Trenton.

William Henry, son of William Henry, was born March 12, 1757, and when young was placed with Henry Albright, gunmaker, of Lititz, to learn the business, and remained with him until 1778, when he became of age. The same year he removed to the Moravian settlement, Christian’s Spring, near Nazareth, Pa., where he carried on the business of gunmaker until 1780, when he removed to Nazareth, and married Sabina Schropp. He resided in Nazareth until 1818, when he removed to Philadelphia, where he died April 21, 1821. His remains now repose in Woodland Cemetery. His wife died in Bethlehem May 8, 1848. On January 14, 1788, he was commissioned justice of the peace of Bethlehem district, Northampton county, as also on the same day a lay or associate judge of the Courts of Common

Pleas and Quarter Sessions. These offices he held until 1814, and then resigned. In 1792 he was chosen one of the electors for president and vice president of the United States, and had the honor of giving his vote to Washington, who was re-elected president of the United States. His duties as a justice of the peace and judge of Common Pleas he discharged with great fidelity during the insurrection in Northampton county in 1798, when the house or window taxes were about being collected. In 1798 he contracted with the state of Pennsylvania for two thousand muskets, and in 1809, in company with his son, John Joseph, with the United States, for ten thousand. He thereupon erected gun works at Bolton, near Nazareth, and in 1808 erected a forge to manufacture refined bar iron, and on March 9, 1809, had the first bar of iron drawn out in Northampton county. The Marquis of Chastellux, who visited Nazareth in 1783, describes an elegant pair of pistols made by Mr. Henry.

William Henry, son of William Henry, and the father of Thomas Henry Atherton, was born at Nazareth, August 15, 1796, and died at his home in Wyoming May 22, 1878. He was educated at Nazareth Hall and in his early manhood he followed the occupation of his father—that of a gunsmith. During the early struggles encountered in the development of the Lackawanna valley Mr. Henry manifested indomitable pluck, perseverance and energy, backed by an unwavering faith in the rich mineral treasures that lined the hills and valleys, waiting for the magic touch of some strong arm to reveal them to the world. His first public appearance in the Lackawanna valley was in 1832 in connection with the "Susquehanna and Delaware Canal and Railroad Company," the design of which was the construction of a railroad from the Delaware to the Susquehanna, and of which Mr. Henry was elected treasurer. His frequent journeys through that section gave him an opportunity of ascertaining its mineral wealth, and he was the first to advocate the building of a town at what is now Scranton, even when the place presented a most uninviting aspect, and when the wolf and fox roamed unmolested through the forests where the city of Scranton now stands—and *history must always regard him as the real founder of Scranton.* The railroad enterprise met with no encouragement



and was strongly opposed by the residents of the Susquehanna and Delaware valleys, who claimed it was an impossible task and a project not calculated to improve their social condition. Mr. Henry, undismayed by this unfriendly feeling, called a meeting of the friends of the road together at Easton in 1836 to devise a plan of action. His mind was full of the riches of his famed locality, and in his enthusiasm he related to the gentlemen present the boundless resources of the country described, and asserted that if an iron interest was awakened and once developed in the Lackawanna valley a large town would be built as well as the road. He assured those present that if the old furnace at Slocum Hollow could be reanimated and sustained for a few years, it would call for more ample means of communication with the sea board, than that afforded by the lumbering stage coach. Notwithstanding the zeal with which he advocated this undertaking, it seemed so impractical at the time that the most experienced at the meeting (which lasted three days) shrank from it, and only one gentleman present, Edward Armstrong, fell in with Mr. Henry's views. Mr. Armstrong possessed considerable wealth and was a gentleman of great benevolence and courtesy, living on the Hudson. In the acquisition of land in the Lackawanna valley, or the erection of furnaces and forges upon it, he avowed himself ready to share with Mr. Henry any responsibility, profit or risk. During the spring and summer of 1839, Mr. Henry examined every rod of ground along the river from Pittston to Cobb's Gap to ascertain the most judicious location for the works. Under the wall of a rock cut in twain by the dash of the *Nay-aug*, a quarter of a mile above its mouth, favoring by its altitude the erection and feeding of a stack, a place was well chosen. It was but a few rods above the *debris* of Slocum's forge, and, like that earlier affair, enjoyed, within a stone's throw, every essential material for its construction and working. In March, 1840, Messrs. Henry and Armstrong purchased five hundred and three acres for eight thousand dollars, or about sixteen dollars per acre. The fairest farm in the valley, underveined with coal, had no opportunity of refusing the same surprising equivalent. Mr. Henry gave a draft at thirty days on Mr. Armstrong, in whom the title was to vest; before its ma-

turity death came to Mr. Armstrong, almost unawares. He had imbued the enterprise, by his manly co-operation, with no vague friendship or faith, and his death at this time was regarded as especially disastrous to the interests of Slocum Hollow. His administrators, looking to nothing but a quick settlement of the estate, requested him to forfeit the contract without question or hesitancy. Thus baffled in a quarter little anticipated, Mr. Henry asked and obtained thirty days grace upon the non-accepted draft, hoping in the interim to find another shrewd capitalist able to advance the purchase money and willing to share in the affairs of the contemplated furnace. Colonel George W. Scranton and Selden T. Scranton, both of them of New Jersey, the latter being the son-in-law of Mr. Henry, interested by the earnest and enthusiastic representations of Mr. Henry regarding the vast and varied resources of the Lackawanna valley, of which no knowledge had reached them before, proposed to add Sanford Grant, of Belvidere, to a party and visit Slocum Hollow. The journey from Belvidere to the present site of Scranton took one day and a half hard driving, and was well calculated to test the self reliance and vigor of the inexperienced mountaineer. The Drinker turnpike, stretching its weary length over Pocono mountain and morass, enlivened here and there by the arrowy trout brook or the start of the fawn, brought the party on August 19, 1840, to the half-opened thicket growing over the tract where now Judge Archbald's residence is seen. Securing their horses under the shade of a tree, the party, amazed at the simple wildness of a country where green acres were looked for in vain, moved down the bank of Roaring Brook to a body of coal, whose black edge showed the fury of the stream when sudden rains or thaws raised its waters along the narrow channel. None of the party except Mr. Henry had ever seen a coal bed before. Assisted by a pick, used and concealed by him weeks before, pieces of coal and iron ore were exhumed for the inspection of the party about to turn the minerals, sparkling amid the shrubs and wild flowers, to some more practical account. The obvious advantages of location, uniting water power with prospective wealth, were examined for half a day without seeing or being seen by a single person. At that time Slocum Hollow

contained five dwelling houses, one school house, a grist mill and a ricketty saw mill. The exterior features of the Slocum property were anything but attractive, yet, after some question and hesitancy, it was purchased at the price already stipulated. Lackawanna valley achieved its thrift and fame from this comparatively trifling purchase of but yesterday, and Scranton dates its incipient inspirations toward acquiring for itself a place and a name from August, 1840. The company consisting of George W. Scranton, Selden T. Scranton, Sanford Grant, William Henry, and Philip H. Mattes, organizing under the firm name of Scranton, Grant and Company, began forthwith the construction of a furnace under the superintendency of Mr. Henry, whose family immediately removed from Stroudsburg to Hyde Park, now a portion of the city of Scranton. On September 11 of the same year, the first day's work was done towards the erection of a blast furnace, and the place was called Harrison, in honor of General William Henry Harrison, then the candidate of the whig party for president of the United States. This name was afterwards dropped for that of Scranton, which was finally changed to Scranton. The various changes which have occurred since then are matters of almost contemporary history and it is unnecessary to reproduce them here. Scranton, from the few struggling huts of Slocum Hollow, has grown to be the third city of Pennsylvania, with a population of sixty thousand inhabitants, and is now the county seat of Lackawanna county, erected on a site that seemed little better than a wilderness to the pioneers. Mr. Henry retired from business several years before his death and removed to Wyoming, where his last days were spent. He was twice married, his first wife being Mary B. Albright, a sister of Joseph J. Albright, of Scranton. In this marriage he violated the Moravian custom of choosing wives by lot, one of the first breaches of that custom which has now become extinct. His children by that marriage were Reuben A. Henry, general auditor of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company; William Henry, lieutenant colonel of the First New Jersey Volunteers during the late civil war; Joseph J. Henry, captain of the Ninth New Jersey Volunteers, the first commissioned officer killed in the assault upon Roanoke Island; Eugene T. Henry, for many

years superintendent of the Oxford Iron Works, at Oxford, N. J.; Ellen Henry and Jane Henry, who married Selden T. Scranton and Charles Scranton, respectively. His second wife was Sarah Atherton, daughter of Elisha Atherton. The children by that marriage are Lydia Henry, wife of Rev. W. S. Stites, of the Wyoming Presbyterian church, and Thomas Atherton Henry, now, by an act of assembly passed by the legislature of Pennsylvania, March 15, 1871, Thomas Henry Atherton, the subject of this sketch. Elisha Atherton was a descendant of the Atherton family which originated in the town of Atherton, a short distance northwest of Manchester, England. Robert de Atherton lived there in the time of King John (1199-1216). He was the high sheriff of the county of Lancashire, and held the manor of Atherton of the barons of Warrington. The descendants of this Robert still reside at the place named. The first of the family to come to this country was Humphrey Atherton, who was born at Atherton, in Lancashire, in 1609, and emigrated to Boston about 1635. He died September 17, 1661. He had twelve children. Humphrey Atherton was elected one of the deputies of the council of Boston in 1643, and re-elected several times subsequently; was a captain of the militia of Dorchester, major, and finally, in 1661, a major-general, of the colonial forces. On September 17, 1661, when returning from a muster and while crossing the Boston common, his horse became unmanageable, and he was thrown off and killed. In one of Longfellow's early dramatic productions, the scene of which is laid in Boston, and his characters the colonial governors and deputies of the time, this tragic end of General Atherton is described.

James Atherton, a great-grandson of Humphrey Atherton, was one of the original settlers at Wyoming, in 1763. The Delaware Indians, on October 14, of that year, rose upon the settlement at noonday, while engaged in the labors of the field, and massacred about thirty of the people in cold blood. Those who escaped ran to the adjacent plantations to apprise them of what had happened, and were the swift messengers of the painful intelligence to the houses of the settlement and the families of the slain. It was an hour of sad consternation. Having no arms even for self-defense, the people were compelled to seize upon

such few of their effects as they could carry upon their shoulders and flee to the mountains. As they turned back during their ascent to steal an occasional glance at the beautiful valley below, they beheld the savages driving their cattle away to their own towns, and plundering their houses of the goods that had been left. At nightfall the torch was applied, and the darkness that hung over the vale was illuminated by the lurid flames of their own dwellings—the abodes of happiness and peace in the morning. Hapless, indeed, was the condition of the fugitives. Their number amounted to several hundred—men, women, and children: the infant at the breast; the happy wife a few brief hours before, now a widow, in the midst of a group of orphans. The supplies, both of provisions and clothing, which they had secured in the moment of their flight, were altogether inadequate to their wants. The chilly winds of autumn were howling with melancholy wail among the mountain pines, through which, over rivers and glens and fearful morasses, they were to thread their way sixty miles, to the nearest settlements on the Delaware, and thence back to their friends in Connecticut, a distance of two hundred and fifty miles. Notwithstanding the hardships they were compelled to encounter, and the deprivations under which they labored, many of them accomplished the journey in safety, while others, lost in the mazes of the swamps, were never heard of more. Undaunted, though his companions fell all around him by the merciless tomahawk, James Atherton returned to the valley in 1769. It is not now certainly known who was the first settler at the village of Kingston, but one of the first settlers of the township in the last named year settled within the limits of the borough, namely, James Atherton, who, with his sons, James Atherton, jun., Asahel Atherton, and Elisha Atherton, built the first log house, nearly opposite the site of the old academy on Main street. There the father resided to the time of his death in 1790. James Atherton, jun., was the son of James Atherton, sen., and his son, Elisha Atherton, was the father of Sarah Atherton, the wife of William Henry. Of the killed at Wyoming are Lieutenant Asahel Atherton and Jabez Atherton, who were probably sons or grandsons of James Atherton, sen. Caleb Atherton heads the list in Captain Ransom's company. His time of service was

three years, from January 1, 1777, to 1780. The first wife of Elisha Atherton, and the mother of Mrs. Henry, was Zibia Perkins. She was the daughter of the late David Perkins, of Wyoming. He was the son of John Perkins, who came to Wyoming prior to 1773, and was one of the original purchasers from the Indians of lands in Wyoming. John Perkins was killed by the Indians while in his field on the flats opposite this city. Miner, in the *Hazleton Travelers*, printed in 1845, speaks thus of the Perkins family: "Among the instances of Indian barbarity the murder of John Perkins has been narrated. He was from Plainfield, Windham county, Conn. On the enlistment of the two independent companies, his eldest son, Aaron, then an active young man of about twenty, enrolled his name in the list, and marched to camp under Durkee. Hence the family were objects of especial hatred to the enemy. Aaron Perkins continued in the army to the close of the war, having given his best days to the service of his country. David Perkins, the next brother, took charge of the family, and by great prudence and industry kept them together, and not only preserved the plantation, but enlarged it. * * * * * For a great number of years Mr. Perkins executed the duties of a magistrate to the general acceptance. A son of his held the commission of major in the United States army, and is still in the service. Numbers of his children are well married and settled around him, or not far distant. * * * David Perkins still lives, in the enjoyment of fine health and an easy fortune. Aaron, the old soldier, one of the extreme remnants of Ransom's and Durkee's men, broken with age and toil, you may yet see slowly pacing his brother's porch, or on a summer day taking his walk along those beautiful plains. If not enjoying much positive pleasure, he yet seems to suffer no pain. Linger yet, aged veteran! Ye winds blow kindly on him! Beam mildly on his path, thou radiant sun, that saw his father slaughtered, and must have witnessed the gallant soldier in many a noble conflict! Plenty surrounds him. Peace to his declining years! As a most interesting memorial of the past we love to look upon you. Justice prompts me to say that the family of Perkins stands among the foremost on the file of patriotic services and deep sufferings, and is

entitled to gratitude and respect." At the time of the massacre Mr. Perkins' home at Wyoming was burned, and his wife and son David fled to Connecticut, but returned in the fall. The second wife of Elisha Atherton was Carolina Ann Ross Maffett, widow of Samuel Maffet. Eliza Ross Atherton, wife of Charles A. Miner, of this city, is their only child. Her mother died in August, 1885. Thomas H. Atherton was prepared for college at the academy in Wilkes-Barre, taught by W. S. Parsons, and at the Luzerne Presbyterial Institute, Wyoming, Pa., and entered the College of New Jersey at Princeton, from which he graduated in the class of 1874. He was the secretary of his class and obtained the prize on political science and constitutional law. He studied law with Charles E. Rice, and was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county September 29, 1876. He is a director of the Vulcan Iron Works and also in the Second National Bank and People's Bank of Wilkes-Barre. He is a republican in politics, a presbyterian in religious belief, and is actively connected with Sabbath school work. He married October 7, 1880, Melanie Parke, daughter of Rev. N. G. Parke, D. D., of Pittston. S. Max Parke, of the Luzerne bar, is her brother. Mr. and Mrs. Atherton have two children: Louise Parke Atherton and Thomas Henry Atherton.

Mr. Atherton, as will be seen from the foregoing, comes from a good family, inheriting from both progenitors the blood of some of the best men and women who have figured in the annals of our state and country. His disposition and practices, too, have done honor to this inheritance. No young man at the bar, or in any other business in Wilkes-Barre, stands higher as a citizen. Professionally, he is all that a man thus fortified and equipped may be expected to be. He has an honest love for the profession and an honest anxiety to win in it all those material rewards which do not involve a sacrifice of reputation and self respect. He chooses to follow the law in the view that the law was made, not to shield the wicked, but to subserve good ends only, and being thus careful in the choice of his clients, as well as intelligent and pertinacious in the prosecution of their causes, he has achieved a standing of which many an older practitioner could afford to be proud. His sympathies have always been with the republican

party, and though he has never been in any sense a politician, his name has been frequently canvassed when the question of a fit republican nominee for district attorney has come up for consideration. He is fairly well to do in the world and spends the most of the time spared from his business duties in his beautiful new home and with his interesting family and numerous family connections. He is well educated and a diligent reader, always well posted on the current news of the day as well as in general literature, and therefore a pleasing companion and friend.

HENRY COFFIN MAGEE.

Henry Coffin Magee, of Plymouth, was born in Carroll township (near New Bloomfield), Perry county, Pa., February 6, 1848. His father, Richard Lowrie Magee, was born at York Springs, York county, Pa., which his father had purchased while he was a resident of Philadelphia. Subsequently the family removed to Perry county. The mother of the subject of our sketch was Margaret Black, who was born near Carlisle, Pa., and was the daughter of William Black. H. C. Magee was educated in the common schools and afterwards attended the State Normal School, at Bloomsburg, Pa., from which he graduated in the class of 1871. He taught school from 1870 to 1876, and from 1871 to 1875 was principal of the graded public schools of Plymouth. He read law with B. McIntire, of New Bloomfield, and was admitted to the Perry county bar August 7, 1875, and to the Luzerne county bar October 21, 1875. Mr. Magee is of Scotch-Irish extraction, has always been a republican in politics, and active in his party's behalf. He has interested himself in the preliminary and primary work at Plymouth, and in reward of that adhesion and activity has been burgess of the borough named, and was a member of the lower house of the state legislature, session of 1885 and 1886. In the last named body he has served upon several important committees, besides identifying himself conspicuously with numerous measures of a local

and semi-local application, chief of which was the bill making an appropriation for the relief of the sufferers by the Plymouth typhoid epidemic, and taking an active interest in most general legislative measures pending. Mr. Magee is a good lawyer, industrious, and of good standing as a citizen in the community with which he makes his home.

CHARLES WESLEY McALARNEY.

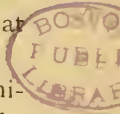


Charles Wesley McAlarney was born December 20, 1847, at Mifflinburg, Union county, Pa. He is the son of the late John McAlarney, who was born December 8, 1805, in the parish of Streat, in the county of Longford, Ireland, and who emigrated to this country in 1819, settling in Harrisburg, Pa., where he was educated. In his early manhood he was a school teacher, and subsequently he was a manufacturer and largely engaged in the lumber business. He resided for a while in the neighborhood of Milton, Pa., then at Selin's Grove, Pa., and finally removed to Mifflinburg, where he died May 17, 1876. The wife of John McAlarney, who is still living, is Catharine Wilson, the daughter of the late Thomas Wilson, who was a native of Hagerstown, Md., as was also Thomas Wilson, his father. Thomas Wilson the younger removed from Hagerstown to Middletown, Pa., then to Donegal township, Lancaster county, Pa., where Mrs. McAlarney was born. He subsequently removed to Elizabethtown, in the same county, where he died.

C. W. McAlarney was educated in the common schools and at the Mifflinburg Academy. At the age of eighteen years he commenced to teach school in his native county, and followed that profession for six years. He then removed to Harrisburg and commenced the reading of law in the office of his brother, Joseph Curtin McAlarney, and was admitted to the bar of Dauphin county, Pa., May 13, 1873. He practiced in the courts of that county until his removal to Luzerne county. He was admitted to the Luzerne bar February 7, 1876, and has been in con-

tinuous practice since. In addition to his brother above named, Mr. McAlarney has two other brothers, one of whom is Matthias Wilson McAlarney, also a lawyer. He has been the postmaster of Harrisburg for the last twelve years. He is also the manager and editor of the Harrisburg *Telegraph*. William Maxwell McAlarney, the other brother, is a practicing physician at Philadelphia.

The legal profession has recruited many of its brightest luminaries from among those whose earlier years were spent in teaching school. In this calling there is much to be acquired that in after life proves valuable to a lawyer. The stock of general intelligence necessarily receives material additions, and it never hurts a lawyer to know something outside of the law. A knowledge of child nature is obtained that cannot, for manifest reasons, be so well garnered elsewhere, and as men and women, the poet tells us, are but children of larger growth, the knowledge is certain to be of service to the lawyer, whose success not infrequently depends almost as much upon his understanding of human nature as of what is contained in the recorded decisions and the statutes. The somewhat rigid discipline to which the teacher must subject himself as well as those he teaches, will stand him in good stead when he comes to practice or to judgment, as it would, in fact, in any walk of life he might subsequently choose to follow. Whether, however, these particular speculations be strictly logical or not, or verified or antagonized in the facts, it certainly is true, as we have already said, that many of our best lawyers have graduated to the practice of the profession from the duties of the school-room. Mr. McAlarney is one of the number. He has been at this writing but twelve years in practice, but in that time has conveyed to a large circle of people the conviction that he is a safe counselor and zealous advocate, with the result of securing to himself the advantage of a large and constantly increasing clientage. He is one of the comparatively few members of the fraternity who view its obligations and possibilities always from the serious side. His temperament is of the conservative order, modified by only so much of the sanguine as is necessary to the vigorous prosecution of all work deliberately undertaken. To the client who trusts him he



is the soul of faithfulness, a fact which accounts in great part for the lucrative practice he has been enabled to build up in Plymouth and vicinity, and the gratifying success that attends his efforts in the courts. There are lawyers whose natural capacities are rendered less useful by indifference in their application, and others who multiply their profitableness to those who employ their services by the telling and doing of all they know how to do or tell. To the latter category Mr. McAlarney belongs, and when we add that his knowledge of the law is the result of a similar devotion to the study of its intricacies, we have only said what is the just due of one of the most thorough and painstaking practitioners in Luzerne county. His politics are democratic, and he has frequently been talked of as a probable candidate some day for the position of district attorney, an office he would unquestionably grace and make serviceable to the cause of justice and the people. Mr. McAlarney is an unmarried man, resides in Plymouth, and has a very promising professional future before him.

JOHN MCGAHREN.

John McGahren was born near Ellicottville, Cattaraugus county, N. Y., March 8, 1852. He is a son of Patrick McGahren, a native of Cavan, Ireland, who emigrated to this country in 1846, and is now a prosperous farmer in Wysox, Bradford county, Pa. His mother is Catherine Masterson, daughter of the late Cornelius Masterson, a native of Trim, county of Meath, Ireland, who resided in Newark, N. J., at the time of his death, at which place the elder Mr. McGahren was married. John McGahren was educated in the public schools of Wysox and at St. Bonaventures College, Alleghany, N. Y., graduating in the class of 1872. After Mr. McGahren left college he taught two terms in the public schools of Wilkes-Barre. He then entered the law office of Foster (C. D.) and Lewis (T. H. B.) as a student at law, and was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county February 14, 1876. He was associated with Mr. Foster until 1881, and with Garrick



M. Harding until the early part of the present year. In 1882 he was the democratic candidate for district attorney, and was elected for a term of three years by a vote of 10,358, as against F. M. Nichols, republican, who had a vote of 9,394. Mr. McGahren is an unmarried man, and a typical self-made young man. His start in life was unaccompanied by any auspicious influences apart from the mother wit and disposition to industry with which nature had endowed him. His studies were prosecuted without meretricious aids, and at times amid discouragements that would have overcome less ambitious and determined young men, and his admission to the bar and entry upon active practice had only the promise which good abilities and honest use of them will always fulfil. He became associated in business with Mr. Foster, and afterwards with Judge Harding, and thereby acquired advantages of which he plucked the most that they afforded. He is a democrat in politics and did good service on the stump and otherwise for his party whenever called upon. In due time friends proposed to repay him with a nomination for the district attorneyship. He consented, and after a sharp struggle secured a place upon the ticket and was elected. His services in the office have been profitable to the county and have brought him a reputation as a practitioner that is certain to stand him in good stead for so long as he shall need such assistance. He prosecutes the pleas of the commonwealth with all necessary vigor, and yet not vindictively towards those whose misfortune it is to fall into the clutches of the violated law. He has managed in the pursuit of these methods to secure conviction in almost every case in which justice required it, and yet avoid that persecution which so often follows the unfairly accused. Mr. McGahren's measure of success equals that of any other member of the bar of no greater age, and his prospects are full of the brightest possibilities.

NATHANIEL TAYLOR.

Nathaniel Taylor was born in Danville, Montour county, Pa., January 28, 1848. He is the son of William Taylor, a farmer who resides near Mooresburg, Pa., and who is a native of Hereford, England. The mother of Nathaniel Taylor was Maria Michael, the daughter of John Michael, of London, England. Mr. Taylor, the subject of this sketch, was educated at La Fayette College, Easton, Pa., from which he graduated in 1873. During portions of the years 1875 and 1876 he attended the Law School connected with Columbia College, New York. He also read law with Isaac X. Grier, of Danville, and was admitted to the bar of Montour county in February, 1876. On April 5, 1876, he was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county, and has been in continuous practice since. He married, February 21, 1878, Annie Vincent, of Danville, Pa. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor have no children living. Nathaniel Taylor is a man of quiet demeanor and kindred temperament, who owes all that he is or has attained to hard work and perseverance in study and practice. He takes but little interest in politics, or in anything outside of his profession, of which he is, as a consequence, one of the most useful of the junior members. In the writing of these biographies we have been many times impelled to what may seem to the reader to be dull homilies upon the superiority of even moderate talents when accompanied by industry, to greater natural qualities without that aid, as a means of evoking success in the legal or any other profession. It is as true, nevertheless, as anything can be in this world. When it can truthfully be said of a lawyer that he works, no stronger evidence can be given of the fact that he is worth employing. And when, on the other hand, necessity compels the admission that he makes his practice wait upon his personal convenience or pleasure, there is certain to be risk in calling his services into requisition, no matter how brilliant may be his endowments at Nature's hands. Mr. Taylor has improved his opportunities, and, with the aid of a fine education, has succeeded in securing a profitable clientage.

ERNEST JACKSON.

Ernest Jackson was born in Wilkes-Barre August 6, 1848. His father, Angelo Jackson, was born at Erie, N. Y., and was of New England extraction, and being left an orphan at an early age, his mother married for her second husband Reuben Montross, M. D., of Northmoreland township, Luzerne (now Wyoming) county, Pa. Here Mr. Jackson spent his boyhood days, and in the year 1847 graduated from Yale College. He then entered upon the study of the law, and was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county April 1, 1850. He was for some years a law partner of the late Charles Denison. In 1858 he was a candidate for prothonotary on the republican ticket against David L. Patrick, and in 1861 against William H. Pier, M. D., but was defeated in both instances. On October 20, 1861, he entered the army as first lieutenant of Company I, Fifty-Eighth Regiment Infantry, Pennsylvania Volunteers, and on June 5, 1863, was promoted to the captaincy of the company. He was mustered out with his regiment September 25, 1865. He then took a position in the treasury department at Washington, D. C., as chief of a division. He died in that city in 1874. The first wife of Angelo Jackson, and the mother of the subject of our sketch, was Elizabeth Whitney. She was the daughter of Asa C. Whitney, M. D. Doctor Whitney was the son of Elisha Whitney, who moved to the Wyoming Valley in 1810, and went to Wysox, Luzerne (now Bradford) county, Pa., with his family in 1816. He was born in Spencer, Mass., in 1747. He married Esther Clark, of the same place, in 1782. She was born in 1763. Her father's name was Asa Clark, a school teacher by profession. She was present with General Warren's wife when she learned the sad fate of that gallant officer and patriotic gentleman. Soon after their marriage they removed to Stockbridge, Mass., and were among the first settlers of that place. They had ten children born to them between the years 1783 and 1801. Mr. Whitney was a revolutionary soldier. He died in 1832, and his wife in

1851, and both are buried in Wysox. Doctor Whitney was their second child, and married for his first wife a daughter of George Dorrance, of Kingston. He was a physician of great ability, and was the first resident physician of Kingston, and lived in a house from which the late Samuel Hoyt removed when he erected his residence. He removed there before 1817. He was commissioned in 1810 a justice of the peace for the townships of Wysox and Burlington, including Towanda, Luzerne (now Bradford) county. In 1820 he was elected register and recorder of Luzerne county. He married for his second wife Susan Inman, a daughter of Colonel Edward Inman. She was the grandmother of the subject of our sketch. Doctor Whitney's sister, Elizabeth, married J. W. Piollet, who came to America from his native France about the beginning of the present century. He was captain of a troop of horse at the battle of Marengo, and by his bravery won the favor of Napoleon, who promoted him to the position of postmaster in the Army of the Alps. He was a well educated gentleman, and settled in Wysox. Victor E. Piollet, a prominent citizen of Bradford county, is his son.

Ernest Jackson was educated in the academies of "Deacon" Dana and W. S. Parsons, in this city, and at Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., from which latter institution he graduated in 1869. He read law with William S. McLean, and was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county September 9, 1872. Immediately upon his admission he entered into partnership with his preceptor under the firm name of McLean and Jackson, which continued until January 1, 1883. Mr. Jackson removed to West Virginia during the last named year and engaged in other pursuits, and but recently removed again to this city. He is the now junior member of the firm of McCartney (W. H.) and Jackson. He married, October 2, 1878, Mary Emma, daughter of the late G. Byron Nicholson, who in his lifetime was a member of the bar of this county. The mother of Mrs. Jackson was Mary A., daughter of Riley Stone, a son of John Stone, one of the early settlers of Abington township, Luzerne (now Lackawanna) county, Pa. Mr. and Mrs. Jackson have but one child living: Byron Nicholson Jackson. No man of his years is better known or better liked in Luzerne county than Ernest Jackson. As an

office lawyer he has few equals and scarcely any superiors. In looking up the law in support of his client's cause he is patient, painstaking, and always sagacious. Few men know better, or even as well, how to "prepare a case," which, as all attorneys know, means the outlining of what is to be done in court as to witnesses, the questions to be asked of them, etc., and the provision of references to authorities that will provide defense for a case against attack from any quarter. Fortified with a case prepared by Mr. Jackson it is a poor lawyer who cannot go out of court triumphant, if the case be one deserving of triumph. Mr. Jackson is not much given to oratory in or out of court, though he can make a neat plea or speech when the occasion demands it. It is as a politician, however, that Mr. Jackson is best known. He is a democrat, and for years was a conspicuous figure in every campaign. He worked aggressively yet quietly, and in the doing of his work his genial face and sturdy form became familiar in all parts of the county. He was a strategist as well as a worker, and but few points of vantage were overlooked in matters of which he was given charge. He was never a candidate for office himself, but labored unselfishly and assiduously for all who were nominated regularly in a democratic convention. A few years ago he went to West Virginia to engage in the coal business, but the venture not proving satisfactory he recently returned to Wilkes-Barre and entered into a partnership with General William H. McCartney, since when he has eschewed politics and given his time wholly to his professional duties. It is difficult to believe that Mr. Jackson can have an enemy. He is the soul of good nature, never has an ill word to say of any body, but, on the other hand, has a smile and a kindly word for all, whereby he has achieved a personal popularity that few other men in his profession can be truthfully said to enjoy.

GEORGE WASHINGTON SHONK.

George Washington Shonk was born April 26, 1850, in the township (now borough) of Plymouth, Pa. He is a grandson of Michael Shonk, who was born on the ocean in September, 1790, while his father was emigrating to this country from Germany. His great-grandfather, John Shonk, father of Michael Shonk, was a nailer by trade and settled in Hope, one of the interior townships of Warren county, N. J., which derived its name from the Moravian pioneers who located there in 1769, and gave that name to the locality in which they settled. The house that he built is still standing, and his body is interred in the Moravian graveyard in that village. The place was visited the present year by John Jenks Shonk, father of George W. Shonk, and this after a lapse of sixty-one years since he left Hope. Michael Shonk removed from Hope to Plymouth in 1821, where he died in 1844. His wife was Beulah, daughter of John Jenks. In General Davis's History of Bucks County we find the following regarding the family: "The Jenkses are Welsh, and the genealogy of the family can be traced from the year 900 to 1669, when it becomes somewhat obscure. The arms which have long been in the possession of the family at Wolverton, England, descendants of Sir George, to whom they were confirmed by Queen Elizabeth in 1582, are supposed to have been granted soon after the time of William the Conqueror for bravery on the field of battle. The first progenitor of the family in America was Thomas, son of Thomas Jenks, born in Wales in December or January, 1699. When a child he came to America with his mother, Susan Jenks, who settled in Wrightstown and married Benjamin Wiggins, of Buckingham, by whom she had a son born in 1709. She died while he was young, and was buried at Wrightstown meeting. Thomas Jenks was brought up a farmer, joined the Friends in 1723, married Mercy Wildman, of Middletown, in 1731, and afterwards removed to that township, where he spent his life. He bought six hundred acres southeast of Newtown,



on which he erected his homestead, which he called Jenks Hall, and built a fulling mill on Core creek, that runs through the premises, several years before 1742. He led an active business life, lived respected, and died May 4, 1797, at the good old age of ninety-seven. * * * At the age of ninety he walked fifty miles in a week, and at ninety-two his eyesight and hearing were both remarkably good. He had lived to see the wilderness and haunts of wild beasts become the seats of polished life. Thomas Jenks left three sons and three daughters: Mary, Elizabeth, Ann, John, Thomas, and Joseph, who married into the families of Wier, Richardson, Pierson, Twining, and Watson. * * * The descendants of Thomas Jenks, the elder, are very numerous, and found in various parts, in and out of the state, although few of the name are now in Bucks county. * * * Among the families of the past and present generations with which they have allied themselves by marriage, in addition to those already named, can be mentioned Kennedy of New York, Story, Carlisle, Fell, Dixson, Watson, Trimble, Murray, Snyder (governor of Pennsylvania), Gillingham, Hutchinson, Justice, Collins of New York, Kirkbride, Stockton of New Jersey, Canby, Brown, Elsegood, Davis, Yardley, Newbold, Morris, Earl, Handy, Robbins, Ramsey (governor of Minnesota), Martin, Randolph, etc. Doctor Phineas Jenks, and Hon. Michael H. Jenks, of Newtown, deceased, were descendants of Thomas, the elder."

As already stated, Beulah Shonk was the daughter of John Jenks, son of Thomas Jenks, jun. Her brother, John W. Jenks, M. D., in company with his father-in-law, Rev. David Barclay, settled in Jefferson county, Pa., in 1819. The latter laid out the town of Punxsutawney the same year. It is the oldest town in the county, and had a store long before there was one in Brookville, the county-seat. Jefferson county was organized from a part of Lycoming county by an act of the legislature approved March 26, 1804. By the thirteenth section of the same act it was placed under the jurisdiction of the courts of Westmoreland county. An act passed in 1806 authorized the commissioners of Westmoreland county to act for Jefferson county. For many years after its establishment the county was little better than a hunting ground for whites and Indians. The first commission-

ers were not appointed until 1824, John W. Jenks, M. D., being one of the number. Doctor Jenks was the father of George A. Jenks, of Brookville, who occupies at present a very important position in the interior department at Washington, D. C., and also of William P. Jenks, who was for many years president judge of the courts of Jefferson and Clarion counties. In 1880 George A. Jenks was the democratic candidate for judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, but was defeated by Henry Green, the candidate of the republican party. Isaac G. Gordon, at present one of the judges of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, is a son-in-law of Doctor Jenks.

John Jenks Shonk was born at Hope, N. J., March 21, 1815, and is one of the most prominent business men of Plymouth. He was one of the earliest coal operators in the valley, as well as a merchant. As early as 1832 he commenced to mine coal for market, and has been engaged almost continuously in the business since. He is also largely interested in the mining of bituminous coal in West Virginia. He is the president and one of the directors of the Cabin Creek Kanawha Coal Company, and also of the Williams Coal Company, of Kanawha. He is also a director and the president of the Kanawha Railroad Company. He is the president and one of the directors of the recently incorporated Wilkes-Barre and Harvey's Lake Railroad Company. In 1875 he was the candidate of the prohibition party in the Third legislative district for the legislature of the state, and was elected by a majority of five votes over M. A. McCarty, the democratic candidate, and four hundred and nine over J. N. Gettle, the republican candidate. In 1876 he was re-elected as a republican and defeated Bryce S. Blair, his democratic competitor, by a majority of five hundred and forty-six votes. Mr. Shonk has been married three times. His first wife was Elizabeth, daughter of the late Ebenezer Chamberlain, M. D., a native of Swanzey, Cheshire county, N. H., where he was born December 1, 1790, and was the practicing physician of Plymouth from the time of his immigration in 1816 until his death, April 12, 1866. He was one of the commissioners of Luzerne county from 1843 to 1846, and also held for a long time the commission of justice of the peace. The second wife of J. J. Shonk was

Frances Rinas, daughter of Carpenter C. Rinas, of Plymouth. Neither of the above named wives left any children surviving. The third wife of John Jenks Shonk, whom he married in 1847, and the mother of the subject of our sketch, is Amanda, daughter of the late Thomas Davenport. Colonel Wright, in his "Historical Sketches of Plymouth," speaks thus of the Davenports: "They were among the early settlers of the town, and one of them was of the original Forty. I am not able to ascertain the length of time he remained in Plymouth after his immigration. The name of Davenport is on the original list. The Christian name is so obliterated that I cannot decipher a letter of it. It was undoubtedly Robert, however, father of Thomas, who came a few years afterwards. * * * [The family is of New England origin.] The name of Conrad Davenport is upon the dead list of the Wyoming battle. The Davenport whose name appears upon the roll of the Susquehanna Immigrant Company, and to whom was allotted some of the lands still in possession of the family, came out, most likely, as an explorer; and on his return giving a favorable account of the new country, his son, Thomas, succeeded his father in the Plymouth possessions. Robert does not seem to have returned to the valley. It is also pretty well settled that he was a member of Captain Whittlesey's company in the battle, and a survivor of that terrible disaster. Such is the tradition of the family at the present time, and most likely a correct one. [Thomas Davenport, the ancestor of the now resident family, came from Orange county, N. Y., in the year 1794.] His name is registered on the assessor's list of 1796, and he was then the owner of a large landed estate. He purchased from Joseph Reynolds, of Plymouth, December 6, 1799, 105 acres of land for '65 pounds current, lawful money.' He died in the year 1812, leaving a large family—six sons and four daughters. His wife was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church of Plymouth before 1795. His sons were Thomas (father of Mrs. Shonk), John, Robert, Samuel, Daniel, and Stephen. A considerable part of the old homestead farm is still owned by the descendants. * * The Davenports were among the substantial business men of the town for a great many years. They were of that class which, above all others, are entitled to public consideration, because they were



devoted to their own affairs, and were not in the habit of meddling with those of others. They faithfully maintained their credit, and their lives were marked with strict economy, industry, and fair dealing. The six sons were all farmers." Stephen Davenport, the youngest son, was one of the commissioners of Luzerne county from 1862 to 1865. He died but a few weeks since. The wife of Thomas Davenport, sen., was Charity Lamereux, a native of Litchfield county, Conn. She was a descendant of one of the Huguenot families of France. Her ancestor came to this country after the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, October 20, 1685. It was then "ordered that all Protestant churches be immediately demolished; that Protestants should not assemble in any house or other place for their religious worship; that ministers were to leave the kingdom within fifteen days if they did not become Catholics. If they attempted to exercise their functions they would suffer as the vilest criminals. Parents were to send their children at once to the Catholic churches for baptism or suffer heavy penalties. But if Protestants attempted to leave the kingdom they would be sent to the galleys." It is vain to attempt to specify the numerous methods by which the Revocation made life intolerable and death welcome to the purest and noblest of the French population. "It was," says the Duke of St. Simon, a Roman Catholic courtier of Louis XIV., "a plot that presented to the nations the spectacle of so vast a multitude of people, who had committed no crime, proscribed, denuded, fleeing, wandering, seeking an asylum afar from their country. A plot that consigned the noble, the wealthy, the aged; those highly esteemed, in many cases, for their piety, their learning, their virtue; those accustomed to a life of ease, frail, delicate, to hard labor in the galleys, under the driver's lash, and for no reason save that of their religion." All this prolonged barbarity proceeded from a court equally remarkable for its æsthetic culture, its undisguised licentiousness and its piety (?). Under the same influence, in the same century, the Austrian court was no less merciless. Bohemian Protestants were banished or caged like wild beasts, their children were declared illegitimate, their goods were spoiled. "Mothers were bound to posts with their babies at their feet, to see them die of hunger

unless they should renounce their faith." All this occurred within two hundred years in the most civilized nations, and under the most religious governments (?). Doctor Lord, in his "Beacon Lights of History," says, in his lecture on Louis XIV., that "it is a hackneyed saying that 'the blood of martyrs is the seed of the church.' But it would seem that the persecution of the Protestants was an exception to this truth; and a persecution all the more needless and revolting since the Protestants were not in rebellion against the government, as in the time of Charles IX. This diabolical persecution, justified, however, by some of the greatest men in France, had its intended results. The bigots who incited that crime had studied well the principles of successful warfare. As early as 1666 the king was urged to suppress the Protestant religion, and long before the Edict of Nantes was revoked the Protestants had been subjected to humiliation and annoyance. If they held places at court they were required to sell them; if they were advocates they were forbidden to plead; if they were physicians they were prevented from visiting patients. They were gradually excluded from appointments in the army and navy; little remained to them except commerce and manufactures. Protestants could not hold Catholics as servants; soldiers were unjustly quartered upon them; their taxes were multiplied; their petitions were unread. But in 1685 dragonnades subjected them to still greater cruelties; who tore up their linen for camp beds, and emptied their mattresses for litters. The poor, unoffending Protestants filled the prisons and dyed the scaffolds with their blood. They were prohibited, under the severest penalties, from the exercise of their religion; their ministers were exiled, their children were baptised in the Catholic faith, their property was confiscated, and all attempts to flee the country was punished by the galleys. Two millions of people were disfranchised; two hundred thousand perished by the executioners, or in prisons, or in the galleys. All who could fly escaped to other countries, and those who escaped were among the most useful citizens, carrying their arts with them to enrich countries at war with France. Some two hundred thousand contrived to fly, thus weakening the kingdom, and filling Europe with their execrations. Never did a crime have so little justifica-

tion; and never was a crime followed with severer retribution. Yet Le Tellier, the chancellor, at the age of eighty, thanked God that he was permitted the exalted privilege of affixing the seal of his office to the act before he died. Madam de Maintenon declared that it would cover Louis with glory. Madam de Sévigné said that no royal ordinance had ever been more magnificent. Hardly a protest came from any person of influence in the land, not even from Fénelon. The great Bosseut, at the funeral of Le Tellier, thus broke out: 'Let us publish this miracle of our day, and pour out our hearts in praise of the piety of Louis—this new Constantine; this new Theodosius; this new Charlemagne; through whose hands heresy is no more.' The Pope, though at this time hostile to Louis, celebrated a Te Deum."

"The tradition in the family," says Ira Davenport, of Plymouth, now seventy-three years of age, "is that our ancestor returned to France and was put to death." The wife of Thomas Davenport, jun., was Mary Reynolds Bronson. She was the daughter of Levi Bronson, a native of Kent, Litchfield county, Conn. He was the father of Ira Bronson, who was one of the commissioners of Luzerne county from 1846 to 1849, and also one of the justices of the peace of the county for many years.

George W. Shonk was prepared for college at Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, Pa. He then entered Wesleyan University, at Middletown, Conn., from which he graduated in the class of 1873. He then entered the law office of Hubbard B. Payne, and was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county September 29, 1876. He married, August 15, 1880, Ida E. Klotz, daughter of Joseph Klotz, of West Pittston, Pa., who is a descendant of Jacob Klotz, who came to this country with his wife, *nee* Uteloch, from Wurttemberg, Germany, September 2, 1749, in the ship Chesterfield. He took out a warrant for a tract of land in Lowhill township, Lehigh (then Northampton) county, March 16, 1767, and another in November of the same year, lying between the site of the "Morglender church and the Jordan creek." He had two sons: John and Casper. John Klotz, the grandfather of Joseph Klotz, married Franconia Krouse, and by her had five sons. Christian Klotz was the fourth son of John, and was the father of Joseph Klotz. He was born May 14, 1789, and about the year 1814

left his native township, and soon after settled in Mahoning township, Carbon county, where he died March 12, 1848. In 1816 he married Elizabeth, daughter of Robert McDaniel, and by her had five children; Joseph Klotz, the father of Mrs. Shonk, being the youngest. In 1848 Joseph Klotz removed to Pittston, where he has since resided. He married, November 6, 1850, Mary A. Grube, daughter of John Grube. Robert Klotz, of Mauch Chunk, Pa., who represented the counties of Carbon, Columbia, Montour, Pike, Monroe, and parts of Luzerne and Lackawanna in congress from 1878 to 1883, is a brother of Joseph Klotz. Robert McDaniel, the maternal grandfather of Joseph Klotz, was born August 24, 1756, in a small lumbering village near Penobscot, Me. He was apprenticed to Captain Joseph Longstreth, of Philadelphia, who, in 1783, purchased the Gilbert farm in Mahoning Valley, being the same place where the Indians captured the Gilbert family in 1780. The wife of Robert McDaniel was Elizabeth Hicks, a Quakeress. Mr. and Mrs. George W. Shonk have two children: Herbert Bronson Shonk and Emily Weaver Shonk. Mr. Shonk is one of the best and brightest of the younger members of the Luzerne bar. He comes of a good family, some of the members of which have been prominently identified with the political and business interests of the county. His father, as already stated, served two terms in the house of representatives at Harrisburg, where he took a live interest, and was an active participant, in the proceedings. George W.'s capacities, both as a lawyer and man of business, are of no narrow order. He never permits himself to underestimate the importance of a cause placed in his keeping, and is always prepared to defend it from every point of attack. Hence he is a close student as well as a member of the bar, as every good lawyer who expects to remain a good lawyer, must be. He is a republican in politics, and quite prominently identified with the interests of that party. He is quiet, courteous, and affable, and these qualities, added to his professional and business powers, give promise of his becoming a citizen of rare usefulness.

CLARENCE WINFIELD KLINE.

Clarence Winfield Kline was born October 25, 1851, near Jerseytown, Columbia county, Pa. He is a descendant of Jacob Klein, who emigrated to this country from Germany October 2, 1741, in the ship *St. Andrew*. Daniel Klein, son of Jacob Klein, was born in 1742, and served in the revolutionary war. Daniel Klein, son of Daniel Klein, was a soldier in the war of 1812, and served under General Jackson. He removed from Philadelphia to East Hempfield township, Lancaster county, in 1820. George Schenck Kline, father of C. W. Kline, was born in East Hempfield in 1826, and removed to Danville, Pa., in 1845. In 1846 he married Maranda Kisner, daughter of Jacob Kisner. He was the son of Leonard Kisner, who was the son of John Kisner, a native of Germany. Jacob Kisner was the cousin of William Kisner, of Hazleton. On the night of his marriage he left with the Columbia Guards for the Mexican war, where they participated in every battle. The Columbia Guards organized in 1817, belonged especially to Danville, and was famous all over Columbia county (in honor of which it took its name), by its connection with the Mexican war. It was mustered into the service of the United States December 28, 1846, and was attached to the Second Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, commanded by Colonel Wynkoop, and afterwards by Colonel Geary, who subsequently became governor of Pennsylvania. Their first engagement was at the storming of Vera Cruz, and the second at Cerro Gordo. At the battle of Chapultepec they lost two men. On approaching the City of Mexico, the defense of San Angelos, with all the military stores, was committed to the Guards, and on September 13, 1847, they were among the first to march in triumphal entry into the city. Mr. Kline participated in every engagement. He went out as first sergeant and was promoted by gallantry to first lieutenant and brevet captain. He left a magnificent sword as an heirloom to his children, which is now in the possession of the subject of this sketch, and which bears the fol-

lowing inscription engraved upon its scabbard: "Presented to Lieutenant George S. Kline by General Winfield Scott for bravery and meritorious service on the battlefields of Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo, Chapultepec, and Mexico." Lieutenant Kline had the honor to be the man who planted the American colors on the walls of Chapultepec after three brave soldiers had been shot in attempting to do so. Captain Kline returned to Danville after the war, and first acted as clerk and then as superintendent of the old "Rough and Ready" rolling mill at that place. In 1852 he went West with a party of surveyors to lay out a railroad, and at St. Josephs, Mo., was attacked by cholera and died within a few hours. His widow is still living.

C. W. Kline, after his father's death, was taken and raised by his grandmother Kline, in Lancaster county, and in the common schools of that county he received the groundwork of his education. When thirteen years of age he left school and Lancaster county and came back to his birthplace. The next year he successfully passed an examination and received a teacher's certificate. His first school was at the old Derry Presbyterian church, in Anthony township, Montour county. He continued teaching in the winter and working on the farm in the summer until 1869, when he removed to Jeansville, Pa., and for two years was in the employ of J. C. Hayden and Company. He was then appointed principal of the Jeansville schools. In 1874 he registered as a student at law in the office of Thomas J. Foley, then practicing in Hazleton, and was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county January 10, 1877. Mr. Kline married, November 26, 1874, Jennie Lindner, daughter of Samuel Lindner, of Hazleton. Mr. and Mrs. Kline have no children living. Mr. Kline has been a school director of Hazleton, and for the last six years has been solicitor of the borough. He has been chairman and is now secretary of the republican committee of the Fourth legislative district. C. W. Kline, whose office is at Hazleton, is one of the rapidly rising young attorneys of the Luzerne bar. He controls a large proportion of the legal business of what is called "the lower end," meaning the southern portion of the county, or Hazleton region, and by assiduous exertion earns his fee and satisfies his client every time. Lawyers doing business in the

smaller towns of the county do not come so conspicuously before the whole people of the county as those residing at the county-seat, but many of them are, nevertheless, equally bright and deserving, and do an equally important and lucrative business. In such towns cases of considerable importance are finally decided in the courts of the justices of the peace, and practice in these courts is oftener a serious matter than practice in the aldermanic courts of cities like Wilkes-Barre. It is a long distance by rail from Hazleton to Wilkes-Barre, and the journey is expensive to poor litigants, who, on these accounts, prefer to have their causes decided at home by the justices, if they come within their jurisdiction, and where they are ably argued pro and con by the attorneys. A good part of Mr. Kline's practice is of this character, though he is an attendant at almost every session of the county courts representing numerous clients. He is a gentleman well read out of as well as in the law, and makes an excellent plea.

EDWARD WARREN STURDEVANT.



Edward Warren Sturdevant was born in Wilkes-Barre, Pa., November 12, 1854. He is the youngest son of the late Ebenezer Warren Sturdevant, also of the Luzerne bar. The mother of Edward W. Sturdevant was Lucy, daughter of Charles Huston, at one time one of the judges of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. Judge Huston was the son of Thomas Huston, of Scotch-Irish descent, who, in September, 1775, was appointed "lieutenant of one of the armed boats;" March, 1776, captain of the Warren; August, 1778, captain of the armed brig Convention; and in October of the same year he reported to the supreme executive council of this state that he had "taken several prizes which are not condemned." Family tradition states that he came home on furlough to his home in Newtown, Bucks county, Pa., late on a certain afternoon; his anxious, fearful wife persuaded him to retire for the night to a neighboring hill for security. He soon saw British soldiers enter his house. Pre-

senting their bayonets to Mrs. Huston, they demanded her husband, promising protection if he would give himself up. She assured them there were none there excepting herself, her little children, and a hired boy, who stood trembling by. They ransacked the house, thrusting their bayonets into beds, closets, or wherever a man might have been. They found some fire-arms, and looking at the children proposed to "kill the cursed rebels in the bud," but their leader prevented any further trouble. Other officers who came home with Huston were taken, and were not released until the war closed. About that time the family settled near Carlisle, Pa. Judge Huston, the eldest child of Captain Thomas Huston, first entered the army, afterwards studied law, then removed to Williamsport, and finally to Bellefonte, where he died. The parents followed him to Williamsport and kept a public house on a corner northeast of the court house for many years. Captain Huston died in Williamsport in 1824, aged eighty-five years. He was blind for some years, but could distinguish any of his many grandchildren by the voice as he welcomed them while sitting in his arm chair. His wife—Jeanette Walker before marriage—was a notable housewife, robust and sprightly, making up boxes of clothing for home missionaries when seventy years old, eyes to her husband when blind, never tired of reading, and he never tired of hearing, out of the blessed Book. She survived him but two months, dying the same year, aged seventy-five years. Their youngest son, Thomas T. Huston, M. D., settled in Athens, Bradford county, Pa., where he died in 1865.

Edward W. Sturdevant was prepared for college at the academy of W. S. Parsons, in Wilkes-Barre, and then entered Lehigh University, at Bethlehem, Pa., from which he graduated in the class of 1875. He read law with E. P. and J. V. Darling, of this city, and was admitted to the Luzerne county bar June 11, 1877. He married, October 18, 1882, Mary Nicholson Stark, only daughter of the late Jasper B. Stark, of this city. Mr. and Mrs. Sturdevant have two children: Edward Warren Sturdevant and Amy Sturdevant. J. Byron Stark, of the Luzerne bar, is a brother of Mrs. Sturdevant. Mr. Sturdevant, whose ancestry are treated at some length in the sketch of his father, General

Sturdevant, published in the previous volume of this work, possesses talents as a scholar and a lawyer from which liberal profit, both in money and reputation, might have been realized had not the circumstances in which he was left by his father's death removed all necessity for his continuing to practice. His share of the General's estate amounts to a snug competence, and his time is now principally occupied in the management of it. He is a gentleman of unusual urbanity of manner, pleasant of speech, and popular in the best social circles.

BERNARD McMANUS.

Bernard McManus was born in Beaver Meadow, Carbon county, Pa., July 23, 1846. He is the son of the late Felix McManus, a native of Cavan, Ireland. His mother, Bridget McManus (*nec* Dolan), is still living. Mr. McManus was educated at the Millersville, Pa., Normal School, and at St. John's College, Fordham, N. Y. He read law with John Lynch, and was admitted to the Luzerne county bar November 19, 1877. Rev. Patrick McManus, who is the parish priest at Great Bend, Pa., is a brother of the subject of our sketch. Mr. McManus married, May 20, 1884, Mary McCormick, daughter of Michael McCormick, a native of Roscommon, Ireland. They have no children. Mr. McManus practiced law at Hazleton for five years after his admission, and then removed to this city where he has been in continuous practice since. Mr. McManus, coming from humblest beginnings, having few early advantages, and required from boyhood to depend upon his own labor for his livelihood, has, considering the short time he has been practicing, pushed himself forward to a very proud position at the bar. He is a man of magnificent physique (which is a matter of no small consequence when one is compelled to the drudgeries of the law), of good mind and habits of industry. He joined the profession with the understanding that it would be of no manner of use to him without work, and hard work, and in that particular pos-

sessed an equipment, the want of which will account for at least half the failures of the legal world. He is a very genial, courteous man in and out of court, and enjoys a most excellent reputation as a citizen with all who know him.



ROBERT HUNTER WRIGHT.

Robert Hunter Wright, of Hazleton, was born in Greenwood township, Perry county, Pa., December 4, 1841. He is a descendant of Isaac Francis Wright, a native of England, who emigrated to this country when quite a lad. He was a carpenter by trade and resided in Philadelphia until his death, which was caused by a fall from a building. He married in this country Hannah Taylor, a daughter of William Taylor and granddaughter of Isaac Taylor, of Lower Merion township, Montgomery county, Pa. The wife of Isaac Taylor was a daughter of Maurice Llewellyn, to whom William Penn gave a deed for six hundred and forty acres of land in Lower Merion township, fronting on the Schuylkill river. Charles Wright, the only son of Isaac Francis Wright, was but three months old when his father died. His mother married for a second husband, George Mitchell, with whom she and her son Charles moved to the Eagle Hotel, in Chester county, near Morgan's Corner, where she remained as proprietress, while her husband went back to Ireland to secure the "fortune coming," with which he purchased a tract of nearly two thousand acres of land in Greenwood township, Perry county, Pa., extending from the summit of the Buffalo Hills north, and from one-half mile of the Juniata river east. Charles Wright removed to Perry county when he was ten years of age, or about 1790, and lived with his mother and step-father until he married Deborah Van Camp, which occurred in his twenty-sixth and her twenty-second year. They moved into the woods to begin life for themselves, but they did not stay long, for, possessed of a vigorous mind and a strong, healthy body, he "cleared" his way out. He was a democrat in politics, and as

such was elected to the county offices of director of the poor and county commissioner for one term each. He changed his politics during the late civil war, and was ever afterwards as ardent a republican as he had hitherto been a democrat. He was a prominent member of the Presbyterian church. The Van Camp (or Van Campen) family were descendants of the Holland Patroons, and settled in the Dutch village of Esopus (now Kingston), thirty-six miles northeast of New York City. William Van Camp, the ancestor of the line, was married to Elizabeth Decker, by whom he had three children—John, Jane, and Lydia—before 1763.

* * * * *

They were informed in the evening that Indians lurked near, meditating a midnight attack, and before 10 P. M., with whatever could be hurriedly packed on two horses, leaving behind them four cows, ten sheep, and six hogs to arrest the pursuit of the plundering savages, who sacked and burned the village before the dawn of the next day, the Van Camps were on their way through the forest toward Pennsylvania. Where they settled after this flight is not certainly known (the family stories differ), but from the most reliable sources were said to have lived in Columbia county, along the North Branch of the Susquehanna river. How long these fugitives were unmolested is not known, but it is certain that another surprise by the savages was more successful, for Lydia was made a captive and not ransomed for a period of nine months. The children of William and Elizabeth Van Camp, after their flight from New York, were James, Alexander, Andrew, and Deborah. The latter was the wife of Charles Wright. The removal of the Van Camps from the Susquehanna took place between 1767 and 1790. They purchased the lands they owned on the Juniata river from John Anderson, jun., who obtained the warrant and had the survey made in June, 1767.

Charles Wright, jun., son of Charles Wright, is still living at Newport, Perry county, Pa. He is a farmer and is a native of Greenwood township. His wife is Eliza Jane Hunter, a daughter of John Hunter, a native of the North of Ireland. Mrs. Wright was born near Liverpool, Pa. R. H. Wright, son of Charles

Wright, jun., worked on his father's farm in the summer and attended school in the winter until he was fifteen years old. He was subsequently a clerk, and when twenty years of age he attended the Bloomfield Academy. After completing his education he taught school, engaged in the mercantile business, and various other business pursuits until 1877. (Bloomfield, in connection with this sketch, means a borough of that name in Perry county, the postoffice being New Bloomfield). He read law with Charles Barnett, of Bloomfield, and with Jabez Alsover, of Hazleton, and was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county March 22, 1878. He married, December 22, 1863, Kate E. Smith, daughter of the late Samuel Smith, of Bloomfield, Pa. Mr. and Mrs. Wright have children as follows: Minnie Winona Wright, now the wife of George E. Harris, of Bethlehem; Lulu Itaska Wright, Florence Adelaide Wright, and Edgar Samuel Wright. Mr. Wright is a man of good mental parts, and, having been an earnest student, is very well qualified for practice as an attorney at law. He does a fair share of the legal business of Hazleton, and his face is a familiar one in the county courts. He has never been especially active in politics, or other than his profession, but possesses qualities that would make him popular as a public character if he but chose to employ them with that ambition. He is as yet but upon the threshold of his professional career, which in the future, if he goes on as he has begun, will bring him enviable laurels.

THOMAS REBAUGH MARTIN.

Thomas Rebaugh Martin was born near Hagerstown, Washington county, Md., May 26, 1849. He was educated at Mercersburg College, and Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Pa., graduating from the latter institution in the class of 1874. Mr. Martin comes from an old Maryland family. His grandfather, William Martin, was a justice of the peace in Washington county for over thirty years, and was a leading man in the community in which he resided. The father of Thomas R. Martin

was David L. Martin. He was a farmer and resided in the same county. His brother, and the uncle of the subject of our sketch, Samuel Martin, was a lawyer of considerable note. Thomas R. Martin read law with D. G. Eshelman, of Lancaster, and completed his legal reading with Andrew K. Seyster, of Hagerstown. He was admitted to the bar of Washington county, Md., in the latter part of the year 1875; to the Lancaster county, Pa., bar, in January, 1876; and to the Luzerne county bar, April 10, 1876. He married, June 28, 1877, Anna A. Stirk, daughter of Isaac Stirk, of Lancaster, Pa. They have one child: Florence Virginia Martin. Mr. Martin came from Maryland to Wilkes-Barre "a stranger in a strange land," and to a bar very much overcrowded. He brought with him, however, a remarkable affability and a generally pleasing deportment and bearing that soon forged for him a way into a position of credit and prominence in his profession and in the party—the democratic—with which his sympathies lay. Professionally, nothing was too arduous to be undertaken for a client; politically, no task assigned him consumed too much of his time, or put him to too much trouble; personally, he was ready for any thing to serve a friend; and as a consequence he soon had an enviable standing at the bar, as a democrat and socially, that many less persevering and judicious, though more pretentious and ambitious, had long essayed in vain. During the time that he has been in the community he has probably made more political speeches than any other lawyer, either democratic or republican, and having a prolific vocabulary, a good enunciation, and captivating address, and being otherwise qualified for success in stump speech delivery, he at once made himself a good reputation with all who take delight in, or profit from, such instruction. The reputation thus achieved brought him into prominence for the nomination for district attorney in 1882, and in the convention of that year he polled a good vote. He was again a candidate in 1885, and reached within an ace of the nomination, his opponent, James L. Lenahan, being especially popular, both personally and by reason of the peculiar circumstances attending the contest. Mr. Martin is a man who outlives discouragements, and if he chooses to be a candidate again, he may do so with bright promise of success.

· JAMES L. LENAHAN.

James L. Lenahan was born in Plymouth township, Luzerne county, Pa., November 5, 1856. He attended the public schools of this city until he was fourteen years of age. He then acted as clerk in his father's store for three years, then entered the academy kept by W. R. Kingman, and completed his education at Holy Cross College, Worcester, Mass. James L. Lenahan read law with his brother, John Thomas Lenahan, and was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county January 28, 1879. In 1880 he was census enumerator for the Fourth ward of the city of Wilkes-Barre. The father of James L. Lenahan is Patrick Lenahan, a retired merchant of this city. His mother is Elizabeth Lenahan (*nec* Duffy), a native of Wilkes-Barre township. Her father, Bernard Duffy, was a native of County Louth, Ireland, and emigrated to this country in 1831. In November, 1885, Mr. Lenahan was the democratic candidate for district attorney of Luzerne county, and was elected, the vote standing: Lenahan, 9,191; William Henry McCartney, republican, 8,604; and Frank Caleb Sturges, prohibitionist, 470. Although the element of chance enters more or less largely into all contests for political nominations, and frequently has more to do than anything else in determining them, it must be admitted that, in the case of Mr. Lenahan's selection as the candidate of his party for district attorney in 1885, there was an irresistible tendency towards him from the moment of the announcement of his name, that was due to the esteem in which he was held by his fellow-professionals and the people generally. His was one of that class of nominations that are sometimes spoken of as natural nominations. All the circumstances surrounding him and his name seemed from the outset to point to the wisdom of his being placed upon the ticket, and the fact that, though his party was at the time split up into several warring factions, all united upon and elected him, is of itself one of the best evidences of his fitness for the position. Mr. Lenahan is a man of strong convictions and the courage to ex-

press and contend for them with all proper vigor, of good address, and of industrious disposition, and that he will acquit himself creditably as district attorney everybody feels assured.

EMMETT DE VINE NICHOLS.

Emmett De Vine Nichols was born in the village of Ulster, Bradford county, Pa., July 8, 1855. He is the son of George W. Nichols, of New Albany, Pa., and a descendant of Stephen Nichols, who came from England at an early day and settled in Connecticut. The mother of Emmett De V. Nichols was Elizabeth B. Nichols (*nee* Hemingway), of Rome, Pa. Mr. Nichols attended the common schools of his native township up to the age of fifteen. He then attended the select school of Professor J. B. Crawford, at Sheshequin, Pa., and at the age of twenty received a certificate to teach. He taught in Laddsburg, Pa., during the winter of 1875-1876. He attended Wyoming Seminary during a portion of the latter year, after which he went to Marathon, N. Y., for the purpose of recruiting his health. He then went to a place called Willett, near Marathon, for the purpose of teaching a select school. On the Sunday night before opening his school he delivered his first public address to a packed house in the Baptist church. After teaching several months he went to Cortland, N. Y., and studied law a day and a half in Judge Smith's office. In the spring of 1877 he came to Wilkes-Barre and entered upon the study of the law in the office of Kidder (C. P.) and Nichols (F. M.), and was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county September 16, 1879, and has been in continuous practice since. Mr. Nichols is an ardent temperance advocate, and at the age of fifteen was worthy chief templar of a Good Templar's lodge. While a student Mr. Nichols held many Murphy meetings and took an active part in good templary. He has been deputy grand worthy chief templar of the state of Pennsylvania, and is at present a district deputy. He was secretary of the first county constitutional temperance amendment association, or-

ganized in Luzerne county, and organized the prohibition party in this county in 1880, and has been chairman of the party ever since. The same year he was one of the Pennsylvania presidential electors on the prohibition ticket. In 1883 he was temporary chairman of the state prohibition convention held at Pittsburgh. In 1884 he was the candidate of the prohibition party for congress for the Twelfth congressional district, and received 1,001 votes. In 1885 he published a work of one hundred and two pages, entitled, "The License System repugnant to sound Constitutional Law. Prohibition in perfect harmony with the spirit of American Institutions." Mr. Nichols married, June 25, 1879, Emma J. Koons, of Ashley, Pa. She is the daughter of John G. Koons, a native of the township of Sugarloaf, in this county, but who has resided in Ashley for the past twenty years. His father, Michael Koons, was a well-to-do farmer in the Conyngham Valley, and died at the age of eighty-two years. His father was a native of Schuylkill county, and removed to Sugarloaf township, and his father was born in Germany. The mother of Mrs. Nichols, and the wife of John G. Koons, is Emeline M., daughter of Captain Thomas W. Knauss. He was a native of Easton, Pa., but removed to Centreville, Pa. While residing there he was superintendent of the Reformed church Sunday school, postmaster, and justice of the peace for many years. He was captain of a military company in the Mexican war, and while in Mexico was taken with a fever and died. Captain Knauss' father, John Michael Knauss, was a native of Kreidlersville, Pa., and was a soldier in the war of 1812. His father was a native of Germany, and afterwards came to this country and here married. Mr. and Mrs. Nichols have three children: Carrie Alberta Nichols, Pearl Elizabeth Nichols, and Maud Edna Nichols.

Mr. Nichols is one of that class of men of whom examples turn up in every age and in almost every community—men whose ambition it is to figure conspicuously in movements contemplating great reformatations, and who frequently make great sacrifices, professionally and in a business way, in their ardent and unselfish efforts to achieve their object. Such men have sown the seed of every important political or social revolution the world has ever seen. They were the hard workers in the

earlier days of the agitation against feudalism, for the substitution of democracies for monarchies, and for the abolition of slavery. While comparatively few of the number have lived to participate in the fruition of their hopes, their memories are always revered by their descendants, and frequently they have reached to high niches in the gallery of public fame. Whether we believe in or antagonize prohibition, we must needs concede to Mr. Nichols that he is devoted to the interests of the prohibition cause, that he is sincere in his beliefs and professions, and that he has given, and still gives, very largely in proportion to his means, to its advancement. The measure of his success, as above outlined, has been, under all the circumstances, quite remarkable. We can better appreciate such characters when we reflect upon how few there are who are content, in this world, with doing only that and all which their consciences approve. Mr. Nichols is a lawyer of good abilities, a gentleman of pleasant manners, and a reputable citizen.

NATHAN BENNETT.

Nathan Bennett was born in Wilkes-Barre, Pa., July 7, 1852. He is a descendant of Ishmael Bennett, who was born in Rhode Island about 1730. From there he removed to Connecticut, where he married, and from there came to Wilkes-Barre, where he settled about 1770. After the battle and massacre of Wyoming he returned to Connecticut with the expelled inhabitants, and subsequently returned to Wilkes-Barre, where he married for the second time (his first wife having died), Abigail Beers, widow of Philip Weeks, who was killed in the massacre. He removed to Ohio in 1816, and died there when a very old man. Nathan Bennett, son of Ishmael Bennett by his second wife, was born in Hanover township in 1788. He married Ann Hoover, daughter of Henry Hoover, a native of New Jersey, who came to Hanover in 1790 in company with his father, Felix Hoover. They were of Dutch descent. Nathan Bennett lived in this city,

where he died in 1872. Stewart Bennett, son of Nathan Bennett and father of Nathan Bennett the subject of this sketch, was born in Hanover township in 1830. His wife was Mary Ann Lynn, a daughter of Joseph Lynn, of Bridgeville, Warren county, N. J., where she was born. Mr. Bennett was a prominent citizen of this city, and served in the city council for several years. He died in 1885. Nathan Bennett, the subject of our sketch, was educated in the public schools of this city and at the Normal School at Millersville, Pa. He taught one year in our schools, and for two years was a clerk in the prothonotary's office of Luzerne county. He read law with W. L. Paine and Alexander Farnham, and was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county September 22, 1879. He married, May 19, 1881, Alice, daughter of Charles Sturdevant, of this city. Mr. and Mrs. Bennett have one child: Fanny Sturdevant Bennett. Charles Sturdevant is the youngest son of the late Samuel Sturdevant, a native of Danbury, Conn., where he was born September 16, 1773. The late Ebenezer Warren Sturdevant was a brother of Charles Sturdevant, as also John Sturdevant (father of W. H. Sturdevant, Edward J. Sturdevant, and Samuel B. Sturdevant, M. D., of this city), who held the office of county commissioner of Wyoming county for several years, and who, in the year 1854, in connection with Charles J. Lathrop, represented the counties of Susquehanna, Wyoming and Sullivan in the legislature of the state. In 1838 he, in company with Chester Butler, represented Luzerne county in the same body. This was before Wyoming county was organized. It was during the latter year that the "Buck-shot War," as it is called in Pennsylvania politics, occurred. The whig or anti-Masonic party, under the leadership of Thaddeus Stephens, although in a minority, undertook to organize the house of representatives by excluding the democratic members from Philadelphia, and "to treat the election as if it had not been held." Each party organized a legislature of their own. For several days all business was suspended, and the governor, alarmed for his own personal safety, ordered out the militia, and fearing this might prove insufficient, called on the United States authorities for help. The latter refused, but the militia, under Major-Generals Patterson and Alexander, came promptly

in response. For two or three days during the contest the danger of a collision was imminent, but wiser councils prevailed. The whig or anti-Masonic party, seeing the danger of longer continuing the struggle, weakened, and enough deserted to the democratic body to give that organization a decided majority, and by December 25, all had gone over to the democratic legislature save only one—Thaddeus Stevens. Against the protest of some of the democratic members, who held that Mr. Stevens was duly and regularly elected from Adams county and could not be expelled, the legislative body concluded to expel him, and did so by a vote of fifty-eight for, and thirty-four against. John Sturdevant, although a whig at that time, did not approve of the action of Thaddeus Stevens, and was one of the first to go over to the democratic body, and when the excitement was greatest and Stevens, to save his life, jumped out of one of the windows of the capitol, Mr. Sturdevant was pleased to get rid of the incubus in that manner. John Sturdevant removed from Skinner's Eddy, Wyoming county, to this city in 1857. He died here in 1879. After his removal to this county he was for many years county surveyor of Luzerne county, and also engineer of the borough of Wilkes-Barre. The mother of Mrs. Nathan Bennett is Fanny Sturdevant, a daughter of the late Isaac Hancock Ross. He was a native of Pike township, Bradford county, and was the son of Jesse Ross, who was the son of Lieutenant Perrin Ross, who lost his life in the battle and massacre of Wyoming, July 3, 1778. Jesse Ross was only five years old at the time of the battle. He married Betsey, a daughter of Isaac Hancock, January 22, 1795. He was born near West Chester, Pa. Before the revolutionary war he was at Wyalusing for a time, and returned there about 1785. He is mentioned on the records of Luzerne county as a "taverner," for Springfield township in 1788. At this time he was also one of the overseers of the poor for the district composed of the whole extent of Luzerne county, from the mouth of the Meshoppen, north to the state line. In 1790 that portion of Luzerne since constituting the area of Susquehanna county, was included within two townships—Tioga and Wyalusing. By order of the justices of Luzerne county "Tioga was bounded on the north by the northern line of the state; and east and west by

the lines of that county; and on the south by an east and west line which should strike the standing stone" now in Bradford county. On September 1, 1791, Isaac Hancock was commissioned a justice of the peace for the district of Tioga by Governor Thomas Mifflin. He "was a portly, jovial, light complexioned man, the very opposite of his grave, dignified Quaker wife, whose dark face and black tresses contrasted strikingly with the light, blonde locks of her husband." The wife of Isaac Hancock Ross, and the mother of Mrs. Charles Sturdevant, was Maria Williams, daughter of the late Latham Williams, a native of Groton, Conn., who removed with his family to Brooklyn, Susquehanna county, Pa., in 1811. Isaac Edgar Ross, M. D., of this city, is a brother of Mrs. Charles Sturdevant, and Latham Williams was the grandfather of Edward Denison Williams, D. D. S., also of this city. Mr. Bennett is another of the many who have graduated from the school room to the practice of the law. The bar has never been recruited so largely from any other source. He is a republican in politics, and has done much diligent and active service in his party's behalf, frequently acting as member and secretary of committees and performing much of that detail work of which the general public, and frequently even the candidates, know so little, but which is perfectly legitimate work, and as necessary to success as similar work is to the success of any private business enterprise. He has never been a candidate for office, but has frequently been spoken of in connection with nominations.



EDWIN SHORTZ.

Edwin Shortz was born in Mauch Chunk, Pa., July 10, 1841. His grandfather, Abraham Shortz, was a native of Nazareth township, Northampton county, from which place he removed in the year 1800 to Nescopeck township, this county, having purchased from Thomas Craig on August 11, in that year, three hundred and fifteen acres of land in Nescopeck township, known as "Pine Grove Farm," for the consideration of "seven hundred pounds specie gold and silver money." He was commissioned by Wil-

liam Findlay, governor of this commonwealth, March 17, 1818, a justice of the peace for the townships of Sugarloaf and Nescopeck in this county, and held the office for over twenty-five years. Abraham Shortz, son of Abraham Shortz, was born in Nazareth township in 1793, and removed with his father to Nescopeck township. In 1820 he removed to Mauch Chunk, and was for many years a contractor with the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, and also engaged in the manufacture of lumber. He was also a member of the house of representatives and senate from Northampton county, prior to the erection of Carbon county, By an act of assembly approved March 13, 1843, he was appointed one of the trustees "to receive written offers of donations in real estate and money towards defraying the expenses of the lands and public buildings for the use of the county of Carbon, erected out of the counties of Northampton and Monroe." After the erection of Carbon county he was for several years one of the county commissioners, and also treasurer of that county. He died in Mauch Chunk in 1876. His wife, who is still living, is Sarah, daughter of the late John Rothermel, of Nescopeck township, where Mrs. Shortz was born. Her brother, Peter P. Rothermel, is the celebrated painter, and whose handiwork is seen in the celebrated "Battle of Gettysburg," which he painted for the state of Pennsylvania for the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars. Edwin Shortz, son of Abraham Shortz, was educated in the public schools and Mauch Chunk Academy. In his youthful days he was a member of an engineer corps, and subsequently was extensively engaged in the manufacture of lumber at White Haven, on his own account and as the senior member of the firm of Shortz, Lewis, and Company. While a resident of White Haven he was elected burgess, and also a member of the school board, of that borough. In 1876 he was the democratic candidate for state senator in the Twenty-First senatorial district, but was defeated by E. C. Wadhams, republican, the vote standing: Shortz, 9,849; Wadhams, 9,936. In this connection we may state that this district, as at present constituted, has never elected a democrat but once, and Mr. Shortz reduced the majority in the district by nearly one thousand votes. Mr. Shortz read law with Stanley Woodward and was admitted to the bar of

Luzerne county March 29, 1880. During the years 1882, 1883, and 1884 he was a member of the board of examiners for the admission of applicants to practice in the courts of Luzerne county. He married, November 5, 1867, Celinda Belford, a daughter of the late George Belford, of Mauch Chunk. He was a coal operator and contractor in his lifetime. Mr. and Mrs. Shortz have a family of two children: Robert Packer Shortz and Edwin Shortz. It will be observed that Mr. Shortz came to the study of the law under circumstances differing in many particulars from those which usually surround the student. He had achieved a competence, he was nearing middle life, and his preceptor was his warm personal friend. He sought to be a lawyer, not to earn a livelihood, but from respect for, and love of, the profession, and he brought to the effort to master its intricacies and mysteries an experience in practical business life and a maturity of judgment that made success, and speedy success, a positive certainty. It was within a year or two from the date of his admission that he became a member of the examining committee, and already he had been employed as counsel in a number of important causes. At this writing his practice is an extensive and lucrative one. Although Mr. Shortz is a very excellent talker, was so before he began to study law, and employed his gift on many occasions on the stump, to the gratification of his party friends and the advancement of his party's prospects, he does not allow himself to depend in any degree thereupon in his practice. He prepares his cases with the most zealous care, and leaves little to be abetted by favorable, and less that can be successfully antagonized by, opposition oratory. He is a gentleman of refined manners, extensively read, a citizen who has the respect and esteem of all.

JASPER BYRON STARK.

Jasper Byron Stark was born in Wilkes-Barre, Pa., February 17, 1858. He is a descendant of Aaron Stark, of Hartford, Conn., in 1639. He had a son William, who had a son Christopher (who removed to the Wyoming Valley in 1769), who had a

son William, who settled on the Tunkhannock creek, Luzerne (now Wyoming) county, in 1795. David Stark and Aaron Stark, two of the sons of Christopher Stark, were killed in the battle and massacre of Wyoming, July 3, 1778. Nathan Stark, son of William, had a son Nathaniel Stark who was the grandfather of the subject of our sketch. Jasper Billings Stark, son of Nathaniel Stark, was born in Tunkhannock, Luzerne (now Wyoming) county, in 1823. For many years he was a prominent citizen of the Wyoming and Lackawanna Valleys. In his early manhood he was a merchant in the city of Carbondale, and subsequently was deputy marshal of the recorder's court of that city. In 1856 he was elected sheriff of Luzerne county, and from 1862 to 1865 he represented Luzerne county in the state senate. He was collector of internal revenue for Luzerne and Susquehanna counties under President Johnson. He was also burgess of the borough of Wilkes-Barre, and at one time chief of police. Mr. Stark was the democratic nominee for the state senate in 1859, but was defeated by Winthrop W. Ketcham, republican nominee; and again in 1874, and was defeated by Hubbard B. Payne, his republican competitor. He at different times was engaged in keeping hotels; the Eagle at Pittston, the Wyoming at Scranton, and was at the time of his death, February 16, 1882, the proprietor of the Wyoming Valley Hotel in this city. The wife of J. B. Stark is Frances, daughter of the late Captain Charles Smith. She is a native of Wurtsborough, Sullivan county, N. Y. The Smiths are of English descent, and were among the early settlers of Connecticut. Ephraim Smith, Mrs. Stark's grandfather, was born in Windham, Conn., in 1743, and died in Sullivan county, N. Y., in 1827. Charles Smith, her father, was born in Windham in 1778. He held at various periods important public offices, and served as captain during the war of 1812. He died at Carbondale, Pa., in 1865. The maternal grandfather of Mrs. Stark was Captain David Godfrey, who received his commission direct from General Washington. He was born at Cornwall on the Hudson, and was of French descent. Mrs. Stark is a sister of John B. Smith, superintendent of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, at Dunmore, Pa. Jasper Byron Stark was educated at the academy of W. S. Parsons in this city, and at the Hopkins Gram-

mar School, New Haven, Conn. He read law with Henry M. Hoyt and the late Hendrick B. Wright, and was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county April 26, 1880. He is an unmarried man. Mr. Stark has given but little attention to the practice of the law, being without necessity for so doing. His qualifications are, however, of an order to convince all who understand and appreciate them that, if impelled by ambition to excel at the bar, or by a scantily filled purse, they would have brought him desirable reward. While it is true that poverty and the wants of the physical man have served to develop and amplify the talents of some of the brightest geniuses this or any other country has ever produced, it is equally a fact that the inheritance of a fortune has ultimated in losing to the world the benefits of talents equally great.

MARTIN FRANCIS BURKE.

Martin Francis Burke was born in Pittston Pa., February 8, 1855. He is the son of Michael Burke, a valued and respectable citizen of this city, a native of Annadown, in the County of Galway, Ireland. He came to this country in 1840, first settling in Manayunk, Pa. In 1844 and 1845 he was employed in the rolling mill in this city. He was one of the earliest employés of the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company, at Scranton, Pa., and was collector of tolls on the Wyoming canal at Plainsville and this city for many years. He has resided in Wilkes-Barre since 1867. His wife, whom he married in this country, is Catharine Burke (*née* McGee), a native of Arratoma, and daughter of Martin McGee. M. F. Burke was educated in the public schools of this city and at the Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, Pa. He read law with General Edwin S. Osborne and was admitted to the Luzerne county bar May 10, 1880. He married December 23, 1879, Margaret McGinty, daughter of Manus McGinty, of this city. Mr. and Mrs. Burke have two children living: James Burke and Catharine Burke. For the past few years Mr. Burke has been engaged in other pursuits.

WILLIAM JAY HUGHES.

William Jay Hughes was born in Pittston, Pa., December 30, 1857. He is the son of the late Morris Hughes, who was born January 2, 1826, at Hollyhead, a seaport town in North Wales. Morris Hughes emigrated to America in the spring of 1845, and engaged in the tailoring trade in Pottsville, Pa. In 1850 he went to California, and while there was interested in gold mining, but subsequently branched out as a contractor and builder in Yreka, Siskiyou county, in the vicinity of the Modoc lava beds, where General Canby was killed. He had many adventures with the Pitt River Indians, but his good sense and practical knowledge of men stood him in good stead, and he escaped all the danger that threatened him in the lava beds. Later on he engaged in farming and stock raising, and in 1856 he returned and settled in Pittston, where his brother, H. R. Hughes, had preceded him. He accepted a position as book-keeper with the firm of E. Bevan and Company, in which firm H. R. Hughes was interested. A few years later H. R. and Morris Hughes bought the brewery built by Howarth Brothers, and conducted the business under the name of H. R. and M. Hughes until the death of Morris Hughes. In 1868 the brewery was burned out, but was immediately rebuilt. Subsequently the Forest Castle Brewery was acquired by the two brothers. After he returned from California he married Jannett Shennan, daughter of William Shennan, a farmer in Clifford township, Susquehanna county. Mr. Shennan was a native of Scotland. The father of Morris Hughes was in the British navy, and was in the battle of Trafalgar under Nelson. In 1865, he re-visited his old home and attended his father's funeral, who died at the age of eighty-three years. Mr. Hughes was one of the republican candidates for the legislature when Luzerne and Lackawanna were united under the old system, but was defeated, the democratic party having a large majority in the county. He was president of the Pittston Trust Company and Savings Bank from 1870 until it passed out of existence, and was

for many years a director of the First National Bank. He was also a trustee of the West Pittston Presbyterian church. Morris Hughes died July 7, 1883, at his home in West Pittston. He had many intelligent friends who valued him at his worth, and the appreciation was just. He took an active interest in all that ameliorated the condition of the indigent, and was foremost in every enterprise that promised an advantage to the general public. Mr. Hughes was pre-eminently a public man. He was constantly on the alert to serve a public need, and no one with a just cause left him empty handed. In his death a host of friends lost an intelligent friend and neighbor. Just, generous, and faithful, he was regarded as one of the foremost men of the town. During the war for the Union he was among the first to recognize the call for aid, and he responded generously. Regarded as a public man Morris Hughes occupied an enviable position among the moneyed men of Pittston. Whatever public improvement was suggested that promised an advantage to Pittston, Mr. Hughes was free to contribute, and that generously. His main object in life seemed to be the furtherance of the public interest, while at the same time he did not neglect his duty to his household, which was among the happiest in West Pittston. As a husband and father Mr. Hughes was a model man, as a citizen he was among the first. William Jay Hughes was educated at Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, and at the Pennsylvania Military Academy, Chester, Pa. He studied law with John Richards, of Pittston, and with Alexander Farnham, of Wilkes-Barre, and was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county June 7, 1880. In 1882 he organized Company C, of the Ninth Regiment of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, and was captain of the company until June, 1885, when he was promoted to the office of major of the regiment. He is an unmarried man and a republican in politics. William Jay Hughes inherits from his father much of the acuteness, diligence, and energy as a business man by which, as we have seen, the latter was characterized. He made the best use of the years he gave to mastering the mysteries of the principles of the law, which was a necessary preliminary to his admission to practice, but with his attainment of that honor did not by any means cease to be a student. Wisely realizing that no lawyer

can possibly know too much law, he still devotes all the time which his rapidly growing practice allows him, to increasing his stock of knowledge on the subject. In this connection we recall the case of a noted Pennsylvanian who recently died full of years and honors, and who in his day was without a peer at the bar at which he practiced. To assign him a case was to win it, if it had a peg of any kind to hang a favorable verdict or decision upon. His years multiplied without in the least impairing his faculties, and a remarkable memory retained all he had ever learned. But, though he continued to practice almost up to the day of his death, he was finally compelled to forego his studies, and, while never in error as to long established principles of the law, his unfamiliarity with the more recent statutory enactments and judicial decisions became painfully apparent towards the last, and where these could be brought to bear against him he was no match for even the babes of the bar, so to speak, who, with a much more limited understanding of the law in its essence, were read up in the latest legal literature. This only goes to prove that the wisest men and greatest lawyers can never safely cease to be students. Mr. Hughes is already one of the best known and most highly respected citizens of Pittston, and is honored with much more than an average share of the legal business of its people.

ROBERT DAVENPORT EVANS.


Robert Davenport Evans was born in Lewisburg, Union county, Pa., August 17, 1856. He is the great-great-grandson of Joseph Evans, who, in 1785, when Lewisburg was laid out, was a resident thereof. Beyond this fact but little is known of the paternal ancestor of Mr. Evans. The probability is, that he came from Montgomery county, Pa., and was a descendant of one of the early Welsh settlers of Pennsylvania. William Evans, son of Joseph Evans, and Joseph Evans, son of William Evans, as also Thompson Graham Evans, son of Joseph Evans, were all natives of Lewisburg. The latter is the father of Robert D.

Evans, and is a prominent business man in that place. The mother of the subject of our sketch, and the wife of Thompson G. Evans, is Rhoda, daughter of the late Robert Davenport, of Plymouth. He was the son of Thomas Davenport, the ancestor of the now resident family in that place, who came from Orange county, N. Y., in 1794. Hon. Hendrick B. Wright, in his "Historical Sketches of Plymouth," says the Davenports are "of Low Dutch origin." He is in error in regard to this, as the family is of English descent, and removed from New England to Orange county, N. Y., and from thence to Wyoming. The wife of Robert Davenport was Phœbe Nesbitt, daughter of James Nesbitt, jun. He was the son of James Nesbitt, sen., who emigrated from Connecticut in 1769, and was one of the Forty. He was in the Wyoming battle and massacre, and was one of the survivors of Captain Whittlesey's company. Robert D Evans was educated at the University at Lewisburg, and graduated in the class of 1875. He read law in Lewisburg with the firm of Linn (J. M.) and Dill (A. H.), and was admitted to the bar of Union county in September, 1880. He then removed to this city and was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county November 15, 1880, and has been in continuous practice here since his admission. In 1884 he was assistant secretary of the republican county committee. He is at present the attorney of the county commissioners of Luzerne county. He is an unmarried man. Mr. Evans is a man of studious habits, devoted to his profession and in a fair way of some day taking a leading position at the bar. His preceptors were men of high standing in the profession, Mr. Dill being especially well known throughout the state by reason of his long service in the house and senate at Harrisburg, and his having been a democratic candidate for governor of Pennsylvania. From these he imbibed a thorough understanding of the law and excellent business precepts, which he has since put to profitable utilization. His present position of counsel for the county commissioners is one in which careful scanning of the statutes is necessary, and knowledge of great practical value to an attorney is necessarily acquired. He has performed its duties well, to the satisfaction of the commissioners and the profit of the county.

WILLIAM ROBERT GIBBONS.

William Robert Gibbons was born in Baltimore, Md., September 18, 1857. His father, Robert Gibbons, was a native of Westport, County of Mayo, Ireland, and emigrated to the United States in 1852 in company with his wife, Margaret, daughter of Richard Mangan, also of Westport. When but eight years of age W. R. Gibbons, with his father's family, removed to Wilkes-Barre, and has resided here ever since. He was educated in the public schools of Wilkes-Barre, and read law with John Lynch and W. S. McLean, of this city, and was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county April 4, 1881. At the age of seventeen he commenced to teach school, and taught four years in succession; three years in the public schools of this city, and one year in Hanover township, in this county. In 1882 he was elected to the council of this city for three years, of which body he was an active and influential member. He is an unmarried man. Some of the best men in the profession have had no higher preliminary education than that which the public schools afford. A collegiate training is unquestionably advantageous, but there are scores of cases of men who have gone to the topmost rung of the ladder without it, to prove that it is not always essential. Mr. Gibbons, like many others, probably learned more as a teacher than as a scholar, for it is an undeniable fact that the charge of a public school offers an experience with, and an understanding of, human character—that of the man being, to close observers, but slightly different from that of the boy—that in an active business life is of great utility. Mr. Gibbons had a capable tutor in the law in Mr. McLean, and like him has become an expert office lawyer, who handles his cases carefully and with much deftness. In the council, as stated, he was an active and influential member, always alert in behalf of the interests of his ward in particular and of the citizens generally. He has done some valuable committee service in behalf of the democratic party, in whose tenets he is a believer. He stands well with his brother professionals and with the community at large.

JOHN DAVID HAYES.



John David Hayes was born in the city of Limerick, Ireland, April 4, 1853. He is the son of Thomas and Bridget Hayes, (*née* Fahy), daughter of James Fahy. They are both deceased, and never resided in this country. When sixteen years of age Mr. Hayes came to Hazleton, where he resided until 1876, and was employed in various capacities around the mines, principally as engineer and ticket boss. He was educated at St. Michael's Academy, at Limerick, and at the De La Salle College, at Toronto, Ontario, graduating from the latter institution in 1878, receiving a prize for "general excellence." After graduation he returned to Hazleton and was employed as a teacher in the public schools of Hazle township during the years 1878, 1879, and 1880. In 1881 he taught in the public schools of Freeland borough, where he now resides. He read law with Clarence W. Kline, of Hazleton, and was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county June 11, 1881. Shortly after his admission he removed to Freeland and is the only practicing attorney in that borough. He is a notary public, and is at present one of the school directors of that place. He has been one of the auditors of the borough. Mr. Hayes married, June 27, 1882, Sally Edith Reilly, daughter of the late Peter Reilly, a native of Cavan, Ireland. The mother of Mrs. Hayes is Phœbe Smith, daughter of the late Benjamin Smith, who was a soldier in the war of 1812, and who for many years received a pension from the government. He was a native of Knowlton, Sussex county, N. J., and was the son of Josiah Smith and his wife, Sarah Kirkoff. Mr. Smith's wife was Mary Hicks, daughter of Robert Hicks, who emigrated from Ireland about 1750, and settled in New Jersey. Mr. and Mrs. Hayes have but one child living: Mary Marcella Hayes. Mr. Hayes is wholly a self-made man. Thrown upon his own resources at an early age, and compelled to earn his livelihood in positions affording him but little better compensation than that allotted a common laborer, he managed to fit himself for

teaching school, and while engaged at that avocation to complete the preparations for his admission to the bar. The man who can achieve such victories over his circumstances and surroundings is necessarily made of good material, which is reasonably certain in the long run to bring him a fitting reward. He has chosen to hang out his shingle in the modest little burgh among whose people he has during the greater part of his life resided, and with whose interests he has so closely identified himself. In thus resisting the attractions of the larger towns, so potent with most newly admitted attorneys, he but gives additional evidence of the tact that has carried him successfully forward this far in his career, and that offers him a far brighter prospect of a good harvest in the end. There is generally much greater wisdom in patiently waiting to grow up with a little town than in starting in to contend against the hot and vigorous competitors of the larger ones. Mr. Hayes is a frequent pleader in the county courts. He prepares a case well and argues it with much force and ability. He is a clever gentleman, an active democrat, and a citizen of unquestionably good parts.

HENRY AMZI FULLER.

Henry Amzi Fuller was born in Wilkes-Barre, January 15, 1855. From all the information in the possession of the family he is supposed to be a descendant of Samuel Fuller, who came to this country in 1620 in the Mayflower. The compact which was made by the pilgrims before landing was signed by forty individuals, among whom were Samuel Fuller, who had two in his family, and Edward Fuller, with three in his family. There is now in the possession of the family a large iron kettle which has passed through successive generations and is supposed to have been brought over on the vessel above named. It is also known that some of Samuel Fuller's descendants settled in Kent, Conn. The first of the name of whom we have positive information is Dr. Oliver Fuller, who was a surgeon in the army during the

revolution. His son, Captain Revilo (which is Oliver spelled backwards) Fuller was born in Sherman, Conn., July 26, 1768, and died October 31, 1846, at Salisbury, Conn. He married, July 10, 1791, Rebecca Giddings, daughter of Jonathan and Mary (*Baldwin*) Giddings.

From what particular branch of the Giddings family in England, or who were the immediate ancestors of George Giddings, the first of the name here, we are unable to say; but the fact is well authenticated that George Giddings, at the age of twenty-five, and his wife, Jane Tuttle, aged twenty, came from England, in 1635, and settled in the town of Ipswich, about twenty-five miles from Boston, Mass. Hotten's list of emigrants gives the names of George and Jane Giddings and three servants. The following is a copy taken from "Our Early Emigrant Ancestors," edited by John C. Hotten:

"2 APRIL, 1635.

"Theis underwritten are to be transported to New England imbarqued in the Planter, Nicholas Frarice, M^r., bound thither, the parties have brought certificates from the Minister of St. Albans, Hertfordshire, and attestacon from the Justices of peace according to the Lord's order:

"George Giddins, husbandman, 25 years.

"Jane Giddins.

"Thomas Carter, 25,

"Michael Willinson, 30, } Servants of George Giddins."

"Elizabeth Morrison, 12, }

They are said to have had as companions on their voyage Sir Henry Vane, fourth governor of Massachusetts, who, in 1662, suffered martyrdom for his zeal in the cause of liberty and religion. "John Tuttle, of Ipswich," says Savage, "came in Ship Planter from London in 1635, ae. 39, with wife Jane, ae. 42, and ch.—Abigail, ae. 6; Simon, ae. 4; Sarah, ae. 2; and John, ae. 1; besides Jane Giddings, ae. 20, and her husband George, ae. 25, who are known to be called children of Tuttle. They had previously lived at St. Albans, Hertfordshire, England, and had embarked April 2, to be joined four days afterwards by several others of the two families. He (Tuttle) died December 3, 1656, at Carric Fergus, where his widow wrote George Giddings as her son, and so called, also, John Simon and John Lawrence.

John Tuttle was made freeman March 13, 1639, and representative 1644. After a few years he went home and was established in Ireland in 1654. His wife followed." The history of Litchfield county, Conn., has the following in regard to the Tuttlés: "The Tuttle family came from Devonshire, England, and were probably of Welsh descent. In 1528, and again in 1548, Wm. Totyl was recorder of the ancient city of Exter, the capital of Devonshire, and the second city in England. Wm. Totyl was high sheriff of Devonshire in 1549, and lord mayor of Exter in 1552. He had a son Jeffrey, who was recorder in 1563. Jeffrey bought a fine estate, called 'Pearmore,' in the neighborhood of Exter. The estate had belonged to Gray, Duke of Sussex, who was executed by the crown. Jeffrey had a son Henry, who was high sheriff in 1624, and from him Wm. Tuttle and three brothers descended, who came to America in the ship Planter and landed in Boston in 1635. The brothers were Richard, who settled in Boston, John in Dover, N. H., and Simon in Ipswich, Mass." That George Giddings was a man of property and position is inferred from the fact that he brought over with him three servants, as in those days only people of means could afford the luxury of servants. He brought with him a letter of recommendation from the rector, or minister, of St. Albans, Hertfordshire. St. Albans is an ancient borough, situate on the top and northern side of a picturesque hill, twenty-one miles northwest from London. The Ver, a small tributary of the Colne, separates it from the site of the ancient Verula, an important station in the time of the Romans, and the scene of a terrible slaughter in the insurrection under Boadicea. In honor of St. Alban, said to have suffered martyrdom here in the year 297, a Benedictine monastery was founded by Offa, king of Mercia, in 796. The foundation of the town is supposed to be due to Ulsig (or Ulsin) who was abbot about one hundred and fifty years later. Two battles were fought near St. Albans during the War of the Roses, in 1455 and 1461. In the first Henry VI. became a captive; in the other he was set at liberty by his brave queen, Margaret of Anjou. The old Abbey church, restored in 1875 by Sir Gilbert Scott, is a cruciform building of irregular architecture, five hundred and forty-seven feet in length by two hundred and six in breadth, with an embat-

tled tower one hundred and forty-six feet high. Mr. Giddings was one of the twenty sworn freeholders who paid the highest rates out of two hundred and thirty in 1644, deputy to the General Court in 1641, 1654, 1655, 1659, 1661, 1663, 1664, 1668, 1672, and 1675. He was a selectman from 1661 to 1675, and for a long time a ruling elder of the first church. He was born in 1608, and died June 1, 1676, and his widow, Jane, died in March, 1680.

Ipswich is said to have been the first place in Essex county known to have been visited by Europeans. In 1611 Captain Edward Hardee and Nicholas Hobson sailed for North Virginia and touched at the place. In 1614 Captain John Smith mentions Agawam. It was first settled in 1633 and incorporated Ipswich in 1634. John Giddings, son of George Giddings, was born in 1639. He had a commonage granted him in 1667; was a commoner in 1678, and a lieutenant of militia, and was a deputy to the General Court in 1653, 1654, and 1655. He died March 3, 1691. Thomas Giddings, son of John Giddings, was born in Ipswich, Mass., in 1683. He moved to Gloucester, Mass., in 1710, and to Lyme, Conn., about 1722, where he purchased land nearly every year for several years, and settled near Beaver Brook. He married, in 1708, Sarah Butler. Joseph Giddings, son of Thomas Giddings, was born in 1714, in Gloucester, and removed with his father to Lyme. He married, October 24, 1737, Eunice Andruss, or Andrews, of Ipswich, and about 1752 removed with his family to the North Society of New Fairfield, Conn., now Sherman. His name first appears on the church records of New Fairfield North Society October 6, 1752, in connection with the baptism of a daughter "Sarah." On July 15, 1754, he was admitted to the church by letter from the Third church in Lyme. He took an active part in the French war. In the colonial records, 1760, is the following: "This assembly do establish Mr. Joseph Giddings to be Captain of the north company or trainband in the North Society in New Fairfield." In 1775 he was at the head of a committee to build a "new House of Worship." His name is found on the records of the church and society on various other committees, and he seems to have been a leading man in those matters. Jonathan Giddings, son of Joseph Giddings, was born in Lyme, Conn., April 18, 1741, removed with his father to New

Fairfield North Society, where he became a thrifty, enterprising farmer. He served in the revolutionary war, enduring many hardships. He was at one time sent by his superior officer at the head of a scouting party as captain, and they were nine days without food, having become lost in the woods, where they were obliged to subsist on roots and herbs. Having received a severe wound he obtained his discharge and returned to his family. He was one of the original proprietors of the Connecticut Western Reserve, in Ohio. In 1786 the state of Connecticut reserved three million five hundred thousand acres of land in northwestern Ohio, which became known as the "Connecticut Western Reserve." Its claim on all other government lands was then ceded to the United States. This land was devoted to the use of the state of Connecticut for the *free* education of her children. In 1795 Elijah Boardman, of New Milford, and others, among whom was Jonathan Giddings, purchased, for sixty thousand dollars, a large tract of land on the reserve, the share of Mr. Giddings being one thousand, three hundred and eighty-three acres. He married, January 2, 1766, Mary Baldwin, adopted daughter of Benoni Stebbins, of New Milford, Conn., and daughter of Gamaliel Baldwin, she being then eighteen years of age. He afterwards came into possession of the farm of Mr. Baldwin on the west side of the Housatonic river. This property remained in possession of the Giddings family for about one hundred years. Mr. Giddings died April 8, 1817. Mr. Baldwin was a descendant of Joseph Baldwin, of Milford, one of the first settlers in 1639, born in Milford September 11, 1716, settled in New Milford, where he joined the church August 30, 1741. The widow of Jonathan Giddings married Captain John Ransom, of Kent, Conn., who came from Colchester, Conn., about 1738. Rebecca Giddings, daughter of Jonathan, was born January 2, 1769, and married, July 10, 1791, Captain Revilo Fuller.

Charles Dorrance Foster, of the Luzerne bar, is a descendant of George Giddings through his great-grandfather, Rev. Jacob Johnson, who married Mary, a daughter of Captain Nathaniel Giddings, of Norwich, Conn., a great-grandson of George Giddings and the next youngest brother of John Giddings, son of George Giddings, the ancestor of Henry A. Fuller. George Giddings

was also the ancestor of the late Joshua Reed Giddings, the great anti-slavery congressman from Ohio.

Amzi Fuller, son of Captain Revilo Fuller, was born in Kent, October 19, 1793. He obtained as his only fortune the ordinary academic education given to almost every young man in New England, and which has fitted multitudes of them for the discharge of honorable duties in every part of our country. At about the age of eighteen he left home to seek his fortune among strangers. Without friends or money he went to Milford, Pa., a little village on the banks of the Delaware, the county town of Pike county. There he taught a school and entered himself as a student at law in the office of the late Daniel Dimmick, for many years a distinguished practitioner in the courts of Pike and Wayne counties. Having completed his preparatory studies and obtained admission to the bar, Mr. Fuller removed to Bethany, Wayne county, where, on August 25, 1816, he was admitted to the bar of that county. He immediately opened an office for legal practice, and thus became the first *resident* lawyer in Wayne county. The county at that time was wild, rugged, and sparsely populated. There were no great thoroughfares of business through it, and lumber was the main staple of commerce. The streams being small and difficult of navigation, the lumbering business was a precarious source of wealth, yet it so withdrew attention from agricultural pursuits as to leave the general face of the country unimproved. The legal business was very small. The courts sat but twice a year with juries, and were seldom occupied a week dispatching all the issues, criminal and civil, which arose. Nathaniel B. Eldred, subsequently president judge of the Eighteenth judicial district, had located himself in Bethany, a gay young lawyer of fine manners and commanding talents; and the very able gentlemen then at the bar of Luzerne county attended the courts in Pike and Wayne to share with Messrs. Eldred and Fuller the legal business which seemed scarcely enough for them. And there were Messrs. Mott and Dimmick, of Pike county, in practice also in the same courts. Into Wayne county such as it then was, and attended by this formidable competition, came Mr. Fuller to seek his livelihood. And his dependence was to be wholly on his profession. He had no adventitious aids, and he

engaged in no other business. He sat himself down to the careful study of the few law books he possessed, and to the correct transaction of the business entrusted to his care. Cultivating the strictest habits of integrity, industry, temperance, and frugality, he rose rapidly in public confidence, his business increased, and in a few years he was able to marry, to build him a fine house, and to establish himself in circumstances of great comfort. There in the little highland village of Bethany he resided until 1841, accumulating a fortune by faithful attention to a constantly increasing business, and by rigid adherence to habits of economy, which had been forced upon him in the beginning, but which he never sought to change. He made himself a sound and well read lawyer. No man's integrity was ever more undoubted, and business never suffered in his hands from procrastination, rashness, or unskillfulness. Strictly honest and eminently punctual in all his dealings, his credit with the community became unbounded. Indeed, it is doubted whether his name ever stood a month as debtor on any man's books. He never held but one civil office, and that he sought not, though he was re-appointed to it several times. It was the office of deputy attorney general, which was conferred upon him by successive administrations of various politics for many years, and the duties of which he discharged with the same zeal, punctuality, and skill that characterized all his business transactions. During his residence in Bethany his house was ever open with a ready and an elegant hospitality. He was an efficient supporter of the public schools, and of the interests of religion, as well as of every project for the internal improvement of the county. He loved Wayne county with a pure affection. There had been the scene of his early professional struggles and of his final triumph. He had mixed with the hardy and enterprising people on terms of the utmost familiarity, had assisted them and been assisted by them, and mutual confidence and affection were the growth of such intercourse. Long before he had removed from Wayne county he had the satisfaction of witnessing a great improvement in the face of the country and in the social condition of the people. As the more valuable kinds of lumber disappeared, increased attention was given to farming and its associate com-

forts ; the population, originally from New England, was swelled by a continually incoming tide ; turnpikes were projected and built, and finally the works of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company were introduced which built up towns, created markets, and stimulated enterprise and industry in every department of life. These causes wrought magic effects among the rude hills of Wayne, and have made it a wealthy and interesting county, whilst its population in intelligence and enterprise is equal to that of any county in the state. Very deep and hearty was the pleasure with which Mr. Fuller witnessed the advancement and prosperity of a community with whose interests his own had been so long and thoroughly identified, and, although he removed his residence to this city, the *amor patriæ* that glowed incessant in his bosom belonged to Wayne. In 1840 an act of assembly was passed providing for the removal of the county-seat of Wayne from Bethany, where he had so long resided, to Honesdale, three miles distant. Having acquired an ample fortune Mr. Fuller determined to retire from the toils of his profession, and the better to do this he waited until after the removal of the county-seat, when he removed to Wilkes-Barre, where his son Henry Mills Fuller, was then already established. While here he did not engage in the active practice of the law, though he continued to act as advisory counsel for many of his former clients. While resident in Wilkes-Barre Mr. Fuller attached all hearts to him. He had cultivated the social virtues with great success, and taken a deep interest in the prosperity of the Protestant Episcopal church, to whose venerable forms he was strongly attached. Though not a communicant in the church, he was a constant attendant upon its services, a liberal supporter of it, an active vestryman, and at the time Bishop Potter was elected Mr. Fuller was an efficient member of the diocesan convention. He was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county January 11, 1822. He died in Kent, while on his annual visit to that place with his wife, September 26, 1847, in the same room and house in which he was born.

John Ransom Fuller, of Kent, the eldest son of Captain Revilo Fuller, was a man of sound judgment and was highly esteemed ; was several times elected justice of the peace and to other town

offices, and was captain of a militia company. Robert Nelson Fuller, another son of Captain Fuller, was a highly esteemed resident of Salisbury, Conn. He held various town offices, among others justice of the peace and judge of probate. Thomas Fuller, another son of Captain Fuller, when young obtained a very thorough common school education, at the same time getting a practical knowledge of the manner in which the labor on a New England farm should be performed. But farming was not congenial to his tastes, and he had a strong desire to fit himself for some profession, and his preference was that of the law. Therefore, in 1823, when nineteen years of age, he arranged to go to Bethany and put himself under the instruction of his brother Amzi, who was a thorough Latin scholar, where he pursued his studies until well fitted for practice, and in 1826 was admitted to the courts of Wayne county. He was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county January 7, 1834. He became a very prominent lawyer, and, although in politics was a whig and the majority in his legislative district was two thousand democratic, he was twice in succession elected to the state legislature. His business and popularity continued to increase as long as he lived, so that before his death he was recognized as standing at the head of his profession in Wayne county. He died at Honesdale December 16, 1843. Revilo Fuller, of Sherman, Conn., another son of Captain Fuller, was a man of stalwart frame, fine appearance, pleasing in his intercourse with others, and exerted great influence in the community where he resided. He was justice of the peace, town clerk, and treasurer many times, a member of the legislature in 1850, judge of probate in 1858, and postmaster. Rebecca Fuller, a daughter of Captain Fuller, married John Torrey, of Honesdale, Pa. He is a son of Major Jason Torrey, who was one of the earliest settlers in northeastern Pennsylvania. Amzi Fuller married, February 10, 1818, Maria Mills, daughter of Philo Mills.

In the seventeenth century three families by the name of Mills resided in Connecticut. First, John Mills, coming from England with Governor Winthrop; second, Lincoln Mills, coming with Captain Newbury to Salem prior to 1635; third, Peter Mills, of Dutch origin, and from whom descended families in Windsor,

Kent, and Toringford. Pieter Wouters Van de Meylyn of Amsterdam, came from Holland and settled in Windsor. Mrs. Wynkoop, daughter of Isaac Mills, while on a tour around the world with her son, the Rev. Mr. Wynkoop, of Washington, D. C., thus writes from Washington, under date of November 27, 1881: "Pieter Wouters Van de Meylyn was born in Holland in 1622, and the first record of his name in America was in 1666. His father was a Dutch nobleman, knighted in consequence of improvements which he made in the construction of dikes or canals. While a student in the University of Leydon he fell under his father's displeasure on account of his religious views, was disinherited and, for conscience sake, fled to America, landing in Boston. He was twice married. First, to Dorcas Messinger, born September 23, 1650, died Windsor May 18, 1688; second, to Jane Thamsin, of Hartford, to whom he was married December 10, 1691. He had four children, Peter being the eldest. For reasons now unknown he petitioned the colonial legislature to have his name changed to Peter Mills, as appears from the records now preserved at Hartford, but the date is not mentioned. The family settled in Windsor, where he died; date unknown. The Van de Meylins in Holland are now, and ever have been, a highly respectable family. Several of its clergymen have been distinguished for piety and good judgment. They think much of their American relatives. The old father in Amsterdam was wealthy, and upon hearing of his death one grandson took out papers to prove his right to a portion of his estate, but the ship and all on board were lost, January 22, 1730. Peter Mills, son of Pieter Wouters Van de Meylyn, or Mills, appears to have been a man of uncommon force of character and eminent piety. He married, July 21, 1692, Joanna Porter, daughter of John Porter, a Wealthy landowner of Windsor. The 'Mills farm' was in Bloomfield, the northerly part of Windsor, a beautiful spot commanding an extensive view of valley, hill and river. Until recently the dwelling remained, but a grove of trees still marks the place beside the old homestead once occupied by the pious old Dutchman, our forefather." Peter Mills had nine children, among whom were Peletiah A. Mills, born 1693, graduated from Yale College and became a lawyer; Rev. Jedediah Mills,



born 1697, graduated from Yale 1722, became pastor of the church in Ripton, and with him studied the eminent missionary David Brainard; John Mills, born 1707, farmer, one of the first settlers in Kent, Conn., born in Windsor, married Jane Lewis, of Stratford, Conn. She was born in Stratford 1712. He was drowned in the Housatonic river June 7, 1760, aged fifty-three, was selectman at the time of his death, and was superintendent of a bridge. He had carried a woman over and was drowned coming back. Rev. Ebenezer Mills, born 1712, graduated at Yale 1738. Rev. Gideon Mills, born 1715, graduated at Yale 1737. Mr. Mills was once asked "How did you educate four sons at Yale Collège and give each a profession?" He replied, "Almighty God did it with the help of my wife." Ruth Mills, granddaughter of Rev. Gideon Mills, married Owen Brown, father of John Brown, "Whose soul is marching on." A sister of Ruth married Mr. Humphrey, father of the president of Amherst College. John Mills had eight children. His fifth child was Rev. Samuel Mills, who was born May 17, 1743. He was the noted "Uncle Sam" Mills, of Torrington, and father of the missionary, Samuel J. Mills. His sixth child, Jane Mills, married Rev. Joel Bordwell, minister in Kent, Conn., for over fifty years. His seventh child, Sarah Mills, married Rev. Jeremiah Day, of New Preston, father of President Day, of Yale College. His eighth child was Rev. Edmund Mills, of Sutton, Mass. Lewis Mills, his third child, was born October 18, 1738, in Kent. He was a lieutenant in the army of the revolution. Married Hannah Hall July 26, 1759. She came from the southern part of Connecticut. Her mother's name supposed to be Bradley. Lieutenant Mills died April 4, 1782, in the forty-fourth year of his age. Mrs. Hannah Mills died April 4, 1804, aged sixty-four, the old Mills homestead, where she lived with her son Philo. Colonel Philo Mills, sixth child of Lieutenant Lewis Mills, was born September 5, 1774, married Rhoda Goodwin, of Torrington, Thanksgiving Day evening, November 17, 1797, by Rev. "Uncle Sam" Mills, of Torrington. Rhoda Goodwin was born in Torrington June 4, 1774. The Goodwins came from England. Philo Mills was captain, major, and colonel successively of the the Thirteenth Regiment in the Connecticut Militia. He died

July 31, 1863, aged eighty-eight. His wife died September 26, 1861, aged eighty-seven. They were married sixty-three years and no death occurred in the family. Maria Mills, the wife of Amzi Fuller, was born April 7, 1799, and died August 24, 1885. She was the eldest child of Philo Mills. Colonel Mills was the great-grand-father of Henry Amzi Fuller, and also of John Slosson Harding, of the Luzerne bar.

Henry Mills Fuller, son of Amzi Fuller, was born at Bethany June 3, 1820. At the age of fifteen he was sent to the College of New Jersey, at Princeton, to attain and perfect his education, which was pursued with a view of his entrance upon the more trying and intricate study of the law. An early fondness for argument and a peculiar forte as a declaimer induced his parents to train him for the bar. Mr. Fuller remained in Princeton until the year 1838, when he graduated with the highest honors. As a member of the Cliosophic Society of the college, he was selected to deliver the Fourth of July and commencement orations, and his brilliant future was then foreshadowed in these collegiate exhibitions. After graduation he commenced reading law under his father's instruction, but soon removed to Wilkes-Barre and pursued his studies in the office of the late George W. Woodward, ex-chief justice of the supreme court of Pennsylvania, and was admitted to the practice of the law by the courts of Luzerne county January 3, 1842. Mr. Fuller assiduously improved himself in the practice of the law after his admission and secured a large and remunerative clientage. He took an active part, though never a mere partisan, in support of Taylor and Fillmore in the Rough and Ready canvass of 1848, and at the October election of that year was supported by the whigs of Luzerne county for representative, more as a compliment to his unusual merit than with a hope of securing his election. Mr. Fuller stumped his legislative district and carried it triumphantly by one thousand five hundred majority, against a popular democratic nominee, though Morris Longstreth, the democratic candidate for governor, had at the same time about eight hundred majority in the county and General Cass near five hundred at the presidential election. It was during this session of the legislature that strenuous efforts were made and required for appropriations towards

the completion of the North Branch Canal, and Mr. Fuller, although a young member, was selected by those interested in this important project as the champion of their cause in the house of representatives. His speech on this subject was a powerful effort, a master-piece of oratorical rhetoric, replete with statistics and convincing arguments, and to its electrical effect may be attributed the successful issue of the effort and the "moving of the waters" which opened to trade and commerce those regions of mineral and agricultural wealth which, without this important improvement, would have long lain unproductive and dormant. In 1849 the whig state convention conferred on Mr. Fuller the honor of a nomination for canal commissioner, well knowing that his personal popularity would add strength to their ticket. In this they were not disappointed. In all the counties on the "North Branch" he ran ahead of the Taylor electoral ticket of the year before upwards of two thousand votes, and, not to be deterred in their efforts to overthrow the democracy in one of their strongholds, they again in 1850 presented the name of Mr. Fuller as the whig candidate for congress in the district composed of Luzerne, Wyoming, Columbia, and Montour counties, against Hendrick B. Wright, and in the face of three thousand majority in the district, he gallantly carried it and was elected to congress by fifty-nine majority. His election in this instance was contested before the United States house of representatives, where there was a democratic majority of fifty-four. The committee to whom was referred the contested election case reported against him, and, according to custom, the contestants were respectively heard in their own behalf before the bar of the house. On this occasion Mr. Fuller's oratorical powers overpowered his opponent's, and his brilliant effort sustained him in his seat, which was accorded to him by thirteen majority. This was, indeed, a triumph such as few have ever attained surrounded by so many adverse interests and influences. In 1852 he was nominated by the whigs for re-election, and again canvassed the district with Colonel Wright as the candidate of the democrats, but was defeated by a meagre majority of about one hundred, though the district at the presidential election a month afterwards gave General Franklin Pearce three thousand, nine hundred and sixty-eight

majority. Having thus each been once successful by a close vote in a district largely democratic, both were again marshaled for the contest by their respective parties in 1854, when Mr. Fuller cleared the course by some two or three thousand majority, although William F. Bigler, the democratic candidate for governor, carried the district at the same election by two thousand, two hundred majority. In 1855, notwithstanding his own wishes and repeated declinations, his ardent admirers and many friends in congress insisted on supporting him for speaker of the house of representatives, and it is to be regretted, with his well earned experience, business talents, and eloquence, that he was not sustained irrespective of party predilection and elected to that elevated position. The house of representatives at that time was constituted as no other has ever yet been. No party had a majority of its members, while two separate organizations *seemed* to have. The "Americans" had chosen a majority; so had the "Republicans," or opponents of the policy embodied in the Nebraska Bill; but the lines of these two organizations ran into and crossed each other. The republicans who were anti "Know Nothing" were perfectly willing to support an anti-Nebraska "American" for speaker; but nearly all the southern "Americans" would support no candidate who was in principle a republican. Thus, there was, in fact, no majority of any party, and a long, bitter, exciting struggle for the organization was inevitable. The contest for the speakership continued for nine weeks. For the first week Mr. Fuller was supported by the Pennsylvania delegation with unwavering fidelity with one exception — that of Mr. Allison. Had the delegation continued for another week unitedly and inflexibly in his support, there remains little doubt that he would have become the rallying point of the moderate and national minded men from all sections. His conduct during the protracted and wearisome struggle commanded the admiration of all who witnessed it. He turned neither to the right nor left, but moved straightforward, boldly and fearlessly avowing his sentiments whenever called upon to do so, caring not a jot whether his so doing would benefit or injure his prospects of an election; but saying every time that he wished not to be in the way of an election, and desiring those who voted for

him to drop his name whenever they pleased. Honest, fearless, and independent as he was ever known to be by all who knew him, and so universally conceded by those who differed with him, he would not falsify his own convictions and proclaim views inconsistent with them, though by so doing he might have driven Mr. Banks, who was elected, out of the contest and attained the speakership for himself. During the contest, in answer to certain interrogatories, Mr. Fuller explained his position as follows :

Mr. Clerk, I voted for the resolution offered by the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. Zollicoffer] yesterday, because I cordially approve of the principle embodied in that resolution. Early in the session I felt it a duty, in justice to myself and to those with whom I had been acting, to declare the opinions I entertained and the course of action I should pursue upon certain questions of public policy. I desire to say now, sir, what I believe is known to the majority—if not to all—of those who have honored me with their confidence, that I have been ready at any and all times to withdraw my name from this protracted canvass. I have felt unwilling to stand, or to *appear* to stand, in the way of any fair organization of this body.

In answer to the specific interrogatories here presented, I say that I do not regard the Kansas and Nebraska bill as promotive of the formation of free states; and I will further say, sir, that I do not believe that it is promotive of the formation of slave states. The second interrogatory relates to the constitutionality of the Wilmot proviso. I was not a member of the congress of 1850, and have never been called upon to affirm or deny the constitutionality of the Wilmot proviso.

I have never assumed the position, that “if territorial bills (silent upon the subject of slavery, and leaving the Mexican laws to operate) were defeated, he [I] would vote for a bill with the Wilmot proviso in it.” That question relates to the legislative action of the distinguished gentleman from Illinois [Mr. Richardson.] My political existence commenced since that flood. I was not a member of that congress, and having never taken any public position upon that subject heretofore, I am willing, in all frankness and candor, to do so now; and I do so with great deference and respect for those distinguished men who, in times past, have entertained and expressed different opinions. Public history informs us that slavery existed before the constitution, and, in my judgment, now exists independent of the constitution. When the people of the confederated states met by their representatives in convention, to form that constitution, slavery existed

in all but one of the states of the confederacy. The people, through their representatives, having an existing and acknowledged right to hold slaves, conceded this—the right to prohibit importation—after the year 1808. They made no cession, so far as regarded the existence of domestic slavery. They claimed—and it was granted—the right of reclamation in case of escape. They claimed—and it was granted—the right of representation as an element of political power. And I hold, in the absence of express authority, that congress has no constitutional right to legislate upon the subject of slavery. I hold that the territories are the common property of all the states, and that the people of all the states have a common right to enter upon and occupy those territories, and they are protected in that occupation by the flag of our common country; that congress has no constitutional power either to legislate slavery into, or exclude it from, a territory. Neither has the territorial legislature, in my judgment, any right to legislate upon that subject, except so far as it may be necessary to protect the citizens of the territory in the enjoyment of their property, and *that* in pursuance of its organic law, as established by congressional legislation. When the citizens of the territory shall apply for admission into the Union, they may determine for themselves the character of their institutions (by their state constitution); and it is their right then to declare whether they will tolerate slavery or not, and thus, fairly deciding for themselves, should be admitted into the Union as states without reference to the subject of slavery. The constitution was formed by the people of the states for purposes of mutual advantage and protection. The states are sovereignties, limited only so far as they have surrendered their powers to the general government. The general government, thus created and limited, acts with certain positive, defined, and clearly ascertained powers. Its legislation and administration should be controlled by the constitution; and it cannot justly employ its powers thus delegated to impair or destroy any existing or vested rights belonging to the people of any of the states.

In addition the above he made the following answer to Mr. Barksdale's interrogatories:

Mr. Clerk, I shall answer the questions specifically and directly, reserving to myself the privilege of more full explanation hereafter.

"Are you in favor of restoring the Missouri restriction, or do you go for the entire prohibition of slavery in all the territories of the United States?"

I am opposed to any legislation upon those subjects, for reasons already given.

"Are you in favor of abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia and the United States forts, dock-yards, etc.?"

I am not, sir.

“Do you believe in the equality of the white and black races in the United States, and do you wish to promote that equality by legislation?”

I do not, sir. I acknowledge a decided preference for white people.

“Are you in favor of the entire exclusion of adopted citizens and Roman Catholics from office?”

Mr. Clerk, I think with General Washington—and he is a very high authority—that it does not comport with the policy of this country to appoint foreigners to office to the exclusion of native-born citizens. But I wish to say that I proscribe no man because of his religion; I denounce no man because of his politics. I accord to all the largest liberty of opinion and of expression, of conscience and of worship. I care not, sir, what creed a man may profess; I care not to what denomination he may belong; be he Mohammedan, Jew, or Gentile, I concede to him the right to worship according to the dictates of his own judgment. I invade no man's altar, and would not disturb any man's vested rights. Whatever we have been, whatever we are, and whatever we may be, rests between us and heaven. I allow no mortal to be my mediator; and, judging no man, will by no man be judged. With regard to those of foreign birth, I do not desire to exclude them. I say to them: “Come, enter upon the public lands; occupy the public territory; build up for yourselves homes, acquire property, and teach your children to love the constitution and laws which protect them;” but I do say that in all matters of legislation, and in all matters of administration, *Americans should govern America.*

“Do you favor the same modification of the tariff now that you did at the last session of congress?”

I was not a member of the last congress; and all that I would now ask upon the subject of the tariff is, “to be let alone.”

In 1856, for the convenience of giving more attention to some matters of business with which he was entrusted, he removed to Philadelphia, and continued to reside there until his death. He was one of the foremost in developing the coal and iron interests of this region. Probably no person had done more for that interest in the Wyoming and Lackawanna Valleys than he, and he also had large investments in the great Montour Iron Works, at Danville, which continued until the time of his death. In 1860 it was generally conceded that Mr. Fuller would be the nominee for vice president of the constitutional union party, but he would not permit his name to be used for that position, as he conceded that Edward Everett, who had done so much for the ladies of the

Union towards purchasing the home of Washington, had greater claims than he, and Mr. Everett was accordingly nominated. Mr. Fuller was a member of the union national central executive committee, in the same year chairman of the constitutional union state executive committee of Pennsylvania and candidate for congress in the Second district of Pennsylvania. He was, of course, defeated with the rest of his ticket. He died December 26, 1860. The *Luzerne Union*, of Wilkes-Barre, a newspaper always politically opposed to him, in speaking editorially of his death, said :

“Probably no one could have been removed from us whose loss would have been more deeply felt. His kindness of heart, his noble nature—generous to a fault, and never known to do a mean act—his fine talents, his large business relations, all conspired to endear him to our people, and a large circle of friends from one end of the Union to the other. We can hardly be reconciled that one so loved, so full of hope and promise and usefulness, in the noontide of life and of success, should be stricken down when so many are left to whom death would be a relief from the troubles and sufferings of old age and decrepitude. But we must bow to ‘the will of Him who doeth all things well.’”

He left seven children to survive him. His eldest daughter married Charles E. Rice, president judge of Luzerne county, and the next oldest, George Reynolds Bedford, of the Luzerne bar. John Torrey Fuller, his youngest son, who was educated at La Fayette College, Easton, Pa., had a remarkable talent for drawing. His topographical map of the college grounds was sent by the college for exhibition at the centennial exhibition in 1876. He graduated the same year with the highest honors of his class. Taking a post graduate course he received the degree of civil and mining engineer, and was connected with the state geological survey of Pennsylvania, with a residence and office in Philadelphia, where he died January 22, 1880, of pneumonia. He was also for a time principal of the Dallas Academy, in this county.

The wife of Henry Mills Fuller and mother of Henry A. Fuller is Harriet Irwin Fuller (*née* Tharp). Her father was Michael Rose Tharp, of Philadelphia, who came with his father's family from Ireland prior to 1800. In the early years of this century he was an agent for the Pennsylvania land-holders in Bradford

county, and built himself a beautiful residence on the bank of the Susquehanna river at Athens. He afterwards sold the same to Judge Herrick. Mr. Tharp's mother was a sister of R. H. Rose, M. D., from whom Montrose, in Susquehanna county, received its name. Her father, a Scotch gentleman, and his mother, a lady of Dublin, came to the United States a little before the revolutionary war and settled in Chester county, Pa. The wife of Doctor Rose was Jane, daughter of Andrew Hodge, jun., of Philadelphia, a cousin of Charles Hodge, D. D., LL. D., father of F. B. Hodge, D. D., of this city. The mother of Harriet Irwin Fuller was Jerusha Lindsley, a daughter of Judge Eleazer Lindsley, of Lindsley, Steuben county, N. Y., where she was born January 19, 1793. Judge Lindsley was a native of Morristown, N. J., where he was born July 3, 1769. He married, April 23, 1787, Eunice Halsey, daughter of Jeremiah and Elizabeth Halsey, of Bridghampton, N. Y. Jeremiah Halsey was the ancestor of Gaius L. Halsey, of the Luzerne county bar. Emila Lindsley, another daughter of Judge Lindsley, was the wife of the late George M. Hollenback, of this city. Polly Lindsley, another daughter, married James Ford, of Perth Amboy, N. J., and became the ancestor of Benjamin Ford Dorrance, of the Luzerne bar. Judge Lindsley was a son of Colonel Eleazer Lindsley, a hero in the war of the revolution. He was born December 7, 1737, O. S., and married Mary Miller November 11, 1756. The Lindsleys are of Scotch descent, and trace their family back to Sir William Wallace.

Henry Amzi Fuller was educated in the public schools of this city, from which he graduated, and was prepared for college by Fred. Corss, M. D., of Kingston, entered the sophomore class of the College of New Jersey, at Princeton, from which he graduated in the class of 1874. He read law with Henry W. Palmer, and was admitted to the Luzerne county bar January 9, 1877. Mr. Fuller married, November 20, 1879, Ruth Hunt Parrish, a daughter of the late Gould Phinney Parrish, of this city. They have four children: John Torrey Fuller, Esther Fuller, Henry Mills Fuller, and Charles Parrish Fuller. Gould P. Parrish was born in Wilkes-Barre in a building where the Exchange Hotel is now located, May 1, 1822. He served an apprenticeship in the mer-

cantile business with the late Isaac S. Osterhout, and then engaged in the manufacture of powder with the late George Knapp, under the firm name of Knapp and Parrish. They first constructed a mill on Solomon's creek, near the city line, and subsequently built the Wapwallopen mills, in Hollenback township, now owned by the Duponts. He relinquished the manufacture of powder and went into the coal business in partnership with the late Thomas Brodrick, and operated the works of the Philadelphia Coal Company, now the Empire mines. He afterwards became a contractor and laid the first pipes for the Wilkes-Barre Water Company. He continued the business of contractor during the remainder of his life. He died in this city November 8, 1875. Gould P. Parrish was the son of Archippus Parrish, a native of Windham, Conn., where he was born January 27, 1773. In his early manhood he removed to Morristown, N. J., and there married Phebe, daughter of John Miller, August 12, 1806. He engaged as a contractor and built the turnpike from Morristown to Paulus Hook (now Jersey City). He removed to the Wyoming Valley in 1812, and for a short time resided in Kingston. He then removed to Wilkes-Barre and kept a hotel where the Exchange Hotel now stands. Here George H. Parrish, of this city, was born. In March, 1824, Colonel Gould Phinney, with fourteen others, removed from the Wyoming Valley to Dundaff, Susquehanna county, Pa. Among them was Archippus Parrish, who took charge of the Dundaff Hotel, and while a resident there Charles Parrish, of this city, was born. Mr. Parrish remained in Dundaff about four years, and then removed to Wilkes-Barre. He again took charge of a hotel located on the site of the present Wyoming Valley House. He then removed to the hotel he had first occupied in this city, and which shortly afterwards burned down. The family for a few weeks were obliged to live in the old court house. He then removed to the Drake house, on Main street, next to the present *Union Leader* office, and there kept a hotel. He subsequently built and kept a hotel on East Market street, near the old jail. About 1839 he retired from business and removed to a farm house at the corner of Canal and South streets, in this city, and resided there until his death, October, 1847. The wife of Gould



P. Parrish was Esther, daughter of John Smith, M. D., who was a descendant of Captain Timothy Smith, or, as he was more frequently designated, Timothy Smith, Esq. He seems to have been a leading man in the Susquehanna Company at their meetings in Hartford, before settlements were made in Wyoming. Choosing Kingston for his residence, his name is recorded as one of the Forty, or earliest settlers. The old Westmoreland records frequently contain his name, and it is evident that he was an active, thorough business man, commanding confidence and respect. The sobriquet given him by the ancient people shows the estimation in which he was held. Of course all were anxious to induce the legislature of Connecticut to recognize the settlement on the Susquehanna and extend her jurisdiction and laws therein. Among the agents sent out was Mr. Smith, and to his superior management they ascribed the success of his mission in inducing Connecticut to establish the town of Westmoreland. "Hence," said Mr. John Carey, "the settlers gave him the name of 'Old Head.'" He always conducted whatever affairs were entrusted to him with spirit and prudence, showing that he was a wise and safe counsellor and an active citizen. On May 6, 1773, he was appointed one of "a committee to attend the meeting of the Company at Hartford, on June 2nd, to lay the circumstances of the settlers before said meeting." On June 28, 1773, Mr. Smith, with John Jenkins and others, were appointed "to draw up a plan of regulations and submit the same, together with the former plan, at the next meeting." At a proprietors' meeting held July 8, 1773, Timothy Smith was chosen by this company to be their sheriff. On September 21, 1773, Captain Z. Butler and Mr. T. Smith were appointed agents to attend the General Assembly at New Haven in October next. On December 8, 1773, Mr. Joseph Sluman, Mr. Timothy Smith, and Mr. John Jenkins were appointed agents to General Assembly at Hartford in January next, second Wednesday. It would seem that in April, 1874, four representatives were chosen or appointed. Among the votes recorded is this: "That Zebulon Butler, Esq., Captain Timothy Smith, Christopher Avery, and John Jenkins be appointed agents from the town of Westmoreland to lay our circumstances before the General Assembly in May next. Sept. 30, 1774." His son

Benjamin Smith, was a physician. He married Wealthy Ann York, daughter of Amos York, of Wyalusing.

Amos York, from Voluntown, Conn., is believed to have been the pioneer settler of Mehoopany township, now in Wyoming county. He came in 1772, built a log house and enclosed a considerable tract of land opposite and above the mouth of the Meshoppen creek. In 1778 he, with others, petitioned the Assembly of Connecticut for an abatement of their taxes, since they had suffered much from being robbed and plundered by the Indians. Subsequently he removed to Wyalusing. Manasseh Miner, the father of Mrs. York, was one of the original proprietors in the Susquehanna company, and conveyed a right to his daughter, and Mr. York made the pitch on which the right was to be located at Wyalusing on some of the Indian clearings. Here he had carried on his improvements with considerable success. He had erected a good log house, a log barn, and had a considerable stock of horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs, and raised sufficient quantities of grain for their support. At the breaking out of the revolutionary war he was known as an active and ardent whig, which arrayed against him the enmity of his tory neighbors. Apprehending trouble from the Indians in the fall of 1777, he went down to Wyoming to seek the advice of friends and make arrangements for the removal of his family. It was then thought there would be no danger from the savages in the winter, and, if in the spring they continued to favor the interests of the British, there would be ample time to seek the protection of the lower settlements. The capture of some of his neighbors occasioned new alarm, but there seemed to be no alternative but run the risk of being undisturbed until spring. To move his family sixty miles through a pathless wilderness in the depth of winter could not be thought of. On February 12 and 13, 1778, there occurred a severe snow storm. Each evening a negro from the old Indian town came to Mr. York's on a trifling excuse and remained until late in the evening. On the 14th the storm ceased and Mr. York determined to find out the reason for the negro's strange conduct. Immediately after breakfast he set out on horseback on an errand to Mr. Pauling's. As to what followed will be nearly in the words of his daughter, Sarah, who was at the time fourteen years

of age. She says: "The snow was two feet deep. In the afternoon Miner, his little son, ran in and said the Indians were coming. The family looked out and saw Indians and white men—quite a company—and the children said they were not afraid, for father was with them. Parshall Terry came in first, Tom Green next, and father next. Father took his seat on the bed and drew his hat over his eyes. I went to him and said, 'Father, what is the matter?' He made no answer, but the tears were running down his cheeks. Terry used to boat on the river, and often stopped at our house. When he came in mother said, 'How do you do, Terry?' He replied, 'Mrs York, I am sorry to see you.' Mother said, 'Why? have you taken my husband prisoner?' He answered, 'Ask Tom Green.' Mother said, 'Tom, have you taken my husband prisoner?' He said, 'Yes,' but added that he should not be hurt, only that he must take an oath that he will be true to King George. My mother appealed to him and Terry by the many acts of kindness they had done, represented to them the peaceable, generous, and obliging disposition of her husband, and deplored the wretched condition of the family. After a while Terry lit his pipe, and said to Green, 'It is late, and we must be going.' They then drove the cattle into the road, stripped the house of every thing of value they could carry away, broke open the chests, tied up the plunder in sheets and blankets and put the bundles on the backs of the men. Father had to take a pack of his own goods. When they had got prepared to start, my father asked permission to speak to his wife—he took her by the hand, but did not speak. When the company started my father was compelled to walk, carry a bundle, and assist in driving his cattle, while his favorite riding mare carried Terry." The journey was a tedious, toilsome one for the captive. He was held a prisoner for about nine months, during which time he was subject to exposure and want, and endured all manner of hardship and suffering, not the least of which was the constant anxiety for the welfare of his family, who were left destitute in the midst of winter and far from friends on whom they could call for aid in their distress. The narrative continues: "After the company had gone and no more was to be seen of father, my mother and sister, Wealthy, started down to the town

of Wyalusing to see what had been done there. When they came to the village they found only two women, the wives of Page and Berry, and some children, whose I do not recollect. My mother stayed there awhile and then came back. * * * That night we expected every moment that the Indians would come and kill us, or take us prisoners. We sat up and waited for the Indians all night. Next morning my mother and the older children concluded to move the family down to Wyalusing. We had eight fat hogs in the pen and a crib of corn. The bottom of the crib was opened and the hogs let out so they could get what corn they wanted, and we all started for the village, taking what we could of necessaries. My eldest sisters went every day and brought some things out of our house. We lived in this village in one of the cabins about three weeks. One night a man came to our cabin and handed my mother a letter from my father. His name was Secoy [John Secord], a tory. While he was in the house my brother, Miner, came in and said there were three men coming. Secoy said, 'Mrs. York, for God's sake, hide me.' She threw some bedding over him on the floor, and then went and stood in the door. The men came up. They were Captain Aholiab Buck, her son-in-law, Miner Robins, my mother's sister's son, and a Mr. Phelps. My mother told them not to come in, but to cross the river and stay at Eaton's that night; that Eaton was the only man left in the settlement; that early in the morning she and the children would be ready to go with them. They crossed over as my mother advised. She then told Secoy he might get up. He said he was hungry and mother gave him something to eat. He said she had saved him, and he would save her; that his son was at the head of a body of Indians close by, and he was sent as a spy to see if there was any armed men there. Next morning Captain Buck came over and we all started on foot and travelled ten miles towards Wyoming, with no track except what the three men made coming and going. The first house we came to was Mr. Van der Lipp's. My mother and two of the older sisters went on next day with Captain Buck, the rest of the children staying at Van der Lipp's until spring, when Mr. Phelps took us away in a canoe to his house. Afterwards Miner Robbins took us in a canoe to Wyoming fort,

where mother was." As affording some idea of the value of Mr. York's improvements at Wyalusing, Mrs. Carr (Sarah York) says the Indians took off one yoke of oxen, one yoke of four-year-old steers, one horse, eleven good cows, and a number of young cattle. There were besides, eight fat hogs, store hogs, sheep, fowls, etc.; that he had sufficient hay for his stock, three hundred bushels of corn in the crib, besides other grain. When it is remembered that this was on hand the latter part of February we may infer that his crops were quite abundant. Including clothing and bedding taken off by the enemy, she estimates the loss to the family at one thousand three hundred and ninety-five dollars. Mrs. York and her family took refuge in Forty Fort, where she maintained herself by cooking for the garrison stationed there. Here she remained until after the battle, in which Captain Buck fell, in the twenty-seventh year of his age, leaving an infant daughter born March 25, 1778, and who afterwards became the wife of Major Taylor, of Wyalusing. Speaking of the evening of the battle, Mrs. Carr, whose narrative I have quoted, says: "Some crawled in on their hands and knees, covered with blood, during the night. The scenes of that night cannot be described—women and children screaming and calling, 'Oh, my husband!' 'my brother!' 'my father!' etc. Next morning after the battle Parshall Terry came with a flag and written terms from Tory Butler to Colonel Denison. He told Denison if he surrendered peaceably not a soul should be hurt, but if he refused the whole fort should be put to the tomahawk. My mother went to Colonel Denison and told him that this was the man who had deprived her of a husband and her children of a father, and she could not bear to see him come into the fort; that she had no confidence in his promises, and if he was allowed to come in she would go out. Colonel Denison said she must not go out. She declared she would; called her children to her, went to the gate and demanded a passage out. The sentry presented his bayonet to her breast, and asked Colonel Denison if he should let her pass. The Colonel said no. He then pushed the bayonet through her clothes so that it drew blood. She said to Colonel Denison, 'I will go out with my children, or I will die here at the door.' The Colonel said, 'Let her pass.' We

went down along the bank of the river. We could see burning houses on both sides of the river, which the Indians had set fire to. We went on until we got opposite Wilkes-Barre. We saw a woman on the other side of the river and mother called to her to bring a boat over. The woman was a Mrs. Lock, a Dutch-woman. We all got into it, and Mrs. Lock pushed it down the river with all her might. We run all day, and at night we stopped at a house near the bank. Not long after we had been in the house a boy informed us that Lieutenant Forsman was on the bank with a boat load of wounded men. We all got into our canoe again, and Forsman took a man [Richard Fitzgerald] from his boat to manage the canoe for us, and we run all night. We went down to Paxton, where we stayed until October. At Paxton my mother buried her youngest child, a son of 13 months. He died at the house of Colonel Elder. After a time mother received letters from Wyoming stating that she might return with safety. In October we went up to Wyoming in company with a Dutch family. Captain Buck's widow was with us. We stayed about two weeks at Wilkes-Barre; but, as there was frequent murdering in the neighborhood, mother would not stay. There were three men going through the Big Swamp, mother and her family accompanied them on foot, resolved to make her way to her father's, in Voluntown, Conn. One of the men was Asahel, brother of Captain Buck. We lay one night in the swamp. When we got through it the men left us. We travelled on foot to New Milford, Conn., where mother was taken sick, and it was a fortnight before she was able to travel. When we were at the North river where General Washington lay, an officer informed him that there was a woman in distress. General Washington ordered her to be brought to his tent. She told him her story, and Washington gave her \$50. But we did not need money to bear travelling expenses, for the people on the road treated us with great sympathy and kindness. At New Milford my sister, Buck, was among her husband's relatives. She and sister Esther remained there all winter. From New Milford we were carried in a wagon 100 miles to Windham, from there we travelled on foot a day and a half to Voluntown. When within a mile of her father's a man met her and said, 'How

do you do, Mrs. York?' Mother said she did not recollect him. He told us who he was, and said, 'Have you heard about your husband?' She said she had not. Said he, 'I will tell you. He is dead and buried.' Mother looked around on her children, but did not speak. Not another word was spoken by her until she had got to her father's. This was the first intelligence we had of father from the time he was taken, except the letter Secoy brought. He was detained a prisoner at different places 9 months and was exchanged at New York. After his release he went to Mr. Miner's to make inquiries after his family, but could get no intelligence from them. He declared that he would start in two days, and would find his family if living; but was taken sick, and died 11 days before his family arrived. We all visited his grave that night." The following is a copy of Colonel Butler's pass to Mrs. York, the original of which is still in existence:

"Permit the Bairor, Mrs. York & family, consisting of Nine, to pass from this to Stonington in Connecticut. And I do also Recommend to all Authority, both Sivil and military, to Assist the above family as they are of the Distressed [inhabitants] which were drove from this Town by Indians and tories, and her husband has been a prisoner with the enemy for eight months.

"ZEBU. BUTLER, Lt. Col. Comd'g.

"Westmoreland, Oct. 13, 1778."

I have given the narrative thus full because it presents a vivid picture of the fortitude and heroism of the women of this period of our country's history. Mrs. York was only one of thousands, especially on the border, who endured similar sufferings, and were compelled to exhibit like firmness and self-reliance in the hour of danger or of necessity. Miner Robbins, who was a nephew of Mrs. York, was fatally wounded about the middle of June, 1778, while on a scout up the river. About 1786 the York family returned to their old home. Their house, though standing, was considerably dilapidated, their fences were decayed, and their clearings covered with bushes. During their eight years' absence things had remained very nearly as they left them, except what had resulted from the want of care and labor; even the stick of wood which Mrs. York's son was chopping when he saw the Indians coming with his father, lay upon the ground just as he left it. A less spirited and earnest woman, under such circum-

stances and surrounded by such painful associations, would have given up all hope and sat down in despair. But her son, who had now become a young man, meeting his responsibilities with manly courage, and aided by his mother's counsel, with great energy set about repairing the injury their farm had sustained during their absence, and his labors were attended with so much success that he was able in a short time to place the family beyond the reach of want. Mrs. York was a prominent woman in the little community where she lived. She died in Wysox October 30, 1818, and was buried in Wyalusing. She was the mother of twelve children. Her house was the home of the first Presbyterian minister. Her only son who lived to manhood's days was Manasseh Miner York, who became a Presbyterian minister. He was well known and greatly respected and beloved. Abundant in labor, fervent in his zeal for the truth, a consistent Christian, he died in Wysox and is buried in the old burying ground in the rear of the brick church.

John Smith, M. D., son of Benjamin Smith, M. D., and father of Mrs. Esther Parrish, was born in Kingston November 4, 1789. The paternal homestead was on the main road leading from Kingston to Pittston at or near the old Maltby store house. He commenced the practice of medicine at Wyoming in 1812, and there remained until 1835. On August 2, 1819, he was commissioned by William Findlay, governor of Pennsylvania, a justice of the peace for the townships of Dallas, Kingston, and Plymouth. This office he held for a number of years. In 1835 he removed to Wilkes-Barre, and on January 15, 1836, was appointed, by Governor Ritner, prothonotary, clerk of the Courts of Quarter Sessions, Oyer and Terminer, and Orphans' Court of Luzerne county. On January 3, 1839, he was re-appointed by Mr. Ritner to the same offices for another term of three years. Upon the expiration of his term of office he continued to practice his profession in Wilkes-Barre until the time of his death, which occurred on August 24, 1869. The wife of Dr. John Smith was Mehitable Jenkins, daughter of Thomas Jenkins, of Exeter township. She was the granddaughter of Judge John Jenkins, of Wyoming.

The successful lawyer of two hundred years ago, and even less, counseled and pleaded with a ponderousness that was awe-

inspiring to the unlettered. Every other sentence was a legal maxim in the original Latin, and if the parties to the suit and the jurors were not edified and instructed they were, at least, deeply impressed with the wonderful learning of the counselor and advocate. The successful lawyer of to-day is he whose briefs have the merit of brevity in addition to sufficiency, and whose addresses to court and jury are least pedantic and most perspicuous to the common understanding. Mr. Fuller is as yet comparatively young in years and young at the bar, but he has already given conclusive evidence of his liability to pluck the flower success from the seed of a plain common sense cultivated and brought to fruition by patient and unassuming industry. He may be said to have inherited inclination and talent for the law, and he has certainly, by a judicious utilization thereof, gained an enviable reputation for one so young. His service as assistant to District Attorney (now judge) Rice was a valuable schooling, of which he made the best possible use. He makes no pretensions to oratory, but pleads, nevertheless, with remarkable ingenuity and force. His practice is one of the largest enjoyed by the junior members of the bar, is a paying practice, and may be depended upon to increase as the years go by. He is one of the few of the younger lawyers, in fact, who will fall heir, by reason of their recognized professional merit, to the business the older ones must surrender as they are called in their turn to appear at the bar of the highest of all courts. Mr. Fuller is a republican in politics, much respected in his party, and if his ambition should so incline him, may reasonably hope for official preferment at its hands. He is in every particular a good citizen and a worthy gentleman.

GEORGE HENRY RUGGLES PLUMB.



George Henry Ruggles Plumb was born in Honesdale, Pa., June 12, 1854. He is the son of Henry Blackman Plumb, and a descendant of Wait Plumb, who emigrated to America from England about 1630, and settled in Connecticut. Waitstill Plumb,

son of Wait Plumb, was born in Connecticut and died there. He had, among other children, Waitstill John Plumb, who was born in Connecticut, resided in Middletown, married and died there. Jacob Plumb, son of Waitstill John Plumb, was born in Middletown, Conn., about 1746, married Prudence Powers, removed to Chester, Mass., in 1788, thence to Springfield, Otsego Co., N. Y., about 1806, thence to Mount Pleasant, Pa., about 1812, thence to Wyoming, about 1814. He died in Kingston in 1822, and lies buried in Forty Fort cemetery. During the revolutionary war he commanded a privateer. Jacob Plumb, son of Jacob Plumb, was born in Middletown, Conn., in 1776. He manufactured wooden chairs, a ship load of which, before he came of age, he took to Bermuda and sold. With the proceeds he purchased a farm at Springfield, N. Y. He married his cousin, Rhoda Plumb. It is believed that he built the first carding machine ever made in the United States, at Chester, Mass., in 1801. He removed with his family to Springfield in 1806, thence to Mount Pleasant, Pa., about 1812, and built carding machines there, thence to Pittston, in 1813 or 1814, and, it is believed, built the first carding machine in the Wyoming Valley, built the first carding machine in Hanover, at Behee's mill, in 1826-7. He died in Prompton, Pa., in 1853. Charles Plumb, son of Jacob Plumb, was born in Chester, Mass., in 1802. He removed with his father's family to Springfield, N. Y., to Mount Pleasant, to Pittston, and to Hanover in 1826, where, with his father, he built carding machines in Behee's mill. He also built and operated a grist mill at Behee's place. He married Julia Anna Blackman, daughter of Elisha Blackman, a survivor of the Wyoming massacre. The wife of Mr. Blackman was Anna Hurlbut, daughter of Deacon John Hurlbut, of Hanover. Charles Plumb died at Harford, Susquehanna Co., Pa., in 1831. Henry Blackman Plumb, son of Charles Plumb, was born in Hanover, November 13, 1829. He removed to Honesdale, Pa., in 1848, returned to Hanover in 1855, read law with Volney L. Maxwell, in Wilkes-Barre, and was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county November 21, 1859. He married, September 28, 1851, Emma Ruggles, daughter of Ashbel Ruggles, a native of Hanover township, where he was born in 1797. The Ruggles family is supposed to be from Connecticut.



The wife of Ashbel Ruggles was Angelina Bennett, daughter of Josiah Bennett, who was a son of Ishmael Bennett, a native of Rhode Island, where he was born in 1730.

George Henry Ruggles Plumb is the only child of Henry Blackman Plumb. He prepared for college at Prompton Normal school, and Wyoming Seminary, and entered La Fayette college in 1873, graduating in the class of 1877, with the degree of P. H. B. In 1880 he took the degree of M. S. In his freshman year he stood at the head of his class in analytical chemistry, and in his sophomore year he stood in the same manner in analytical botany. At graduation he delivered the presentation speech to his class. During the years 1877, 1878, and 1879 he taught in the public schools of Sugar Notch borough. He read law with E. P. & J. V. Darling, and was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county January 18, 1881. He is a republican in politics, and represented the third legislative district in the republican county committee in the years 1881, 1882, and 1883. He was a candidate before the republican county convention for the office of district attorney in 1882 but was defeated. The same year he represented the third legislative district in the state convention of his party at Harrisburg. In 1884 he was a candidate in the republican convention of his district for the legislature but failed to receive a nomination. He is preparing a "History, Biography, and Genealogy of the Plumb family in America from the earliest time to the present." Mr. Plumb is an unmarried man.

The active, brainy stock from which Mr. Plumb springs gives exhibition of its influence in the ardor with which he approaches, and the systematic energy with which he carries into execution, his allotted and self-sought tasks. As a student of history, particularly of local history, he is especially earnest, persevering, and careful. He has given not a little of value in this line to publication in the local journals, and his history, already mentioned, although relating to but one family primarily, is expected to be very important in its incidental relationship to the history of the county and valley. As a school teacher, in his work in behalf of his party, and as an attorney he has sought with utmost patience and industry to do well all that he has had to do. He cannot be called a brilliant man, but he is well read, quick witted, ambitious,

and determined—qualifications and traits that almost invariably pay better than brilliancy in the long run—not only their possessor but those in whose service they are invoked.

GEORGE HOLLENBACK BUTLER.

George Hollenback Butler was born in Kingston township September 2, 1857. He is the son of the late James Montgomery Butler, also a native of Kingston, and the grandson of Pierce Butler, eldest son of General Lord Butler, whose genealogy we have already given in our sketch of Edmund Griffin Butler. The wife of General Butler was Mary, a daughter of Abel Pierce. He was a descendant of Thomas Pierce, who came to this country from England in 1633-4 with his wife, Elizabeth Pierce, and settled in Charlestown, Mass. He was born in 1583 and died October 7, 1666. He was chosen a freeman May 6, 1635, and on September 27, 1642, he was one of the twenty-one commissioners appointed by the Great and General Court "to see that Saltpetre heaps were made by all the farmers of the colony." In his will he makes a bequest of twenty shillings to Harvard College. Thomas Pierce, son of Thomas Pierce, was born in 1608, and married, May 6, 1635, Elizabeth Cole. They resided in Charlestown village, now Woburn. He was often styled Sergeant Thomas. Sergeant Thomas Pierce was admitted into the church at Charlestown February 21, 1634; was in Woburn as early as 1643; was taxed there, 1645; was selectman of Woburn, 1660, and repeatedly afterwards of the committee for dividing the common lands in Woburn; he was one of "the right proprietors" chosen March 28, 1667; and also one of the General Courts committee appointed for the same purpose in 1668. He died November 6, 1683. Thomas Pierce, son of Thomas Pierce, Jr., was born June 21, 1645, and died December 8, 1717. Timothy Pierce, son of Thomas Pierce, was born January 25, 1673. He resided in Plainfield, Conn., and died May 25, 1748. Major Ezekiel Pierce, son of Timothy Pierce, was born January 8, 1712,

and married, February 11, 1736, Lois Stevens. He was town-clerk of Plainfield from 1749 to 1754, and of Wyoming or Westmoreland, Penn'a, at the first town meeting of that town. Major Ezekiel Pierce, as town clerk of Westmoreland, makes the following entries: April 25, 1772, Major Ezekiel Pierce appointed one of a committee to admit settlers in 6-mile townships. October 2, 1772, Major Ezekiel Pierce appointed one of a committee to provide a habitation for Rev. Jacob Johnson for the winter. Abel Pierce chosen constable for Kingston township for 1772. March 30, 1773, Major Ezekiel Pierce one of a committee to receive bonds given for settling rights. June 21, 1773, Major Ezekiel Pierce appointed one of a committee to assist in regulating the settlement of the towns and to redress grievances. Abel Pierce, father of the wife of General Lord Butler, son of Major Ezekiel Pierce, was born December 15, 1736. His only son, Chester Pierce, was the first man killed in the "Pennamite and Yankee War, 1784." His eldest daughter, Sylvania, married (as his second wife) Captain Daniel Hoyt, great-grandfather of Edward Everett Hoyt, of the Luzerne bar, and was the grandfather of ex-Governor Henry Martyn Hoyt. Abel Pierce died May 23, 1814. Franklin Pierce, President of the United States, was seventh in descent from Thomas Pierce, the ancestor of George Hollenback Butler. Abel Pierce was one of the justices of the peace appointed by the Governor of Connecticut for the county of Westmoreland, *i. e.* Wyoming. After fuller and further investigation we still adhere to the opinion that Colonel Zebulon Butler, father of General Lord Butler, who commanded the patriot forces at the battle and massacre of Wyoming, and Colonel John Butler, who commanded the Tory and Indian forces in the same battle, were second cousins. In this connection we might state that during the summer of 1885 Thomas H. Atherton, of the Luzerne bar, while at Niagara, on the Lake, Ontario, visited St. Mark's church at that place and observed a memorial tablet, of which the following is a copy:

"FEAR GOD. HONOUR THE KING.

"In memory of Colonel John Butler, His Majesty's commissioner for Indian affairs. Born in New London, Province of Connecticut, 1728. His life was spent honourably in the service of the Crown. In the war with France for the conquest of Can-

ada he was distinguished at the battle of Lake George 8th September, 1755, and at the siege of Fort Niagara and its capitulation, 25th July, 1759.

"In the war of 1776 he took up arms in defence of the Unity of the Empire, and raised and commanded the Loyal American Regiment of Butler's Rangers. A sincere Christian as well as a brave soldier. He was one of the founders and the first patron of this parish. He died at Niagara May, 1796, and is interred in the family burial ground near this town."

We have also the following in relation to Colonel John Butler in a letter from W. Kirby, of Niagara :

"Sir William Buell Richards, ex-Chief Justice, Ottawa, married Miss Muirhead, a grand-daughter of Colonel Butler. He possesses a painting of the Colonel and some memorials besides. There are very few papers to be found, by reason that Colonel Butler's house and its contents were destroyed by General McClure when Niagara was burnt by his orders on the retreat of the American army from that place in December, 1813.

"Some descendants of Colonel Butler still remain in Niagara township—farmers—but they have no family documents in their possession. In Judge Jones' Colonial History of New York will be found references to Colonel Butler.

"Colonel Butler commanded some companies of the Rangers at the battle of Wyoming, but the Indians acted independently under the command of Kayingwaurto, the great Seneca chief. Brandt was not present at that engagement.

"The popular stories of "The Massacre of Wyoming" are without any basis of fact. Wild rumors and exaggerations of the moment of panic which got into history, and have stuck there with the help of Campbell's poem, for which he apologized afterwards to John Brandt, and with the help of a good deal of prejudice which will not have the story told otherwise.

"Colonel Butler was a man of correct life and pious disposition, taking much interest in the Church of England, of which he might be called the lay founder in Upper Canada. The first missionary of that church in Niagara was the late Rev. Dr. Robert Addison, and in the burial register of St. Mark's, recording the interment of Colonel Butler in the handwriting of Dr. Addison, is added the words "My Patron." Colonel Butler lived at Niagara during the American revolutionary war as superintendent of Indian affairs and until his death in 1796. His son, Johnson Butler, commanded the First Lincoln regiment of militia during part of the war of 1812, but died before its conclusion. His nearest descendants are the children of Sir William B. Richards, before mentioned."

The wife of Pierce Butler, grandfather of George Hollenback Butler, was Temperance Colt, a daughter of Arnold Colt. The mother of George Hollenback Butler, and the wife of James Montgomery Butler, was Martha Lazarus, a daughter of the late John Lazarus, of Hanover township. He was born in Northampton county in the year 1796 and removed to Hanover with his father's family in 1818. His wife was Polly Drake. He died in Wilkes-Barre in 1879. George Lazarus, father of John Lazarus, was of German descent, and was born in Northampton county in 1761. His wife was Mary Hartzell. He lived on the river road at Buttonwood bridge, where he died in 1844. He was evidently a man of wealth, for when he purchased his farm in 1818 of Matthias Hollenback the consideration was \$16,000, a considerable sum of money in that day. George Hollenback Butler was educated at the select schools of W. S. Parsons and W. R. Kingman in this city, and at the Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, Pa. He read law with E. P. & J. V. Darling in this city and was admitted to the Luzerne county bar June 6, 1881. He is an unmarried man and a republican in politics.

Of one who has been but a few years in practice it is impossible to say much except in the way of prediction, which must be based upon observance, less of what he has done in the way of big things than of what he has tried to do in the minor walks of the profession. Often the "youngsters of the bar," as they are occasionally called, work harder and achieve comparatively greater victories in the trivial cases with which they are compelled to make a beginning than their seniors do in important litigations, involving big fees, and that carry their names, accompanied by ardent praises, from lip to lip, through the whole community. Age and established reputation are of themselves aids to the securement of favorable verdicts which beginners must necessarily fight without. For a young man Mr. Butler has done well, earning the commendation of his preceptors and of his fellow professionals, generally, by much study, unflagging energy, and patient perseverance. He has a bright future before him.

WILLIAM HENRY HINES.

William Henry Hines was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., March 15, 1854. He is a son of Timothy Hines, a native of the parish of Tuam, in the county of Galway, Ireland, who emigrated to this country in 1845, with his wife Mary Clark, a daughter of James Clark, of the same place. He first settled in Brooklyn, N. Y., and finally removed to Hanover township, in this county, where he now resides. W. H. Hines was educated in the public schools of Brooklyn and at Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, Pa. He read law with John Lynch and Garrick M. Harding, and was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county, June 6, 1881. In 1878 Mr. Hines was the labor reform candidate for the state legislature, in the third legislative district, and was elected, the vote standing, Hines 2048, J. J. Shonk, republican, 1498, and John Dunn, democrat 678. In 1880 Mr. Hines was again a candidate for the legislature, in the same district, but was defeated by James George, republican, the vote standing, George 2085, J. V. Perse, democrat, 1848, and Hines, labor reform, 1383. In 1882 Mr. Hines was again a candidate for the same position, but this time as a democrat, and was elected, the vote standing, Hines 2686, James George, republican, 1293, and R. A. Santee, M. D., independent-democrat, 470. In 1884 Mr. Hines was the democratic nominee for state senator in the twenty-first senatorial district, but was defeated by Morgan B. Williams, republican, the vote standing, Williams 12,327, Hines 10,977, and Cool, prohibitionist, 413. Mr. Hines, when living in Hanover, served as township clerk and assessor, by election. He married November 27, 1884, Ida M. Wortman, daughter of Jacob Rowe Wortman, of Ithaca, N. Y. They have one child, Henry Gordon Hines. William Wortman, the grandfather of Jacob Wortman, was a resident of the Wyoming Valley at the time of the battle and massacre. His wife was Polly, daughter of Samuel Gordon, who was a surveyor, and probably removed from Connecticut to Wyoming. "After the massacre they fled east with their nine children, Mrs. Wortman

carrying the two youngest in her arms, till she could carry them no longer. She then put one down by a brush-pile and went on with the other till she found a place of safety, then put that one down and went back for the other. She traveled in this manner two days and nights before reaching a place of safety." In 1801 they removed to Ulysses, Tompkins county, N. Y., where Mrs. Wortman died, at the age of ninety-eight. Mr. Wortman was of German descent, and his wife Scotch, her ancestors having come from the highlands of Scotland.

Jacob R. Wortman, son of John Wortman, was born at Enfield, N. Y., February 2, 1823. He married December 12, 1846, Nancy Ann Starr, a daughter of Philo Starr, a descendant of Doctor Comfort Starr, the founder of the Starr family in New England. Doctor Starr was a native of Ashford, county of Kent, England. It was on the coast of Kent the Romans first landed, and the county was the scene of many important battles and events in the early history of England. How long the Starr family lived there or where they came from is unknown. The earliest date found on the records in connection with the name is the baptism of Margaret Starr January 5, 1584. Ashford, once called the "Manor of Esshetesford," is a small town forty-five miles south-east of London. The most conspicuous object to the traveler as he passes through, on his way to or from the continent, is the gray, old parish church of "St. Mary," a large building with three aisles, transept, three chancels, and a beautiful tower of stone. Its age is unknown; it had stood for centuries when early in the seventeenth Doctor Starr worshipped within its walls and brought his children to its altar for baptism. In this old town Doctor Comfort Starr lived in the practice of his profession as chirurgeon or surgeon, as it is now called, and was evidently a man of wealth, for he owned an estate there which he retained until his death, and when he came to this country brought three servants, which a man of small property could hardly have afforded in those days. That he was a man of position and some importance is certain, for in 1631 he was warden of St. Mary's church, and at a vestry meeting held in 1632 it was voted "That Comfort Starr should lend to Jno. Langford the sum of £12, on the security of his house, it being copyhold, etc.;" and in 1634,

only a short time before he left Ashford, was one of a committee to make repairs on the church of St. Mary. He embarked for this country March 21, 1635. After his arrival in New England Doctor Starr made his residence at New Towne (Cambridge) and engaged in the practice of his profession, and his name frequently appears on the records there. He subsequently removed to Duxbury and finally to Boston, where he died January 2, 1660.

Doctor Thomas Starr, son of Doctor Comfort Starr, was born in England, but when he came to this country is uncertain, but probably with his father. On May 17, 1637, he was appointed "chirurgion" to the forces sent against the Pequots. He lived in Duxbury, Scituate, Yarmouth, and in Charlestown, Mass., where, in 1654, he was clerk of the writs. He died October 26, 1658. Captain Josiah Starr, youngest son of Doctor Thomas Starr, was born September 1, 1657, in Charlestown, Mass. The first record of him after his birth is at the age of twenty-one, on Long Island, where he petitions for a grant of one hundred acres, of land in Hempstead. But for some reason it appears that he was not contented to remain in Hempstead, for in 1693, in company with several of his neighbors, they cross Long Island sound, travel back some twenty-five miles into the country, and locate at Danbury, Conn., soon after the first settlement of that town.

Josiah Starr was one of the seven patentees named in the grant made in 1702, giving town privileges to Danbury, and was elected the first town clerk, the second justice of the peace, afterwards surveyor, in 1710 commissioned lieutenant, and in 1713 captain of the first company or "train band," for three years was justice of Fairfield county, in 1702 elected Deputy to the "General Court," a position of great honor and distinction, to which he was annually chosen as long as he lived. He died January 4, 1716. Captain John Starr, son of Captain Josiah Starr, was born in 1684, probably on Long Island, and was young when his parents settled in Danbury. He was a man of wealth and prominence in Danbury, for in 1731, '33, '34, and '35 he was sent as Deputy to the General Court. He was chosen, May 10, 1723, lieutenant, and May 14, 1733, captain of the North company or train band. He died July 27, 1739. Lieutenant Jonathan Starr, son of Captain John Starr, was born in Danbury. Little can be known of him.

The fires lighted by British soldiers burned his history in the ashes of the town and church records. In May, 1747, he was elected lieutenant. He was a large land holder. He died in 1751. Micajah Starr, son of Lieutenant Jonathan Starr, was born April 2, 1746, in Danbury, Conn. He removed to Reading, Conn., and was teamster in the Revolutionary army. About 1793-4 he emigrated to Tompkins county, N. Y., spent about a year in Ithaca, thence to Milton, and bought a tract of land on the east side of Cayuga lake, now in the town of Lansing. He left the Congregational church and became a Baptist, probably before he left Reading; was licensed to preach, and faithfully ministered to the Baptist church at Lansing, and carried on his farm at the same time, until his death March 2, 1820, leaving quite a large property.

Philo Starr, the father-in-law of Jacob R. Wortman, was a son of Micajah Starr, was brought up and settled in Lansing. He was a farmer and a deacon in the Baptist church. He died April 21, 1844. Moses Waller Wadhams, of the Luzerne county bar, is a descendant of Doctor Comfort Starr, through his grandfather, Samuel Wadhams, who married Clorinda Starr Catlin, the granddaughter of Captain Samuel Starr, of Middletown, Conn.

Mr. Hines first came prominently before the public in 1877 when that peculiar political convulsion which carried the labor reform party into power in this country swept over the land. By it the old parties were both submerged. The officials who came, it was feared, would be a dishonor to the community; the administration of public affairs would be cast into confusion. By this election W. H. Stanton assumed the judicial ermine only to resign it a few years later to escape threatened impeachment. But that election, too, contrary to all expectation, produced such administrations as P. J. Kinney's in the Sheriff's office and Thomas R. Peters' in the Recorder's. The former distinguished for courtesy, dispatch, and honest performance of duties; the latter so well qualified for the position to which he had been advanced that the records made by him and under him present the most beautiful penmanship in our deed and mortgage books to be found since the county's institution, while in precision and reliability they are equal to any; and as a proof of his popularity, when his term ex-

pired he was continued in the office as chief deputy for four years. At that election Mr. Hines is said to have been one of the organizers of the new party. The following year he became its candidate for the legislature. It was a period of great suffering among the wage-workers of the anthracite region. Mr. Hines had been one of them. He saw at close quarters their trials and sympathized with them. He had been supplied with a good common school preparation, had read assiduously the views of the many who, at the time and before, championed the so-called labor cause, had become imbued with granger-paper money-panacea doctrines then current—was gifted with language, voice, and courage that enabled him to enroll himself as one of the active leaders of the party on the stump. It was therefore natural and just that he, a type of the men who supported him, should be chosen to represent their demands, their interests, and their aspirations on the floor of the legislature. It was also natural that the chief legislative problems which received his attention were proposed laws for the particular body of voters to whom he, by association, by employment, by parentage, by many other ties, belonged. Legislation of this kind has become very common, and while some may still doubt its wisdom, there are few who will deny its expediency, within reasonable limits. Such legislation is the complement of charters which grant exclusive franchises to combined capital, charters which have frequently placed corporate rights within a protecting sanctuary not attainable by private persons, charters which had become the bane of this state, when the constitution of 1874 made a measured attempt to extract the mischievous sting whereby future injury of similar character might be accomplished by future legislatures. To such charters many of the sufferings of Mr. Hines's constituents were by him attributed, and consequently he deemed counter-legislation against them not only feasible but duty.

One of the bills by him introduced was a measure to prevent company stores, which passed both houses only to be vetoed. Another introduced by him, during his second term of office, was of a character similar to the Employers' Liability Bill in England, and to legislation in actual force for years past in more than twenty states of our Union, designed to repudiate many

absurd decisions whereby men who can have no knowledge of one another, or of one another's acts, and who from the very nature of their employment can have no control over each other, have, nevertheless, by the courts, in suits against employers for negligence, been declared co-employés. Mr. Hines's bill was, perhaps, drawn in language too broad to be advisable legislation, and the subject, then first brought before our law makers, was not generally understood and had not been sufficiently agitated in the press of this state to enable wise solution of the problem at that time. This much, however, justice demands to be said: that Mr. Hines's effort in the direction of a more extended liability of employers to their employés than is now recognized by the courts was a step forward and, doubtless, will some day result beneficially to the great mass whom it was intended to help.

Mr. Hines is a man of positive likes and dislikes, a quality which alone would bring him some friends and many enemies. His extreme youthfulness when he made his entrance in public life, being barely twenty-four years of age when he was first elected to office, together with an impulsive disposition and a frequently uncontrolled use of invective, have increased his hostilities. There are, consequently, many democrats, now his party associates, who have long forgiven the party backslidings of others, committed during the exciting events of 1877, 1878, and 1879, who can not easily forgive him; nor was it for these surprising reasons that he should be defeated in his candidacy for state senator from this district. Mr. Hines has, since his first legislative experience, read law and has secured recognition as a member of our bar, who pleads his client's cause earnestly and effectively, and who devotes himself to his practice industriously. With advancing years deliberation will probably subdue impulse, while the qualities of mind, perseverance, and sympathy, will increase the success and respect which he already enjoys.

DENNIS O'BRIEN COUGHLIN.

Dennis O'Brien Coughlin was born in Fairmount township, Luzerne county, Pa., July 9, 1852. He was educated in the pub-



lic schools and at the National School of Oratory, in Philadelphia, and was for many years a teacher in the public schools of this county, seven years of which he was principal of the New Columbus Academy. He taught, also, three years in Foster township, and two years in Fairmount township. His father, John Coughlin, who is still living, was born in 1810 in Kilrish, county of Clare, Ireland. He was the son of Dennis Coughlin, and was about ten years of age when he came to this country. The mother of the subject of our sketch, and the wife of John Coughlin, was Dianna Seward, daughter of Titus Seward, of Huntington township, in this county. He was a descendant of Enos Seward, Sr., who was born July 7, 1735, and removed to Huntington in 1793. His son, Enos, married Sarah Goss, and lived in Granville, Mass., until he moved to Huntington, in 1793, and occupied the farm formerly owned by his wife's father. Titus Seward was the son of Enos Seward, Jr. Philip Goss, Sr., was the father of Mrs. Seward and one of the first claimants of land in Huntington. His sons, Philip, Solomon, David, Comfort, and Nathaniel, were with their father in the place before the Indian and tory invasion of 1778. Solomon was a prisoner in Forty Fort with Captain John Franklin, and others, for a short time. The names of Philip Goss and Comfort Goss are enrolled among the first two hundred settlers who braved the hardships and dangers of the advance force who came to "man their rights." The name of Goss has been permanent in Huntington since the first advent of the Connecticut settler. Before the massacre and battle of Wyoming the family of Philip Goss, Sr., lived on the farm now occupied by Levi Seward.

Mr. Coughlin studied law with Agib Ricketts, of this city, and graduated in the law department of the Northern Indiana Normal School, at Valparaiso. He was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county November 20, 1882. In 1880 he was the democratic candidate for the state legislature in the second legislative district of Luzerne county, and was defeated by Philip H. Seeley, republican, the vote standing Seeley 2299, Coughlin 1865. Mr. Coughlin married February 20, 1883, Emma Hughes, daughter of Edward Hughes, of Kingston township. He was the son of James Hughes whose wife was Elizabeth Swetland, daughter of

Joseph Swetland, a descendant of Luke Swetland, of Kent, Conn., one of the Connecticut settlers of Wyoming. Mr. and Mrs. Coughlin have but one child living, Annetta Coughlin. James M. Coughlin, county superintendent of the public schools of Luzerne county, is an only brother of Dennis O. Coughlin.

Mr. Coughlin is not now practicing his profession, but is occupying an important position in the office of the collector of internal revenue of this district. It goes without saying, however, that one who has been so carefully trained and has had such lengthened experience in the training of others, is a safe counselor and capable pleader in a court of law. As an educator Mr. Coughlin achieved a most enviable reputation, and as a rule those who have succeeded "with the birch" and afterwards went to the bar, have succeeded there.

JOSEPH MOORE.

Joseph Moore was born in Castle Eden, county of Durham, England, July 3, 1851. He is the son of John Thomas Moore, of Miners Mills, who is a prominent and worthy citizen of that borough. From 1871 to 1883 John T. Moore was inside foreman for some of the mines of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company. He is at present superintendent of the Enterprise colliery, and Grassy Island Coal Company, and has charge of lands owned by Payne Pettebone, W. W. Amsbry, and other persons. He came to this country in 1854, locating first in Schuylkill county, where he was elected school director of Frailey township, but came to Luzerne county in 1867, before his three years, for which he was elected, had expired. Since residing in this county he has served a three years' term as school director in Plains township. The wife of J. T. Moore, and the mother of Joseph Moore, is Isabella, daughter of Joseph Smiles, of Scotch descent. She is a native of Shield's Row, county of Durham, England. Joseph Moore worked in the mines from 1862 to 1878. He attended school at intervals, and by close application to study, when not engaged in

the mines, fitted himself for a teacher, and has taught in the schools of Falls township, Wyoming county, Ransom township, Lackawanna county, and Plains township, Luzerne county. He read law with F. M. Nichols, and was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county November 20, 1882. He has served as township clerk of Plains township, and when the newly created borough of Miners Mills was incorporated he was chosen its first burgess, without opposition. In 1884 he was elected one of the county auditors of Luzerne county. He had the highest vote for that office in the county; and in the borough of Miners Mills, where he resides, he had a majority of 139 votes over his highest, democratic competitor, and 82 more votes than James G. Blaine, who carried the borough. He is an active republican, and is now secretary of the republican county committee. He is an unmarried man.

Mr. Moore is but at the beginning of his career, though, as we have shown, he has already given the best possible evidence of his being a useful man in the community in which he belongs. He is noted for doing whatever he undertakes to do, thoroughly, a trait of character not so common as it should be, and that, even in so crowded a bar as this is, will certainly ultimate in bringing him a paying clientage and a leading position. He has decided literary tastes and contributes not a little to the local newspapers, which are always grateful for his contributions.



JOHN SLOSSON HARDING.

Among the early planters of New England were the ancestors of the New England Hardings. Of the dates of their embarkation or arrival no record can be found, but circumstances indicate that it was in 1623. Captain Robert Gorges, "late from the Venitian wars," and son of Sir Fernando Gorges, of Redlinch, Somersetshire, having received from the Council of New England the appointment of General Governor of the whole country, and the grant of a tract four miles wide on Massachusetts Bay, and extend-

ing thirty miles into the interior, arrived August, 1623, with a clergyman of the Church of England and "sundrie passengers and families intending there to begin a plantation," that being the "place he had resolved to make his residence." Sir Robert Gorges, his near kinsman, if not himself, had married Mary Harding, daughter and heir of William Harding; and which ever was her husband we may reasonably suppose that some of Lady Harding's relatives would have accompanied him. If she was *his* wife and attended him, the Hardings were probably her brothers. He pitched upon Wessagussett, already abandoned by Weston's people, and now Weymouth Landing, partly in Braintree. Here were seated the most ancient Hardings of New England, and here for half a century was the geographical centre of the race. Stephen Harding, the ancestor of John Slosson Harding, by trade a blacksmith, is first mentioned on existing records in 1669, when he was of Providence. A tradition among his descendants, confirmed by circumstances, makes him to have come from Massachusetts and probably from Weymouth Landing in Braintree or Weymouth. He is supposed to have been the son of John and the junior brother of Abraham, and to have followed the colony from Weymouth to Rehoboth and to have first settled in the Baptist part of the town which became Swanzey and Barrington, now in Rhode Island. Here he is presumed to have come into possession of the town-right of an original grantee, in whose right and name he and his heirs drew many lots which led to the permanent settlement of several of his descendants in the latter towns. His name does not occur among the grantees and early proprietors of Rehoboth, because he must have been in his minority at the date of their incorporation, nor among the inhabitants of Swanzey when erected into a town, because he had previously removed to Providence. But if a list of the early members of the Baptist church in Swanzey should be discovered, it is probable his name will be found included. Captain Stephen Harding, son of Stephen Harding, sold his brother John seventy-three acres of land in Providence on December 31, 1712. At the same date he bought three acres of meadow land. He had laid out to him April 15, 1714, six acres of the common lands of Providence, and June 22, 1715, he purchased one hundred and forty acres in

several parcels, the largest containing eighty acres. Nothing more is found of him on the Providence records. He removed to Warwick, or more probably resided there, when these conveyances were made; and was in early life a tanner and currier, but before leaving Rhode Island had probably built and sailed his own vessel. He was in middle life a man of wealth, and his acquaintances and transactions seem to have been with the first persons in the colonies. He subsequently settled in New London, now Waterford, and engaged in commerce. He sailed from New London, until, sustaining heavy losses at sea, he resumed his early occupation and ended his days upon his farm. The name of his wife has not been ascertained. His eldest son, John, removed to Red Stone, Pa., and subsequently to Kentucky, and from him some of the distinguished Hardins of that state are presumed to have descended. Stephen Harding, son of Stephen Harding, was born in 1723. He married Amy Gardner about 1747 and settled in Colchester, Conn., where his children were born. In 1774 he removed to Wyoming and settled on the west bank of the Susquehanna river in what is now Exeter township. Captain Stephen Harding was in Jenkins fort at the time of the Wyoming massacre and was taken prisoner. He died October 11, 1789, aged 66 years. Benjamin Harding and Stukely Harding, sons of Captain Stephen Harding, were the first victims of the savage invasion of Wyoming in the summer of 1778. On June 30, as they were returning from their corn field, some miles up the river from Fort Jenkins, where the family had taken refuge, they were assaulted by an advanced party of Indians, whom they, being armed, "fought as long as they could raise a hand, but were overpowered, shot, speared, tomahawked, scalped and had their throats cut." Their bodies were found, taken to the fort, now West Pittston, and buried. In after years their brother, Elisha Harding, erected to their memory a monument with this inscription: "Sweet be the sleep of those who prefer Death to Slavery." The late Benjamin F. Harding was a son of Elisha Harding. He was born in Wyoming county, Pa., January 4, 1823; studied law in his native county and came to the bar in 1847; emigrated to Illinois in 1848 and during the following year settled in Oregon; in 1850 he was chosen a member of the legis-

lative assembly ; in 1851 was chief clerk of the legislative assembly ; in 1852 was chosen a member of the legislature and made speaker. In 1853 he was appointed by President Pierce United States District Attorney for the territory of Oregon ; in 1854 he was appointed secretary of the territory, which office he held until Oregon was admitted as a state. From 1859 to 1862 he was a member of the state legislature, serving the two last years as speaker, and in 1862 he was elected a senator in congress from Oregon, taking his seat during the third session of the thirty-seventh congress. The famous engraving, "Wyoming, June 30, 1778," well known to the residents of this county, was the first of a series of national engravings designed by F. O. C. Darley, and published in New York and London. The design is the same detailed in the following passage in Miner's History of Wyoming :

"At Fort Jenkins, the uppermost in the valley, and only a mile above Wintermoot's, there were gathered the families of the old patriot, John Jenkins, Esq., the Hardings and Gardiners, distinguished for zeal, with others. Not apprised of the contiguity of the savages, on the morning of the 30th of June, Benjamin Harding, Stukely Harding, John Harding, a boy, James Hadsell, James Hadsell, Jr., Daniel Weller, John Gardiner and Daniel Carr, eight in all, took their arms and went up about three miles into Exeter, to their labor. Towards evening, at an hour when aid could not be expected, they were attacked. That they fought bravely was admitted by the enemy. Weller, Gardiner and Carr were taken prisoners. James Hadsell and his son James, Benjamin and Stukely Harding were killed. John Harding, the boy, threw himself into the river and lay under the willows, his mouth just above the surface. He heard with anguish the dying groans of his friends. Knowing he was near, the Indians searched carefully for him. At one time they were so close that he could have touched them."

John Harding, the boy mentioned above, was the eighth son of Captain Stephen Harding, and was born about 1765. He married Affa Baldwin, resided in Exeter, and died in 1826. Isaac Harding, son of John Harding, was born in Exeter in 1797. On December 15, 1818, he was appointed by Governor William Findlay a justice of the peace for the townships of Blakely, Exeter, Northmoreland, Pittston and Providence. This office was

practically for life, as the commission always read, "as long as you behave yourself well," and only the best men in the community received the appointment. From 1825 to 1828 he was one of the commissioners of Luzerne county. In 1846 he removed to Pawpaw Grove, Lee county, Ill. He was a farmer and was elected a judge of the county court of Lee county. He died in 1854. Garrick M. Harding was a son of Isaac Harding. His biography has already appeared in this series of sketches. The wife of Garrick M. Harding, and the mother of John Slosson Harding, was Maria Mills Slosson, a daughter of John William Slosson, and a descendant of George Slawson, who was in Lynn, Mass., as early as 1637, and in that year was one of the proprietors of the new town of Sandwich. He sold land in Duxbury, Mass., in 1638, and is claimed as an inhabitant there; he moved from Sandwich to Stamford, Conn., as early as 1642, and was a leading member in the first church, "and evidently a man of note in civil life." In 1657, as a deputy to the colonial assembly from Sandwich with Richard Law and John Waterbury, he presented to the court at New Haven the submission of the contumacious people of Greenwich. He was a deputy from Stamford to the last session of the New Haven colonial assembly. He died in Stamford February 17, 1694-5. Eleazer Slosson, of Stamford, was one of his sons. His will is dated April 29, 1693. Nathaniel Slosson, son of Eleazer Slosson, was born about 1696; bought nine acres of land at Captain's Plains, in Norwalk, Conn., February 24, 1720-21, and five acres at Kent, in Norwalk, March 1, 1720-21; and in each deed was described as "of Deerfield, Mass." He married Margaret Belden, daughter of William Belden, of Norwalk; and probably began his residence in Norwalk directly after buying the land above named, for he was called of Norwalk November 16, 1721, when Samuel Belden gave him a deed of all of said Belden's right in the undivided lands in Norwalk, "in consideration of the love and good will which I have and do bear towards my loving cousin, Nathaniel Slawson, of said Norwalk." He and his wife Margaret were among the members of the church at Wilton at the ordination of Rev. William Gaylord, February 13, 1732-33; yet no record of their admission appears nor of the baptism of any of their children until the

tenth (Nathan), March 18, 1739. In the first division of lands in Kent in May, 1738, he drew lot No. 21, and tradition says that he settled thereon about the first of November, 1739, about three miles northeasterly from Kent village, in the district called Flanders. He was chosen constable of Kent December 4, 1739; the town meeting was held in his house September 1, 1740; and in 1744 he was a lister. They joined the church in Kent July 12, 1741. His wife Margaret died April 14, 1780, in the 80th year of her age. He died March 8, 1787, aged 91 years. His grand daughter, Abigail, daughter of Jonathan and Abigail (Slosson) Skeel, married Captain Asaph Whittlesey, a native of Washington, Conn., where he was born May 12, 1753. He was a son of Eliphalet and Dorothy (Kellogg) Whittlesey, and was killed in the battle and massacre of Wyoming July 3, 1778. Nathaniel Slosson was the ancestor of Hon. James Guthrie, secretary of the treasury under President Pierce, through his daughter, Sarah Slosson, whose grandson he was. Nathan Slosson, son of Nathaniel Slosson, was born in Norwalk, recorded in Kent January 30, 1738-9. He married, October 13, 1768, Elizabeth Hubbell, daughter of Jehiel and Elizabeth (Sackett) Hubbell and grand daughter of Rev. Richard Sackett, pastor of the second church of Greenwich, Conn. He served in the war of the revolution; was "a sergeant major in the cavalry," and was detailed to the commissary department. He was at the capture of Burgoyne. He died October 5, 1821. His wife died January 16, 1829. Barzillai Slosson, son of Nathan Slosson, was born in Kent December 27, 1769. He graduated from Yale College in 1791; and as he entered college in the senior year, he availed himself of the right to become a candidate for the honors of *Dean Scholar*, and obtained the first premium for excellence in Greek and Latin. He taught for a short time in the Sharon academy, then studied law with Governor John Cotton Smith, of Sharon, and was admitted to the bar of Fairfield county, Conn., April 17, 1794. Between 1797 and 1812 he represented Kent in the Connecticut legislature. He was elected clerk of the Connecticut house of representatives in 1812. He married, October 25, 1772, Mary, daughter of Nathaniel and Mary (Cass) Hatch. He died in Kent January 20, 1813. His wife died February 13, 1831.

Nathan, a brother of Barzillai, represented Kent in the legislature; John, another brother, was a lawyer of Ridgefield, afterwards of New Milford, Conn. William, another brother, received in 1803 from Union college the honorary degree of A. M., and was a distinguished lawyer in New York. Ezbon, another brother, was also a lawyer in New York. John William Slosson, son of Barzillai, was born in Kent December 20, 1795, and married, September 26, 1824, Hannah Patty Mills, a daughter of Philo and Rhoda (Goodwin) Mills. She was the sister of Maria Mills Fuller, wife of Amzi Fuller and mother of Henry M. Fuller, of the Luzerne bar. Mr. Slosson was a merchant and settled in Kent, where he died Nov. 14, 1862. John Slosson Harding, eldest son of Garrick M. Harding, was born in Wilkes-Barre, Pa., August 29, 1859. He was prepared for college at the public schools in Wilkes-Barre, at the academy of W. R. Kingman in this city, and at St. Paul's school, Concord, N. H., which school he attended during the years 1874-1875-1876. He then entered Yale college and graduated in the class of 1880. He read law with his father and was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county November 21, 1882. Since 1883 he has been assistant to the district attorney of Luzerne county. He is an unmarried man. Mr. Harding has given to the work he has had to do since coming to the bar such a color of wise discretion and intelligent effort as to quite fully prove that he has made the best possible use of the exceptional advantages he has had. The influence of constant association with his father, who is one of the foremost of our lawyers and was one of the most brilliant of our judges, and the training at Yale operating upon a naturally gifted mind, have made John Harding already one of the best of our young practitioners. He showed this during his term as deputy or assistant to District Attorney McGahren, a service which was so well performed as to earn for him the commendation of his chief and the applause of the bar generally and the court. It was a service valuable to himself also, since it must have given him exceptional familiarity with all our criminal laws and the methods of procedure under them. Mr. Harding is a democrat and quite an active member of that party, being secretary of the committee of the first legislative district, and a diligent and effective worker in

every campaign as it arises. He is an affable gentleman, well read in general literature, a good conversationalist, and popular in social circles.

CORMAC FRANCIS BOHAN.



Cormac Francis Bohan, was born in Pittston, Pa., December 14, 1862. He is a son of Paul Bohan, a native of the parish of Cloone, in the county of Leitrim, Ireland. The father of the last named was Cormac Bohan. Paul Bohan emigrated to America in 1850 and located in Hawley, Pa., where he remained until 1854, when he removed to Pittston, where he has resided up to the present. He is a leading and prominent citizen of the borough of Pittston, and was a member of the town council of that borough from 1859 to 1862. From 1862 to 1867 he was one of the justices of the peace of the borough. From 1872 to 1875 he was a member of the school board. From the last named year to the present he has been a member of the "poor board of Jenkins township, Pittston borough, and Pittston township," which includes also the townships of Lackawanna and Old Forge, and the borough of Hughestown. He was twice appointed to this position by ex-Judge Harding and twice by Judge Rice. He has also been in the mercantile business in Pittston since 1857. The wife of Paul Bohan, whom he married in Easton, Pa., August 1, 1858, is Bridget Ellen McCanna, daughter of Francis and Ann Bradley McCanna. She was born in the parish of Killasnot, county of Leitrim, Ireland. She came to this country in 1850, and settled in Easton where she remained until her marriage. C. F. Bohan was educated in the public schools of Pittston and at Wyoming Seminary, Kingston Pa., from which he graduated in the class of 1880. He then entered the law school of Yale college, from which he graduated in 1883. He was admitted to the bar of New Haven county, Connecticut, June 27, 1883. After his graduation he entered the law office of ex-Judge Harding, in this city, and was admitted to the bar of

Luzerne county March 15, 1884. Mr. Bohan is an unmarried man and a democrat in politics.

He comes to the profession equipped with a first class educational training, and the advantage of having read under a tutor who has been successful both in pleading and administering the law, and, being a young man of good habits, industry, and sound discretion, there is every prospect that he will reap the full measure of benefit from such auspicious coaching.

ZIBA MATHERS

Ziba Mathers was born in that part of the township of Kingston which is now the borough of Luzerne, October 25, 1858. His grandfather, James Mathers, was a native of Ireland, and when about twelve years of age came to this country with his parents and settled in Wellsboro, Pa. He afterwards removed to near Philadelphia, and there married Mary Walton, and subsequently removed to this county. From 1835 to 1840 he was engaged in the manufacture of paper at Mill Hollow. His son, John Mathers, was born in 1813, in Kingston township. He is a millwright and farmer. The wife of John Mathers was Ann, daughter of Henry Stroh. He was born at Chestnut Hill, near Stroudsburg, Pa., in 1792. His father came from Germany and settled in Monroe county and there married Christina Stroud. Henry Stroh served in the war of 1812 as a sergeant. He removed to Hanover township and there married. His first wife was Ann Petty. She was the grandmother of the subject of this sketch. The family is of German descent, and came to this country prior to the revolutionary war. Ziba Mathers was educated in the public schools of his native county, and during a portion of the years 1881, 1882, 1883, and 1884 was engaged in teaching. He read law with Geo. B. Kulp, and was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county June 2, 1884. In 1882 he was elected the first burgess of the newly organized borough of Luzerne. He is now the clerk of the town council, and in 1885 was appointed postmaster of the borough. He is a democrat in politics and an unmarried man.

For a young man Mr. Mathers, as will be seen, has had many and quite important trusts, and it is only fair to say that he has discharged them all with entire acceptability to all concerned. Diligent in the prosecution of his profession he will lose no cases for want of the application necessary to familiarize himself with all the details, and the relation thereto of the law in all its phases. In other words he prepares his cases with great thoroughness. What has been aptly termed "the business feature of a lawyer's capacities," as distinguished from his professional knowledge, and which depends more largely upon his character as a man than anything else, is of far greater importance than some lawyers and many people seem to consider it. Good, general business qualifications, with a little less knowledge of the law, are more likely to bring success than a more familiar acquaintance with legal maxims and statutes, and no such general qualifications. These latter Mr. Mathers possesses in a remarkable degree, and the road is open for the attainment by him of a prominent place at the bar.

EDWARD EVERETT HOYT.



Edward Everett Hoyt was born in Kingston, Pa., January 22, 1859. He is a descendant of Simon Hoyt, who was the first member of the Hoyt family who emigrated to New England, and whose arrival there was on or before 1629. Daniel Hoyt, the great-grandfather of E. E. Hoyt, removed from Danbury, Conn., to Wyoming about 1795, and was the first Wyoming emigrant of that name. His first wife was Anne Gunn. His second wife was Sylvina Pierce, daughter of Abel Pierce, of Kingston. He had no children by her. Rev. Ard Hoyt, who was born in Danbury October 23, 1770, was a brother of Daniel Hoyt. He became pastor of the Presbyterian church in Wilkes-Barre in 1806, and remained in that position until 1817. He then retired from this position and became a missionary among the Cherokee Indians. His first position was at Brainard, Cherokee Nation. He remained there for six years, then removed to Willistown, now

in Alabama, where he died February 18, 1828. Lieutenant Ziba Hoyt, son of Daniel Hoyt, was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. He was a native of Danbury, Conn., and removed with his father to Wyoming. He married January 23, 1815, Nancy Hurlbut, a daughter of Christopher Hurlbut, of Arkport, N. Y. He was a descendant of Lieutenant Thomas Hurlbut, a native of England, where he was born about 1615, and immigrated to New England in his early manhood. He was a soldier in the fort at Saybrook, Conn., in 1636, under Lyon Gardner, was wounded in the Pequot war, was one of the first settlers in Weathersfield, Conn., was voted a tract of land in 1671 for his services in the Pequot war, was a member of the Assembly in 1640, married and died in Weathersfield. He had, among other children, Samuel, who had a son Stephen, who had a son John, who had a son John, known as Deacon John Hurlbut, who was born in Groton, Conn., March 12, 1730. His wife was Abigail Avery, a native of the town of Preston, Conn. Deacon Hurlbut was a farmer and lived many years in Groton, probably always lived there until he left for the Wyoming Valley. He was an active man and a useful citizen, and was of much aid to his fellow townsmen in the early years of the Revolution. He visited the valley of the Susquehanna as early as the spring of 1773, having purchased an interest in the "Susquehanna Company." In the autumn of the years 1775 and 1777 he was also there temporarily. Selling his farm in Groton in 1777 he, with his family, stock, farming implements, etc., set out in the spring of 1778 for the valley of promise. Deacon Hurlbut was taken sick on the way, a young daughter also was attacked with a prevailing sickness, and she died in Lackawaxen. These misfortunes delayed the progress of the family in their journey, but it was spared the massacre of that year in the valley. They arrived in the following year, however, and experienced the hardships incident to the settlers of that period. Deacon Hurlbut was a member of the Connecticut Assembly in 1779, 1780, and 1781. He was also one of the justices of the peace at Wyoming, under the state of Connecticut. He was the great-grandfather of Henry Blackman Plumb of the Luzerne bar. As a religious man Deacon Hurlbut was prominent, and in the absence of a regular preacher he often

officiated by reading or preaching a sermon. He died in Hanover, at the Stewart place, in Buttonwood, March 10, 1782, and was buried on his own farm, west of the house, near an orchard he had set out with his own hands. His widow died at the home of her son, Naphtali Hurlbut, in Pittston, Pa., November 29, 1805.

Christopher Hurlbut, son of Deacon John Hurlbut, and father of Mrs. Ziba Hoyt, was born in Groton, Conn., in 1757, came to Wyoming in 1770, was a soldier in the Revolution from 1776 to the end, was at Harlem, N. Y., White Plains, N. Y., through New Jersey to Pennsylvania, thence in New Jersey again in the battle of Princeton, was discharged at Chatham, N. J., resided in Hanover till 1797, married Elizabeth Mann, died in Arkport, N. Y., April 21, 1831. After the close of the Revolution he officiated as surveyor in the Wyoming Valley. The Christopher Hurlbut named in Miner's history as a surveyor, being there in the year 1770, is an error. It should, without doubt, have been written, Stephen Hurlbut, an uncle of Christopher, who was in the valley in 1773, and very likely earlier. Naphtali Hurlbut, brother of Christopher, was sheriff of Luzerne county from 1825 to 1828, and was also for three years one of the commissioners of the county. He was a soldier in the Revolution, as was his elder brother John, who was a sergeant in Captain Franklin's company, in the Fifth Regiment of Connecticut militia.

The father of E. E. Hoyt is John Dorrance Hoyt, of Kingston. He is a retired farmer and has always resided in that place. Henry M. Hoyt, an ex-governor of Pennsylvania, is an uncle of E. E. Hoyt, being a brother of John D. Hoyt. The wife of John D. Hoyt is Elizabeth Goodwin, daughter of the late Abraham Goodwin, of Kingston. The Goodwin family is of New England extraction. Abraham Goodwin was an associate judge of Bradford county from 1841 to 1844. The wife of Abraham Goodwin was Sally Myers, daughter of Philip Myers. The father of Philip Myers removed with his family from Germany in the year 1760, and settled in Frederick, Maryland. He had four sons—Lawrence, Philip, Henry, and Michael. The two former served the country in the revolutionary war, in the Maryland line, and were in the battle of Germantown. Lawrence had come to Wyoming and married Sarah Gore, daughter of Obadiah Gore,

and became identified with the New England settlers. She was of the patriotic family that sent five brothers and two brothers-in-law into the battle. Lieutenant Lawrence Myers was ever a favorite. His large, round face seemed radiant with benevolence and cheerfulness. Besides several offices in the militia, he was for thirty years a magistrate, and from 1800 to 1803 a commissioner of the county. The plan of the old court house that was located on the public square, a cross, was introduced by him, taken from that at Fredericktown, which doubtless owed its origin to the Roman Catholic settlers of Maryland under their liberal and tolerant founder. The delight of his life was to talk of Frederick, and anything that existed or came from there was an object of his special regard. Owning one of the noblest plantations on the Kingston flats, adjoining the Plymouth line, though he did not personally labor, he caused it to be highly cultivated, the produce of which yielded a liberal support. In winter the large and elegant cloth cloak, in those early days an article of dress too fine and costly not to be rare, gave to his noble person an imposing appearance. He died at the age of fifty years, leaving, as he had no children, his fine estate to Mrs. Myers and his brothers. Philip Myers came to Wyoming in 1785, and was married to Martha, daughter of Thomas Bennett, July 15, 1787, he being aged twenty-seven and she twenty-four years. Thomas Bennett gave his son-in-law a town lot on the north line of old Forty Fort. On this he erected a comfortable house, constructed of yellow pine logs, hewed, and pointed with lime mortar, and limed on the inside. Mr. Myers purchased a lot of one hundred and forty acres, extending from Forty Fort to the top of the mountain. He cleared up his farm, and also raised a large family of children. For many years he kept a public house. His house being situated on an eddy in the Susquehanna, it was a great place of resort for the lumbermen, bringing their pine lumber from the upper part of the Susquehanna and its tributaries and taking it to the Baltimore and Philadelphia markets. The consequence was that Mr. Myers' house was thronged for weeks by the hardy "raftsmen" every spring. He died April 2, 1835. His widow subsequently married Rev. Benjamin A. Bidlack, as his second wife.

Mrs. Myers was born in Scituate, Rhode Island, January 15, 1763. The same year in which Martha Bennett or Mrs. Myers was born a settlement of Connecticut people was commenced in Wyoming, and Mr. Bennett rented a valuable property in Rhode Island, and removed to the Delaware, near Stroudsburg. He took quarters there with a company of people in a store house which was fortified and called a fort. Mr. Bennett's object was to settle in Wyoming, and accordingly he visited that famous locality, but finding the Indians surly, he for the time abandoned the project. The next year Mr. Bennett removed to Goshen, N. Y., and rented a farm for six years. He set his sons at work upon the farm, and took his gun, his axe, and hoe and visited the much coveted valley. Two attempts to effect a settlement in Wyoming were unsuccessful because of the hostility of the Indians, Mr. Bennett, losing all his labor, but more fortunate than some of the early settlers, escaping with his life. In February, 1769, Mr. Bennett joined a company of New England people, forty in all, who built a fort on the west bank of the Susquehanna, which, in honor of the forty hardy adventurers, was called *Forty Fort*. This fort was designed as a place of security against the Indians, but withal was to be a Yankee fortification, where, if need should require, the New England settlers would be able to take refuge from the Pennamites. Mr. Bennett selected a situation on the flats about a mile above the fort, and, clearing off a portion of it, put in some seeds. The following year, 1770, Mr. Bennett united with a new recruit of settlers and paused at the mouth of the Lackawanna, where they built a block house. Here they were all taken into custody by John Jennings, sheriff of Northampton county, Pennsylvania. As Sheriff Jennings was proceeding with his prisoners to Easton, at Wyoming, probably Wilkes-Barre, Mr. Bennett managed to escape, and returned to the east, as he was there in the month of September. His escape was made in the summer, and in September Mr. Bennett made arrangements to remove his family to Wyoming. He had examined the ground; he understood all the hazard of the enterprise; his courage was equal to the danger, and the question was settled. As to property he had now but little to lose, for he had sold his farm in Rhode Island on personal secu-

rity, and both the purchaser and security had failed, and the whole was lost. What by industry and economy had been saved in Goshen was now put into as compact a condition as possible and loaded upon pack horses, and the family commenced their march towards "the land of promise." The country now presented a striking contrast with the picture of Wyoming which was formed in the imaginations of Mr. Bennett's family. The grasshoppers had destroyed all the vegetation, and the aspect was one of utter desolation. They wound their way over the mountains and through the vales until they came to Shehola, on the west side of the Delaware, and here they were hospitably entertained by a Quaker by the name of Wires. The next morning "friend Wires" accompanied the miniature caravan as far as the "little meadows," where they took refreshments. Mrs. Bennett was boiling some chocolate over a fire made by the side of a log. She seemed unusually sad. "I don't know," said she, "what I am about to meet. I think something pretty heavy." It was not long before several men came up from Wyoming—one bleeding from a wound made on his head by a club—and reported that the Pennamites had taken possession of the fort, and were resolved upon driving off all the New England settlers. A consultation was now held upon the proper course to be pursued. Mr. Bennett was a man of cool courage, and he had made up his mind to try his fortunes upon the fertile soil of Wyoming, and he was not to be turned aside from that purpose by anything but stern, invincible necessity. He was bent upon going on. But what would he do with his family? Mrs. Bennett, who was not easily intimidated, said: "If it were not for the children I would go along." "Friend Wires" said: "Leave the children with me; I will take care of them." Stimulated by the courage of Mr. Bennett and his wife, two men who had fled from the country resolved to return and try their luck again.

Mr. Bennett was a great hunter, and the wild woods had more attractions for him than the old settled country at the east; for himself, he could live anywhere in the Susquehanna mountains by the aid of his rifle and hunting knife. Mrs. Bennett was not so cool as her husband, but was equally firm in her purposes and unterrified by danger. The company thought to find shelter for

the time being with a Mr. Chapman, who had built a mill at Mill Creek, and who had been a neighbor and a friend of the family in Goshen. When Mr. and Mrs. Bennett reached Wyoming they found that the dispute between the New England and Pennsylvania settlers had already ripened into open war. Captain Ogden, the Pennamite leader, had built a block-house, which was called a fort, at the mouth of Mill Creek, and had in his company Sheriff Jennings. Mr. Bennett was a peaceable man, and did not enter at once into the war, but took possession of a small log house he had previously built on the flats just above Forty Fort. The grain he had put in, before his return to Goshen in the spring, presented a most delightful prospect of an abundance of provisions for the following winter. The Yankees—that is the fighters—invested the block-house, when Ogden proposed a parley. But no sooner had the besiegers entered the block-house to hold a conversation with the besieged, than Jennings served a writ on them in the name of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. They were thirty-seven in all, and they were all taken to Easton, a distance of sixty miles, to jail. They obtained bail and immediately returned. Again they were captured and sent off to jail; and again they were released on bail and returned. A re-enforcement of two hundred and seventy or two hundred and eighty Yankees, under the command of Captain Durkee, came on and built a fort where Wilkes-Barre now stands, which they named, in honor of their leader, Fort Durkee. The Yankees now held the ground and proceeded to the work of clearing farms and building. "The children" were brought on from Shehola, and Mr. Bennett was comfortably ensconced in his log cabin with his family.

But a few months of quiet had passed before the Pennsylvanians came on with an augmented force, under the command of Ogden and Patterson, the latter bringing up the river, in a boat, a four-pounder. Ogden captured Captain Durkee and put him in irons, and took possession of the fort. The Yankees were now pillaged, and, as far as possible, driven from the country. The house and premises generally belonging to Mr. Bennett were robbed; grain, cattle, and everything movable which could be found were taken from him, but he did not leave the valley. The Pennsylvanians now considered their victory complete. Ogden went to Phila-

delphia, leaving a few men in the fort. In the mean time Captain Lazarus Stewart came on with forty brave fellows and drove out the small guard from the fort, took possession of the cannon, and turned the tide once more in favor of the Yankees. Mr. Bennett now took up quarters in Fort Durkee, both as a measure of safety and of comfort. In the winter of 1771 Ogden again made his appearance and invested Fort Durkee. His brother Nathan was killed by a shot from the fort, Mrs. Bennett witnessing the event. Stewart, finding himself unable to hold out against the superior numbers of the Pennsylvanians, managed to steal away when the Pennamites took possession. Captain Ogden was terribly enraged by the death of his brother, and, seizing several prominent Yankees who happened to be in the fort, sent them to Philadelphia in irons, charged with being concerned in the murder. Mr. Bennett did not belong to Stewart's party of fighting men, but had taken shelter in the fort with his family when he considered their lives in imminent peril. Stewart, with his men, left the fort, and Mr. Bennett fell into Ogden's hands; and he, without the slightest reason, excepting that he was in the fort at the time, was one of the suspected parties, and was obliged to endure the sufferings and disgrace of a suspected felon for five months in jail in Philadelphia. The explanation of this affair is to be found in the fact that an "inquisition" was held over the body of Nathan Ogden by Charles Stuart, January 21, 1771, by which it was found that said Ogden was shot by "a certain Lazarus Stewart." But on the back of the report of the inquest is found "a list of the rioters in the fort at Wyoming when Nathan Ogden was killed." There were forty-seven of these "rioters," embracing nearly all the respectable Yankee settlers then in the country. Thomas Bennett was among these so-called "rioters," and was taken up as a party to the murder. The same evil befell several other individuals, and might have befallen any of the number upon the list. Fort Durkee was now in the hands of the Pennamites, and every few weeks they were running over the valley and giving the Yankees who had the courage to remain at their homes infinite trouble and vexation, not being particularly courteous even to the women, who had the assurance to stick to the "stuff" when their husbands were driven off or sent to prison.



Under these circumstances Mrs. Bennett gladly accepted an offer made her by the wife of Captain Manning to reside with her on what is now known as Scofield's Island, near the head of the valley. The two families pushed up the stream in company and arranged their scanty catalogue of furniture and fixtures in a rude cabin. The Bennett boys had managed to save some grain, which they concealed at the head of the island.

In the mean time Mr. Bennett had been discharged, and had returned worn out with his tedious imprisonment, and badly discouraged. Captain Zebulon Butler had come on with a new recruit of Yankees, and had shut up Ogden in the fort at Mill Creek and cut off his supplies. This was in the spring of 1771. Ogden found it necessary to communicate with the Pennsylvania officials at Philadelphia, and, not willing to run the risk of sending a messenger, who would probably fall into the hands of the Yankees, resolved upon an ingenious and daring enterprise. He made his clothes into a bundle, and fastened his hat on the top of it, then tied to it a small cord some twenty feet long. Taking up his bundle he walked out into the current, and floated down on his back ahead of his hat and clothes. Of course this enterprise was undertaken in the night. The Yankee sentinels saw the suspicious looking object and riddled the hat with bullets, but Ogden escaped unhurt and soon reached Philadelphia. He dashed about, and soon raised a quantity of provisions and a new company of recruits, commanded by Captain John Dick. They stealthily entered the valley, and eagerly awaited a favorable opportunity of throwing themselves, with their pack horses loaded with provisions, into the fort. David Ogden, a brother of the captain, was one of the company, and, learning that Thomas Bennett had returned from Philadelphia and was with his family on Lackawanna (now Scofield's) island, set off with a small posse in pursuit of him. The capture or murder of Bennett would be a clever little adventure while they were waiting for a few hours for a favorable opportunity to elude the besiegers and get into the fort. Ogden knew the ground perfectly, and easily eluded observation until he found his way to the bank of the river over against the island. The Mannings had received the intelligence of the arrival of Captains Ogden and Dick in the neighborhood

of the fort, and of David Ogden's intended visit to the island. When Ogden and his friends showed themselves upon the beach Mrs. Manning said: "David Ogden is coming over the river. Bennett, thee must clear out or be killed." Mr. Bennett replied: "I may as well die one way as another. I have been in jail until I am worn out; they have robbed me of all I have in the world, and now let them kill me if they will." The women, however, roused him from his deep despondency by seizing him by the arms and shoving him out of the door just in time to make his escape. He hid himself in the thick undergrowth while Ogden entered the cabin with the words, "Is Bennett here?" The answer was, "No." Mrs. Bennett asked, "What do you want of him?" adding, "If you should find him you would do no harm to him." "Where is he?" demanded Ogden in an angry tone. Mrs. Manning replied, "He is not here." Ogden repeatedly swore that if he could find him he would shoot him. He went out and scoured the woods but with no success. After informing Mrs. Manning that they intended to enter the fort the next morning before daybreak, and after satisfying their hunger with the good things of the cabin, they departed, but did not immediately leave the island. Judging rightly that Mr. Bennett would soon come forth from his concealment, they hid themselves within gunshot of the cabin. When it was supposed that Ogden and his men had crossed the main branch of the river, Mr. Bennett's sons went out and called him, and he came in. He sat down in a sad state of mind, and Martha (afterwards Mrs. Myers) seated herself in his lap, and flung her arms about his neck, and commenced carressing him and condoling with him in view of his troubles and dangers; and the sympathy of the child in this instance was a substantial good for it actually saved the life of the father. Ogden afterward said he intended to have shot Bennett and should have done it but for the fear of killing the child. The judgment of charity is, that it was not merely as a Yankee that Ogden had formed the deliberate purpose to take Mr. Bennett's life, but as an accessory to the death of his brother. But Mr. Bennett was in no way connected with that deed; its perpetrators afterwards fell in the Indian battle, as several affidavits to be found in the archives of the state abundantly prove.

On being informed of Captain Ogden's intended entrance into the fort early the next morning, Mr. Bennett, upon the pretense of going out to catch some eels, in the evening crossed the river, and went down to the Yankee lines, and communicated the information. When the Pennsylvanians made a rush upon the besiegers, just before day, they found them fully prepared for them. They lost their pack horses and provisions. Several horses were shot down under their riders, and a number of the party were severely wounded. Captains Ogden and Dick succeeded in entering the fort with about twenty of their men, but they entered to find famine and despondency staring them in the face on every side, and to feel the mortification of having contributed a considerable stock of provisions to the Yankee stock. The besieged Pennsylvanians, finding it impossible longer to hold out, capitulated and left Wyoming. Captain Fuller, one of the Yankee officers, said to Mr. Bennett: "You have suffered enough; come down to Fort Lukins, (?) and you shall have as good a lot as there is there." Mr. Bennett took his family down to the fort but refused to take up his residence there. He fitted up an old horse shed in Forty Fort, and made it a comfortable residence for those times and for that country, in which his family lived for more than two years. During this period Mrs. Bennett presented her husband with another daughter—the late Mrs. John Tuttle, of Kingston; and Martha began to develop extraordinary skill at house work, and great power of endurance.

John Tuttle was the third child of Henry Tuttle, a native of Baskingridge, N. J., where he was born November 24, 1733. He removed to Wyoming in 1785 and settled near Forty Fort. John Tuttle was born in Baskingridge April 3, 1767, and married Mary Bennett January 11, 1789. His eldest daughter, Martha, became the wife of Holden Tripp, whose daughter, Lucilla S. Tripp, married the late Charles H. Silkman, who was admitted to the Luzerne bar January 1, 1838. His second daughter, Mary Tripp, became the wife of Joseph Orr, grandfather of Nathaniel Marion Orr, who was admitted to the Luzerne county bar September 23, 1875. The late Chester Tuttle, youngest child of John Tuttle, was born December 22, 1806. He was deputy sheriff, clerk to the county commissioners, editor of the *Luzerne*

Democrat, the first captain of the Wyoming troop, and for fifteen years a clerk in the navy department at Washington, D. C.

The tide had now turned in favor of the New England settlers, and large accessions were made to their numbers. Colonel Denison came in from Hartford, Conn., and took board with Mr. Bennett. He was married to Betsy Sill, this being the first match consummated among the settlers. Their daughter was the mother of Lazarus D. Shoemaker. He has a rocking chair in his possession that was owned by them, which he considers a valuable heirloom. Rev. George Peck, D. D., in his "Early Methodism" says: "Colonel Denison and his lady and three daughters became members of the Methodist church. Colonel Denison and Betsy Sill were the first couple married in Wyoming; and the colonel commanded the left wing of the patriot forces on the occasion of 'the Indian battle.' He was a man of great influence in the county, of which sufficient proof was given by the responsible positions which he was called by his fellow citizens to fill. [He was a representative from Westmoreland to the Connecticut Assembly during the years 1776, 1778, 1779, and 1780. He represented Luzerne county in the Pennsylvania Assembly during the years 1787, 1788, and 1789. He was one of the judges appointed and commissioned for Westmoreland by the governor of Connecticut. He held the same position subsequently under the jurisdiction of Pennsylvania.] He was a kind hearted and ardently pious man. His house was open to the weary itinerants, and too much could scarcely be done by the family for their comfort. All the preachers made it a place of rest and refreshment, while several, at different times, were quartered there as a regular boarding place. * * * The venerable Bishop Asbury was there several times entertained, as we learn both from his journal and the testimony of members of the family."

All this time the Indians were numerous but very quiet. When Mr. Bennett was taken a prisoner to Philadelphia some of them earnestly urged Mrs. Bennett to come with her children and live among them. Evidently considering her life in danger from the Pennamites, they wished to afford her shelter and protection. Three years of quiet in the settlement had resulted in a

high degree of prosperity. Plenty had crowned the labor of the settlers, and there had been a large accession to their numbers from the New England states, not merely consisting of young, hardy adventurers, but the old and infirm came on, with their children and grandchildren, to spend the remnant of their days in "the beautiful valley," and to lay their bones beneath its green sod. Mr. Bennett built a "double log house" on his land, which Mrs. Myers said "was then called a good house." "We removed," says she, "to our new house, raised good crops of grain, and had a fine stock of horses and cattle. We sold grain and bought articles of convenience from the Middletown boats. Father and brothers hunted beaver, bears, deer, raccoons, wild turkeys, etc., and we were in comfortable circumstances. Game was abundant at this period; we often saw wolves, bears, and deer swimming the river."

In December of this year (1775) the famous expedition of Colonel Plunkett took place. The New England people prepared to give the colonel a warm reception at the head of the narrows (Nanticoke) on both sides of the river. Mr. Bennett and his son Solomon were at the breast works below Shawnee (Plymouth) for two weeks, and Mrs. Bennett took down to them a horse load of provisions at two different times. Men, old and young, boys, and women were all on hand to act their part in the defense of their homes. After an unsuccessful attempt to storm the Yankee works, the gallant colonel undertook to take his forces in a bateau across the river. The first boat load, which, it is said, Colonel Plunkett commanded in person, was saluted by a brisk fire from the bushes by Lieutenant Stewart and his men, and one of the Pennamites was killed and several wounded. The gallant colonel lay down in the bottom of the boat, and ordered the men to push out into the river and go over the falls. The party in the boat and those left on the west side of the river met at the foot of the rapids, and, upon consultation, concluded that it was so late in the season, and the ice was accumulating so fast, that "prudence would be the better part of valor," and the Pennamite army returned home with diminished numbers, no spoils, and no addition to their reputation for either tact or courage. The expedition of Colonel Plunkett terminates the first period of this

unnatural war—a war which was not only a public calamity, but inflicted untold griefs upon persons and parties who pined and writhed under its consequences in private, who never troubled the public with their heart-crushing griefs. It was the last effort of the proprietary government of the colony of Pennsylvania to remove the New England people from Wyoming.

In the fall of 1777 Queen Esther came up the river with about a dozen Indians. She encamped at the mouth of Shoemaker's creek, but a short distance from Mr. Bennett's residence. Mrs. Bennett, accompanied by Martha, visited the queen's camp and had considerable conversation with her. She asked her if it was true that the Indians were coming to kill us all. She shook her head and shed tears. Her head was gray, and she seemed to be old. She remained there about a fortnight. Mrs. Myers said: "Not long after Queen Esther left the valley we heard rumors of violence committed at the north by parties of Indians, who strolled over the country. These reports created great alarm among the people of Wyoming. In June, 1778, about two weeks before the battle, we had seven head of horses stray away. The boys going in pursuit of them asked me to go with them and pick cherries. We had not gone far into the woods before the boys saw some young hickories broken and twisted in a peculiar manner. One of them exclaimed, 'Oh, the Indians! The Indians have taken away the horses.' This turned out to be the fact. Upon our return we learned that the Indians had been at Peter Harris's, above Scofield's. Soon after the two Hardings were killed; and now we, with the settlers generally, moved into the fort. It was crowded full." On July 3 an Indian on horseback was seen at the mouth of Shoemaker's creek, within sight of the fort. Upon finding that he was noticed he galloped off. Colonel John Butler now sent orders to the people in the fort to surrender, which were promptly refused. The question was now mooted whether they should go out and fight the enemy on the plains above, or keep within the fort until re-enforcements should arrive. Captain Spaulding was coming on with an efficient, well-trained company, and Captain Franklin was on his way from Huntington with a company of volunteers, and it was the opinion of Colonels Butler and Denison that it was best to delay

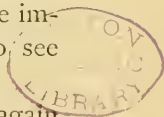
until the recruits should arrive. Captains Lazarus Stewart and William McKarrachan headed the party which were for marching out of the fort at once and meeting the foe. A warm debate upon the question followed, which closed with high words. The belligerent captains, perceiving that the majority was on their side, intimated that it was cowardice which influenced the views of the colonels, and that if they should decline the command, they, the captains, would lead on the brave men who would volunteer to go out and flog Butler and his Indians. These insulting insinuations roused the spirit of Colonels Butler and Denison, and they resolved to hazard all upon the chances of a battle. Colonel Butler said: "We go into imminent danger, but, my boys, I can go as far as any of you." Those who were fierce for fight seemed to be under the impression that the enemy was about to retreat, or that they would run as soon as they saw danger. They were anxious to meet and punish the Indians while they were within reach, and to chase them out of the country. This, as they might have known, and as the event proved, was all erroneous. In this case, as in many others, hot-headed and reckless men prevailed against sober counsels. The little army formed and set out in the line of march in high spirits, with fifes and drums playing and colors flying. Mr. Bennett was one of the "old men" who volunteered to defend the country. He, however, was so certain that the little army were about to be drawn into a snare and cut off, that he declared he would go with them no further than "Tuttle's Creek," the distance of one mile or a little more, and he carried out his purpose. He left them at the creek, but his son Solomon went on. Soon after the little, patriot army had left the fort, Major Durkee, Captain Ransom, and Lieutenant Pierce came up on a gallop. They had left Captain Spaulding at Merwines', about thirty miles from Wyoming, and hastened to the point of danger. Dashing into Mrs. Bennett's cabin one sang out, "Can you give us a mouthful to eat?" They were furnished with a cold cut. Swallowing a few mouthfuls they took a piece in their hands and pushed on. They left the fort never to look upon it again; they were all slain in the battle.

When Thomas Bennett returned to the fort he paced the bank

of the river back and forth in the greatest excitement. When the firing began he listened until he noticed the reports scattering down the plain. He then hastened to his cabin, exclaiming, "Our boys are beat; they will all be cut to pieces." He was a man of strong nerves, but no stoic. He walked back and forth, and seemed all but distracted. At two o'clock the next day Solomon Bennett made his appearance and gave an account of his escape, and then, in company with his father, Thomas Bennett, and Andrew, his brother, a lad of about eleven years of age, left for Stroudsburg. There were many sad partings on that terrible day. The depth of sorrow which filled the hearts of husbands and wives, parents and children, brothers and sisters, on that day, and the day before, will only be brought to light by the revelations of the last judgment. Something more than a week after the battle the houses throughout the settlement were fired. The smoke arose from all quarters at the same time. Soon after this the widows of Timothy Pierce and John Murphy (their maiden name was Gore) with Ellis and Hannah Pierce—maiden ladies—requested Mrs. Bennett to visit the battle-ground with them to see if they could identify the bodies of Pierce and Murphy. They found the bodies of the slain broiling in the hot sun, but so changed that they could not distinguish one from another. The husbands of the two young widows, and three brothers—Silas, Asa, and George Gore—lay upon the ensanguined field, but the heart-broken visitors had not even the poor satisfaction of identifying their remains. Martha Bennett had lost all her best clothes, and found that it was necessary for her soon to make a move of some sort to replenish her exhausted wardrobe. She finally ventured to sob out, "If I could leave mother and sister I would go with Colonel Denison down to Sunbury, to Captain Martin's, and work and get me some clothes." Esquire Pierce, coming up, inquired into the cause of Martha's grief. Upon learning the facts he addressed her in his quaint style: "Go along, gal, go along and I'll take care of mother and child." She accordingly took passage in Colonel Denison's canoe, and arrived in Sunbury the next day. She found a company of between thirty and forty persons from the valley quartered in a house. Miss Bennett was received with great cordiality,

and invited to remain with them and be one of the household. One of the company was Desdemona Marshall, a daughter of Gad Marshall, one of the earliest inhabitants of Huntington. Mr. Marshall brought his family at the same time that John Franklin moved his into the almost unbroken forest, in 1776. His son, Job Marshall, belonged to Captain Franklin's company, and as he was at Plymouth on business on the day of the battle, he hastened on without his company and fell. Desdemona Marshall subsequently married Epaphras Wadsworth, Sr., of Huntington, and was the careful, industrious mother of a large family. Her christian principles and moral excellence were influential in her large circle of friends, and in the Methodist Episcopal church of which she was a member. She was the great-grandmother of Rosamond L. (Dodson) Rhone, the wife of Judge Rhone, of this city. The family of fugitives, united by common sufferings and common danger, was not to remain long together. There was a rumor of hostile Indians on the west branch of the Susquehanna, and a woman and boy were tomahawked and scalped in the immediate neighborhood. Miss Bennett and others went to see them while they were yet alive.

It was soon rumored that the Indians and Tories had again visited Wyoming, and all the settlers had left. A company commenced making preparations to go across the mountains to Stroudsburg, and Miss Bennett accepted an invitation to go with them. All the means of conveyance they had was a small cart drawn by a yoke of steers. There were some small children in the company, who were allowed to ride when they were tired, but as for the rest they all walked. Their journey was of the distance of about one hundred miles through the wilderness, and crossing the high ridges which lie between the Susquehanna and the Delaware. The Misses Bennett and Marshall with three other girls outstripped the rest of the company, and saw nothing of them during the day. They became hungry and turned aside and picked berries to satisfy the demands of nature. The path was exceedingly rough, and Miss Bennett's shoes gave out in consequence of the constant contact with stubs and sharp stones, and her feet were so injured as to leave blood behind them. "But," says she, "we made ourselves as happy as possible, amusing



ourselves with singing songs and telling stories." They were constantly annoyed with fears of "the Indians," knowing that those dreadful scourges of the country might chance to cross their path at any moment. As the darkness of night began to approach they met two men whom they first supposed to be Indians, but, perceiving them to be white men, they sang out, "How far is it to a house?" The answer was as cheering as it was cordial. "Two miles; be of good courage; we are hunting for some cows, and will soon be in." The young pedestrians soon arrived, and found the house guarded by several men. The family had gone and most of the goods were removed. They made a supper of bread and milk, and lay down upon sacking bottoms from which the beds had been removed. They waited for the arrival of the company with great anxiety until about two o'clock in the morning, when, to their great joy, they arrived in safety. The morning's light came, and our travelers were early on their way. They passed through Easton, where they bought provisions. That day "the girls" kept within sight of their companions in travel. The third day, at night, they arrived at Stroudsburg. Miss Bennett there met her mother and sister, who had come over the mountains with Major Pierce and his family, but was greatly disappointed in not finding her father and brothers. Her brother Solomon had been to Middletown in pursuit of her, had returned that day, and set out immediately with Colonel Butler and Captain Spaulding for Wyoming. Mrs. Myers said, in relation to the events of that day: "One disappointment followed another in quick succession, and I seemed almost left without hope." Mrs. Bennett and her daughters did not remain long in Stroudsburg, but went to Goshen, and early in the spring to Bethlehem, where Mrs. Bennett's brother, Samuel Jackson, resided, then to Litchfield, Nobletown, and Caanan, where they remained among their friends. In the fall Solomon Bennett came on with a horse to bring his mother and two sisters back to their loved and much desired Wyoming; and finally Mr. Bennett's family, after two years' separation, were together again. Mr. Bennett had fitted up "one of Sullivan's old barracks, just opposite to Wilkes-Barre, for a house." They had an abundance of corn and garden vegetables, but no flour, as there was no grist



mill in the valley. The only resort of the settlers, for the time, was to a hominy block. This was a block cut from the trunk of a large tree, hollowed, and set on end. The corn was put in the hollow and bruised with a pestle hung upon a spring-pole. Such was the demand for hominy that this rude mill was kept going day and night. The girls often worked the mill, and not unfrequently were obliged to wait long for their turn.

There were now about thirty families in the settlement. Mr. Bennett could procure no land to work under cover of the fort, and finally resolved to make an attempt to work his own land above Forty Fort. On March 27, 1780, he commenced plowing within the "Ox-bow," a bend in the creek on the flats. His team consisted of a yoke of oxen and a horse. The boy Andrew rode upon the horse. When they came to the bend in the creek the horse seemed shy. Mr. Bennett said: "I fear all is not right. I think we will go around once more." When they came again to the same point four Indians sprang from the bushes, and one seized Mr. Bennett and another took Andrew from the horse. The Indians hurried off their prisoners, and soon came up with two more Indians, having Lebbeus Hammond as a prisoner. Mr. Bennett exclaimed, "Hammond, are you here?" With downcast look Hammond answered, "Yes." When Mr. Bennett left home he told his wife that if he did not return by sundown she might conclude some harm had befallen him. Soon after sundown Mrs. Bennett gave the information at the fort that her husband and son had not returned, and desired that a party might be sent out in search of them. Mr. Hammond's wife was also alarmed on account of his failing to return as expected. Mrs. Bennett and her remaining children were now left in a state of most cruel suspense for the space of six or seven days. Mr. Bennett was somewhat advanced in years, and was afflicted with rheumatism, and it was most probable that he would break down under the hardships of his captivity, and fall a victim to savage cruelty. The barbarous tortures inflicted by the savages upon the helpless victims of their fiendish orgies were all like household words with Mrs. Bennett and her children. In the midst of the gloom and despondency of the families of Mr. Bennett and Mr. Hammond, and the general impression

that the prisoners would never return, three emaciated, limping, reeling figures were seen directing their course toward the fort at Wilkes-Barre. Who could they be? As they came near it was discovered that they were "the Bennetts and Hammond." Their appearance almost seemed like a resurrection from the dead. The mystery was soon explained; they had arisen upon their captors at Meshoppen and cut them to pieces, and had found their way back to the embraces of their families and friends. Their feet had been badly frozen, and the consequences were most painful. When the excitement of their flight was over they scarcely had a spark of life left. Good nursing soon restored their physical strength, and Mr. Hammond and Andrew Bennett were able to get about in a few weeks; but Mr. Bennett's feet were so dreadfully injured by the frost that several of his toes came off at the first joint, and he was obliged to walk with crutches for more than a year, during most of which time he suffered indescribably, and required much attention.

The escape of the Bennetts and Mr. Hammond was on the fourth night of their captivity, and was as follows: When the Indians were ready to lie down, they *papposed* the prisoners, that is, fastened down with poles laid across them, with an Indian on each end of the poles; then they drew their blankets over their heads and fell into a sound sleep. One only seemed to be on the watch. About midnight Bennett manifested great uneasiness and asked to get up. He received for answer: "Most day; lie down, dog." He insisted that he was sick, and *must* get up. About one o'clock the Indians all got up and relieved the prisoners, allowing them to get up and walk about. Bennett brought wood and flung it on the fire. In about two hours all the Indians were snoring again except the old watchman, and he commenced roasting a deer's head, first sticking it in the fire, and then scraping off the meat with his knife and eating it. Finally the old fellow began to nod over his early breakfast. Hammond placed himself by an Indian axe, and Andrew Bennett, the boy, stood by the guns, which were stacked. Both watched the movements of Mr. Bennett, who was poking up the brands. He had on a long great-coat, and, as he came round near the Indian, he cautiously took hold of a spontoon or war spear, which lay by

his side, and stepped back with the instrument, covered by his coat, holding it in a perpendicular position behind him. When he had reached the right point behind the Indian he plunged it through him. He gave a tremendous jump and a hideous yell, and fell upon the fire. The spontoon was so firmly fixed in the body of the Indian that Bennett was obliged to abandon it, and to use a gun and a tomahawk during the rest of the fight. Hammond used the axe, dashing it into the head which was first lifted. An old Indian, who had given an account of Lieutenant Boyd's massacre, was the first to take the alarm. He yelled out, "Chee-woo, chee-woo," when Hammond buried the head of the axe in his brains, and he fell headlong into the fire. The next blow took an Indian on the side of the neck just below the ear, and he fell upon the fire. The boy snapped three guns, not one of which happened to be loaded, but his operations made the Indians dodge and jump straight under Hammond's axe, or the breech of a gun, which old Mr. Bennett had clubbed, and with which he did terrible execution. A stout Indian undertook to secure a weapon by a rush upon the boy. He sprang upon him with the fury of a demon, his eyes seeming to blaze, when the brave little fellow swung the breech of a gun, and buried the cock in the top of his head. Just at that moment the only two Indians remaining alive took to their heels, when Mr. Bennett, who could throw a tomahawk with the precision and force of any red-skin on the frontier, picked up a tomahawk and let it slip, and it stuck in the back of one of them. The Indian turned round, being at about the distance of forty feet, and hollered out, "Whoo," and his blanket fell from his shoulder, and the hatchet was left with it on the ground, he running off naked. It was an awful struggle, but it was not long. A minute and a half or two minutes and the work was done. Five of the savages were piled up on and around the fire, and two had fled, badly wounded. There was a great contrast between the present appearance of the Indian camp under the rock and that same camp the evening before, when the blood-thirsty savage gloried in the barbarous deed of cutting off Boyd's fingers and toes, and pulling out his eyes; and looked forward, perhaps, to the next night, when he would glut his savage vengeance in a similar manner

upon these prisoners, who were obliged to listen to the recital without the slightest expression of sympathy for their brave companion and friend.

The prisoners were now free, and no time was lost. They supplied themselves with good moccasins from the feet of the dead and dying Indians, and took guns and ammunition for defense and blankets for their protection from the cold, and fifteen minutes from the moment the last blow was struck they were on the line of march for their homes and friends. Lieutenant Boyd's sword was brought away by Hammond, and was afterwards presented to his brother—Colonel John Boyd. Mrs. Myers said: "We remained under cover of the fort for another year. Solomon married the widow Upson; her maiden name was Stevens. Her husband was killed by the Indians. Upson with another man and boy were in the woods making sugar. When the boy was out gathering sap he saw the Indians come up slyly to the camp and pour boiling sap into Upson's mouth, while he lay fast asleep on his back. The other man they tomahawked, and made a prisoner of the boy." In the spring of 1781 Mr. Bennett, his son Solomon, and old Mr. Stevens each built a small log house on the flats, near where Mr. Bennett's home stood before the massacre. They raised fine crops, and had abundance until another calamity overtook them, which was the ice flood in the spring of 1784. Mr. Bennett's house was taken down the stream some distance and lodged against some trees near the creek, and they lost seven head of young cattle. Mr. Bennett now hastily put up a temporary cabin, constructed of boards and blankets. Mrs. Myers said: "For seven weeks we lived all but out of doors, doing our cooking by a log before our miserable cabin. After this we occupied our new, double log house, and by slow degrees was improved so as to be comfortable." Mr. Bennett had just removed his family into his new house, while it was without chimney or chinking, when the old troubles between the two classes of settlers were revived. Armstrong and Van Horn, under the authority of the legislative council of Pennsylvania, had come on with a company of armed men, took possession of the fort at Wilkes-Barre, and proceeded to drive the New England people from the country by force and arms.

Many families were driven from their houses ; among them the widows Shoemaker and Lee, near neighbors of Mr. Bennett. The first named was the grandmother of Lazarus D. Shoemaker, and Mrs. Lee was her sister. They were daughters of John McDowell, of Cherry Valley, Northampton (now Monroe) county, Pa. Mrs. Lee was the great-grandmother of Kate S. (Pettebone) Dickson, wife of Allan H. Dickson, of the Luzerne bar. In vain did they plead that their husbands had been slain by the tories and Indians, and they were helpless and defenseless widows, and they could not leave their homes and take a long journey through the wilderness. Go they must, and they made the best of the necessity. They left a portion of their goods with Mrs. Bennett, and were taken to Wilkes-Barre, and thence with Lawrence Myers, Giles Slocum, and many others, were hurried on towards "the swamp." At Capouse (Scranton) Myers and Slocum escaped ; but the great mass of the persecuted people had no remedy but to submit to their fate. Mr. Miner says : "About five hundred men, women, and children, with scarce provisions to sustain life, plodded their weary way, mostly on foot, the roads being impassable for wagons ; mothers, carrying their infants, literally waded streams, the water reaching to their arm-pits, and at night slept on the naked earth, the heavens their canopy, with scarce clothes to cover them." Mr. Bennett and Colonel Denison escaped and went up the river to Wyalusing.

Mrs. Bennett stuck by the "stuff." She had never yet left the valley for the Pennamites, and she had made up her mind that she never would. She was not left, however, in the possession of her home without an effort to drive her away. Mrs. Myers says : "Van Horn and his posse came up, having pressed a Mr. Roberts with his team to carry off our goods. Van Horn ordered mother to clear out, but she finally replied that she was in her own house, and she would not leave it for him or anybody else. He ordered Andrew and me to put things upon the wagon, a service which we refused to render. Some of the men went out to the corn house, where there was a quantity of corn ; but mother seized a hoe, and, presenting herself before the door, declared that she would knock the first man down who touched an ear of corn. They looked astonished and left her." The Pennamite and Yan-

kee war was finally terminated on the principle of mutual concession, but not without great difficulty. At the close of the revolutionary war the "Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania" petitioned congress for a hearing in relation to the Connecticut claim, "agreeable to the ninth article of the Confederation." Connecticut promptly met the overture. A court was constituted by mutual consent which held its session in Trenton, N. J. The decree was awarded December 30, 1782, in favor of the jurisdiction of Pennsylvania. The Pennsylvanians, of course, were pleased, and the greater portion of the New England people made up their minds to submit to the decision.

Solomon Bennett, son of Thomas Bennett, is supposed to have removed to Canada after the perilous times were over in Wyoming. Andrew Bennett, the other son, married Abbie Kelly, and lived and died in Kingston. The late John Bennett, of Forty Fort, was a son. For a number of years he was deputy surveyor of the county of Luzerne, receiving his first appointment in 1814. The late Charles Bennett, who was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county April 7, 1845, was a son of John Bennett. The late Daniel Strébeigh Bennett, of the Luzerne bar, was a great-grandson of Thomas Bennett. We are indebted to the late George Peck, D. D., author of "Wyoming; its history, stirring incidents, and romantic adventures," a son-in-law of Philip Myers, for many of the facts relating to the Bennett and Myers families, here inserted. The late Philip T. Myers, who was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county January 6, 1865, and William V. Myers, who was admitted to the Luzerne county bar February 13, 1872, were grandsons of Philip Myers. Philip Myers, of Chicago, Ill., who was admitted to our bar August 8, 1855, and his brother, George P. Myers, of Williamsport, Pa., who was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county April 25, 1870, are also grandsons of Philip Myers. Thomas Myers, now of Chicago, their father, is still living at the age of eighty-four. He was sheriff of Luzerne county from 1835 to 1838. This was while Wyoming county was yet a part of Luzerne county. He is a life director of the Wyoming Seminary, at Kingston, Pa., and contributed towards its erection, in 1844, one-fourth of its cost.

Edward Everett Hoyt was educated at the Wyoming Semi-

nary, Kingston, and at Lafayette College, graduating from the latter institution in the class of 1878. He read law with Dickson (A. H.) & Atherton (T. H.), and was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county September 17, 1880. He was on the board of the last seven years auditors, and has been a director of the public schools of Kingston for the past three years. Henry Martyn Hoyt, of Spokane Falls, Washington Territory, who was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county September 7, 1885, is a brother of E. E. Hoyt. Mr. Hoyt is an unmarried man and a republican in politics. As will be seen, he springs from a family whose several branches have afforded this state and county many wise and useful men and women. To be born of such stock is a great advantage to a young man possessing the receptive faculty, since it gives him the benefit of associations from which he must needs draw both understanding and inspiration. Mr. Hoyt appears to have the faculty named, and to be withal a lover of his profession, and an assiduous student and worker in its ranks. He is but in the beginning of his career, of course, but has already developed a force of character and instinctive appreciation of the fundamental principles of the law that bespeak a flattering ultimate success.

WILLIAM CARROLL PRICE.



William Carroll Price was born in St. Clair, Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, March 2, 1858. He is the son of the late William Price, who was a native of Stalverah, Glamorganshire, Wales, where he was born April 15, 1815. His parents were Rees and Anna Price. William Price emigrated to this country in 1833, and settled in Pottsville. He afterwards removed to St. Clair, near which place he began business as a coal operator, and in which occupation he was engaged at the time of his death, April 9, 1864. The mother of William Carroll Price is Rachel Price (*née* Webb). She is the daughter of the late Henry Webb and Abigail Pike Webb, and was born in Northmoreland, Luzerne, (now Wyoming) county, Pa., April 24, 1825. She now resides

at Eddington, on the Delaware river. The ancestors of Henry Webb came to this country in the seventeenth century, and settled in Braintree, Mass., and afterwards removed to Windham, Conn. Henry Webb, son of Joel Webb and Caroline Webb (*nee* Wales), was a native of Windham, and in his young manhood removed to Northmoreland, and subsequently to Bloomsburg, Pa., where he became the editor and proprietor of the *Columbia Democrat*, which had been in existence about a year at the time of his purchase. The mother of Abigail Pike Webb was Rachel Dorrance, a daughter of James Dorrance, son of Rev. Samuel Dorrance, who emigrated to this country from Ireland about 1723, and settled in Voluntown, Conn. James Dorrance was a brother of John Dorrance and Lieutenant-Colonel George Dorrance, who was one of the participants in the battle and massacre of Wyoming, and who was slain in that engagement. The latter was the great-grandfather of Benjamin Ford Dorrance, of the Luzerne bar. Rachel Dorrance married Peter Pike in October, 1794. He was the father of Hon. Gordon Pike, of Wyoming county, and grandfather of the late Charles Pike, of the Luzerne county bar.

William C. Price was prepared for college at Exeter (N. H.) Academy, and in 1875 entered Harvard University. He remained there two years. In 1879 he entered the law office of George M. Dallas, in Philadelphia, and was admitted a member of the Philadelphia county bar in June, 1881. He made a visit to Europe the same year, traveling generally on the continent and Great Britain, returning home in August, 1882. He then came to Wilkes-Barre, and was admitted a member of the Luzerne county bar October 14, 1882. Mr. Price is an unmarried man, and a republican in politics. He is prominent in military circles, and is now first lieutenant of company D, Ninth regiment, of the National Guard of Pennsylvania. With the advantages of a collegiate education, travel in foreign lands, and a tutor in the law of the eminence of George M. Dallas, Mr. Price should be able to achieve success in his chosen calling. He is an unusually hard worker in his profession, and industry together with an earnest devotion to study—essential in the cases of even those best equipped—should give him a paying practice.

ANTHONY LAWRENCE WILLIAMS.

Anthony Lawrence Williams was born October 10, 1862, at Ebervale, Luzerne county, Pa. He is the son of the late Richard Williams, a native of the parish of Llandybie, Carmarthanshire, Wales, where he was born February 22, 1815. He came to this country in 1855, first locating in St. Clair, Schuylkill county, Pa. He subsequently removed to Hazleton and its vicinity. During the years 1871, 1872, and 1873 he represented Luzerne county in the Pennsylvania House of Representatives. He introduced the bill incorporating the city of Wilkes-Barre. In 1874 he removed to Audenried, Carbon county, where for five years he was a justice of the peace. He died January 30, 1883, at Audenried. The mother of A. L. Williams is Mary, daughter of the late Walter Thomas, of Pembrokeshire, Wales. Mr. and Mrs. Williams were married in their native country. Anthony Lawrence Williams was educated at the Millersville (Pennsylvania) State Normal School, graduating in the class of 1881. During portions of the years 1881, 1882, and 1883 he taught school, and was principal of the Jeansville school and also of the Beaver Brook school. He studied law with Alexander Farnham, and was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county October 12, 1885. He is an unmarried man, and a republican in politics.

Mr. Williams shares many of the characteristics of his deceased father, who, though born in humble life, and pursuing an humble avocation, was large-minded and keen-witted, and successful in many things in which men who had had far greater advantages, and who were of apparently far greater attainments, proved lamentable failures. He had a ready, native intelligence that stood him in good stead upon all occasions, an inexhaustible stock of good common sense, and a capacity of reading men and understanding them that gave him great influence with them whenever he chose to exert it. As a leader in the early days of the old miners' union, he had the thorough confidence of his fellow workmen at all times, as well as the respect and esteem of the employers. He could endorse without playing the lickspittle,

could condemn without offending. There was that about him that convinced all with whom he came in contact of his entire sincerity and honesty. He was conservative in temperament, and made that important element of his character count quite frequently to the mutual advantage of employer and employed. He enjoyed the confidence of both to the day of his death. His son is very similar in temperament and capacity to the father, and, being both industrious and devoted to his books, has, if he shall have reasonably good luck, a bright future before him.



FRANK WOODRUFF WHEATON.

Frank Woodruff Wheaton was born in Binghamton, Broome county, N. Y., August 27, 1855. He is a descendant of Robert Wheaton, who came from England to Salem, Mass., in 1636, being at that time about thirty years of age, and there married Alice, daughter of Richard Bowen. In 1645 he removed to Rehoboth, where he died in 1696. From him was descended Moses Wheaton, of Richmond, New Hampshire, who married Sarah, daughter of Rev. Maturin Ballou and sister of Rev. Hosea Ballou. In Burke's "Life of President Garfield," whose mother was a Ballou, reference is made to some of the early members of the Ballou family, as follows: "Early in life this man [Abram Garfield] married Eliza Ballou, a near relative of Hosea Ballou, the great apostle of American Universalism. She became the mother of General Garfield, and thus he is allied to that distinguished family, which has given so many eloquent preachers and eminent divines to liberal theology, and for two centuries has left such deep and abiding traces on the scholarship, religion, and jurisprudence of this country." The Ballous are of Huguenot origin, and directly descended from Maturin Ballou, who fled from France on the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, and, joining the infant colony of Roger Williams, settled in Cumberland, Rhode Island. There Maturin Ballou built a church, which is still standing, and still known as the "Elder Ballou Meeting-house," and there,

during a long life, he taught the purest tenets of the French Reformation with a fervent eloquence that was not unworthy of the great French reformers. They were a race of preachers. One of them (the father of Sarah (Ballou) Wheaton), himself a clergyman, had four sons who were ministers of the gospel. One of these sons had three sons who were ministers, and one of these had a son and a grandson who were also clergymen. But it is not only as preachers that the members of this remarkable family have been celebrated. As lawyers, politicians, and soldiers some of them have been equally distinguished. One of them was the eminent head of Tuft's college, and a score or more were officers or privates in the Revolution, and, nearer our day, another—Sullivan Ballou—the distinguished speaker of the Rhode Island House of Representatives—fought and fell at Bull Run. As a race they have been remarkable for an energy and force of character that are equal to the highest enterprises, and altogether undaunted in the face of what would be to others insurmountable obstacles. For this trait of character they are especially known.

Rev. Maturin Ballou, the father of Sarah (Ballou) Wheaton, was born in Providence, R. I., October 30, 1722, and was the son of Peter Ballou 2d, who was the son of John Ballou, who was the son of Maturin Ballou 1st. One of the most distinguished members of this family was Hosea, youngest son of Rev. Maturin Ballou. He was born at Richmond, N. H., April 30, 1771, and died at Boston July 7, 1852. At the age of nineteen he joined the Baptist church under his father's care, but, having declared his belief in the final salvation of all men, he was excommunicated. He began to preach at the age of twenty-one, and in 1794 was settled at Dana, Mass. In 1801 he removed to Barnard, Vermont, and in 1804 he wrote his "Notes on the Parables" and "Treatise on the Atonement." In 1807 he became pastor of the Universalist church in Portsmouth, N. H. In 1815 he removed to Salem, Mass., and in 1817 to Boston, where he became pastor of the Second Universalist church, in which location he continued for thirty-five years. In 1819 he commenced the "Universalist Magazine," and in 1831, in conjunction with his grand-nephew, also named Hosea Ballou, he began the publication of the "Universalist Expositor," to which he continued to contribute until

his death. Among his published works, besides those mentioned, are twenty-six "Lecture Sermons," twenty "Select Sermons," an "Examination of the Doctrine of Future Retribution" (1846), and a volume of poems, mostly hymns, many of which are embodied in the "Universalist Collection," edited by Adams and Chapin. He preached more than ten thousand sermons, none of which were written till after their delivery. Two of his brothers—Benjamin and David—also became Universalist preachers. Two memoirs of him have been published, one by his son, M. M. Ballou, and the other by Thomas Whitmore (1854). From Benjamin Ballou were descended Hosea Ballou 2d, D. D., President of Tuft's college (1853); Judge Martin Ballou, of Princeton, Ill; and Maturin and George William Ballou, the eminent bankers.

Moses Ballou Wheaton, son of Moses Wheaton and Sarah, his wife, was born at Richmond, N. H., September 9, 1790, and died in Jackson, Pa., December, 1860. His wife's name was Mary Aldrich. In 1815 he came to Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, bringing with him his wife and two children and his aged mother. They were among the first settlers in the town of Jackson. Thomas J. Wheaton, son of Moses Ballou Wheaton and Mary, his wife, was born in Jackson March 29, 1826. He attended the district and select schools of his neighborhood, and Harford Academy, an institution of considerable reputation in its day, then under the charge of Rev. Lyman Richardson, a distinguished educator. He studied medicine with his brother, W. W. Wheaton, M. D., of Binghamton, N. Y., attended lectures at the Eclectic Medical College, of Rochester, and was a practicing physician from 1849 to 1858 in the counties of Bradford and Susquehanna and at Binghamton, N. Y. During the war of the Rebellion he was an engineer on the iron-clad "Dictator," the flag ship of Commodore Rodgers. Since 1858 he has been a dentist, and for the past twelve years a resident of Wilkes-Barre. He married, April 10, 1851, Maria T., daughter of Lewis H. Woodruff, of Dimock, Pa.

Lewis H. Woodruff was born February 25, 1798, at Litchfield, Conn., and died June 25, 1875, at Wilkes-Barre, Pa. At the age of seven years he removed, with his father's family, from Litch-

field to Lisle, N. Y. He was educated at Hamilton College, and was married, March 21, 1830, to Almeda Hutchinson, of Leraysville, Bradford county. Soon after his marriage he located at Dimock, Pa., where for more than forty years he was an enterprising and influential citizen. He built the first academy in the town, was largely instrumental in securing a church building for the Presbyterian congregation, donating the land for that purpose, and in many ways contributed to the prosperity of the place and the welfare and happiness of his fellow citizens. He was the son of Andrew Woodruff, who was born in 1759, married to Miranda Orton, and died at Livonia, N. Y., March 27, 1847. He was the son of Deacon Samuel Woodruff, of Litchfield, who was born June 13, 1723, married to Anna Nettleton, and died in 1772. He was the son of Samuel Woodruff, "cordwainer," who was born at Milford in 1677, married Mary Judd, and died November 27, 1732. He was the son, by his second wife, of Matthew Woodruff, who was born in Farmington in 1646, married (1) Mary Plum, of Milford, and after her death (2) Sarah, daughter of John North, and died November, 1691. He was the son of Matthew Woodruff, of Hartford, and Hannah, his wife, who was the first settler. He removed from Hartford to Farmington about 1640, and was one of the original proprietors of the town. He was freeman in 1657, and died in 1682, his will bearing date September 6 of that year, and was probated in December following.

Frank Woodruff Wheaton, son of Thomas J. Wheaton and Maria T., his wife, was educated in the public schools at Binghamton, N. Y., and graduated at Yale college in 1877. He read law with E. P. & J. V. Darling, and was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county September 2, 1879. He married, May 16, 1878, L. Maria Covell, of Binghamton, N. Y. She is a native of Tolland, Conn. Mr. and Mrs. Wheaton have no children. In 1884 Mr. Wheaton was elected a member of the city council of Wilkes-Barre. During the year 1885 and the present year he has served as chairman of the law and ordinance committee of the city council.

Mr. Wheaton, it will be seen, carries in his veins some of the best blood of that new England which was the pioneer of western civilization and progress. He is a not unworthy scion of a

paternity marked for its learning, its energy, and particularly for its labors in the spread of advanced and liberal ideas. At the bar he is noted for a quiet and unobtrusive demeanor, for care in the preparation of his cases, and for a plain, matter-of-fact method of statement that often succeeds where mere eloquence and elaboration would fail. In the city council he takes a foremost part in the debates, particularly in such as arise from reports of the important committee of which he is the chairman. He is a most useful and universally respected member of that body. He is a republican in politics, active in forwarding the interests of his party. He has every prospect of a bright future before him.

CHARLES BOONE STAPLES.

Charles Boone Staples was born in Stroudsburg, Pa., November 24, 1853. He is a descendant of John Staples, a native of the county of Kent, England, who came to this country, when a lad of eighteen years of age, on one of the vessels that brought tea into Boston harbor in 1774. During the Revolutionary war he served as a soldier in the patriotic army and fought for the independence of the colonies. He subsequently settled in Monroe county, Pa., where his son, William Staples, was born. Richard S. Staples, son of William Staples, was born near the Delaware Water Gap, in Monroe county, January 29, 1818. He is still living, and is a prominent citizen of that county. During the years 1872 and 1873 he served as a member of the state legislature for the counties of Carbon and Monroe. The wife of Richard S. Staples, and the mother of Charles B. Staples, was Mary Ann, daughter of John D. Thompson, M. D., of Mauch Chunk, Pa. Her mother was a granddaughter of Colonel Jacob Weiss, the founder of Weissport, Carbon county, Pa. Charles B. Staples was educated in the common schools of his native county and at Dickinson college, Carlisle, Pa., graduating from the latter institution in the class of 1874. He read law with William Davis at Stroudsburg and was admitted to the bar of Monroe county May

26, 1876, and to the Luzerne county bar June 11, 1884. In 1880 he was a delegate to the democratic national convention which was held at Cincinnati, Ohio. On May 16, 1885, he was appointed United States collector of internal revenue. He took charge of the office June 8, 1885. His district embraces the counties of Bradford, Carbon, Centre, Clinton, Columbia, Lackawanna, Lycoming, Luzerne, Montour, Monroe, Northampton, Northumberland, Pike, Potter, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Tioga, Union, Wayne and Wyoming. Mr. Staples married, March 7, 1878, Althea Williams, a native of Stroudsburg. She is the daughter of Jerome S. Williams, of the same place. They have two children, Richard Somerville Staples and Jennie Williams Staples.

Mr. Staples quickly rose to a leading position at the Monroe county bar after his admission thereto, and was in the enjoyment of a first class practice there when his appointment to the revenue service came to him. He was also well known in politics, as that appointment testifies. His administration or collection has thus far been marked by a skill and thoroughness that are very creditable to a new official. He has simplified the methods of collection in a number of particulars wherein the collectors are given an option, and has maintained a sharp look-out for infractions of the law, not a few of which have already (September, 1886) been detected and the offenders punished. His district, as is indicated in the names and the number of counties covered by it, is one of the largest and most important in the state. Mr. Staples in private life is a very companionable gentleman, a pleasant and ready conversationalist, and on these accounts a favorite in the social circle.

PETER ALOYSIUS O'BOYLE.



Peter Aloysius O'Boyle was born in the parish of Killfine, in the county of Mayo, Ireland, November 10, 1861. He is the son of Patrick O'Boyle, who emigrated to this country in 1865, in company with his wife and family, settling in Pittston, Pa., where he

has since resided. The wife of Patrick O'Boyle, and the mother of P. A. O'Boyle, is Bridget Hagerty, daughter of Michael Hagerty. P. A. O'Boyle was educated in the public schools of the borough of Pittston, and read law with Alexander Farnham, of this city. He was admitted to the Luzerne county bar July 27, 1885. During the past summer he was a delegate to the Chicago convention of the Irish National League of America.

Mr. O'Boyle is yet but a beginner, though he has already gathered a number of clients about him, and achieved a reputation of throwing that energy into the prosecution of their business that is certain to win both their confidence and, if the law is with them, their causes, too. He is fortunate in being the possessor of the rare gift of natural eloquence, and on that account is already much sought after as a public speaker, particularly by the Irish and Irish-American and other benevolent and patriotic organizations of his vicinity. A young man thus qualified is practically certain to develop exceptional opportunity for acquiring a practice. Mr. O'Boyle has all the fitness for successful and profitable work at the bar, and "there is always room at the top."

HENRY HUNTER WELLES.

Henry Hunter Welles was born in Kingston, Pa., January 21, 1861. He is a descendant of Governor Thomas Welles, of Connecticut, who was born in Essex county, England, in 1598. Early in 1636 Lord Saye and Sele, with his private secretary, Thomas Welles, ancestor of Henry Hunter Welles, came out to Saybrook, but his lordship, discouraged by the gloomy aspect of everything about him, and not finding his golden dreams realized, returned to England, and left his secretary behind to encounter the dangers and difficulties of the then wilderness. Mr. Welles, with his company, proceeded up the Connecticut river to Hartford. He appears for the first time of record in Hartford, in 1637, in which year he was chosen one of the magistrates of the colony. This office he held every successive year

from this date till his decease in 1659-1660, a period of twenty-two years. In 1639 he was chosen the first treasurer of the colony, under the new constitution, and this office he held at various times till the year 1651, at which time, being in the place of magistrate, and finding the execution of the duties of both burdensome, he himself moved the General Court "to be eased of the Treasurer's place;" and the court granted his motion, and "did think of somebody else to be Treasurer in his room." In 1641 he was chosen secretary of the colony, and this office he held at various times. In 1649 he was one of the commissioners of the United Colonies. In 1654, Governor Hopkins being in England and Deputy Governor Haynes being dead, he was elected by the whole body of freemen, convened at Hartford, moderator of the General Court. This year he was also appointed one of the commissioners of the United Colonies, but his duties at home prevented him from serving. This year, also, he was chosen Deputy Governor; in 1655 Governor; and in 1656 and 1657 Deputy Governor; in 1658 again Governor; and in 1659 again Deputy Governor. Thus, then, stretching over a period of twenty-three years, from his first appearance in the colony to his decease, we find Thomas Welles perpetually enjoying the confidence of his fellow citizens, and occupying the highest post in the colony. As Secretary of State it was his duty to record the proceedings of the General Court and the agreements of the colony. We may presume that he ably discharged this duty, particularly as we find him charged at times with reducing to form the contracts of the colony, as in 1648 when he is appointed with Mr. Cullick "to draw up in writing for record" the important agreement of Connecticut with Mr. Fenwick, about Saybrook. It was this Saybrook affair that the next year, when Mr. Welles was one of the commissioners, formed a principal subject of deliberation in the first Federal Congress of the New World. She put a small duty on all grain and biscuit and beaver exported from the mouth of the river from the towns situated upon it, for the support of the fort at Saybrook. Springfield rebelled, and Massachusetts rebelled, and there was warm agitation at the meeting of the commissioners, and both Mr. Welles and Governor Hopkins nobly sustained the rights of Connecticut in the case and were triumphant, having

procured the decision of every colony in their favor except that of "the Bay." Besides this subject there came before the commissioners the very serious quarrel between the English and the Dutch about the settlement of Delaware Bay; the seizure by the Dutch of the vessel of Mr. Westerhouse, in the harbor of New Haven; the murder by the Indians of Mr. Whitmore, at Stamford; other murders at Southampton; and a dark plot against Uncas and the English on the part of the Narragansetts and Nehantics. The meeting was an extraordinary one, called in view of serious and alarming dangers. By a course of prudent action, in which the counsels of Mr. Welles had much influence, war with the Dutch was postponed, the Indians compelled "to keep the peace," and Uncas, in spite of the fact that he appeared before the commissioners with a deep stab from an Indian assassin in his body, was fined one hundred fathoms of wampum for too tender dalliance with the Pequot squaws. The entire proceedings of this congress of 1649 reflect high credit on the commissioners who composed it, and on Mr. Welles as one of them. In his part as moderator of the General Court, and as Deputy Governor in 1654, Mr. Welles had to discharge all the duties of Governor, the Governor himself, Mr. Hopkins, being absent in England. This was a year of stirring events—of the arrival of Cromwell's fleet of ships for the reduction of the Dutch, and the quarrel between Ninigrate and the Long Island Indians. Governor Welles twice convoked special sessions of the General Court; effected the appointment of commissioners to meet Cromwell's officers at Boston; quieted a violent dispute between Uncas and the inhabitants of New London, about lands; and by correspondence with Governor Eaton and the colony at New Haven despatched Lieutenant Seely and Captain Mason, with men and ammunition, to assist the Long Island Indians and check the assaults of Ninigrate. It was during his administration this year that the Acts passed sequestering the Dutch house lands and property of all kinds in Hartford, and thus forever cutting off a fruitful source of Dutch intrusion and Dutch impudence. To those familiar with the eternal annoyance which the settlers of Hartford received from Dutch Point, this act will appear a tall feather in the cap of Governor Welles. Governor Thomas

Welles was married in England about 1618. His wife's maiden name was Hunt—a very highly respectable family. She died in 1640, and he on Sunday, January 14, 1660.

Samuel Welles, the fifth child of Governor Thomas Welles, was born in Essex, England, in 1630, whence he was brought with his parents in 1636 to Saybrook, and in the autumn of the same year to Hartford, where he lived until 1649, when he removed to Wethersfield, where he lived the remainder of his lifetime, and died July 15, 1675. He took the freeman's oath at Hartford May 21, 1657. He was elected deputy magistrate from 1657 to 1661, inclusive.

Captain Samuel Welles, the first child of Samuel Welles, was born in Wethersfield, Conn., April 13, 1660, whence he removed, about 1685, to Glastenbury, Conn., where he died August 28, 1731. He was one of the selectmen of Glastenbury, and for many years was a member of the legislature of Connecticut. Hon. Thomas Welles, son of Captain Samuel Welles, was born in Glastenbury February 14, 1693, and died there May 14, 1767. John Welles, son of Hon. Thomas Welles, was born in Glastenbury August 11, 1729, and died there April 16, 1764. George Welles, son of John Welles, was born in Glastenbury February 13, 1756, and in 1798 he removed to Athens, Luzerne (now Bradford) county, Pa. His name is prominently connected with the early history of Athens. He was connected by descent and marriage with the prominent families of Connecticut, and was a man of superior ability, and said to be a graduate of Yale college. Soon after settling in Athens he was appointed a justice of the peace, and became land agent for Charles Carroll, of Carrollton. He was licensed a "taverner" in 1798, and was annually licensed until 1809. He was the father of General Henry Welles, of Athens. He died in Athens in 1813. Charles F. Welles, son of George Welles, of Athens, was born in Glastenbury November 5, 1789. At the organization of Bradford county, in 1812, Mr. Welles received from Governor Snyder authority to administer the oaths of office to the newly chosen officers, and himself was appointed prothonotary, clerk of the courts, register, and recorder. These offices he held until 1818. Mr. Welles was a man of varied and extensive reading, and probably knew more of the history of the county, of its

resources and men, than any other man of his day. Though never a politician in the sense of aspiring for office, he took a deep interest in political questions. In early life he espoused the principles advocated by Jefferson; later he became an admirer of Henry Clay, and a defender of his policy. During his ten years' residence in Towanda he exerted a well-nigh controlling influence in the politics of the county. His articles on political questions written at this time were marked by a breadth of view and urged by a cogency of reasoning that carried conviction to the mind of the reader, while the corrupt politician received scathing rebukes from his trenchant pen. As a man of business he was punctual, ready, accurate, of unquestioned integrity, possessing a generous heart and a kindly feeling for the distressed. The tenants upon his farm or the people in his employ ever found him liberal in his demands and unexacting in his requirements. Though engaged in extended and frequently harrassing business, his interest in public matters continued unabated; and it is believed that until within the last year of his life he never missed attendance upon a single term of court held at Towanda. He was admitted to the bar of Bradford county at its first term, but it is believed that he never practiced his profession. He died at Wyalusing, Pa., September 23, 1866. He married August 15, 1816, Ellen Jones Hollenback, daughter of Matthias Hollenback, of Wilkes-Barre. He was a native of Jonestown, Lancaster (now Lebanon) county, where he was born February 17, 1752, and was the second son of John Hollenback and Eleanor Hollenback (*nee* Jones); his paternal grandfather came from Germany. The mother of Mrs. Welles, and the wife of Matthias Hollenback, was Mrs. Cyprian Hibbard, whose maiden name was Sarah Burritt, whom he married April 20, 1788. She was the daughter of Captain Peleg Burritt, a native of Stratford, Conn., and who removed to Hanover, in this county, as early as 1773. Cyprian Hibbard, the first husband of Mrs. Hollenback, was in the battle and massacre of Wyoming, July 3, 1778, with his two brothers, Ebenezer and William, and was slain, the two brothers escaping.

Rev. Henry Hunter Welles, son of Charles F. Welles, was born at Wyalusing September 15, 1824. He graduated at the college of



New Jersey, at Princeton, in the class of 1844. He also studied two years in the Princeton Theological Seminary. He was licensed to preach by the presbytery of Susquehanna August 29, 1850. He began supplying the Kingston Presbyterian church December 1, 1850, and was ordained and installed pastor of the same church, by the presbytery of Luzerne, June 12, 1851. He resigned from the pastorate of this church in April, 1871, since which time he has resided in Kingston, and is supplying pulpits of churches in Lackawanna presbytery. He married, October 12, 1849, Ellen Susanna Ladd, daughter of General Samuel Greenleaf Ladd, of Hallowell, Maine.

He is a descendant of Daniel Ladd, who came to this country from England in the ship *Mary and John*, which arrived in Boston, Massachusetts Bay Colony, in 1634. He was the founder of the towns of Salisbury and Haverhill, Mass. He had a son named Nathaniel, born in 1651, who resided in Exeter, N. H., who had a son also named Nathaniel, of Exeter, who had a son Dudley, who lived at Haverhill, who had a son also named Dudley, who lived in Concord, N. H. He was the father of General Samuel Greenleaf Ladd, the grandfather of H. H. Welles, jr. General Ladd was the eldest of thirteen children. He was in business for a time in Concord in the hatter's trade, which was his father's business also. While yet a young man he removed to Hallowell, Maine. He established himself there as a hardware merchant and kept a large (the first) stove establishment on the Kennebec. During the war of 1812-14 he was captain of a militia company, and marched with his company to the defense of Wiscasset, Maine, against the British. For several years he was adjutant general of the state of Maine. In 1840 he left Hallowell and removed to Farmington, Maine, where he was engaged as a hardware merchant. In 1851 he left Farmington and removed to Auburn, Maine, and from there to Kingston, Pa., where he died May 3, 1863. While a resident of Hallowell he married Caroline Vinal. Her father was a son of Judge Vinal, a French jurist, who lived in Boston, having emigrated from France before the Revolutionary war. He was exiled on account of his political sentiments. His wife was of the nobility of France, either the daughter of a countess or one herself by a prior marriage. Their residence in

Boston was on Beacon street, Boston Common, next door to the residence of Governor John Hancock. Caroline Vinal on her mother's side was a descendant of Deacon John Adams and his wife, Susanna Boylston, through Elihu Adams (a brother of John Adams, second president of the United States) and wife, Thankful White, whose daughter Susanna married Judge Vinal.

Henry Hunter Welles, son of Rev. Henry Hunter Welles, was educated at the college of New Jersey, at Princeton, and graduated in the class of 1882. He read law with E. P. & J. V. Darling, of this city, and attended the law school of Columbia college during portions of the years 1883 and 1884, and was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county October 10, 1885. He is assistant treasurer of the Hollenback cemetery association. Having been at this writing less than a year at the bar, Mr. Welles could not be expected to have yet acquired a large practice, but he has already shown himself the possessor of qualities that have won for him the esteem of his preceptors and other leading members of the bar, and gives evidence of the fact that with ordinary energy he can go to the front rank if he tries. He comes, as shown, from stock that faced greater difficulties than beset any of us in the race of life nowadays and won, and with the incentive of such a lineage there should be little question as to his professional future.

JOHN MONTGOMERY GARMAN.

John Montgomery Garman was born in Thompsontown, Juniatta county, Pa., September 1, 1851. He is a great-grandson of John Garman, a native of Germany, who came to this country, with his father, when a boy, and settled in Lancaster county, in this state. His son, Jacob Garman, was a native of Lancaster county. John Levi Garman, son of Jacob Garman, is the father of John Montgomery Garman, and was born at Dauphin, Pa., subsequently settling in Juniatta county. The mother of the subject of our sketch, and wife of John Levi Garman, is Margaret

Graham. She is a native of Thompsonstown. Her father, James Graham, was a native of county Antrim, Ireland. He was connected with the Irish Rebellion in 1798. His name originally was James Graham McVannon, and when he escaped to this country he dropped the latter name. William McVannon, a brother of James Graham, was also connected with the Irish Rebellion, and was executed by the British government for complicity in the same. John M. Garman married, October 25, 1882, Nellie Carver, a native of Lemon township, Wyoming county, Pa. They have but one child living—Jessie Carver Garman.

The father of Mrs. Garman is Benjamin Carver. He is a descendant of Jonathan Carver, who is among the list of taxables in Kingston township in 1796. Samuel Carver, his son, is also on the same list. The Carver family settled in the back part of Kingston township, near where the Carverton post-office is located. Samuel Carver was a local preacher in the Methodist Episcopal church. Doctor Peck, in his history of Early Methodism, relates the following in regard to Mr. Carver: "Our next appointment was in the neighborhood of Rev. Samuel Carver's, a most excellent man and a good local preacher. He was a bright and shining light wherever he was known. Brother Carver was one of the mighty hunters of those days. Hence he often brought in savory meat, such as bears and coons. Now, my colleague had an implacable aversion to coon's flesh. It so happened that on one occasion, about the time that Sister Carver had prepared a dinner of coon's flesh, Brother Kimberlin came in, and of course seated himself at the table with the family, asking no questions (whether for conscience's sake or not deponent saith not). He ate most heartily, when about the close of the repast Sister Carver inquired how he liked the meat. He replied, 'Very much.' She then informed him that he had been eating coon's flesh, and, with the muscles of his face distorted, he exclaimed, 'Sister Carver, why did you do so?,' and it was with some difficulty she could pacify him for the deception she had practiced upon him."

Rev. Samuel Carver had a son, Isaac Carver, who had a son, Benjamin Carver, the father of Mrs. Garman. The wife of Benj-

amin Carver was Emilia Mitchell Carver. She was the daughter of Thomas Mitchell, a native of Warwick, Orange county, N. Y., where he was born in 1780. He was the son of Daniel Mitchell, an early settler of Pittston, where he died in 1787. Thomas Mitchell removed to Eaton township in 1818. He was one of the first deacons in the Baptist church in Eaton, which was founded November 20, 1823. The wife of Thomas Mitchell was Mary, daughter of Elisha Harding, who was born in Colchester, Conn., April 8, 1760. He lived with his father, Captain Stephen Harding, in Exeter, from 1774 till the Wyoming massacre. In connection with that tragedy his brothers Benjamin and Stukely were massacred, but Elisha escaped, with other members of the family, to Orange county, N. Y. He spent the rest of the revolutionary period in Connecticut, and was one of the volunteers who went to the defense of New London when that town was sacked by Arnold. He returned to Wyoming in 1784, just in time to be driven out by the Pennamites, but soon returned to fight it out. He was captured and put in jail at Easton, Pa., but escaped and returned. He married, in 1781, Martha Rider, of Pittston, and settled near the mouth of the Lackawanna. He moved, in 1789, to Eaton, Luzerne (now Wyoming) county. He was a justice of the peace from 1799 to 1812. In 1809 he was elected one of the commissioners of Luzerne county for three years. He died August 1, 1839, at Eaton. Hon. Charles Miner, in his *Hazleton Travellers*, speaks thus of Elisha Harding: " 'He slept with his fathers' is the simple and beautiful expression of scripture when an aged man has closed his earthly pilgrimage. Elisha Harding, of Eaton, has paid the debt of nature and gone down to the grave in a good old age, with the universal respect of all who knew him. One of the very few who were left among us who shared in the scenes and sufferings of Wyoming in the Revolutionary war, his departure creates a painful chasm, and compels the remark—a few, very few, years more and not one will remain who can say 'I was there. I saw the British Butler, his Green Rangers, and his savage myrmidons. I saw the scalps of our butchered people, and witnessed the conflagration.' * * * Mr. Harding described the savages, after the massacre, as smoking, sitting about, and, with the most stoical

indifference, scraping the blood and brains from the scalps of our people and stringing them over little hoops to dry—a most soul-sickening sight. In a day or two Colonel Butler, his Rangers, and a party of the Indians, left the valley, abandoning the settlement to the tender mercies of the butchers, who chose to remain. Among the expelled, Mr. Harding sought his way to Norwich, Conn., bound himself to the blacksmith's trade, and, despising idleness and dependence, nobly resolved to live above the world and want by honest industry. After the war he returned to the beloved waters of the Susquehanna. 'Whoever dwelt on its banks that did not say, 'If I forget thee, thou clear and beautiful stream, may my right hand forget its cunning?' Whoever left Wyoming whose soul did not long to return to its romantic hills and lovely plains? Married, settled, having an admirable farm, and he a first rate farmer, comfort and independence flowed in upon him, crowned his board with plenty, and gave him the means of charitable usefulness, in reward for early toils and present labor. A man of strong mind and retentive memory, he read much and retained everything worth remembering. Shrewd, sensible, thoroughly understanding human nature, few in his neighborhood had more influence. * * * Of a ready turn of wit, an apt story—an applicable scripture quotation—a couplet of popular verse, always ready at command, rendered him a prominent and successful advocate in the thousand interesting conflicts of opinion that arise in life. A keen sarcasm, a severe retort, an unexpected answer, that would turn the laugh on his opponent, characterized him, but never in bitterness, for he was too benevolent to give unmerited pain. Of old times he loved to converse, and his remarkable memory enabled him to trace with surprising accuracy every event which he witnessed or heard during the troubles here. A very worthy, a very clever, a very upright man, he leaves the world respected and regretted. Thick-set, not tall, but well knit together, he seemed formed for strength and endurance. Of an excellent constitution, well preserved by exercise, cheerfulness, and temperance, he had known but little sickness."

John M. Garman was educated in the common schools of his native county, and at the Bloomsburg Normal School, graduating

from the latter institution in the class of 1871. He was a teacher from the time of his graduation until 1884. From 1875 to 1878 he was superintendent of the common schools of his native county. For six years he was principal of the schools of Tunkhannock, Wyoming county, Pa. He read law with Louis E. Atkinson, of Mifflintown, Pa., and with William M. and James W. Piatt, of Tunkhannock, and was admitted to the Wyoming county bar in June, 1884, and to the Luzerne county bar January 29, 1886. Theorus D. Garman, who was a member of the Pennsylvania legislature during the sessions of 1879 and 1880 is a brother of John M. Garman.

On his removal to Luzerne Mr. Garman located at Nanticoke, where he has already made himself master of a lucrative practice. He is a man of the aggressive sort in the prosecution of his profession, without timidity, who believes in forcing the fight against his antagonist—qualities that compel admiration, especially in new, bright, go-ahead towns like Nanticoke, where even the oldest inhabitants are still, in a sense, new beginners, and have not yet had time to become conservative. He is a ready and fluent talker, a very useful capacity in the profession, and one that has already brought him into some political prominence in the county. He was not a delegate to the democratic state convention of this year (1886), but happened to be in Harrisburg at the time the gathering was in session, and, being solicited, gladly agreed to accept a substitution for the purpose of presenting to the convention the name of Colonel R. Bruce Ricketts, Luzerne's candidate for the nomination for Lieutenant Governor. He had had no time whatever for preparation, but his speech, though brief, was pronounced by all one of the most eloquent and, in all respects, appropriate delivered during the session. Mr. Garman has a ready wit and a good memory, and with the gift of native eloquence, already referred to, he should have little difficulty in securing to himself an enduring reputation in our county.

HENRY WHITE DUNNING.

Henry White Dunning was born in Franklin, Delaware county, New York, September 11, 1858. He is probably a descendant of Jonathan Dunning, who came to this country from England early in the eighteenth century. His son or grandson, Michael Dunning, removed from Boston to Long Island, where he married. He then removed to Goshen, Orange county, New York. Michael had a son Jacob, who had a son John, who married Polly Seely. John had a son John, who married Mehitable Bailey, who had a son Henry, who married Catharine Arnot. Charles Seely Dunning, D. D., eldest son of Henry Dunning, was born in Wallkill, Orange county, New York, January 31, 1828. In 1846 he joined the junior class in Williams College, and was graduated in 1848. He then entered the Union Theological Seminary, New York, from which he graduated in 1852. His theological training was obtained in this institution, and after serving the First Presbyterian church in Binghamton, N. Y., as stated supply for one year (1852-3), he returned to the Seminary to occupy the position of instructor in Hebrew. This office he filled with great acceptance during four years (1853-7). It is said that Dr. Edward Robinson pronounced him to be "the finest critical Hebrew scholar ever graduated at Union Seminary." In April, 1858, he took charge of the First Presbyterian church of Franklin, and was ordained and installed pastor November 8. In April, 1861, he was called to the pastorate of the First Presbyterian church of Honesdale, Pa. His relation to that church continued for nineteen years. In April, 1880, in consequence of the failure of his health, he resigned the pastorate, and soon after removed to Kingston, Pa. There having regained his health in a measure, he resumed the functions of the ministry, being a less laborious field of labor. But even this was too great a tax upon his strength, and after three years he was obliged, by reason of still failing health, to relinquish this charge also. In March, 1885, he removed to Metuchen, N. J., where he had purchased a pleasant home, in which he thought to wait, serenely, till the final call of the Mas-

ter. He had not long to wait. He died on the first day of the following June. His body was brought to Honesdale, where the best years of his life were spent, and laid beside the children of his household who had gone before. On the afternoon of the funeral all the business places in the town were closed, and the mourning was general and sincere. All denominational lines were effaced. Jews and Gentiles closed their shops and stores. The Catholic priest of the village sat with the brethren of the Lackawanna Presbytery in the pulpit during the funeral services in the church, and stood with them at the grave. At a later date a memorial sermon was delivered by the Rev. William H. Swift, who, after a short interval, had succeeded Dr. Dunning in the pastorate at Honesdale. This sermon is now incorporated in a handsome memorial volume. Lafayette College in 1871 conferred upon Mr. Dunning the degree of D. D. Dr. Dunning was held in high esteem by all who knew him well, for his extensive and accurate scholarship, the wide range and strong grasp of his thought, and the simplicity, rectitude and moral elevation of his character. His influence was far reaching in the community. It was the influence of a true man among men, a man whose splendid equipments of intellect and learning were recognized by all, a man whose greatness was accompanied by unassuming modesty; and one whose life was the constant and everywhere manifest expression of the religion he professed. He was a preacher of no ordinary ability and power. His sermons were masterly presentations of truth. Eminently qualified by his deep insight into truth, as a whole and in its relations, by his exact and profound knowledge, and his habits of patient study, to be a defender of the faith, he spared himself no pains in the preparation of his sermons, many of which grappled with those profound and fundamental doctrines which in these days are most vigorously assailed by infidelity. He published three discourses: (1) A Sermon occasioned by the Death of Henry Porter McCoy, Franklin, Delaware County, N. Y., August 26, 1860; (2) A Memorial Sermon delivered Sabbath evening, April 15, 1866, upon the Abandonment of the former House of Worship, Honesdale, Pa.; (3) A Discourse delivered on the Occasion of the Installation of Rev. Henry C. Westwood, D. D., as Pastor of the First

Presbyterian church of Honesdale, Pa. He married, November 4, 1857, Maria H., only daughter of Rev. Henry White, D. D. He was a descendant of John White, who was a citizen of Lynn, Mass., in 1630. Tradition says he came from England, but when is not known. The Howells, the maternal ancestors of Dr. White, were at Lynn at the same time. The Howells were originally from Wales. In 1654 a colony, of which John White and John Howell were prominent members, purchased the tract of country on Long Island comprising a part, if not all, of the towns now called Easthampton, Southampton and Bridgehampton, and settled on it in a body at Southampton, bringing their own minister, school teacher, and artisans. John White had a son James White, who had a son Captain Ephraim White, who had a son William White, who had a son William White, jr., who had a son Jeremiah White, who had a son Henry White, the grandfather of Henry White Dunning. Jeremiah White emigrated to Green county, N. Y., and is there buried at Acra.

Rev. Henry White, D. D., was born at Durham, Green county, N. Y., June 19, 1800. He studied for the ministry at Greenville (N. Y.) Academy, Union College, and Princeton Seminary. In 1826 he was licensed to preach, and was soon thereafter ordained. On account of health impaired by study, he first traveled in the south as an agent of the American Bible Society. In 1828 he became pastor of the Allen street Presbyterian church, New York city. His ministry there was remarkably successful, and he had but few equals among the men of his time. He was one of the chief movers in founding the Union Theological Seminary, in the city of New York, and in 1836 was called to the professorship of Systematic Theology in that institution. The choice was a good one. Dr. White was an independent, acute, vigorous thinker, and an admirable teacher. He lived to serve the institution for fourteen years, and is still spoken of by his pupils with great enthusiasm. Prior to the erection of the old edifice on University Place he had the students meet in his parlor for instruction. He died August 25, 1850. Dr. White, as a Pharos, stood above the shoals of theological speculation. Whoever sailed by him avoided wreck. He was a steady warning to keep the open sea or to anchor in the roadstead. He had little sym-

pathy with that class of minds which love most the dangerous places of theological study. Not that he would leave such places unsounded, unsurveyed, but that he distrusted the fascinations which they have for the venturesome and the curious. His system was pre-eminently clear and simple. His aim was to teach what he himself had learned from the bible as a *revelation*. That which the scriptures did not reveal he was not anxious to explain. He peculiarly disliked the mists of German philosophy, by which the students of his day were often befogged. His preaching was remarkably lucid and strong. He at once alarmed and attracted his hearers. If Sinai thundered from his pulpit, the light of the cross also beamed there, like that of the seven lamps which burned with steady radiance amid the flashes of the Apocalyptic vision of the throne. Circling about all the symbols of terror was the sign of mercy, the "rainbow, in sight like unto an emerald." He was still in the vigor of manhood when he died, but ready to be unclothed and clothed upon. During the last years of his earthly life he supplied the pulpit of the Sixteenth Street Presbyterian church in New York, and there preached not only with the power but also with the success of his earlier days, using old weapons, repeating old victories. The wife of Dr. White was Esther Brocket, daughter of Ebenezer Brocket, whose wife was Charlotte Loomis, sister of Rev. Hubbel Loomis, father of Prof. Loomis of Yale College. The mother of Ebenezer Brocket was Esther Hoadley, the daughter of Russell Hoadley, of Wallingford, Conn. The wife of Jeremiah White, grandfather of Henry White Dunning, was Matilda Howell, daughter of John Howell and Mehitable Jessup. The latter was the sister of the father of the late Judge William Jessup, at one time president judge of the courts of Luzerne county. Henry White Dunning was educated at the Williston Seminary, East Hampton, Mass., graduating from that institution in 1878. In 1879 he entered the freshman class of Princeton (N. J.) College and remained there for a year, but on account of his father's sickness did not return to the college. He commenced the reading of the law in the office of William H. Lee (son-in-law of Hiram Wentz, of this city), of Honesdale, and completed his legal studies in the office of Hubbard B. Payne, in this city. He was admitted



to the bar of Luzerne county June 5, 1882. Mr. Dunning is quite prominent in Presbyterian church circles, and was, while residing at Kingston, superintendent of the Presbyterian Sabbath school. He is at present the assistant superintendent of the First Presbyterian Sabbath school of this city. He is the recording secretary of the board of managers of the Young Men's Christian Association of Wilkes-Barre, and one of the vice presidents of the Luzerne County Sabbath School Association. He is also the lecturer in the commercial college attached to Wyoming Seminary on the law of decedents' estates.

Mr. Dunning's ancestry, as the foregoing brief record will make apparent, were of the kind from whom strong professional men might naturally spring, and it is not too much to say that, although as yet but a few years at the bar, he has already given evidence that, with ordinary good fortune, he may rise to a prominent position thereat. He is of the sort who face the serious side of life with a determination to meet it seriously, and to overcome obstacles by careful study and energetic effort. We have been impelled on more than one occasion to refer to the fact that too many young men go to the law in the belief that the rewards of its practice will come like the flowers and fruits of the tropics, without effort and for the mere taking. The delusion is a serious one, and has led to ignominious failure many a young man who might, beginning professional life with a different view of its duties and responsibilities, and capable of a little better application, have taken rank with the best of them. It is no unmeaning compliment, therefore, that we pay Mr. Dunning, in mentioning that he has begun his professional career in a manner to indicate that it will involve continued research and labor. His equipment is of the best, and the realization is likely to be satisfactory to his friends.

GEORGE HOLLENBACK FISHER.

George Hollenback Fisher was born in Wilkes-Barre, Pa., October 13, 1860. He is the son of the late William K. Fisher, for many years a resident of this city, but who was a native of

Rush township, Northumberland county, Pa. Joseph Fisher, the father of William K. Fisher, was a native of the state of New Jersey. The wife of William K. Fisher and the mother of George H. Fisher was Ann Ulp, a daughter of Barnet Ulp, a native of New Hope, Bucks county, Pa. The wife of Barnet Ulp was Sarah Treadway, a daughter of John Treadway, a native of Colchester, Conn. He was an early resident of Hanover township, in this county. His name appears in the assessment list in 1796. His wife was Hester Camp, also of Colchester. John Treadway was drowned in the Susquehanna river, about the year 1800, while fishing for shad. George H. Fisher was educated in the public schools of Wilkes-Barre and at Selleck's Academy, Norwalk, Conn., graduating from that institution in the class of 1877. He read law with E. P. & J. V. Darling, and was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county June 5, 1882.

Of the younger men of the bar we cannot say much other than in the way of forecasting their probable future from such naturally few opportunities as they have had for exhibiting the material of which they are made. Mr. Fisher's mentors are among the best in the state. From their offices a large number of the brightest young practitioners at our and other bars have been graduated. Mr. Fisher has had the same training, and it is the testimony of those who have had a chance to know that he has turned it to good account. He has natural abilities of a high order and ought to succeed.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN McATEE.

Benjamin Franklin McAtee was born in Clear Spring, Washington county, Maryland, December 28, 1843. He is a son of Thomas Walker McAtee, also a native of the same county. In the early settlement of Maryland two families of the name of McAtee emigrated to that colony. One was of the Roman Catholic faith, and they settled in Prince George county, and the other of the Protestant faith, of which the subject of our sketch

is a descendant, settled in Washington county. William A. McAtee, at one time a professor of mathematics and belles lettres in Princeton college, subsequently pastor of the Presbyterian church in Danville, Pa., and now pastor of a Presbyterian church in Detroit, Michigan; Walter B. McAtee, president of the Corn Exchange, Baltimore, Maryland; and John McAtee, a lawyer at Hagerstown, and who is a partner of A. K. Syester, who has been attorney general of Maryland, are sons of William B. McAtee, a brother of Thomas Walker McAtee, the father of the subject of our sketch. John Quincy Adams McAtee, pastor of a Lutheran church in Philadelphia, is a brother of B. F. McAtee. The mother of the subject of our sketch is Mary McAtee (*née* Brinham). She is the daughter of John Brinham, a native of Beaver Creek, Washington county. Mr. Brinham is of an old Maryland family. He was a slaveholder, and in his will he provided that all his slaves should be free at the age of twenty-eight years, and that none of them should be sold out of Washington county. He died in 1858. B. F. McAtee was educated at the Clear Spring Academy, and when eighteen years of age commenced to teach school in Hagerstown. During the late civil war he was second lieutenant in the First Maryland Cavalry. After his term of service was over he removed to Washington, Ohio, and studied law with John B. Priddy, and was admitted to the Fayette county (Ohio) bar May 15, 1871. After a short time he removed to Hereford township, Berks county, Pa., and in the fall of 1872 he was admitted to the bar of the counties of Montgomery and Chester. About the same time he removed to Pottstown, Montgomery county. After residing there for several years he removed to Phoenixville, Chester county, keeping up his practice in both counties. In 1884 he concluded to remove to Pittston, where he now resides. He was admitted to the Luzerne county bar September 3, 1884. Mr. McAtee married Adelia Young Shelly, a daughter of Joel Yeakel Shelly, M. D., of Herefordville, Berks county, Pa. Mr. and Mrs. McAtee have no children living. Abraham Shelly, M. D., father of J. Y. Shelly, M. D., lived for many years in Milford township, Bucks county, Pa., near what is known as the Swamp church. The Doctors Shelly are evidently descendants of an old family by that name, for we find

that as early as May 25, 1725, Jacob Shelly was a land owner in Milford, and in 1749 one Abraham Shelly was a petitioner for a road. Dr. Abraham Shelly was the father of twelve children—Captain Edward Shelly, of St. Paul, Minn., Edmund Shelly, who is now deceased, was a book publisher in Philadelphia, Benneville Shelly, M. D., who now resides in Florida, and Joel Y. Shelly, M. D., father of Mrs. McAtee, were sons of Abraham Shelly, M. D. Joel Y. Shelly, M. D., resided in Herefordville from his graduation until his death. He was a public spirited citizen, and at the head of every movement for the educational and social advancement of his neighborhood. He had eleven children, five of whom are now deceased. Two of his sons are engaged in the hardware business in Allentown, one son in the wholesale spice business in Philadelphia, and another son is a Reformed minister in Florida. Of his two daughters, one is married to Rev. O. F. Waage, a Lutheran minister at Pennsburg, Pa., and the other is the wife of B. F. McAtee. Dr. J. Y. Shelly was a cousin of Mary Clemmer, a prominent writer at Washington, D. C., and whose second husband was Edmund Hudson, a very able journalist. Christian Young, father of Mrs. J. Y. Shelly, was a native of Bucks county, Pa., probably of Milford township, as a certain Felty Young was a landholder there as early as 1734. He removed to Hanover township, Lehigh county, Pa., and opened a store near Coopersburg in 1800. In 1812 he opened the Black Horse Tavern, which he kept till his removal to Bucks county in 1818. Samuel Young, M. D., was the eldest of his sons. He was a very successful physician, and practiced in Colebrookdale, Berks county, Pa., for over twenty-five years, but after the death of his son, Oliver Young, also a physician, removed to Milford Square, Bucks county, and thence for an easier field of practice in old age to Allentown, Pa. He died in 1882. Joseph Young, M. S. Young, and William Young were also sons of Christian Young. The first two named founded the extensive hardware establishment of M. S. Young & Co., the largest in the Lehigh valley. M. S. Young died in 1881. The business, however, continues as before. The wife of Samuel Young, M. D., was Anna Maria Dickensheid, daughter of John H. Dickensheid, M. D., of Allentown. Dr. Dickensheid

was a great grandson of Valentine Dickensheid, who emigrated from Germany previous to 1765 and settled in Goshenhoppen, and moved in 1768 to Upper Milford, Northampton (now Lehigh) county. Charles Frederick Dickensheid, M. D., father of John H. Dickensheid, M. D., was a surgeon in the war of 1812. Of the other children of Christian Young, James Young, one of his sons, is president of a bank in Germantown, Pa.; another son, Andrew Young, was a minister in the Reformed church, and professor of languages in Franklin and Marshall college, Lancaster, Pa. His widow married Professor Coffin, of Lafayette college, Easton, Pa. Ebenezer Young was a merchant in Belvidere, N. J. One of his daughters married a Mr. Sieger, whose only child is the wife of Hon. Edwin Albright, president judge of the courts of Lehigh county. The other daughter of Christian Young became the wife of Joel Y. Shelly, M. D.

Though but a short time a resident and practitioner in this county, Mr. McAtee has already built up a large and profitable practice. He is a hard working attorney, and impresses clients by the evident earnestness with which he takes up the advocacy of their causes. Very carefully read in the principles of the law, and devoting every spare hour to the study of new statutes and decisions, he carries to every proceeding in which he is employed what the brightest of men cannot without such application possess, for no possible natural ability, no degree of inborn eloquence can compensate for an inadequate understanding of what "the books" contain. He evidently likes the profession, which is far from being a drawback, and seeks to win as much if not more for the sake of winning than for the fees involved. His army experience and his practice in the other counties in which, as above recited, he has been located, adding so much to his knowledge of men and things generally, are necessarily an aid to him in his present situation. He stands well with the people of Pittston, and has already an enviable reputation with his fellow-professionals at the county seat.

PERCIVAL COOVER KAUFFMAN.

Percival Coover Kauffman, of Hazleton, is a native of Mechanicsburg, Cumberland county, Pa., where he was born August 13, 1857. His great-great-grandfather, Christian Kauffman, emigrated to America from Germany about 1750, and settled in Manor township, Lancaster county, Pa., where he died March 1, 1799. He was married to Barbara Bear, whose death occurred January 12, 1801. They had six children, of whom Isaac, the second son, and great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born in Manor township in 1762, and died January 4, 1826. In the year 1786 he married Catharine Baughman, who died July 9, 1833. Their youngest son, Andrew I. Kauffman, father of Levi Kauffman, was born August 24, 1802, at the old homestead in Manor township, and spent the greater part of his life in that township. He represented Lancaster county in the House of Representatives in the state legislature, and was closely associated with George Wolf, Thaddeus Stevens and Thomas H. Burrows in the establishment of our justly prized common school system. In 1850 he became a resident of Cumberland county, and in 1853 removed to Mechanicsburg, where he engaged in mercantile pursuits, and continued therein until his death, which occurred December 14, 1861. Andrew I. Kauffman was married March 24, 1825, to Catharine Shuman, who was born July 16, 1806, and was the only daughter of Christian Shuman, of Manor township. She died at Mechanicsburg May 18, 1875.

Levi Kauffman, their fourth son, was born at Little Washington, Lancaster county, Pa., September 13, 1833. At the early age of thirteen he left home and entered the drug store of Dr. George Ross, at Elizabethtown, as an apprentice. At the end of four years he received from Dr. Ross a strong testimonial of his ability as a druggist, aptness, intelligence, and integrity of character. Mr. Kauffman remained in the drug business in Elizabethtown until April, 1854, when he removed to Mechanicsburg, and opened a new drug store in that place. A year or two later,

in connection with his father, Andrew I. Kauffman, and Henry C. Rupp, he entered the hardware business, connecting his drug store therewith, and continued therein until 1859, when he accepted the position of cashier in the banking house of Merkel, Mumma & Co., subsequently chartered as the First National Bank of Mechanicsburg, Pa. This position he resigned in 1862, when he was appointed, by President Lincoln, collector of internal revenue for the Fifteenth district of Pennsylvania, comprising the counties of Cumberland, York and Perry. He held that position until September, 1866, when he resigned. His letter of resignation, published in the *Philadelphia Press*, we here reproduce. It shows his character and sterling patriotism :

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE,
15TH DISTRICT, PA.

MECHANICSBURG, PA., July 30, 1866.

HON. A. W. RANDALL, *President National Union Club, Washington, D. C.*—SIR :—Your call for a National Union Convention at Philadelphia for August 14th next has just been received. You say if the call meets my approbation to signify it by a brief letter with authority to publish the same. I assisted in placing in nomination President Johnson at Baltimore, and I believe in the doctrine that "Treason is a crime and must be punished," but I do not like the manner of punishing traitors adopted by him; and as I am an ardent admirer of the wisdom and statesmanship of Hon. Thaddeus Stevens and his co-laborers, who have rendered themselves immortal in the Congress just closed, I cannot endorse the doctrines contained in the "call." Again, I am doing all I can to aid the election of Gen. Geary as Governor of Pennsylvania; and believing, as I do, that one of the objects of the Philadelphia convention is to aid in his defeat, I am decidedly opposed to it.

I write this, of course, with the understanding that it involves my removal from office. I trust, however, that you will have a good soldier appointed in my place. All other things being equal, the faithful soldiers should have the preference; and more than a year ago I wrote to the President proposing to resign in favor of any faithful soldier who would apply for my position.

I would therefore most respectfully name for your consideration, as my successor, Lieut. J. T. Zug, who lost his arm at Fredericksburg, or Capt. J. Adair, or Capt. Beatty, all of Carlisle, Pa.,

who served faithfully, and deserve well of their country. Either one would make a good collector. Hoping you will see to it that a good soldier is appointed as my successor, and that it will only be asked of him "have you been faithful to your country?" I am yours, very respectfully,

L. KAUFFMAN,
Collector 15th District, Pa.

Early in 1864 Mr. Kauffman assisted in organizing and became the cashier of the Second National Bank of Mechanicsburg, and held that position until he resigned in the latter part of 1869. The *State Guard*, a daily newspaper started at the state capital during 1867, was a project of Mr. Kauffman's, and one in which he invested a large sum of money. Not proving a financial success, he abandoned its publication in 1869. From 1870 until the time of his death, which occurred February 10, 1882, Mr. Kauffman was engaged in the fire insurance business, having the state central agency of several large companies, his principal office being at Harrisburg, Pa. Mr. Kauffman never hesitated to perform any duty imposed upon him by his fellow citizens, his church, or society. As burgess, town councilman, school director, and member of the board of trustees of "Irving Female College," he was always on hand to take his full share of work and responsibility. He was noted for his public spirit and local pride in the town of his adoption, and many of the public and private improvements erected in Mechanicsburg were due to his foresight and energy. He was liberal to a fault. For more than thirty years he was a member of the "Church of God," and faithfully filled the offices of superintendent of the Sabbath school, deacon and elder. He frequently represented his church in the Annual Eldership of East Pennsylvania, and on several occasions was a lay delegate to the triennial sessions of the General Eldership of the church.

Mr. Kauffman was a man of strong will, great energy, dauntless courage; inflexible in the right, and afraid of nothing but of being wrong; fond of the sports of his children as they were of playing and being with him. While abounding in anecdote, jovial at table, with pleasant voice, it was in harmony with the nature and power of Mr. Kauffman, who was a hero in action in every condition of life, and possessed of a will and energy that fitted him to be a leader in every party to which he belonged.

Politically Mr. Kauffman, like the other members of his family, was a republican, and assisted in the organization of that party in Pennsylvania. He took a keen interest and active part in the primary and general elections, frequently participating as a delegate in the party conventions. In 1864 he was a delegate to the National Republican Convention at Baltimore, and assisted in the nomination of Lincoln and Johnson. He was, as a republican, closely associated with John W. Forney, Thaddeus Stevens, Thomas E. Cochran and D. J. Morrill, and took a very active part in securing the nomination and election of John W. Geary as governor.

His eldest brother, C. S. Kauffman, of Columbia, Pa., represented Lancaster county in the state Senate from 1878 to 1882. Lieut. Isaac D. Kauffman, his second brother, served faithfully in the war of the Rebellion in the 9th Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and died June 7, 1862, from disease contracted in the service. His brother Andrew J. Kauffman, a member of the bar of Lancaster county, was appointed by President Arthur, in 1882, collector of internal revenue for the Ninth district of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Kauffman was married February 5, 1856, to Ann Elizabeth Coover, daughter of the late John Coover, of Mechanicsburg. Mr. Coover was one of the earliest settlers of Cumberland county, Pa. Prominent in church, society and business, he and his descendants have always been people of note. He was one of the founders of Mechanicsburg, and was descended from the German family named "Kobar," afterward changed to Coover, who emigrated to this country as early as 1760. Soon after this date his grandfather, Gideon Coover, bought a large tract of land, being of the "Manor on Conodoguinet," situated by the Cedar Spring, south of Shiremanstown, Cumberland county, Pa. One of his sons, George Coover, was married on October 22, 1764, to Elizabeth Mohler, by Rev. Nicholas Hornell, of York, minister of the German Lutheran church, of which both were members. They lived on the plantation at Cedar Spring, and had five sons and four daughters—George, Jr., Henry, Elizabeth, Susannah, Catharine, Anne, Michael, Jacob, and John, the father of Mrs. Kauffman, who was born February 22, 1787. Mr. Coover's early

life was spent on his father's farm, where he attended such schools as his day afforded. About 1816 or 1817 he removed to Mechanicsburg, and opened the first important store in that place, becoming thereafter a successful merchant. He was therein engaged until 1849, when he disposed of his stock and retired from active business life, always, however, taking a keen and decided interest in the public affairs of the borough, state and nation. Some years previous to this time he purchased a large tract of land, lying immediately south of the borough of Mechanicsburg—bounded by the middle of Simpson street—which since his decease has been incorporated into the borough, and laid out by his heirs into town lots, with fine wide streets, and being slightly elevated, is being rapidly built up, and bids fair to become the most beautiful part of the town. On February 4, 1819, he was married to Salome Keller, daughter of Martin Keller, who landed in Baltimore, Md., in 1786, emigrating from the canton of Basle, Switzerland. About 1800 he removed to Cumberland county and purchased a large tract of land in Silver Spring township, known as "Barbace," situated one-half mile north of Mechanicsburg, which is still owned by his descendants. The children of John Coover were six in number, one son—who died in infancy—and five daughters: Susan K., widow of Philip H. Long, M. D.; Sarah, married to Ephraim Zug (who died May, 1862), afterward married to William H. Oswald (who died January, 1884); Mariamna, wife of Richard T. Hummel, Hummels-town, Dauphin county, Pa.; Ann Elizabeth, married to Levi Kauffman; and J. Emmeline, widow of Daniel Coover. John Coover died May 13, 1862, and his widow January 3, 1883, and they were both buried in the old family grave-yard at "Barbace," by the side of Martin Keller and Martin Keller's wife and mother.

The old homestead built by John Coover, situated on the northeast corner of Main and Frederick streets, Mechanicsburg, and in which he and his wife lived to the day of their death, is still occupied by one of his daughters. Mr. Coover was a quiet, unassuming man, one who made many friends, and of wide influence in his church and society. He was a great reader, and had a fine mind and tenacious memory. His name was a synonym for



honesty and integrity, and from time to time he filled the various municipal offices, was for many years justice of the peace, and so great was the confidence reposed in him that he was constantly sought after to act as executor and administrator in settling the estates of decedents, and was guardian for nearly one hundred minors. A consistent and leading member of the German Baptist, or "Dunkard" church, he was kind to the poor, a kind husband and an indulgent father. Generous to a fault, kind hearted and true, he was beloved by all who knew him, and his memory is deeply cherished for his sterling worth and christian character, of which his descendants may well be proud.

Percival C. Kauffman, eldest son of Levi Kauffman, was educated at Lauderbach's Academy, Philadelphia, the University of Pennsylvania, and the law department of the same institution, graduating from the latter in the class of 1879. He read law with Hon. Wayne MacVeagh and George Tucker Bispham, and was admitted to the bar of Philadelphia county in June, 1879. In the fall of that year he located at Harrisburg, Pa., where he practiced his profession until 1882, when he was appointed legal assistant to the president of the Guarantee Trust and Safe Deposit Company of Philadelphia, which position he resigned later that year, owing to a long and dangerous illness. In January, 1885, he removed to Hazleton, in this county, and was admitted to the Luzerne county bar February 26, 1885. In April of that year he became associated with George H. Troutman, also of Hazleton, under the firm name of Troutman & Kauffman.

To no other people is Pennsylvania more indebted for the thrift and energy that have made her in many respects the greatest in our sisterhood of states than to the early German emigrants who, locating in the southern and southeastern counties, have, with their descendants, furnished many of the brightest and bravest men in the state's history. Coming from this stock, and immediately from a father who, as shown, had always the courage of his convictions to an heroic degree, and of a mother in whose veins flowed equally good blood, Percival Coover Kauffman may safely be set down as "made of good material." Though much afflicted physically for some years, he has nevertheless latterly

shown himself capable of much work and good work, and, in conjunction with his brainy partner, Mr. George H. Troutman, has succeeded in establishing in Hazleton an extensive and lucrative practice. Mr. Kauffman is an industrious man, of good moral character, popular politically and socially, and in all respects a credit to the town in which he resides.

JOSHUA LEWIS WELTER.

Joshua Lewis Welter, of Kingston, is a descendant of Henry Welter, who emigrated to this country from Germany either before or during the Revolutionary war. His name is found among the military veterans of that period. After the war he located at Fox Hill, Morris county, New Jersey. He had a son Jacob Welter, who was born at Fox Hill. His wife was Ann Shankle, a daughter of Henry Shankle, also of German descent, and who lived at German Valley, Morris county, N. J. Conrad Welter, son of Jacob and Ann Welter, was born in 1799 at Fox Hill. His wife was Mary, a daughter of Samuel Fulkerson, of Hackettstown, N. J. Joseph Fulkerson Welter, son of Conrad and Mary Welter, was born in 1828, at Hackettstown, N. J. Thirty years or more ago he removed to Luzerne county, and has resided in this county since, his present residence being in Kingston. His wife is Barbara Lawrence, a daughter of John D. Lawrence, who was a son of Samuel Lawrence, one of the early settlers of Pike county, Pa., having emigrated there from Germany. The wife of John D. Lawrence was Mary La Barre, of French extraction, a daughter of Samuel La Barre, of Stroudsburg, Pa. James M. Coughlin, superintendent of the schools of Luzerne county, is a son-in-law of J. F. Welter. Joshua Lewis Welter, son of J. F. Welter, was born at Pleasant Valley, Luzerne (now Lackawanna) county, February 23, 1858. He was educated at Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, and Syracuse (N. Y.) University, graduating from the latter institution in the class of 1882. After leaving college he removed to Colorado, and was

for a year an instructor in mathematics in the Colorado State School of Mines, at Golden. He then returned east, and commenced the study of the law in the office of E. P. & J. Vaughan Darling, and was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county June 6, 1885.

Mr. Welter is another of the many who have left educational pursuits for the practice of the law. Among those who have made that change are so many of the brightest lights of the legal profession, both of the past and the present, that one is almost compelled to the conclusion that there is something in the discipline of the school room specially adapted to the development of the material of which good lawyers are made. Mr. Welter is quiet in demeanor and unassuming in manner, but apparently studious and earnest, and has first rate prospects of success.

DANIEL ACKLEY FELL.

Daniel Ackley Fell was born at Wilkes-Barre, Pa., November 23, 1858. He is a descendant of Joseph Fell, who left the following account of his birth and life:

A NARRATIVE OR AN ACCOUNT OF THE BIRTH AND TRANSACTIONS OF
THE LIFE OF JOSEPH FELL FROM A CHILD TO OLD AGE.

I was born at Longlands, in the parish of Aldrail, in the county of Cumberland, in old England. I was the youngest son of seven children (three sons and four daughters). My father's name was John Fell, my mother's name Margaret Fell. I was born in the year 1668, the 19th day of October. My father died when I was about two years old; my mother lived about twenty years a widow, and I was apprenticed to one John Bond, a house carpenter and joiner, living at Wheelbarrow Hill, near Carlisle, in Cumberland, where I served four years, and after that followed my trade while I stayed in England. When I was in the 30th year of my age I married Bridget Wilson, daughter of John and Elizabeth Wilson, living at ———, in the parish of Callbeck, in Cumberland, and we had two sons born in Cumberland, Joseph and Benjamin. After that we moved to this country; took shipping at Whitehaven, in Cumberland—Mattheas Gale, captain of

the ship. He anchored the ship at Belfast, in Ireland, and we stayed about a week there, and set sail again; and after we left sight of Ireland, in twenty-nine days we came in sight of land near the capes of Virginia, and our ship was called Cumberland, and then cast anchor in the mouth of Potomac river, and we went ashore in Virginia, and then we got a shallop to Choptank, in Maryland, and from there up the river to French Town, and so to New Castle by land; and then we took boat to Bristol, in this county, in the year 1705, and we lived one year in the township of Makefield, where we had a daughter, named Tamer. When she was about seven weeks old we came to Buckingham, where I now dwell, and about two years afterward had another daughter, named Mary. When she was eleven days old her mother died, and I lived a widower near three years, and then married [March 10, 1711] a young woman named Elizabeth Doyle, born in this country. Her father was an Irishman, and her mother was born in Rhode Island, near New England, and we have lived together about thirty-four years, and she is about twenty years younger than I am. I am now myself in the seventy-seventh year of my age, and have eleven children—four by my first wife and seven by my second—and they are yet all living.

I have had it in my mind some years to leave a brief relation of my birth and transactions of life, being they are like to be left by me in a strange land; and as to my living through the world, it has been through some difficulty at times, by losses of crops, but nothing has happened to me but what is common to mankind, for I have lived in what I call the middle station of life, neither rich nor poor, but by the blessings of God and my industry I have not been burdensome to anybody, yet hoping to have enough to carry me to my grave, and then I desire my children may follow my example in the way of living in the world; and I hope they may have a good report among men, and enjoy peace at last, which I daily desire for them all as for myself; and so I shall conclude, and earnestly pray that my wife and children all may fare well when I am gone.

(Signed)

JOSEPH FELL.

Buckingham, Pa., 6th day of the 12th month, 1745.

Elizabeth Fell, widow of the said Joseph Fell within mentioned, died on the 17th day of April, between eight and nine in the morning, A. D. 1784, in or about the 97th year of her age.

Thomas Fell, sixth child of Joseph Fell, was born in Buckingham township, Bucks county, Pa., and married Jane Kirk, daughter of Godfrey Kirk, of Wrightstown, in the same county. Amos Fell, son of Thomas Fell, was born in Buckingham, and there

married Elizabeth Jackson, daughter of William Jackson, of Shrewsbury township, East Jersey. Their marriage certificate is before me, and is dated on the tenth day of the eleventh month, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-four, and is in the well known words of a Quaker marriage certificate. He was a civil engineer and surveyor, and located in Luzerne county about the same time that his brother, Jesse Fell, removed here. Amos Fell was a farmer also. Although several of the earliest settlements of Pittston township were within the present limits of the borough of Pittston, yet in 1828 there were but fourteen heads of families there, Amos Fell being among the number. John Stewart, sr., father of John Stewart, of Scranton, Pa., was also located there at the same time.

Jacob Fell, son of Amos Fell, was born in Buckingham, and removed with his father to Luzerne county. He settled in Pittston township, and followed the occupation of a farmer; located upon what was a part of the farm of Jacob Fell. The wife of Jacob Fell, whom he married October 8, 1814, was Mary Ackley, daughter of Joshua Ackley, who resided in what is now West Pittston. He subsequently removed to West Finley, Washington county, Pa., where he died. Daniel Ackley Fell, sr., son of Jacob Fell, was born at Pittston, Pa, May 29, 1817. He is by profession an architect, contractor and builder. In his younger days he built or superintended the erection of the old Methodist church (since rebuilt), the Episcopal church (since remodelled), the present Presbyterian church, the McClintock house on River street, and the brick block on east corner of Market and Franklin streets. He also superintended the erection of the present court house and the Wyoming Valley hotel. He is at present the master builder of the Lehigh and Susquehanna division of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, having succeeded to that position from first, the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company; second, the Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroad Company; third, the Lehigh and Susquehanna division of the Central Railroad of New Jersey.

The wife of Daniel Ackley Fell, sr., who was born in Wilkes-Barre, is Elizabeth, daughter of the late Alexander Gray, who was a native of Aberdeen, Scotland, where he was born in 1804.

The wife of Alexander Gray was Jane Russell, a native of Huntley, Scotland. After their marriage they removed to the island of St. Thomas, and subsequently to Baltimore, Md. In 1832 he came to Wilkes-Barre and superintended the works of the Baltimore Coal Company. He continued in this position until 1862, when he operated the Hollenback mines. He then, in connection with his son, Alexander Gray, jr., John Hosie and S. P. Longstreet, commenced mining operations in Schuylkill county, Pa. He subsequently sold out his interest in these mines to S. P. Longstreet, and then removed to Princeton, New Jersey, where he died.

Daniel Ackley Fell, jr., was educated in the public schools of Wilkes-Barre, the Wyoming Seminary of Kingston, the Lawrenceville, N. J., High School, from which he graduated in 1878, the Wilkes-Barre Academy, and College of New Jersey at Princeton, from which he graduated in the class of 1883. He read law with E. G. Butler, and was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county July 27, 1885. He is an unmarried man and a republican in politics.

The Wyoming Seminary has had share in the training of perhaps a majority of the members of the Luzerne bar, and as that bar is confessedly one of the best in the state, the faculty of the Seminary have no reason to be ashamed of their handiwork. Mr. Fell has, as will be seen, had the advantages, in addition, of far higher and more ambitious educational institutions, but if he shall do as well as some who call the Seminary their only *alma mater*, he will have given his friends good reason to be proud of him. He has an apparently correct conception of what successful labor in the law involves, and will undoubtedly go ahead.

JOHN BUTLER WOODWARD.

John Butler Woodward was born in Wilkes-Barre, Pa., April 3, 1861. He is the eldest son of Stanley Woodward, whose biography has already been given in these pages. J. B. Woodward was educated at St. Paul's Academy, Concord, N. H.,

the Wilkes-Barre Academy, and Yale College, graduating from the latter institution in the class of 1883. He commenced the reading of the law in the office of Andrew T. McClintock, in this city. He then entered the law department of the University of Pennsylvania, and while there was a student in the office of E. Coppee Mitchell, of Philadelphia. He completed his legal education prior to being admitted to practice in the office of William S. McLean, of this city. He was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county September 7, 1885. He is an unmarried man, and a democrat in politics.

No Pennsylvania family has done more for the bar and the bench of the state than the Woodward family. Two Supreme judges, both of them men of the highest ability, and one county judge, many of whose opinions on previously unadjudicated questions have already gone into the text books and been widely quoted, constitute a record that is almost if not absolutely without a parallel. It is from this stock that John Butler Woodward comes, and it is not too much to say that although but just entered at the bar, he has already given demonstration that he will do nothing to dim its lustre. His preparation, as will be seen, both in general studies and in the study of the law, has been under tutelage than which there is no better. He has undoubted natural talents, which, with the development they have already had, and which increased practice will give them, will carry him to a prominent place in the profession if it shall be his ambition to occupy such a place. The two Judges Woodward who are now deceased had and the one who remains has rare oratorical powers—always more a natural gift than an acquirement—and John Butler Woodward has shown that he is similarly endowed. He has a taste for politics—another family characteristic—and during recent campaigns his party has utilized him upon the local stump to the satisfaction of his hearers and the evident benefit of his party's principles and prospects. He is of a genial temperament, and starts professional life, in short, under the brightest of auspices and with every chance of achieving in it both power and profit.

LIDDON FLICK.

Liddon Flick is a descendant of Gerlach Paul Flick, who was the first of this family who came to America, arriving September 23, 1751, by the ship Neptune. He was a German by birth. (See Rupp's Coll. names of German Immigrants, 1726-1776.) Others of his family came with him. He settled in Northampton county, Pa., and followed his occupation of miller. He lived to be ninety-nine years of age. The longevity of this family is a matter of record, and referred to with pride by their descendants, particularly when it is remembered that they had to undergo the severe trials and hardships incident to the struggle for American independence.

Gerlach Paul Flick had three sons—Paul, Martin and Casper, who were born in Moore township, Northampton county. Casper Flick followed his father's business of milling, served through the whole period of the Revolutionary war, and died at the age of eighty-two. He had twelve children, nearly all of whom lived to be more than eighty. John Flick, eldest son of Casper, was born January 1, 1783, and died January 1, 1869, being eighty-six to a day. His early occupation was that of miller. He enlisted and served for a short period during the war of 1812, being mustered out when peace was declared. He was one of the leading citizens of Northampton county, in politics a strong democrat, and was several times elected to prominent offices while that party was in power. He was county commissioner for a number of years when Northampton, Monroe, Carbon and Lehigh constituted one county, and was twice elected to the legislature. In 1813 he married Eve B., daughter of Philip Caster, who also served in the American army during the Revolution, and who at one time lived in the Wyoming Valley, and afterwards settled in Lower Mt. Bethel, Northampton county. Eve B. Flick died in 1858, at the age of seventy-seven years.

The oldest son of John Flick is Reuben Jay Flick, who was born at Flicksville, Northampton county, Pa., July 10, 1816. Born and reared on a farm, his early opportunities were necessarily

limited. In 1838, at the age of twenty-two, he came to the Wyoming Valley. Here he engaged in mercantile trade, and later in banking. By industry and integrity he has become one of the respected and influential citizens of Wilkes-Barre. He has always been closely identified with the various business and charitable interests of the city. His position as trustee of Lincoln University, Oxford, Pa., of the Harry Hillman Academy, Female Institute, City Hospital and Home for Friendless Children evidences his benevolence and the esteem in which he is held by his fellow citizens. Though frequently solicited, he has always declined to be a candidate for political office. In 1882, however, yielding to the pressure of friends, he accepted a unanimous nomination as candidate for congress on the prohibition ticket. Though making no personal effort, he polled a large vote, running far ahead of any other name on the ticket. He married, in January, 1858, Margaret Jane, daughter of Adam and Margaret Arnold, of Hamilton, Monroe county, Pa.

Liddon Flick, eldest son of Reuben Jay Flick, was born in Wilkes-Barre October 28, 1859. His early education was at the public schools of this city. After two years spent at private school in preparation for college, he entered the freshman class at Princeton in September, 1878, graduating therefrom in June, 1882, receiving the degree of B. A. Having determined upon the study of law, he took the prescribed course at the law school of Columbia college, New York city. From here he graduated in June, 1884, receiving the degree of LL. B., *cum laude*. After a year spent in the office of ex-Judge Lucien Birdseye he was admitted to the New York city bar in January, 1885. Later he returned to Wilkes-Barre to look somewhat after his father's interests and to practice his profession. After spending the required six months in the office of Alexander Farnham, Esq., he was, on June 2, 1886, admitted to practice in the courts of Luzerne county.

Mr. Flick is bright, painstaking, and conscientious—three qualities or attributes that generally win for their possessor the best fruits of any undertaking. His collegiate successes, as will be observed, have been of an unusual order. They are themselves something to be proud of, but their greatest significance

arises from the fact that they indicate his superior fitness for the profession he has chosen. He is a great reader of books of all good kinds, and a student of the fine arts, and while these things have no necessary relation to the practice of the law, they are no small aid to lawyers, of whom this can be said: of two men each equally well read in the law and equally able in expounding it, the one whose general knowledge is the most extensive and varied has decidedly the advantage.

JOHN QUINCY CREVELING.

John Quincy Creveling, of Plymouth, was born in Fishing Creek township, Columbia county, Pa., June 6, 1861. He is a son of Alfred Tubbs Creveling, also a native of Fishing Creek, but at present a resident of Plymouth, Pa. John Creveling, father of Alfred Tubbs Creveling, was born near the town of Espy, Columbia county, in 1808, and in 1810, in company with the family of his father, Samuel Creveling, a native of the state of New Jersey, removed to Fishing Creek township. Isaiah Creveling, of Fairmount township, Luzerne county, so long and favorably known in this county, was a brother of John Creveling. The wife of John Creveling was Lowley Tubbs, a daughter of Nathan Tubbs, jr., a son of Nathan Tubbs, sr., who became a resident of Huntington in 1789. The wife of Nathan Tubbs, jr., was Sarah, daughter of Timothy Hopkins, who took the one hundred and fifty acres surveyed as a mill lot whereon he and Stephen Harrison built the first flouring mill in Huntington township in 1795, or the year following, on Mill creek, near the head of Hopkins' Glen.

The mother of John Quincy Creveling, and wife of Alfred T. Creveling, is Susan B. Rhone, a daughter of the late George Rhone, who died in this city in 1881. Mrs. Creveling is a sister of Judge Rhone, of this city. We have given a sketch of the ancestors of Mrs. Creveling in these pages under the head of Daniel La Porte Rhone, but we will herewith give some addi-



tional facts relating to the Bowman family. Mary Bowman Stevens, the mother of Mrs. Creveling, is the great-grand-daughter of George Christopher Bauman, who came to this country "November 22, 1752, in the ship *Phœnix*—Reuben Honor, captain—from Rotterdam, last from Cowes." After his arrival in this country he used the name of Christopher Bowman. He made his home in Bucks county, Pa., and was sufficiently successful in his business within a few years to make a return to his fatherland on a visit. After a few years they removed to Mount Bethel, in Northampton county, on the west side of the Delaware river, about four miles from the point where the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad crosses the river, about five miles below, or east, of the Delaware Water Gap. Here they remained and wrought apparently for thirty years, improving their property, planting and sowing, cultivating the land and reaping the harvests.

In 1793 Christopher Bowman, with his son Thomas Bowman with his wife and five children, moved from Mount Bethel to Briar Creek township, Columbia county, locating about five or six miles from Berwick. They were soon after followed by other members of the family. After having lived for some years at Briar Creek, Christopher Bowman went upon a visit to some friends at Queenshockeny Valley, about seven miles north of Williamsport, Pa., where in 1806 he became sick and died. He was buried in the cemetery of Newberry, and a tombstone without inscription marks his resting place. The identity of his grave is lost.

In Bishop Asbury's journal, Vol. 3, p. 228, may be found the following memorandum: "Pennsylvania, Sunday, 19 July, 1807. I went to the woods and preached and ordained Thomas and Christian Bowman deacons. Before I got through with my discourse the rain came on, and I made a brief finish; the people were attentive. In the afternoon the preachers and many of the people went to a barn; there were showers of rain and thunder whilst the services were first performing. My first visit to Wyoming was in great toil." This was on the site of the old Forty Fort church, which was completed the same year. The two Bownmans above mentioned were sons of Christopher Bowman. Rev. Thomas Bowman, senior bishop of the Methodist Episcopal

church, is a grandson of Rev. Thomas Bowman, son of Christopher Bowman. John Bowman, sr., was born at Mount Bethel April 2, 1772, and died February 8, 1848. His daughter, Permelia Bowman, was born in Huntington in 1798, and married Zebulon Stevens. Mary Bowman Stevens, mother of Mrs. A. T. Creveling, was the daughter of Zebulon Stevens.

John Quincey Creveling was educated in the public schools and at the New Columbus academy. He taught school in Plymouth in 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882 and 1883, and was one of the school directors of that borough during the years 1884 and 1885. He studied law with C. W. McAlarney, and was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county June 19, 1886. He is an unmarried man and a democrat in politics. He is prominent in Methodist Episcopal church circles, and is superintendent of the Methodist Episcopal Sabbath school of Plymouth.

Mr. Creveling is a young man of good mental parts, and has an energetic way of doing things that gives the on-looker faith to believe that he has a decided fitness for the profession he has chosen. He is a relative of Judge D. L. Rhone, of the Orphans' Court of Luzerne county, and not wholly unlike that gentleman in his leading characteristics. He has read and is still reading to good purpose and will succeed.

JAMES BUCHANAN SHAVER.

James Buchanan Shaver, of Plymouth, was born in Dallas, Pa., January 24, 1859. He is a descendant of Philip Shaver. We are indebted to William P. Ryman, of the Luzerne bar, for the following in relation to the Shaver family of Dallas:

"The Shaver family appears (in Dallas township) as an early and, like the Honeywells, a numerous settler. The name was at first spelled indifferently S-h-a-v-e-r, S-h-a-f-e-r and S-h-a-f-f-e-r. Adam Shaffer, Peter Shafer and Frederick Shaver were residents of Kingston township as early as 1796. Adam was a shoemaker by trade, but in 1806 he started and for several years ran an oil mill in Mill Hollow (now Luzerne borough), at the place now

occupied by Schooley's chop and plaster mill. Adam Shaffer was also certified grantee of the northwestern half of lot five in certified Bedford township, now principally owned and occupied by John Ferguson, Esq. The exact date when they first settled in Dallas cannot now be determined with certainty. They were of German descent, and most of them came immediately from New Jersey.

"About the year 1812-13 Philip Shaver and his sons John and William became the owners of large bodies of land in the southeasterly portion of what is now Dallas township and in adjacent portions of present Kingston township. For a long time, and even to this day, the settlement is locally known as and called 'Shavertown.' Philip Shaver was a progressive man. He was born and spent his early boyhood in the valley of the Danube river, near Vienna, Austria. It was a cardinal principle with him that a man was not really running in debt when he bought and owed for good real estate at a reasonable price. One of his earliest purchases was in 1813, of the whole of lot three (over three hundred acres) of certified Bedford, from William Trucks. The same year he sold a portion from the northwest half to Jonah McLellan, also a Jerseyman (from Knowlton township, Warren county). On that portion bought by McLellan the present village of Dallas (or McLellansville, as it was originally named) was built.

"Philip Shaver settled and built his house, a log house, on the hill about a quarter mile south of the cross roads, near late residence of James Shaver, dec'd, and on the ground afterwards occupied and owned by Asa Shaver, now deceased. Philip Shaver was generous and public spirited to a marked degree for the time and place. He gave the land for the public burying ground on the hill just south of Dallas village. He also gave the land for what is known as the Shaver burying ground, which lies about half a mile southeast of the former. The land upon which the first school-house in Dallas township was built was likewise a gift from him. This land lies partly in the cross road just south of and adjacent to the present school lot in Dallas borough."

Philip Shaver had a son Philip, who had a son William, who was born in Newton, Sussex county, N. J. Andrew Jackson Shaver, son of William Shaver, was born in Dallas. During the administration of Samuel Van Loon as sheriff A. J. Shaver acted as a deputy sheriff. He died in Dallas. The wife of Andrew J. Shaver was Clarissa Davenport, a daughter of Oliver Davenport, of Plymouth, a son of Thomas Davenport, jr., and a grandson of

Thomas Davenport, sr. A history of the Davenports was given in the sketch of George W. Shonk, that has appeared in these pages. The wife of Oliver Davenport was Lyvia Ransom, daughter of Col. George Palmer Ransom. A sketch of Col. Ransom has already been given in these pages in the biography of George Steele Ferris.

James Buchanan Shaver, son of Andrew Jackson Shaver, was educated at Wyoming Seminary and at the Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., graduating from the latter institution in the class of 1881. He read law with John A. Opp, in Plymouth, and was admitted to the Luzerne county bar June 21, 1886. He is an unmarried man, and a democrat in politics.

Mr. Shaver has already tried several cases, and exhibited in the conduct of them an understanding of the law and a wisdom of judgment that augur well for his future. Plymouth has come of recent years to be a very important town. It has extensive coal interests and is the centre of general supplies for a population greater than that of many quite ambitious cities. Up to very recently one or two lawyers found it easy to do all its legal business, but their number is multiplying, and the fact that all of them are succeeding in a financial way is sufficient proof that the multiplication has as yet not been in excess of the need. Mr. Shaver will get his share of it, however, whether in the hereafter it be much or little, for what he undertakes to do he does well and thoroughly, and that kind of a man succeeds in the law and in everything else.

ANTHONY CHARLES CAMPBELL.

Anthony Charles Campbell was born in Wilkes-Barre, Pa., June 7, 1862. He is the eldest son of James Campbell, a native of Enver, Donegal county, Ireland, and who came to this country in 1847, when he was a lad about eighteen years of age. His father's name was Anthony Campbell, and the family is of Scottish descent. James Campbell landed in Boston, Massachusetts,

and remained there for about a year, when he removed to Buck Mountain, Pa., and from there to White Haven. About 1851 he removed to Pittston, in this county. From 1855 to 1858 he ran a stage route from Pittston to Wilkes-Barre. He then removed to Wilkes-Barre, where he has since resided, and from 1861 to 1876 he kept an hotel in the latter place. In 1869 he was the democratic candidate for county treasurer, but was defeated by Gerrick M. Miller, republican, the vote standing—Miller, 9537; Campbell, 8045. In 1875 he was again a candidate for the same office, but was defeated by John McNeish, jr., the vote standing—Campbell, 9231; McNeish, 9491. In 1871 Mr. Campbell, in company with his son Anthony C., paid a visit to the land of his nativity. He took a practical view of the affair, as he purchased a buggy and harness in this country, and when he arrived in Ireland he bought a horse, and in this manner he made a tour of Ireland. For the past six years he has been the court deputy of the sheriff of Luzerne county. Mr. Campbell married, in 1858, Ann McGourty, a daughter of Thomas McGourty, a native and resident of Manorhamilton, in the county of Leitrim, Ireland.

Anthony C. Campbell was educated in the public schools of Wilkes-Barre and at Lafayette college, graduating from the latter institution in the class of 1884. After graduating from the public schools he taught school for one year in the Morgantown school building, in the recently erected borough of Edwardsville. Mr. Campbell is president of the alumni association of the Third school district of this city. He read law with Henry W. Palmer, and was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county October 18, 1886. During the latter year he was secretary of the democratic county committee.

Mr Campbell is one of the most promising young men at the Luzerne bar. His educational advantages have been the best to be had in the state, and he not only studied but learned, winning high position in his classes in all the institutions he attended. He was prepared for the profession under one who was deemed a good enough lawyer to serve the commonwealth as its attorney general, and he has secured both the esteem and the confidence of his mentor. In addition to these advantages he has a natural aptitude for the practice of the law, being a careful and acute

reasoner, a modest but attractive talker, and having industry, which always makes other good qualities yield to the full, while without it they become dormant and rusty. Many of the most conspicuous members of the Luzerne bar are reaching that age when, if they are not meanwhile called to the other world, inability longer to withstand the strains of arduous practice will compel them to retire for needful rest. Mr. Campbell is one of the few of the younger men who are expected, from indications of their talent already given, to step into the places thus made vacant.



CHARLES EDMUND KECK.

Charles Edmund Keck was born in White Haven, Luzerne county, Pa., September 2, 1861. He is a descendant of Henry Geck, a native of Upper Pfalls, Bavaria, who left his native country with his wife (Peterson), of Holland, on board the English ship *Pink John* and William, of Sunderland—Constable Tymperon, master—from Rotterdam, last from Dover, and arrived in Philadelphia October 17, 1732. When he reached there he and his wife were sold as redemptioners for their passage money to a man in Chester county, and served the time agreed upon—about three or four years. As very little is known at this time about the redemptioners, we insert the following:

From the early settlement of Pennsylvania a considerable business was carried on, chiefly by ship owners and captains of vessels, in importing from Europe persons who were desirous of emigrating to this country, and were too poor to pay for their passage, or have a competency for an outfit for so long a journey. With this class, who generally came from England, Ireland and Germany, arrangements would be made, through agents, to contract and bring them over, furnish them with food during the voyage, and perhaps some other necessaries, on condition that on their arrival in an American port they have the right to sell their time for a certain number of years, to repay the cost thus

necessarily incurred, and be of some profit to those engaged in such ventures. With the growth and settlement of the country this business greatly increased, through the demand for laborers, and, perhaps, just before the Revolution attained its greatest height. However, on the return of peace it did not slacken much, even to the commencement of this century. Such a matter, of course, would also receive some attention from the government, and we give the special legislation thereon, upon which as yet but little has been written.

In the Charter of Laws agreed upon in England, and confirmed April 25, 1682, by Penn, we find this mention in the twenty-third article: "That there shall be a register for all servants, where their name, time, wages and days of payment shall be registered." In the laws prepared on the fifth of the following month, the proprietary wisely remarks: "That all children within this Province of the age of twelve years shall be taught some useful trade or skill, to the end that none may be idle, but the Poor may work to live, and the Rich, if they have become poor, may not want. That servants be not kept longer than their time, and such as are careful be both justly and kindly used in their service, and put in fitting equipage at the expiration thereof, according to custom." Penn, for the justice here displayed, certainly deserves credit. "The Great Law," passed at Chester December 7, contains this clause: "That no master or mistress or freeman of this Province, or territories thereunto belonging, shall presume to sell or dispose of any servant or servants into any other province, that is or are bound to serve his or her time in the Province of Pennsylvania, or territories thereof, under the penalty that every person so offending shall for every such servant so sold forfeit ten pounds, to be levied by way of distress and sale of their goods." Strange to say, the aforesaid excellent enactments, on William and Mary reaching the throne, were abrogated in 1693. In the beginning of 1683 "A bill to hinder the selling of servants into other Provinces, and to prevent runaways," was passed by the Council. On August 29 the Governor, William Penn, "put ye question whether a proclamation were not convenient to be put forth to empower masters to chastise their servants, and to punish any that shall inveigle any servant to goe from his master."

They unanimously agreed and ordered it accordingly. The Assembly passed an "Act for the better Regulation of Servants in this Province and Territories," in 1700, which provided

"That no servant shall be sold or disposed of to any Person residing in any other Province or Government without the consent of the said Servant and two Justices of the Peace of the county wherein he lives or is sold, under the penalty of Ten Pounds, to be forfeited by the seller. That no servant shall be assigned over to another person by any in this Province or Territories but in Presence of one Justice of the Peace under penalty of Ten Pounds. And whoever shall apprehend or take up any runaway servant and shall bring him or her to the Sheriff of the County, such person shall, for every such servant, if taken up within ten miles of the Servant's abode, receive Ten Shillings, and if ten miles or upwards, Twenty Shillings reward of the said Sheriff, who is hereby required to pay the same, and forthwith to send notice to the Master or owner, of whom he shall receive Five Shillings, Prison fees, upon delivery of the said Servant, together with all disbursements and reasonable charges for and upon the same. Whoever shall conceal any Servant of this Province or Territories, or entertain him or her twenty-four hours without his or her Master's or owner's knowledge and consent, and shall not within the said time give an account to some Justice of the Peace of the County, every such person shall forfeit Twenty Shillings for every Day's concealment. That every servant who shall faithfully serve four years or more shall, at the expiration of their servitude, have a discharge, and shall be duly clothed with two complete suits of apparel, whereof one shall be new, and shall also be furnished with one new axe, one grubbing hoe and one weeding hoe, at the charge of their Master or Mistress."

This latter clause was abolished in 1791. The object of this undoubtedly was to encourage the removal of timber that the land might sooner come into cultivation. An Act was passed May 10, 1729, "laying a duty on foreigners and Irish servants imported into this province." Masters of servants were regarded for the time being as holding property subject to taxation. The rate in 1776 was fixed at one and a half pounds each, which was increased in 1786 to ten pounds. The state passed an Act March 12, 1778, making compensation to those masters whose servants or apprentices had enlisted in the army. "The labor of the plantations," says the *Historical Review* (attributed to Franklin, 1759),

"is performed chiefly by indented servants, brought from Great Britain, Ireland and Germany; because of the high price it bears, can it be performed any other way? These servants are purchased of the captains who bring them; the purchaser, by a positive law, has a legal property in them, and, like other chattels, they are liable to be seized for debts." Servants from the Palatinate were disposed of in 1722 at ten pounds each for five years' servitude. Prior to 1727 most of the Germans who emigrated were persons of means. In the years 1728, 1729, 1737, 1741, 1750 and 1751 great numbers were brought hither. A shipper advertises in 1729: "Lately imported, and to be sold cheap, a parcel of likely men and women servants." They brought but little property with them, says Dr. Rush, in his account of the "Manners of the German Inhabitants in Pennsylvania," written in 1789. A few pieces of silver coin, a chest with clothes, a bible, a prayer or hymn book, constituted the chief property of most of them. Many bound themselves, or one or more of their children, to masters after their arrival for four, five or seven years to pay for their passage across the ocean. The usual terms of sale depended somewhat on the age, strength, health and ability of the persons sold. Boys and girls had to serve from five to ten years, or until they attained the age of twenty-one. Many parents were necessitated, as they had been wont to do at home with their cattle, to sell their own children. Children under five years of age could not be sold. They were disposed of gratuitously to such persons as agreed to raise them, to be free on attaining the age of twenty-one. It was an humble position that redemptioners occupied. "Yet from this class," says Gordon in his "History of Pennsylvania," "have sprung some of the most respectable and wealthy inhabitants of the state." A law was passed February 8, 1819, "that no female shall be arrested or imprisoned for or by reason of any debt contracted after the passage of this act." With the final abolition of imprisonment for debts, the institution had necessarily to die out without any special enactment or repeal, so slow has ever been the advancement and regard for popular rights, even in this great commonwealth and enlightened age.

The late Joseph J. Lewis, of West Chester, in 1828 wrote an

amusing account of the "soul-drivers," the name given to those men that drove redemptioners through the country with a view of disposing of them to farmers. They generally purchased them in lots of fifty or more from captains of ships, to whom the redemptioners were bound for three or more years of service in payment of their passage. For a while the trade was brisk, but at last was relinquished by reason of the numbers that ran away from those dealers or drivers. These ignominious gangs disappeared about the year 1785. A story is told how one of them was tricked by one of his men. This fellow, by a little management, contrived to be the last of the flock that remained unsold, and traveled about with his master. One night they lodged at a tavern, and in the morning the young fellow, who was an Irishman, rose early, sold his master to the landlord, pocketed the money and hastened off. Previously, however, to his going, he took the precaution to tell the purchaser that, though tolerably clever in other respects, he was rather saucy and a little given to lying; that he had even been presumptuous enough at times to endeavor to pass for master, and that he might possibly represent himself as such to him.

Though this system of servitude possessed its advantages, especially to a people residing in a new and unsettled country, it had its attending drawbacks. It was a relic that originated in the long past of Europe, and, like slavery, was continued and enforced in the colonies. For the main facts concerning the redemptioners we are indebted to William J. Buck, Esq., in the history of Montgomery county, Pa.

These redemptioners were in the main honest men and feared God. They were not socialists, anarchists, or others of that ilk. They were satisfied with their condition, and had an idea that property that belonged to others did not belong to them. They came to this country to make a home for themselves, and took great pride in the fact that they became American citizens, and for this reason they were always honored and respected. Redemptioners were not confined to Pennsylvania alone. They were to be found in all of the colonies, and represented nearly all the nationalities of Europe.

After this time Henry Geck, now spelled Keck, came to what



is now Lehigh county, and settled on the tract of land in Salisbury township which he subsequently purchased, and is still owned by one of his descendants. There was on the place a clearing, a log barn, apple orchard, and a log house. About ten or fifteen years after his purchase he built a two-story stone house, which stood until 1818, when it was torn down by his grandson, Solomon Keck, who built another stone house on the site, and which is still standing. When Henry Keck first came to Lehigh county, and for several years after, all his grist was taken to White Marsh, Sandy Run, now Montgomery county, to be ground. In 1828 he purchased four hundred acres of land adjoining his farm.

John Keck, one of the sons of Henry Keck; was on the first grand jury that was held in Lehigh county. Andrew Keck, son of Henry Keck, purchased the old homestead, married Barbara, daughter of George Blank, and settled there. The Blank family were from Saucon township. Andrew lived on his farm until his death in 1828, being at that time seventy-six years of age. His youngest son, Charles Keck, was elected treasurer, and subsequently one of the associate judges of Lehigh county. George Keck was the eldest son of Andrew Keck. In 1823 he was commissioned one of the justices of the peace for Lehigh county. This was at a time when the governor of the state always selected the leading citizens, and they were commissioned for life. He married Elizabeth Levan, of Maxatawny, Berks county, Pa. Her great-grandfather was Jacob Levan, the founder of the Maxatawny branch of the family. He was the owner of two large tracts of land in Maxatawny. Parts of Kutztown and Eagle Point are now on these tracts. He was also the builder and owner of the first grist mill west of the Skippack, and was one of the judges of the Berks county court from the erection of that county, in 1752, until 1762. The Levans were a French Reformed family, commonly known as Huguenots. They left France after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, and came to Pennsylvania in the early part of the eighteenth century. Col. Sebastian Levan was the son of Jacob Levan. He was an officer in the Revolutionary war, and also a member of the colonial assembly. Mrs. George Keck was the second daughter of Jacob Levan, son of Col. Se-

bastian Levan and his wife, Magdalena, who was a daughter of Daniel Levan.

Charles Levan Keck is the youngest son of George Keck, and was born in Allentown March 18, 1827. For many years he has been a resident of White Haven. He was for twenty years a merchant, but is now exclusively engaged in the manufacture of lumber in the latter place. He is one of the directors and secretary and treasurer of the Lehigh Boom Company, and also one of the directors and vice president of the White Haven Savings Bank. He is the president of the White Haven Water Company, and president and one of the directors of the Laurel Cemetery Association. He was for twenty years president of the school board, and for the same length of time one of the school directors of White Haven borough. He is also one of the trustees of the Presbyterian church. His wife is Eleanor, daughter of the late John King, of Freemansburg, a native of Haycock township, Bucks county, Pa., where he was born February 16, 1790. His father was Frederick King, also a native of the same county. Soon after the birth of John King, Frederick King moved to Hellerstown, Northampton county, and after residing there some time was elected sheriff of Northampton county, then consisting of Carbon, Lehigh, Monroe, Northampton, Pike and Wayne counties. John King acted as a deputy sheriff under his father.

The wife of John King was Hannah Jones, who was born August 16, 1789. She was a descendant of John Jones, who was born in Skippack, in what is now Montgomery county, Pa., June 21, 1714. His father, says Mr. Reichel, "had emigrated from Wales with other persons of excellent and worthy character, descendants of the ancient Britons, principally from Radnor, Bryn Mawr, and Haverford in Merionethshire." This company founded a settlement in Montgomery county, and in 1690 purchased a tract of forty thousand acres from William Penn. Of the early history of Griffith Jones, the father of John Jones, we know little or nothing. He died in 1720. Where John Jones spent his childhood and early youth cannot now be ascertained, but subsequent events render it probable that he found a home with relatives in the Welsh settlement at Upper Merion, which was familiarly known as "over Schuylkill." His opportunities of acquiring an educa-

tion must have been limited, but he learned to write a beautiful hand and to express himself in good English. He also learned the trade of a blacksmith, and is said to have been an excellent workman, though in his late years he devoted himself almost exclusively to agricultural pursuits. At an early age John Jones was married to Eleanor Godfrey, a daughter of Thomas Godfrey, of Tredyfryn township, Chester county, Pa. Mr. Godfrey was descended from a highly respectable family in the county of Kent, England. He married in England, and his first child was born at sea while they were voyaging to this country. In America the Godfreys grew prosperous and wealthy. Besides the daughter born on the sea they had eight children, of whom Eleanor was the third. Thomas Godfrey died in 1756. His wife, Jane, lived to a great age and died in 1771. In her will she bequeaths "five pounds to the vestry of the church at Radnor, two pounds to St. Peter's church at Great Valley, and two pounds to the minister who shall officiate at my funeral."

John Jones and his wife, Eleanor, began housekeeping in New Providence, Montgomery county, probably on the land he inherited from his father. In 1749 they removed to Bethlehem, Pa. Here they built a massive stone house which stood until 1835, when it was taken down by one of their descendants and a modern mansion erected on its substantial foundations. The blacksmith shop erected by John Jones is still standing. Here he did a great deal of work for the Indians, especially during the time when the Moravian Indian converts occupied the village of Nain, in the vicinity of Bethlehem. The Jones house was a place of considerable importance during the Indian wars. Again and again it was crowded with refugees fleeing from the frontier. On July 7, 1757, an Indian boy, the son of the old chief Tattamy, was recklessly shot by a white boy at Craig's Settlement while on his way to Easton with a party of friendly Indians. Dangerously wounded, the Indian boy was brought to the Jones house to be nursed, while his companions encamped around the house, breathing threats of the direst vengeance in case of the death of their young chieftain. It was a matter of the greatest importance that his life should, if possible, be saved, and Dr. Bodo Otto was engaged, at the expense of the government, to give him his un-

divided attention. For more than a month young Tattamy lingered between life and death. The Indians could wait no longer, so they hurried away to their hunting grounds, greatly to the relief of the family which had entertained them. Three days afterwards the young chief died and was buried in the grave-yard on the opposite side of the river.

John Jones soon became a man of wealth and consideration. In 1752 he was appointed by an Act of Assembly one of the commissioners to secure a piece of land upon which to build a court house and prison for Northampton county, at Easton, "to accommodate the public service, and for the ease and convenience of the inhabitants." He died June 2, 1781, and is buried in the grave-yard at Bethlehem.

Joseph Jones, the youngest son of John Jones, was born April 22, 1755, in Bethlehem township. He married, in 1775, Hannah Horn, of Upper Merion. We need not say that the first years of their married life fell in troubled times. In 1777, when their eldest child was an infant, Joseph Jones was required by the authorities to take a wagon load of flour to camp for the relief of the army. He left home in good spirits, expecting to return in a few days, but when the flour was out they loaded him with candles, and he was compelled to follow the army for many months. One day during his absence a company of French soldiers came to his house, and by signs demanded food and lodging. They were a part of the suite of General Lafayette, who had been wounded at the battle of Brandywine, and was at this time under surgical treatment at Bethlehem. These French soldiers were polite and respectful, but it is not surprising that Mrs. Jones was afraid of them. At night she crept into a closet hidden by the wainscoting, in deadly fear lest her hiding place should be discovered by the crying of her child. One night she heard a noise in the garden, and, looking out of the window, saw that a party of Tories were engaged in stealing a row of hives full of honey. Without a moment's hesitation she called "Messieurs" at the top of her voice, and in a few moments the soldiers came running down stairs. Unable to make herself understood she pointed to the window, when they raised their muskets and fired a volley through the panes. Next morning the hives were found scattered

along the garden walk stained with blood, but whether any one of the thieves was seriously wounded was never discovered. Though never in public life Mr. Jones was a man of great influence. He had read much, and was widely known as an excellent surveyor. His flow of spirit was remarkable, and many stories are still related which illustrate his keen sense of humor. In short, he was an excellent example of a good humored, intelligent country gentleman. He was made sole heir of his father's landed estate, including farms in Saucon and Williams townships, and comprising nearly eight hundred acres of excellent land. He had, however, to pay out a considerable number of legacies, and in those days "land was cheap but money dear." He died December 17, 1824. His youngest daughter, Hannah, was the wife of John King.

Charles Edmund Keck was educated in the public schools of his native borough and at Muhlenburg college (Allentown, Pa.), graduating from the latter institution in the class of 1883. He studied law with Gaius L. Halsey, and was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county October 18, 1886. He is an unmarried man, and a republican in politics.

The courage and perseverance that enabled the ancestry of Mr. Keck, as here related, to overcome the difficulties by which their lives were surrounded, and found a numerous and prosperous family, are said, by those who know him best, to be reflected in the character of their young descendant. He has been a faithful student, and his examination was creditably met. He begins professional life surrounded by friends and circumstances that give promise of success therein.

ALFRED EUGENE CHAPIN.

Alfred Eugene Chapin was born in New Columbus, Luzerne county, Pa., August 7, 1853. He is a descendant of John Chapin, a native of Springfield, Mass., where he married Hannah Rockwood, and resided in that state and in Connecticut until several

of his family of twelve children grew large enough to assist in the labors needed in successfully building up a home in the then nearly unbroken forest of Huntington township, in this county. They obtained a pleasant, healthful location on the western hill, where some of his descendants still hold possession of the paternal acres. John Chapin is in the list of taxable inhabitants of Huntington township in 1796, and it is probable that he removed there prior to that time. Samuel Chapin, son of John Chapin, was a native of Litchfield county, Conn., and removed with his father to Huntington township. He married Hannah, the only daughter of Solon Trescott, in 1795. Solon Trescott was the son of Samuel Trescott and his wife Hannah Whipple, both of Sheffield, Berkshire county, Mass. They removed to Huntington in June, 1778, and the Trescott family was one of the representative families there. Solon Trescott, with his brother Samuel Trescott, served in Washington's army during the campaigns of 1776 and 1777. They were in the many engagements during those two disastrous years. After their term of enlistment expired the brothers returned to Huntington, and both enrolled in the company of Captain John Franklin, and with him marched to Forty Fort to participate in the efforts to save the Susquehanna settlements from destruction by the Tories and their Indian allies. After their escape from Forty Fort, where they were held as prisoners a short time after John Butler was in possession of the fort, they returned to Huntington, and assisted others to escape who were still remaining there. They had been preceded by bands of roving Indians, who were busy in robbing, burning, and devastating the homes that had been deserted. Several of the people the Trescott brothers expected to find were gone, and of some of them no tidings were ever obtained. The brothers went down the river some distance, then taking an easterly course, eventually reached Connecticut. Samuel Trescott soon after married and never returned to Huntington. Solon also married soon after, returning to his native place, and remained there until 1794. His wife was Margaret Lewis, of Ashford, Conn. When they returned to Huntington they brought with them their six children, Hannah being among the number.

Dyer Lewis Chapin, father of A. E. Chapin, was the youngest child of Samuel Chapin and his wife, Hannah Trescott. He is a prominent citizen and merchant of the borough of New Columbus, and represented Luzerne county in the legislature of the state in 1860. He was also a candidate for the same office in 1861, but was defeated by his republican competitor. He is one of the trustees of the New Columbus Academy, and has been a justice of the peace for twenty years and over. He has also held the position of town councilman and other offices. His wife is Amanda M. Fellows, a granddaughter of Abiel Fellows, one of the active men of the Susquehanna company, and also a trusted business man for the early settlers. He came to Huntington as a proprietor to improve his claim as early as 1784. In his evidence before the Pennsylvania commissioners in 1802 he says eighteen years previous to that date. However, during several years after that period he was not a constant resident. About 1815 he was one of the commissioners of Luzerne county. His family record says he was born October 1, 1764. He married his second wife February 17, 1791. His first wife, whom he married November 12, 1786, was Anna Downing Andrews. She left no children. Andrus Fellows was the eldest son of Abiel Fellows by his second wife, Caty Mann. He married Sally Smith and cleared up a home a short distance north of New Columbus, where he raised his family and spent an industrious, useful life. He was the father of Amanda M. Chapin, who is the mother of the subject of our sketch.

A. E. Chapin was educated at the New Columbus Academy. He entered the law office of Stanley Woodward, of this city, and subsequently that of Charles R. Buckalew, of Bloomsburg. He was admitted to the bar of Columbia county, and shortly after removed to the borough of Nanticoke, in this county, where, in addition to his law practice, he fills the position of justice of the peace. He was admitted to the Luzerne county bar October 19, 1881. He married, October 15, 1874, Lydia Augusta Sutliff, daughter of John D. Sutliff, of Huntington. He is a grandson of Miles Sutliff, an early Connecticut settler, who is on the list of taxables of Huntington township in 1796. Stiles Sutliff, son of Miles Sutliff, was the father of John D. Sutliff. The mother of Mrs. A.

E. Chapin, and wife of John D. Sutliff, is Catharine Larrish, a daughter of George Larrish, of Columbia county, Pa. Mr. and Mrs. Chapin have no children.

Mr. Chapin comes, as will be seen, from an old family in the county, many of whose members have been prominently identified with its growth and prosperity. He is a justice of the peace, as we have already said, in Nanticoke, a position that in a place so important and away from the county seat is of much consequence both to its incumbent and to the people whose causes are preliminarily adjudicated before him. He fills it with dignity and with satisfaction to those by whose votes it was conferred upon him. Where men read in the law and regularly admitted to practice can be secured to accept these offices a necessary and distinct advantage to the community accrues. The original jurisdiction of a justice of the peace under existing statutes in Pennsylvania is sufficiently broad to make it a matter of great importance that he should have more than an ordinary knowledge of the law and its gravity, and it is a fact notorious to every judge in a court of record and every lawyer in active practice that a very large percentage of the expensive and worse than useless litigation with which the higher courts are constantly burdened comes from gross ignorance and almost criminal carelessness on the part of the justices by whom the cases are "sent up." Every well-posted and well-intentioned lawyer would be glad of such change in the law as would enlarge the jurisdiction of the justices and aldermen, provided it were accompanied by the requirement that those who fill such offices be qualified in an understanding of the law they are to administer. Mr. Chapin's success as a justice is an illustration of the wisdom of these suggestions.

JAMES NOTEMAN ANDERSON.

James Noteman Anderson was born in Pittston, Pa., January 7, 1856. He is the son of John Anderson, a native of Dumfriesshire, Scotland, who emigrated to America in 1851, and has resided in Pittston ever since. He was for many years in the

employ of the Pennsylvania Coal Company as one of its superintendents, and has also been superintendent of the Pittston Water Company since its incorporation. The mother of J. N. Anderson, and wife of John Anderson, is Mary, daughter of James N. Bryden, also of Pittston. She is a native of Ayrshire, Scotland. James N. Anderson was educated at Newton, N. J., Collegiate Institute, and in the college of New Jersey, at Princeton, graduating from the latter institution in the class of 1880. He read law with E. P. & J. V. Darling, and was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county June 5, 1882. He married April 27, 1886, Carrie A. Westcott, of Oneida, N. Y. She is the daughter of John H. Westcott, a native of Connecticut. The wife of John H. Westcott is Helen Williams, a daughter of James Williams, also of Connecticut. After the admission of Mr. Anderson to the bar of this county his health failed him and he resided in the territories of Wyoming and Montana for nearly three years. He then returned to this county and resumed the practice of law, having his office in Pittston.

Mr. Anderson exhibits in his practice all the sturdy traits of the race from which he has sprung. His residence in the territories did much to restore him his lost physical vigor, and, being a man of sound and active mind, and impressed with the seriousness of professional life, industrious, and of affable demeanor, he has already gathered about him a clientage of respectable proportions. Members of the bar are multiplying quite rapidly in Pittston, but Mr. Anderson is among the best and brightest of them and can be depended upon to hold his own in a fair field against any of his competitors.

CECIL REYNOLDS BANKS.

Cecil Reynolds Banks was born in Hollidaysburg, Blair county, Pa., November 3, 1849. He is a descendant of Hugh Banks, who was born in the early part of the seventeenth century in Ayrshire, Scotland. He had one son, James—if more, we are not informed. General James Banks was born in Ayrshire

about 1732. " He was a man (so the record runs) of great learning, high toned and honorable, exceedingly handsome, and a devout Presbyterian. In early manhood he was a great traveler, passing much of his time in England, where, in 1754, he married Ann Small, and sailed for America." His first home in this country was in Chester county, Pa. After living there a year he joined the army and went with Washington's forces for the protection of the frontier (now Pittsburgh) against the French and Indians. He spent three years in the service. Upon leaving it he bought a farm in York county, Pa., and in 1772 he bought the Cedar Spring farm, in Mifflin (now Juniata) county, Pa., and moved his family there. He died in 1793. He had six children.

Andrew Banks, son of James Banks, was the father of the late John Banks, of Reading, who was a representative in congress from 1831 to 1836, president judge of the Berks district from 1836 to 1847, the latter year becoming state treasurer. In 1841 he was the candidate of the whig party for governor, but was defeated. He died in Reading April 3, 1864. James Banks, another son of General James Banks, was the father of Ephraim Banks. In 1817 James Banks was a presidential elector, and voted for James Monroe for president. Susan Banks, daughter of James Banks, became the wife of Christopher Bowman, the ancestor of Thomas Bowman, one of the bishops of the Methodist Episcopal church, and of D. L. Rhone, judge of the Orphans' Court of this county, and John Quincy Creveling, of the Luzerne county bar. In the "Bowman Family" it is incorrectly stated that Susan Banks was the sister of Judge Banks, of Reading. He had no sisters, but Susan Bowman was the aunt of Judge Banks. We have no knowledge of the other children of James Banks. The late Hon. Linn Banks, of Virginia, said he belonged to the same family, so it is supposed that one of the sons of James Banks went to Virginia; and General N. P. Banks, of Massachusetts, also said the same, and his physique so indicates. In the law reports, during Queen Elizabeth's reign, we find that Sir John Banks was queen's counsel, and down to the present day we find in Scotland and England among the Bankses many lawyers and jurists, thus proving that the heredity of taste in learning and in the professions is as imperative as the physique of a family.



Ephraim Banks was the eldest son of General James Banks and Catharine Nelson, daughter of Robert Nelson, who came to America about the time of Braddock's war and defeat, and shortly after married Martha Patterson, sister of John Patterson, grandfather of Madam Bonaparte (Betsey Patterson). Madam Bonaparte, before her marriage, who was well known as a most beautiful girl, used to visit her cousin, Catharine Nelson Banks, at Cedar Spring. The elder ladies of Harrisburg used to tell some pleasing reminiscences of those days. Ephraim Banks was born in Lost Creek Valley, then a part of Mifflin (now Juniata) county, January 17, 1791. He removed to Lewistown in 1817, and was appointed prothonotary by Governor Findley in 1818, serving three years, and commenced the practice of law at Lewistown in 1823. He was elected to the legislature in 1826, 1827, and 1828. He was a member, by election, of the convention which assembled at Harrisburg May 2, 1837, to reform the state constitution. He was elected auditor general of the state in 1850, and re-elected in 1853, serving six years, and finally was elected associate judge of Mifflin county in 1866, which office he held at the time of his death, which occurred January 6, 1871. Judge Banks was a sincere and devoted christian. He was an elder in the Presbyterian church at Lewistown for many years. He often represented the church in the meetings of presbytery, and as often, perhaps, as any other elder represented the presbytery in the meetings of the general assembly. As a member of church judicatories his opinions were always looked for and respected, and he was always appointed on the most important committees. In the church at home he was always as the pastor's right hand. According to his Scotch-Irish Presbyterian training he was firmly settled in the well known doctrines of the Confession of Faith and catechisms of the Presbyterian church. Not only was he faithful in his position as an elder of the church, but he refused not the humblest service by which he could promote the cause of the Master. He was a diligent and faithful teacher in the Sabbath school till the infirmities of age compelled him to desist. Immediately upon his death the members of the county court held a meeting and passed resolutions expressive of their high appreciation of his character, and the business places of the town

were all closed while his funeral ceremonies were being performed. Judge Banks was loved by the democracy of the state, but was honored alike by men of all parties. His natural gifts were marked; he was a gentleman of the highest style of manners—dignified, yet genial. The first wife of Judge Banks was Mary Keiser. She was the daughter of Andrew Keiser and Jane Phillips, who were married in Philadelphia May 28, 1792, by Rev. Joseph Pilmore, of St. Paul's church. Jane Phillips was the daughter of John and Hester Phillips (*nee* Reese), and was born in this country. Andrew Keiser was the son of Jacob Keiser, a native of Germany, who probably emigrated to this country September 16, 1751, in the ship *Edinburg*. The wife of Jacob Keiser was Mary Matter, and on the ship just named was Jacob Matter and Hans Adam Matter, probably relatives of Mrs. Keiser. Judge Banks had five sons, all now in the "land of the hereafter" except E. Nelson Banks, M. D., of this city, who is the "hero of two wars." As a comparative boy he served through the Mexican war. The doctor was in the forlorn hope or storming party at Chapultepec and helped storm the heights and castle. This was done without any priming in their guns. After the fall of Chapultepec the storming party was ordered to take the gate of San Cosme, one of the main entrances to the city of Mexico. Doctor Banks was wounded while helping to take a battery at the English burying ground, near the San Cosme gate. He soon rallied and caught up with the storming party, and was one of the very few who stormed and took the batteries and gate at sundown on September 13, 1847, and had the honor of sleeping with the little band in the city of Mexico that night—the first in the city. The next morning the whole army entered the city. For this service Doctor Banks was appointed by President Polk a second lieutenant in the regular army, but before confirmation by the United States Senate the war was ended. He then read medicine and was graduated at the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, and then removed to Peru, Indiana, and practiced his profession. When the late civil war was upon us he was appointed regimental surgeon and served with much zeal in his profession during the war. Colonel James A. Banks, the second son of Judge Banks, was a

brilliant young lawyer. He read law with his father, and shortly after his admission he sailed for California around Cape Horn. The voyage was long and tiresome. When he landed at San Francisco he was selected by the late Governor Geary, who was then Alcalde of San Francisco, to become his counsel in a trial between him and the vigilance committee. The trial lasted a week and resulted in Governor Geary's favor. At its close young Mr. Banks, who had become weak by his long journey, went to bed and in a few days died. Governor Geary placed a monument over his grave. Enoch A. Banks, the youngest son of Judge Banks, read law with his brother, Thaddeus Banks, was admitted to the Blair county bar, and soon thereafter removed to Norristown, where he made character particularly as a criminal lawyer. He was district attorney of Montgomery county for a term of three years. He married Miss Ray Bean, and died in a few years, leaving one son—B. Stanley Banks—an attorney at law residing in Philadelphia. Alexander A. Banks, another son of Judge Banks, was a druggist at Lewistown. Judge Banks had two daughters—Mary, who married Mr. Stinsen, of Evansville, Indiana, and Mrs. G. W. Bates, of Washington, D. C. Thaddeus Banks was the eldest son of Judge Banks. He was born in Lewistown in 1815. He read law with his father, was admitted to the bar of Mifflin county in 1839, and shortly after removed to Hollidaysburg, and in 1841 married Miss Delia Cromwell Reynolds, of Maryland. He was one of the leading lawyers of the state, was a safe counselor, an able advocate, and had the highest conception of ethics and conscience. His mind was stored from almost every department of literature. He was a member of the state agricultural society, and took great interest in all that pertained to agriculture. He owned a beautiful farm near Hollidaysburg, and took much pride in keeping it well stocked with choice live stock and fruit, which before were unknown in Blair county. In 1861 he was elected, by the democratic party, a member of the state legislature. In 1871 he was the democratic candidate for president judge of his county, but was defeated. He was frequently a candidate for presidential elector and other offices in the gift of his party, but it was his eminent integrity that shed its greatest luster on his character.

He was a zealous christian and a member of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Banks died in 1880. He left one son, the subject of this sketch, and four daughters—Kathleen, who married C. H. Porter, of Hollidaysburg; Juniata, who married Ambrose Ewing, of Maryland; Mary, who married Colonel M. H. Stacey, United States army, who died in 1885 while in command of Fort Ontario. Colonel Stacey made a brilliant record as a soldier and officer, brave and magnanimous, and by his example and pen labored for the highest interests of all branches of the service. The Loyal Legion of the United States closes their memoriam of Colonel Stacey with this sentiment: "We have tears for the bereaved ones, but we remember with pride the luster he shed on our escutcheon." Mrs. Stacey now resides in Washington, D. C. Delia Cromwell Banks, the youngest daughter, is the wife of G. W. Saddler, a prominent merchant of Baltimore.

Mrs. Delia C. Banks, mother of C. R. Banks, and wife of Thaddeus Banks, is the daughter of Reuben Reynolds and Henrietta Maria Cromwell. Henry Reynolds, the progenitor of the Reynolds family in America, was a distinguished minister of the society of Friends in England. He was a man of great wealth, and with his wife emigrated from Nottingham, England, and settled in Nottingham, Cecil county, Maryland. His brother William afterwards came to America and settled in New York; another brother, John, came later and settled in Carolina. Reuben Reynolds was the son of Jacob, who was a son of said Henry. He married Henrietta Maria Cromwell, daughter of John Hammond Cromwell, of England, and Mary Hammond Dorsey, of Joppa, Maryland. J. H. Cromwell was born about 1750, came to America previous to the revolution, married his cousin, Miss Dorsey, and settled first on the Gunpowder river, Baltimore county, Maryland. Subsequently he bought an extensive tract of land in Cecil county, where he afterwards resided, and where he and his family are interred. He was a lineal descendant of Oliver Cromwell, who, Lamertine says, was more than king. He was descended through Oliver's son, Sir Henry, and Lady Elizabeth Russell. They had four sons, one of whom, Richard, was the more immediate progenitor of J. H. Cromwell. The grandfather of Mrs. Thaddeus Banks, John H. Cromwell, was a man of

profound learning, a great aristocrat, and lived pretty much isolated except in his immediate family. He died a monarchist, thus losing the sympathy of his granddaughter, Mrs. Banks, who was one of the most zealous friends of the soldiers in the late war. She gave her time, her money, her pen, all her energies to the interests of soldiers in the field, in hospitals, to their families at home, and to their orphans. The Dorseys were originally French, and went over to England with William the Conqueror. The name was D'Arcy, and the first of the American D'Arcys came to Baltimore with Lord Baltimore and were intermarried in his family.

Cecil R. Banks read law with his father, and was admitted to the bar of Blair county in 1873. He was educated at the Tuscarora Academy, Pennsylvania State College, and at Dickinson Seminary, Williamsport, Pa. He practiced law with his father during his lifetime, and after his father's death removed to this county, and was admitted to the Luzerne county bar January 10, 1883. He comes, as the foregoing narrative attests, from a long line of lawyers, many of whom were eminently successful and achieved distinction both in their profession and otherwise in public life. He has good natural abilities, and has had the advantage of excellent training, both before and since his admission to practice. In his younger days he wrote much for the local press, and in this line of endeavor displayed unusual talent. He is a careful investigator, argues his causes well, and may reasonably look forward to good success.

SAMUEL MAXWELL PARKE.

Samuel Maxwell Parke was born in Pittston, Pa., May 4, 1859. He is a descendant of Arthur Park, a native of Ballylagby, in the county of Donegal, Ireland, who came to this country prior to 1724, and settled in Upper Octoraro, Chester county, Pa. Hon. J. Smith Futhey, in a historical discourse delivered on the occasion of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the Upper

Octoraro Presbyterian church, says: "The entire Parke family in this section of the country, together with many families bearing other honored surnames, are their descendants. It has furnished this church with five ruling elders, in five successive generations, * * * and has also furnished four ministers—the late Rev. Samuel Parke and his son, Rev. Nathan Grier Parke, the Rev. Samuel T. Lowrie, and the Rev. John L. Withrow. The name was originally spelled *Park*, but the later generation spell it *Parke*. Members of the family of the seventh generation, from the original Arthur Park, are present within these walls to-day." His grandson, Joseph Park, was a member of the Pennsylvania legislature from Chester county in the years 1779, 1780, 1783, 1784, 1802, and 1807.

Rev. Samuel Parke, son of Joseph Park, was born November 25, 1788, near Parkesburg, Pa. He graduated at Dickinson college in 1809, studied divinity under the direction and instruction of Rev. Nathan Grier, of Forks of Brandywine—there being then no theological seminaries in the church—and was licensed by the presbytery of New Castle in 1813. He was ordained and installed pastor of the Slate Ridge church, in York county, in August, 1814, and sustained that relation for forty-three years. He discharged the duties of the ministry with great fidelity and to the acceptance of his congregation until 1857, when, on account of the infirmities of age, he resigned. He died on the 20th of December, 1869, in the eighty-second year of his age. His wife was a daughter of his preceptor—Rev. Nathan Grier—a native of Bucks county, where he was born in September, 1760. His parents were John and Agnes (Caldwell) Grier, who, after their marriage, came to this country from Ireland. Devoted to God in his youth by humble faith, he chose the ministry of the gospel as the best means of promoting the glory of God and the benefit of his fellow men. His classical and theological education was conducted by his elder brother, the Rev. James Grier, of Deep Run. He entered the University of Pennsylvania about 1781, and was graduated in 1783. He was licensed to preach by the presbytery of Philadelphia in 1786. In the same year he received and accepted a call from the congregation of the Forks of Brandywine, and was installed as their pastor in 1787—a union for life.

He died March 31, 1814, in the fifty-fourth year of his age, having served his congregation for twenty-seven years. He married Susanna Smith, a daughter of Robert and Margaret Smith, whose biography may be found under the head of Edward P. Darling, in these pages. He left five children—three daughters and two sons. Two of his daughters became the estimable wives of Presbyterian ministers. His sons were Rev. Robert S. Grier and the Rev. John N. C. Grier, D. D. Rev. John Ferguson Grier, D. D., was his nephew.

Rev. Nathan Grier Parke, D. D., is a native of Slate Ridge, York county, where he was born December 16th, 1820. He graduated from Jefferson College before he had completed his twentieth year, and four years later, in the spring of 1844, he received his diploma in theology from Princeton College. He was licensed to preach the gospel on the 30th of April, 1843, by the presbytery of Donegal. He was ordained in Pittston as an evangelist by the presbytery of Luzerne July 7, 1846, and was installed pastor of the church at Pittston June 6, 1847. He preached his first sermon in Pittston in June, 1844, and has been pastor of the Presbyterian church in that place since, a period of over forty years. In 1884 Washington and Jefferson College conferred upon Mr. Parke the degree of D. D. In the early days of his ministry his field covered Pittston, Lackawanna, Scranton, Hyde Park, Providence, Newton, and Abington, a section of the country now thickly dotted with Presbyterian churches. Mr. Parke married, June 8, 1847, Ann E. Gildersleeve, daughter of the late William C. Gildersleeve, of Wilkes-Barre, and granddaughter of Rev. Cyrus Gildersleeve. Mr. Gildersleeve was of an old New Jersey family, his ancestors having settled in Orange about 1660. Rev. Cyrus Gildersleeve, a son of Ezra Gildersleeve, was born April 14, 1768, and graduated from Rutgers College. After studying theology he removed south, and for twenty-one years was pastor of the Midway Presbyterian church, at McIntosh, Liberty county, Ga. While there he married Mrs. Renchie Elliott, who had been previously married to Thomas Quarterman. Her maiden name was Norman, and she belonged to one of the old slave-holding families of Georgia. She was the daughter of William Norman, who removed from Dorchester, South Carolina, to Midway March 22, 1721.

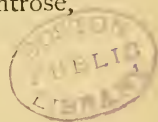
The family belonged to the New England colony that first settled in South Carolina and afterwards removed to Georgia. The wife of William Norman was a Miss Boyd, of Charleston, S. C. Mrs. Renchie Elliott was but twenty-three years of age when she married Mr. Gildersleeve. Five children were born to Mrs. Gildersleeve. She died in 1807. By this marriage Mr. Gildersleeve became a slaveholder and a grower of cotton. One of these slaves Mr. Gildersleeve brought with him to Wilkes-Barre. She was known as "Mam Helen," and lived to an advanced age—something over a hundred years—and spoke with confidence of being "assisher" to entertain General Washington in the home of her old master in Georgia. In 1810 Rev. Cyrus Gildersleeve settled in Bloomfield, N. J., and was pastor of the church in that place for about ten years. In 1820 Mr. Gildersleeve settled in Wilkes-Barre and became the pastor of the Congregational (now Presbyterian) church in this city. Desiring to extend the borders of the church he occasionally preached to the people in Hanover, Newport, Plains, Pittston, and Plymouth. The earliest regular Presbyterian preaching in the Lackawanna valley was by Mr. Gildersleeve, who was there as early as 1827, and the few Presbyterians in the lower half of the valley were connected with the church in Wilkes-Barre. Once in four or six weeks Mr. Gildersleeve traversed the valley and preached on week days in school houses, barns, and private dwellings, and the open air at Lackawanna, Hyde Park, and Providence. For more than ten years following Mr. Gildersleeve's ministry there were not more than six families residing east of the Lackawanna river, in what is now the main part of the city of Scranton. In 1829 Mr. Gildersleeve was succeeded in the pastorate of the church in Wilkes-Barre by Rev. Nicholas Murray, D. D., author of the "Kirwan letters." Mr. Gildersleeve subsequently removed to Bloomfield, where he preached until the time of his death, January 15, 1837. He married his second wife, Frances C. Wilkinson, May 12, 1808. This wife was a widow whose maiden name was Kennady. Eight children were the fruits of this marriage.

William C. Gildersleeve, son of Rev. Cyrus Gildersleeve, and grandfather of Samuel Maxwell Parke, was born in McIntosh, Liberty county, Ga., December 6, 1795, and there lived until he

was fourteen years of age. His father then removed to Bloomfield, N. J., with a view to educating his children. After completing his education Mr. Gildersleeve entered the store of Israel Crane, in Newark, N. J., where he spent several years. He married Nancy Riggs, of Mendham, N. J., a daughter of Preserve Riggs, a sister of Rev. Elias Riggs, a graduate of Princeton College in 1795, who received his license to preach from the presbytery of New York in March, 1802, and for some time supplied the Presbyterian church at Perth Amboy, N. J. In 1806 he removed to New Providence, N. J., and continued this pastoral charge to the end of his life. He died February 25, 1825. Mr. Riggs was eminently a Godly man and a faithful pastor, and commanded, by his exemplary life and conversation, the affection of his people and the respect of the community. He entailed upon the world a well-trained family that does honor to his name and has done good to the church and the world. His two sons became Presbyterian ministers, the younger one being the distinguished missionary at Constantinople since 1832—the Rev. Elias Riggs, D. D., L. L. D. The Riggs are descended from Edward Riggs, who emigrated from England and settled at Roxbury, Mass., early in the summer of 1663. Some of his descendants removed to Newark and Orange, N. J., as early as 1667. The Riggs are and were a very highly respectable family. As one has written: "The Riggs family is one of which no member of it need be ashamed. It is distinguished for its great array of men and women of solid worth, with few 'black sheep' among them. As a general attribute they may be said to have lived up to a high moral standard, and to have had strong religious convictions. It has been liberally represented in the three leading professions—physic, law, and theology, especially the latter. It has spread and, literally, has its branches in all the states. Although the early generations were neither wealthy nor polished, they were honest, brave, and strong in their convictions, just such blood as a true man is proud of possessing."

W. C. Gildersleeve, whose daughter Rev. Mr. Parke married, was a decided anti-slavery man. He knew something of it from personal observation on his father's plantation and other plantations in Georgia, and did not hesitate to denounce it as unright-

eous and an abomination, although by so doing he became alienated from all his kindred in Georgia. He was a pronounced abolitionist, as much so as Garrison or Wendell Phillips, at a time when it cost something to take such a position, and as such he stood almost alone in this city. For forty years he was ostracized politically and religiously. He associated himself with the abolitionists of the country, invited them to his house, and did what he could to aid fugitive slaves who were fleeing to the north. His residence on Main street was the depot of what was known as the Underground Railroad, and he did not attempt to conceal the fact. He frequently met slaveholders from the south in this city, and did not hesitate to tell them that they would never carry their slaves back if he could prevent it. It was while he was entertaining C. C. Burleigh, an abolition lecturer, that his house was mobbed and he was ridden on a rail through the streets of this city. A full account of this disgraceful matter was given at the time in *The Spectator and Freeman's Journal*, an anti-slavery paper published in Montrose, Pa. An attempt was made to bring the leaders of this mob to justice, but the pro-slavery sentiment was too strong. Many of the very men who offered such indignities to Mr. Gildersleeve subsequently became abolitionists themselves. The fugitive slave law was passed subsequently to the mobbing of Mr. Gildersleeve, and it was thought that this pro-slavery law was so framed that it would certainly quiet abolitionists. It made no change in Mr. Gildersleeve. He continued to harbor the fugitives and help them in their flight from slavery. The result was that he was brought before the Supreme Court and attempts made to punish him, but he escaped both fine and imprisonment and lived to see slavery abolished. Mr. Gildersleeve was eminently a charitable man, and gave largely of his means to assist the poor and unfortunate. He was the main agitator and founder of the Home for Friendless Children in this city, and contributed \$10,000 towards the same. For many years he was prominently connected with the Presbyterian church in this city and served as the superintendent of its Sabbath school. The church here in its early day was considered by him to be too conservative on the slavery question, and he, therefore, withdrew from it and associated himself with the church at Montrose, Pa. He died in Wilkes-Barre October 7, 1871.



Samuel Maxwell Parke was educated at the Newton, N. J., Collegiate Institute, the Hill School, Pottstown, Pa., and Yale College, graduating from the latter institution in the class of 1882, having maintained a position in the first division of his class during his entire college course. He read law with George R. Bedford, and was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county June 9, 1885. Mr. Parke is an unmarried man and a republican in politics. He is a brother-in-law of Thomas H. Atherton, of the Luzerne bar.

The energy and activity that marked the careers of the generations of men whose blood has descended to the subject of this brief sketch find reflection in him, manifest to his friends and associates, though he can scarcely be said as yet to have fairly started on his career. His tutor gives him credit for having been a very close and intelligent and even ardent student, and in the cases in which he has been employed he has shown the fruits of that application. He is a well-informed young man generally, moves in an influential social circle, and may safely be said to be on the high road to success in his chosen profession.

GEORGE DRUM HEDIAN.

George Drum Hedian was born in Wilkes-Barre, Pa., December 8, 1856. He is the son of Robert Emmet Hedian, who was the son of James Hedian and his wife Bridget, who was a daughter of Patrick Hedian and his wife Annie Taft. Patrick Hedian lived in county Roscommon, Ireland, where he owned considerable property, the homestead being known as Ballenaheglis, which means "The priest's home." He had three sons and three daughters. His daughter Bridget was sought in marriage by a relative—James Hedian—to whom her father strongly objected, partly on political grounds, for he was in favor of the governing power, while James and his family were against it, his brother Peter having been wounded and captured when captain of a company of Red Ribbon men, and was publicly flogged for refusing to

reveal his comrades. Finding her father inflexible, Bridget eloped with James, and they were married. The family afterwards removed to Baltimore, Md., and the children (who were all born in Ireland), Patrick, Martin, Robert E., Thomas, Annie, and Mollie, were brought up, and the sons entered business in that city. Patrick became senior member of the firm of Hedian & Piatt, editors and publishers of *The Catholic Mirror*. Martin became a gold beater, Robert E. a potter, and Thomas a member of the firm of Myers & Hedian, art importers. The daughter Annie married Thomas Faherty, and Mollie married F. G. Cummins. Robert E. Hedian came to Wilkes-Barre, where he established a pottery. He was afterwards appointed deputy sheriff by Abraham Drum, who was sheriff of Luzerne county from 1853 to 1856. In the early days of the late civil war he took an active part in recruiting Company I of the Fifty-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers. He was appointed second lieutenant of the same company June 5, 1863. Not being mustered in he re-enlisted in the Fifth New York Heavy Artillery, in which he remained until the end of the war. His brothers were active sympathizers with the confederacy, and made frequent appeals to Robert E. to join them, and at one time when receiving one of their letters upon which was printed a confederate flag, which was observed by bystanders, the feeling ran so high that he narrowly escaped being mobbed. He has been employed at Washington, D. C., in the pension department. He now resides in the same city.

The mother of George Drum Hedian was Eleanor Drum, who died in this city on the 31st day of last March, a daughter of Abraham Drum, who was a son of George Drum, who was born June 15, 1762, in Williams township, Northampton county, Pa. The family of the father of George Drum consisted of father, mother, two daughters, and the one son, George. The father entered the Continental army, and shortly afterwards, at a time when the son was visiting with a neighbor, his home was burned and mother and sisters disappeared. It was supposed they were carried off by Indians. The son was adopted by the neighbor he was visiting, a man by the name of Steinbach, with whom he remained till of age. His father was never heard of

after entering the army. The son became a farmer, and in time the owner of a valuable farm in Williams township. George Drum, early in the present century, removed from Williams township to Sugarloaf (now Butler) township, in this county, and bought the farm now owned and occupied by his grandson, George Drum. He was appointed by Governor Simon Snyder, February 17, 1810, a justice of the peace. This office he held for life. He died February 27, 1831. The wife of George Drum was Polly Woodring. Abraham Drum was the third son of George Drum. In addition to his being the sheriff of Luzerne county he was the first postmaster of the village of Drums, in Butler township, after whom the post office was named. The wife of Abraham Drum was Magdalena Winters, who was the daughter of John Adams Winters, who was born in Berks county in 1760. He made his home in Quakeake Valley for a time, and afterwards removed with his family to Beaver Meadows, where he purchased a farm, upon which he first discovered the coal in that locality. Hon. George W. Drum, of Conyngham, who represented Luzerne county in the legislature of the state from 1879 to 1882, is a nephew of Abraham Drum.

George Drum Hedian was educated in the public schools and at the Pennsylvania State Normal School, at Millersville, Pa., from which he graduated in 1879. For six years he was a teacher in the public schools of this county, having taught at Milnesville, Butler township, and in the schools of this city. Of his ability as a teacher, Cyrus Straw, now one of the commissioners of Luzerne county, and at the time he wrote secretary of the Butler school district, speaks as follows: "His qualifications as a teacher, combining discipline, thoroughness, earnestness, and good christian habits, place him among the first men of the profession." Edward Brooks, principal of the State Normal School at Millersville, says: "He has shown himself to be an excellent teacher and a thorough disciplinarian; he is a young man of excellent moral character, and is in every way worthy of public confidence, and as such I give him my cordial and hearty indorsement." He attained an honorable standing in his class. Mr. Hedian's taste for literature led him to the study of phonography, which he pursued by piece-meal while attending the normal

school, going to New York on several occasions for instruction in Browne's college of phonography. After finishing his course he secured an engagement with George Bancroft, the historian. Mr. Hedian worked in the Senate reporting room for D. F. Murphy during the winter of 1881-2, in hours when not employed by duties with Mr. Bancroft or with law studies. After concluding his law course Mr. Bancroft voluntarily gave him the following recommendation: "Mr. George D. Hedian has been in my employ for four years as private secretary. In this capacity he has shown fidelity and assiduity, and has won my entire confidence in his integrity, uprightness, and pure moral character. He leaves me of his own accord, being disposed to enter the legal profession, for which he has prepared himself at our well known Columbian University, under the charge of President Welling, and having for its teachers in the profession lawyers of the highest standing on the bench and at the bar. Washington, D. C. George Bancroft. June 3, 1885." Mr. Hedian graduated as LL. B. from the law department of the Columbian University June 12, 1883, and as LL. M. June 3, 1884, and was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia June 23, 1884. In 1885 he came to Wilkes-Barre and entered the law office of Hubbard B. Payne, and was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county June 4, 1886. Mr. Hedian is an unmarried man, a democrat in politics, and a Methodist in religious belief. He is also a member of the United States Senate Reporters' Association.

Mr. Hedian is a man of active mind and business experience, which, in addition to his having been an apt and careful reader in the law, equips him admirably for its practice. His experience and success as a school teacher, his association with the eminent historian, as above related, and his practice as a stenographic reporter, have given him a knowledge of men and measures that must needs add largely to his qualifications for advancement as a lawyer. As has been more than once remarked in these sketches, such knowledge, other things being equal, almost invariably decides which of two men is the better lawyer, for, though familiarity with the statutes and with the decisions is indispensable, the successful application of the fruits of such

familiarity to the settlement of the disputes of men in the courts depends largely upon the practitioner's understanding of men and of general business procedures. Socially Mr. Hedian is all that makes a gentleman.

PETER AUGUSTUS MEIXELL.

Peter Augustus Meixell was born in the township of Salem, Luzerne county, Pa., August 16, 1857. He is a descendant of Philip Meixell, a native of Bushkill, Northampton county, Pa., and who removed from that place to Salem township in 1810 and purchased a farm, which the father of P. A. Meixell now owns. His wife was Elizabeth Varner. Philip Meixell, jr., son of Philip Meixell, was born in Bushkill in 1796, and removed with his father to Salem township. In 1845 he was elected one of the commissioners of Luzerne county. His wife was Catharine Lanehart, a daughter of Peter Lanehart, who came to America in 1774 from Germany. His brother, George Lanehart, was a soldier in the revolutionary army. The wife of Peter Lanehart was Susannah Boyer, a daughter of John Boyer. He was at one time captured by the Indians near Drylands, Northampton county, Pa., and conveyed to Canada. He subsequently returned to his home, after enduring innumerable hardships while a captive. Peter Meixell, father of the subject of our sketch, is a native of Salem township, where he was born September 15, 1820. He is a prominent citizen of his township and has filled the various township offices, such as school director and supervisor. The wife of Peter Meixell is Elizabeth Fenstermacher, a daughter of the late John Fenstermacher, a native of Montgomery county, Pa. His grandfather, George Fenstermacher, was born in Germany on or about the first quarter of the eighteenth century. He came to America with his parents when about nine years of age as a refugee after the revocation of the edict of Nantes. Philip Fenstermacher, son of George Fenstermacher and father of John Fenstermacher, was born in Montgomery county about 1770, and removed to

what is now Conyngham township, in this county. His wife was Gertrude Harter. John Fenstermacher was commissioned a justice of the peace for Nescopeck township April 25, 1840, and held the office for nearly forty years. He died July 29, 1885, aged about eighty-three years.

P. A. Meixell was educated in the public schools of his native township, at Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, Pa., and at Bloomsburg State Normal School, graduating from the latter institution in 1878. At the age of eighteen he taught his first school, and was engaged in that occupation for about eight years. He was principal of the public schools at Nanticoke, Pa., for one year, and of Blakely, Pa., for two years. He also taught a select school in Beach Haven. He read law with Hon. G. M. Harding and John McGahren, and was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county September 20, 1886.

Mr. Meixell evinces a happy understanding of the requirements of the profession, being a close and patient student, and conscientious and energetic in the elucidation of all the material facts in such causes as are given into his keeping. He is already a first rate office lawyer, and with reasonably good fortune is assured of a large and lucrative practice. He has a taste for politics, and has given much time and attention to the direction of the last two or three campaigns under Democratic auspices in Luzerne county, taking upon himself much of the detail office work that is so arduous, that few know so little about, and that is so essential to success, even where a party is supposed to be strongly fortified in the confidence of the people, and with an unexceptionable ticket. He is personally very popular with all who know him, being of a genial and obliging temperament, honest and earnest in his friendships, and faithful in his every undertaking.

HENRY DUDLEY PATTON.

Henry Dudley Patton is a native of Fayette county, Pa. On the paternal side he is of Scotch-Irish descent. At an early day his grandfather, John Patton, who married Nancy Woodrow, of

Lancaster county, with three brothers, inherited a tract of land in Washington township, Fayette county, Pa. The youngest son of John and Nancy Patton is Hirim Patton, who now occupies the old homestead. Hirim Patton married Harriet Wright, of Westmoreland county, a descendant of that family of Wrights so largely instrumental in establishing Presbyterianism west of the mountains. To Hirim and Harriet Patton were born ten children (eight now living), the fourth of whom is H. D. Patton, who was born July 28, 1845.

Desiring an education, and his parents not being in circumstances to afford help, H. D. Patton got their consent to attend a high school at Fayette city, Pa., three miles distant. In the summer of 1863, earning book-money by working in a neighbor's hay-field, he entered school the following Monday, attending during four quarters. In the summer of 1864 he was a student at the Millsboro Local Normal School. The winters of 1864-65 Mr. Patton was principal of the Allenport public schools. During the summers of 1865 and 1866 he attended the South Western Normal College, at California, Pa.—since having become the South Western State Normal School—where he not only better fitted himself for teaching, but also laid the foundation for a more liberal education. In the autumn of 1866 Mr. Patton accepted the principalship of the West Middletown (Pa.) public schools, holding the same also during the winters of 1867-68-69. During these winters he took an active part in county institutes. During the spring and summer of 1867 he taught a select and normal school at West Middletown. The summer of 1868 Mr. Patton was employed as a teacher in the South Western Normal College, in which he had been a student. The spring and summer of 1869, desiring to gain practical knowledge of the advantages offered by the eastern schools, Mr. Patton attended the Massachusetts State Normal School, at Westfield, where, applying himself assiduously, he acquired the Prussian system of teaching as taught there. While in the east he visited a number of schools in Springfield, Boston, etc.

During the school term, at the invitation of Prof. J. C. Greenough, vice-principal of the Westfield school, Mr. Patton attended a teachers' association at Holyoke, where, among other addresses,

Dr. Seelye, of Amherst college, spoke on the advantages of classical studies. The address modified Mr. Patton's views on this question, and he began to plan to seek a more liberal education than the normal schools could afford. Accordingly, after returning and filling his engagement at West Middletown, in the spring of 1870 he entered Waynesburg college in the middle of the sophomore year, remaining to complete the course, graduating in the class of 1872. On entering college his reputation as a teacher had preceded him, and death having caused a vacancy in the faculty, he was employed to teach two hours a day during the entire course, which he did in addition to pushing his own studies. During the summers he taught normal classes. On his graduation, in 1872, the Pennsylvania synod of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, of which he is a member, nominated Prof. Patton to the vice-presidency of the college faculty and to the chair of English. The board of trustees of the college confirmed the nomination, and at the opening of the next college year he entered on his larger sphere of labor and responsibility. He held these positions until the spring of 1876, when, the institution getting into financial straits, he resigned. During a portion of this time, the president of the college being abroad, and also taking part in institute work in other states, his duties and responsibilities fell upon Prof. Patton as vice-president. He also took active part in county institute work, and became widely known in southwestern Pennsylvania as an educator.

On September 14, 1875, Prof. Patton was married to Miss Lucy V. Inghram, M. M., a graduate of Music Vale Seminary, Connecticut. Mrs. Patton is the youngest daughter of Dr. Arthur and Elizabeth Inghram, of Waynesburg, Pa. (both deceased), and the youngest sister of Hon. James Inghram, president judge of the Fourteenth judicial district of Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Patton have no children.

In the autumn of 1876 Prof. Patton accepted the principalship of the public and normal schools of Youngsville, Pa., which position he resigned in the spring of 1877 to accept the principalship of the Eclectic Institute, Jersey Shore, Pa., a position more congenial to his tastes. While holding this position he gave many educational lectures and contributed largely to the press.

In the summer of 1881 he abandoned teaching and entered the larger field of law and politics. Coming to manhood in stirring war times, Prof. Patton became a student of history and politics. Though reared in the democratic faith, he cast his first ballot for the republican party, Governor Geary receiving his first gubernatorial, and General Grant his first presidential, vote. Supporting that party until 1879, he became a prohibitionist, believing the liquor traffic to be the greatest moral and political evil afflicting society, and endangering the stability of our free institutions.

Having abandoned teaching in June, 1881, in December of the same year he registered as a student of law with his brother-in-law, James Inghram (now Judge Inghram), and on January 7, 1884, was admitted to the bar of Greene county.

Prof. Patton, believing a reorganization of the body politic a necessity in bringing the liquor question squarely before the people, and in effecting an adequate extirpation of the evil, voluntarily threw himself into the work of party organization. So during the period of his legal studies, as opportunity afforded, and since to a greater degree, he has devoted himself largely to that work. To give an adequate account of this work in these limits is impossible. From August 25, 1881, at Wilmington, Lawrence county, till August 23, 1886, at Gettysburg, five full years, he had addressed near six hundred audiences in Pennsylvania, besides filling engagements in other states.

Discussing the principles of the prohibition party throughout the state, in school house, church, hall, court house, in groves, and on the street, and organizing clubs, effecting township, ward, and county organizations, assisting in holding county conventions, and setting local forces at work—Prof. Patton is personally better known in Pennsylvania than any other member of the prohibition party.

On September 13, 1882, in an unfinished store room of the Wood estate, 34 South Main street, Prof. Patton made the first public prohibition speech ever made in Wilkes-Barre. He speaks wholly off-hand, has the reputation of treating his opponents with courtesy and fairness, illustrates his points with clearness, and builds his arguments with logical solidity. He has also taken part largely in moral suasion and non-partisan temperance work.

Prof. Patton was an elector on the Neal Dow ticket of 1880. He was also a delegate to the national prohibition conference which met at Chicago, August 23, 1882, and on the call of states, was chosen by the Pennsylvania delegation to represent the state from the platform on the progress of the work therein. He was a delegate to the national prohibition convention which met at Pittsburgh, July 21, 1884. To the Pennsylvania state conventions of his party he has been repeatedly sent, always being placed on its working committees.

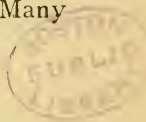
Being well acquainted throughout the state, and knowing the wants of the party, he was unanimously chosen chairman of the state executive committee, at Harrisburg, at the late state convention, August 25-26, 1886.

On the evening of August 31, at headquarters, in Philadelphia, where he had gone to open up the campaign, he was met and opposed by the leading candidate, Hon. Charles S. Wolfe, and ten or more others—Mr. Wolfe's friends. The opposition was ostensibly on the ground of Mr. Patton's want of legal standing as chairman and his lack of fitness for the position. The conditions of his remaining chairman were such as Chairman Patton believed to be a compromise of his manhood and a betrayal of the integrity of the party whose honor he should preserve. He resigned, when at a hastily called meeting of the state committee, at Harrisburg, September 10, he was denied the right and privilege of stating his reasons for resigning before his resignation should be acted on. A vote was promptly taken accepting his resignation, in the face of the most strenuous protest on the part of his friends, a large part of the delegates not understanding the situation of affairs. This created division in the party ranks, by which candidate Wolfe lost, as estimated by many of his friends, from twenty to thirty thousand votes in the state.

Prof. Patton is assiduously studious, is a lover of metaphysics, mathematics, the classics, and political economy.

On January 5th, 1887, on certificate from Greene county, Mr. Patton was admitted to the Luzerne county bar, and is a partner in the firm of Patton & Nichols, of this city.

Comparatively few men pass through such varied experiences before coming to the practice of the law as Mr. Patton. Many



young men adopt teaching as a temporary makeshift or most available means of earning a livelihood while preparing themselves for admission to the bar; but Prof. Patton continued in that line of useful endeavor until he had reached an age at which most men similarly situated regard their vocation as fixed for life. The means by which he got his start, however, showed of what superior material he was made. Young men whose parents are without the means of assisting them to an education, and who are on that account willing to undergo the toils of the hay-field to make up that deficiency are not numerous in the modern world, and when circumstances have developed one such it is safe enough to assume that he will not rest content with what he has, so long as he believes there are any greater heights attainable. Prof. Patton has come to the practice of what he finally concluded should be his profession with the convictions of matured middle life and all the experiences that precede it to guide him in making of that profession a thing of profit and honor to himself and advantage to those who employ his services. He is a man of pronounced views, with a disposition to be useful as a citizen, and many companionable qualities, and he will make in all respects a good lawyer.

JAMES ROBINSON SCOUTON.

James Robinson Scouton is a native of Elwell, Bradford county, Pa., where he was born September 26, 1858. His father, W. W. Scouton, is a native of Forkston, Wyoming county, Pa., where he was born in 1821. William Scouton, father of W. W. Scouton, was a native of Connecticut, as also Jacob Scouton, father of William Scouton. The mother of the subject of our sketch, and wife of W. W. Scouton, is Luray Ann Robinson, a daughter of Ira Robinson, who was also a native of Forkston. He was the son of Rewell Robinson, who was the son of Chandler Robinson. The Robinson family originally came from Connecticut to Pennsylvania. James R. Scouton was educated in the public

schools, at Susquehanna Collegiate Institute, at Towanda, Pa., and at the Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, Pa. He has taught school more or less for twelve years in Wyoming, Bradford and Luzerne counties, and was only about seventeen years of age when he taught his first school. He read law and was graduated from the law department of the Michigan University, Ann Arbor, Michigan, in 1886. He then came east and was admitted to the Sullivan county bar in September, 1886. He was admitted to the Luzerne county bar January 6, 1887. He is a young man of good mental parts and will, undoubtedly, succeed in his chosen profession.



ANDREW FEIN DERR.

Andrew Fein Derr was born May 29, 1853, in Upper Augusta township, Northumberland county, Pa., near the village of Kline's Grove, about six miles from Sunbury, Pa. He is a descendant of Johann Heinrich Dörr, who emigrated to America September 3, 1742, arriving "in the ship *Loyal Judith*, James Cowie, Master, from Rotterdam, last from Cowes." He was an elder in the old Swamp church, in Upper Milford township, Bucks county, Pa., and his two sons, Jacob and Michael, are entered on the church records as having been confirmed on the same day. The origin of this church antedates all existing records. The first log building was probably erected prior to 1736, soon after the German and Swiss immigrants settled in that wilderness region, for the church register opens April 24 of that year. A patent was obtained for one hundred and thirteen acres September 27, 1738, consideration £17, 3s., 7d., and the tract is still owned by the church. From that date the congregation has been Reformed. In 1772 the log building gave way to a substantial stone structure; the flooring was flagstone and brick, the pews rough and inconvenient for napping during the sermon, and a stove never obstructed its aisles. A third building was erected in 1837 and a fourth in 1872. The latter is a handsome stone edifice seventy by fifty feet, costing \$30,000, and is adorned with a tall spire.

The basement is divided into Sunday school rooms, pastor's room, and broad vestibule, and the audience room is handsomely finished with frescoed walls. In the loft is an organ which cost \$2,300. The Sunday school was inaugurated in 1841, amid the cry of "innovation" and fierce outside opposition, but they availed naught, and it now numbers three hundred scholars. The church has now about five hundred members, and since 1869 service has been held every Sunday, which is the case with but one other country German church in eastern Pennsylvania. Since 1872 it has been known as Trinity Reformed church, but down to that period it was called the Swamp church. Opposite the church stands the little old house of the organist and the music teacher, in which is still taught the music lessons of the young people of the congregation, as was the custom one hundred years ago, and was the custom many years before in the Fatherland on the Rhine, from which these quiet, peaceful Germans came.

It is more than probable that Johann Heinrich Dörr was the son or descendant of Sebastian Dörr, who came to Pennsylvania September 11, 1728, in the ship *James Goodwill*, and who took the oath of allegiance to Pennsylvania in 1743, but there are no certain records of their relationship. The Dörr family were all of the Reformed faith, being a portion of that large body of German Protestants who were driven out of the Palatinate in the early part of the eighteenth century, and who came to the free commonwealth of Pennsylvania in such enormous numbers that it is estimated that more than thirty thousand emigrants from that portion of Germany landed at Philadelphia between 1720 and 1750. Though all communication has long since been severed with the fatherland, within recent years inquiries have developed the information that some of the family still remain in the neighborhood of Heidelberg, and there was, some ten years ago, a professor of that name in the university there.

Jacob Dörr, son of Johann Heinrich Dörr, was born in Pennsylvania in 1752. He enlisted in Captain Thomas Church's company of General Anthony Wayne's regiment, fourth Pennsylvania battalion, and served through the Revolutionary war, having been wounded in the battle of Brandywine. After the war he returned to Bucks county, settled on his farm in Upper

Milford township, where he built the house in which he lived for many years until his death in 1829, and it is still standing in good condition at the present day. His remains are interred in the grave-yard at the Swamp church. Michael Derr, eldest son of Jacob Dörr, was born in Upper Milford township in 1776. He served as a soldier in the war of 1812 with Great Britain, having gone into the service from his native county, and after leaving it lived and died, in 1862, in Springtown, Bucks county, Pa., having reared a family of ten children—two sons and eight daughters.

John Derr, eldest son of Michael Derr, was born near Springtown, Bucks county, Pa., September 4, 1802. He left his home at an early age and engaged in the business of milling and later in life in that of constructing bridges, having built Milford and Frenchtown bridges across the Delaware river, and at other times was engaged in the lumber business on the Delaware river. In 1834 he married Hannah Fein, youngest daughter of John Fein, Esq., and Catharine Melick, his wife, of Finesville, N. J. In 1849 he removed with his family to Northumberland county, having purchased a farm there, and resided in that county until his death in 1864. Rupp, in his history of the Pennsylvania Germans, says that a ship was driven into the capes of the Delaware by stress of weather in 1704 which had intended to go to New York with its ship-load of emigrants, who proposed to settle in that state. Among those people was supposed to be Philip Fein, the ancestor of the Fein family, who, in common with many of the other people of the ship, started overland from Philadelphia to cross the then unknown wilds of northern New Jersey to reach New York. Having reached the banks of the Musconetcong river, in what is now Hunterdon county, N. J., Mr. Fein, with his brother John, appreciating the advantages of the stream as a water power and the fertility of the soil, determined to settle there instead of pursuing his course any further through the forest, which then covered the whole country. Mr. George Brakeley White, of Cumberland, Md., in his chronicles of the Brakeley family says that when his ancestor arrived in 1705 on the Musconetcong he found the Fein family already established there. The following is taken from his narrative: "The first

Philip Fein settled upon the tract of land where the village of Finesville has since been built about the year 1700. Like all the early German land holders in this locality he held his estate by virtue of an Indian title, which was subsequently confirmed to his sons Philip and John by the Lords Proprietors. This son Philip, who married for the second time, in 1805, Mrs. Brakeley, and who gave his daughter Catharine in marriage to young Mr. Brakeley, was born July 15, 1744. He was a man of wealth and influence in those early days. His name, as well as that of his brother John, appears amongst the signers of the constitution of the St. James' Lutheran church, of Greenwich, N. J. (commonly known as the Straw church, on account of the first edifice having been thatched with straw), in 1770, and he ever took a deep interest in its welfare. His business ventures were fortunate. He erected a dam on the Musconetcong river and built an oil mill, a grist mill, and a saw mill. They were the largest mills in Lopatcong (the general name for the district) and the earliest of which there exists authentic accounts. Mr. Fein died September 4, 1810, and was buried in the Straw church grave-yard. His sons inherited this valuable property and for many years conducted an extensive business in grain." His son John, born in 1767, died in 1826, married Ann Catharine Melick, the daughter of Captain Andrew Melick, and became the father of a large family, of which the youngest child was Hannah Fein, mother of Andrew F. Derr.

Johannes Mölich was a native of Bendorp, Germany, an ancient town of four thousand people, four miles below Coblenz, where he was born October 28, 1702. He emigrated to America in the ship *Mercury*, William Wilson, master, arriving in Philadelphia May 29, 1735. He brought with him ready money and considerable furniture, some large pieces of which are now in the possession of Andrew D. Melick, jr., of Plainfield, N. J. He was a man of some education, as is shown by preserved correspondence and legal documents. Tradition asserts that he remained ten years in Pennsylvania. In 1747 he appears as owning land in Sussex, now Warren county, N. J., and in 1750 was living on Rockaway creek, in Readington township, Hunterdon county, N. J., where he had established one of the earliest tanneries

in North America. He was, up to his death, trustee and church warden of Zion Lutheran church, at New Germantown, Hunterdon county, N. J. In 1751 he bought three hundred and sixty-seven acres of land fronting on the north branch of the Raritan river, in Bedminster township, Somerset county, N. J. Here he established another tannery and erected a substantial stone house, which is occupied by one of his descendants. Captain Andrew Melick, son of Johannes Mõlich, emigrated to this country with his father, and was but six years of age at the time of his arrival in this country. He became a well-known citizen of his adopted state, and was mustered in as captain in the first regiment of the continental line of the New Jersey troops on the 4th day of July, 1776, and served through the war, and finally died at the ripe old age of ninety-one years, honored and respected by all who knew him.

Both the Feins and Melicks were leading members of the St. James' Lutheran or "Straw" church, and the communion list from the foundation of the church until their deaths shows them to have been in regular and constant communication with its sacraments and holy work. In common with many of the early settlers of New Jersey the Feins and Melicks were slave-holders. Though the negroes were held as slaves, yet they appear to have been accorded a very much larger measure of freedom than was given such persons in the south, and even after they were freed, by either the operation of the law or voluntarily by their masters, they continued to live on the lands of their former masters and worked for wages for them. Mrs. Hannah Derr had many childish reminiscences to narrate of the old black men Cæsar and Pompey, who were freedmen in her father's household in her childhood days.

John and Hannah Derr were the parents of Thompson Derr, Mary Catharine, married to John P. Richter, Henry H. Derr, John F. Derr, and Andrew Fein Derr. Both John and Hannah Derr died in April, 1864, the mother on the 2d of April, followed by the father on the 26th, leaving Andrew not quite eleven years of age. In the following autumn he was sent by his guardian to Selinsgrove, Pa., where he lived with his sister, who resided there with her husband—John P. Richter, of that place—and

there attended school at the institute and prepared for college. In the fall of 1871 he entered the freshman class at Lafayette college, Easton, Pa., and graduated with his class in June, 1875, taking the degree of A. B. The following year was spent at his alma mater in pursuing extra studies, to which there was not time to give attention during the regular course, in modern languages, history, and general literature. In the summer of 1876 he registered as a law student in the office of George R. Bedford, but in October of the same year he left his office and entered as a student in the office of Hon. George W. Biddle, in Philadelphia, at the same time taking lectures in the law school of the University of Pennsylvania, which was then adorned by the scholarship and learning of the late E. Coppee Mitchell. Finding, however, that the ready and thorough course of instruction which Mr. Biddle afforded his students was amply sufficient to cover all the ground gone over in the law school, he concluded to come up regularly before the board of examiners of the Philadelphia bar for admission to that body in the fall of 1878. He passed his examination and was admitted to the bar October 28, 1878, being admitted to practice in the four Courts of Common Pleas and the Orphans' Court of Philadelphia county at that time. A month later, having decided to locate his permanent residence at Wilkes-Barre, he came to this county and was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county December 2, 1878, and engaged in the practice of law in this county, which he pursued until the fall of 1882, when, owing to the failing health of the senior partner of the firm of Thompson Derr & Bro., he entered that firm, since which time he has given his attention exclusively to fire insurance, together with several private enterprises in which he is engaged. Mr. Derr is a director of the Miners' Savings Bank and also of the Anthracite Bank in this city. He is a trustee of the Memorial Presbyterian church, is one of the directors of the Osterhout Free Library, of Wilkes-Barre, and is also an active member of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society and has served as its treasurer.

Mr. Derr is a man of excellent natural abilities, and the educational advantages above detailed being grafted thereupon, fitted him for a high place at the bar had he chosen to adhere to the

practice of his profession. The insurance business established by his brothers is, however, one of the largest in this section of the state. It had small beginnings, but Thompson Derr & Bro. was one of the earliest firms in that line in Wilkes-Barre. By close attention and patient perseverance the confidence of the best companies in all parts of the country was secured, and a vast aggregate of insurance was placed by them on properties in all parts of the state. Large profits were yielded, and it was natural that, being offered an opportunity to take a leading place in such a business, Mr. Derr preferred doing so to undergoing the labor and submitting to the trials that must be borne before even the best equipped attorneys can hope to control a paying clientage. Those who know him best feel, however, that his decision has lost to the bar one who might have taken place among its leading ornaments. His knowledge of the law and his practice thereof are necessarily an advantage to him in the insurance business, as well as to those who have dealings with him in that line. Mr. Derr is a democrat in politics, and, while never harboring the thought of seeking or accepting office, has done efficient committee and other gratuitous work for his party on many occasions. He is a gentleman of many attractive qualities, always affable, generous, and, by reason of these and other attractive social endowments, is a great favorite in the best society wherever inclination or business takes him.

WILLIAM ALONZO WILCOX.

William Alonzo Wilcox was born in the village of Olean, Cattaraugus county, N. Y., July 25, 1857. He is a descendant, in the ninth generation, of Edward Wilcox, of Portsmouth and Kingstown, R. I.

Edward Wilcox, in 1638, was one of the free inhabitants of the island, then called Aquidneck, now Rhode Island, and joined in forming the civil combination or compact of government May 28 of that year. He had a trading house at Narra-

gansett, in partnership with Roger Williams, about this time. At some time thereafter Richard Smith, sr., of Gloucestershire, England, more recently of Taunton, Mass., joined with them. Wilcox probably died at Narragansett before 1648, and in 1651 Roger Williams, to raise funds to defray his expenses to England for the second charter, sold to Smith the trading house, his two big guns, and the small island near Smith's house which had been granted him by Canonicus a little before his death. In 1653 Smith seems to have acted as guardian for eight children, probably those of Wilcox, among whose sons were Stephen and Daniel. From Daniel have come a host of the name in southeastern Massachusetts.

Stephen Wilcox, a son of Edward Wilcox, was born about 1633, and was of Portsmouth, R. I., in 1655. Early in 1658 he married Hannah, daughter of Thomas Hazard, of Portsmouth. Mr. Hazard was a ship carpenter, who came from Wales to Boston about 1635. He espoused the weaker side in the famous Hutchinson controversy, and with Nicholas Easton and Henry Bull, both afterwards governors of Rhode Island, and fifteen others, all prominent citizens of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, was first disarmed, then driven, by their triumphant opponents, from Massachusetts. They determined to make their new home on the Delaware, and sent their household goods by ship around Cape Cod, going overland themselves to Providence, where they expected to embark for the Delaware country. But at Providence they were induced by Roger Williams to take up their abode upon Aquidneck. Westerly was settled in 1661. In May, 1669, when the town was incorporated, Stephen Wilcox was among the free inhabitants. He was one of the first delegates from Westerly to the general assembly, and was again elected in 1672. In 1670 John Richards, treasurer of Harvard college, charged him with having "seazed, possessed, planted and now living upon with his adherents, land in Stonington [Westerly intended], on the east side of Pawcatuck river, bounded with a parcel of land layd out to Thomas Prentis on the West, with the sound on the South, on the East with Wecapauge, and on the North with Common land," which Richards claimed as the property of the college. This interstate controversy, for it was

a question of jurisdiction and boundary between Massachusetts and Rhode Island, lasted a number of years, and was finally determined in favor of the Rhode Islanders. The old Wilcox farm, near Watch Hill, part of the tract described, is still owned and occupied by descendants of Stephen. In a paper dated February 6, 1689-90 he is mentioned as deceased. His children were Edward, Thomas, Daniel, William, Stephen, Hannah, and Jeremiah.

Edward Wilcox, son of Stephen Wilcox, was born about 1662, married, first, a daughter of Robert and Mary (Brownell) Hazard, by whom he had four children—Mary, Hannah, Stephen, and Edward. In 1698 he married Tamzin, daughter of Richard Stephens, of Taunton, Massachusetts, by whom he had six children—Sarah, Thomas, Hezekiah, Elisha, Amy, and Susannah. January 6, 1686, he (of Misquamicut, *alias* Westerly) sold to Isaac Lawton sixty acres in Portsmouth for £135, which was described as bounded partly by land of his grandfather, Thomas Hazard. In 1688 he was appointed to look after horses not belonging to inhabitants. In 1693 he was delegate to the General Assembly. December 29, 1714, he was one of the grand jury. On the 15th of November, 1715, administration on his personal estate was granted to his widow, Tamzin. The town council authorized the widow, after paying debts, to draw forth £50 for her trouble in bringing up children that are under age. She was to have her choice of the best room in the house and a third of the income of real estate; the eldest son, Stephen, to enter forthwith into possession of rest of house, and the orphans to have the rest of the moveables, according to law. In the inventory are thirty-one head of cattle, nine horses, and twenty-two of swine, which, with books, pewter, and gun, amounted to £283, 3s.

Stephen Wilcox, son of Edward Wilcox, who was left in possession of the homestead, married, July 12, 1716, Mercie, daughter of Matthew and Eleanor Randall, of Westerly. His will, now lying before us, contains matters of creed and religion not often inserted in wills nowadays, but common then. It is dated January 1, 1753, in the twenty-sixth year of his majesty's reign, George the Second, king of Great Britain, etc. "Principally, and first of all," he recommends his soul to God that gave it;

his body to the earth in christian burial, nothing doubting the general resurrection, at which he is to receive the same again by the mighty power of God. Bequests are made to his two older sons, David and Stephen, and to his daughters, Mercie and Unice. The homestead is divided between Valentine and Isaiah, and the widow given the residue. The widow and Isaiah are made executors. The children of Stephen were David, Mercie, Unice, Stephen, Valentine, and Isaiah.

Rev. Isaiah Wilcox, youngest son of Stephen and Mercie (Randall) Wilcox, was born about 1738, and married, October 15, 1761, Sarah, daughter of John Lewis, of Westerly. The "Third Church of Christ in Westerly" was organized in 1765. It was always popularly known as the "Wilcox church," from the name of its principal pastors. The constituent members were Isaiah Wilcox, Elisha Sisson, David Wilcox, Valentine Wilcox, James Babcock, Mercy Lewis, and Austris Dunbar. The following sketch of Rev. Isaiah Wilcox is from a chapter on this church in Denison's Westerly, page 126: "The first pastor of the church was Rev. Isaiah Wilcox, who was baptized in February, 1766, and ordained February 14, 1771. He was a man of full habit, broad features but fair face, and weighed three hundred pounds. Possessing a sonorous voice and excellent powers of song, he made a strong and happy impression. He was a good man, an able preacher, and devoted to his work. Deservedly he enjoyed a wide and precious reputation. Under his ministry, in 1785, occurred a great reformation, which continued for nearly three years, and during which more than two hundred persons were added to the church. The work was remarkably powerful in 1786. The honored pastor died of small-pox, incurred by a compassionate visit to a suffering townsman, March 3, 1793, at the age of fifty-five years." He had twelve children, of whom Isaiah was the eldest. He was succeeded in the pastorate by his son, Rev. Asa Wilcox, of whom Mr. Denison says: "Besides ministering to this he often preached in the 'Hill church' and in the regions round about, for his ability was in much demand. He was a man of ordinary stature, handsome presence, excellent voice, pleasing address, and readiness of powers. In his day he held an enviable rank as a preacher, hence his good name and influ-

ence still freshly survive in all the churches to which he ministered. He finally removed and labored in Connecticut. He died in Colchester, Conn., in 1832. His remains, about twenty years afterwards, were removed to Essex, Conn., a field of his labor, and laid by the side of the Baptist church, and honored by a chaste monument." His manner of preaching was calm; his sermons logical, clear, and strong. His personal popularity was great, and several large revivals attest the success of his ministry. Another pastor of the church was Rev. Josiah Wilcox. The first deacon was Stephen Wilcox, a brother of Isaiah. Oliver Wilcox and Lieutenant Governor Edward Wilcox were among the members.

Deacon Isaiah Wilcox, eldest son of Rev. Isaiah Wilcox, was born in Westerly January 31, 1762-3. When the Revolutionary war broke out he was too young for service, being but about fourteen years old. He enlisted, however, in a home guard, made up, possibly, like the patriot band at Wyoming, of "chiefly the undisciplined, the youthful, and the aged, spared by inefficiency from the distant ranks of the republic." The force was commanded by Colonel William Pendleton, and marched to New London, Stonington Point, Newport, and other towns on the coast, engaged in frequent skirmishes, preventing the landing of British vessels, capturing small vessels, and doing efficient service in the defence of the coast. He had been stimulated by his father to a love of that liberty Americans prize so highly, and all he could do to secure it he did. He married, January 22, 1788, Polly, daughter of Colonel William Pendleton, a young lady whose lovely character and useful life did credit to the excellent family of which she came. They were married by Rev. Isaiah Wilcox. In 1792, in company with his brother Nathan and his family, he removed to Danube, Herkimer county, N. Y., and undertook a settlement in the dense forest. He had been there but a year or so when his log cabin took fire and burned to the ground with very nearly its whole contents. He rebuilt it and prospered. He enjoyed the comforts of religion for more than sixty years, and was emphatically a shining light in the community. In politics he was earnestly democratic. He died at Newville, Herkimer county, July 13, 1844, at the advanced age of

eighty-two years, six months. His children were Polly, Isaiah, William Pendleton, Asa, Lydia, Nancy, and Nathan Pendleton.

Colonel William Pendleton, father of Mrs. Isaiah Wilcox, was a descendant of Major Bryan Pendleton through the following line: Major Bryan Pendleton was of Watertown, Sudbury, and Portsmouth. He was many years selectman and representative; made his will August 9, 1677, which was probated April 5, 1681. He left a widow, Eleanor, a son, James, and a daughter, Mary. Captain James Pendleton was one of the founders of the first church at Portsmouth, 1661, was a justice of the peace, and served in the war against Philip, 1676. He married for his second wife Hannah, daughter of Edmund Goodenow, by whom he had a son Joseph and other children. Edmund Goodenow was a resident of Sudbury. He came in the ship *Confidence* from Southampton, England, in 1638. He was made freeman May 13, 1640, was representative in 1645 and again in 1650, and was a leader of the militia. He died in 1676. Joseph Pendleton, born December 29, 1664, at Sudbury, was married, by Rev. James Noyes, July 8, 1696, to Deborah, daughter of Ephraim Miner, of Stonington, Conn. Colonel William Pendleton, sr., of Westerly, was born March 23, 1704, and was married, by Rev. Ebenezer Rossiter, March 10, 1725-6, at Stonington, to Lydia Burrough, of Groton. Colonel William Pendleton, eldest son of Colonel William last mentioned, was baptized August 13, 1727. He was married, by Rev. Nathan Ellis, April 25, 1751, to Mary Chesebrough. Their second daughter, Polly, born November 14, 1766, at Stonington, it was who married Deacon Isaiah Wilcox.

Mary Chesebrough, wife of Colonel William Pendleton, jr., was a descendant of William Chesebrough as follows: William Chesebrough came from Boston, county Lincoln, England. He was born about 1594, married Anna Stevenson December 15, 1620, and arrived in Boston, Mass., in 1630, with Governor Winthrop. He was among the earliest members of the first church of Boston, and was admitted a freeman May 18, 1631. He removed to Pawcatuck, where he was the earliest permanent white settler. He was a representative in 1653, 1657, and 1664. He died June 9, 1669. His son Samuel Chesebrough, born

April 1, 1627, in England, by his wife Abigail, had (sixth child) a son, Elisha Chesebrough, born April (or August) 4, 1667, who had a son Jabez Chesebrough, father of Mary, who became the wife of Colonel Pendleton. The wife of Jabez Chesebrough was his second cousin Priscilla Chesebrough. Nathaniel Chesebrough, son of William, was born in England January 25, 1630. He married Hannah, daughter of Captain George and Bridget (Thompson) Denison. Their son, Samuel Chesebrough, married Priscilla, granddaughter of John and Priscilla (Mullins) Alden. Samuel and Priscilla Chesebrough had a daughter Priscilla, who married Jabez Chesebrough, as above stated.

Polly Wilcox, eldest daughter of Deacon Isaiah Wilcox, was born in Colchester, Conn., January 4, 1789, married Isaac Brown, November 22, 1806, and had sons, Rasselas and Isaac. The three sons of Rasselas are, Hon. Jefferson L. Brown, of Wilcox, Elk county, Pa., banker, surveyor, and lumber merchant; Colonel William Wallace Brown, LL. D., M. C., of Bradford, lawyer; and Major Isaac B. Brown, of Corry, lawyer.

Colonel William Pendleton Wilcox, second son of Deacon Isaiah Wilcox, was born in Danube May 31, 1794. He married, in 1814, Betsey Payne, by whom he had three children—two daughters and one son. He afterwards married Esther Swift, by whom he had no children. He was a farmer and merchant, served in the war of 1812, was sheriff of Allegany county, N. Y., associate judge of Elk county, Pa., speaker of the Pennsylvania senate, and member of the Pennsylvania house of representatives. He died at Port Allegheny April 13, 1868. His only son, Hon. Alonzo Isaiah Wilcox, was born in Herkimer county, N. Y., March 22, 1819. About 1842 he engaged in the lumbering business at Portland Mills, and at what is now Wilcox, Elk county, Pa., and became one of the largest manufacturers and dealers in the state. The flood of 1861 swept away the profits of years, and he turned his attention to railroad contracting and later to oil. It is within the bounds of truth to say that there can scarcely be mentioned an important project or enterprise in his section of the state inaugurated for the benefit of the public in which he has not been one of the originators or most active promoters. The Philadelphia & Erie Railroad, the Jersey

Shore & Pine Creek road, the Rochester, Nunda & Pennsylvania Railroad, the Bradford, Bordell & Kinzua Railroad, the Equitable Pipe Line Company, and the Tide Water Company may be mentioned among them. With some of them he is still connected. He held the rank of colonel on the staff of Governor Geary, and has been twice a member of the Pennsylvania legislature, more recently having been sheriff of McKean county. He has one child living, a daughter, the wife of Ernest H. Koester, of the McKean county bar.

The third son of Deacon Isaiah Wilcox was Asa. He was a merchant and manufacturer, and was a member of the New York legislature from Herkimer county in the session of 1849. He has two sons living—Hon. Isaiah Alonzo Wilcox, of Santa Clara, California, horticulturist, and George Pendleton Wilcox, of Little Falls, N. Y. Mrs. George P. Wilcox is a sister of General F. E. Spinner, whose curious signature ornamented the greenbacks of a few years ago. In 1872 George P. Wilcox was one of those democrats who could not support Greely, and was on the O'Connor ticket for presidential elector. He has written considerable, principally on agricultural and metaphysical subjects.

Nathan Pendleton Wilcox, sr., youngest son of Deacon Isaiah Wilcox, was born in Danube, N. Y., May 3, 1804. He married, October 9, 1828, Lurancia Richardson, daughter of Lieutenant William and Sarah (Norton) Richardson. Lieutenant William Richardson was born in Cheshire, Mass., and settled in Madison, N. Y., with his father in early life. Ebenezer Richardson, the father, was the youngest of a family of eight brothers, four of whom married sisters, daughters of — Hall, of Boston. Ebenezer died about 1825, aged about eighty years. Sarah Norton was an orphan. She came from Vermont with the family of a Rev. Mr. Butler. Nathan P. Wilcox died April 24, 1833, leaving a widow and one child. He died young, but not before he had given evidence of the possession of high qualifications for a successful business life. He was a farmer and contractor. The old Baptist church at Nunda was built by him, then an undertaking of considerable importance, and several trusts committed to him were executed in a manner that reflected credit on his ability and integrity. He was interested in military affairs, and held commissions as ensign

and lieutenant of infantry in the New York militia. Lurancia Richardson, daughter of Lieutenant William, was born in Madison, N. Y., February 23, 1808. In 1836 she married William Williams, of Smethport, McKean county, Pa. When Mr. Williams died, about 1867, she came to Nicholson and has since remained there with her only son. Her age is seventy-nine years. She is a zealous, consistent member of the regular Baptist church. Mr. Wilcox was of that faith but had never connected himself with the church.

Nathan Pendleton Wilcox, jr., son of Nathan Pendleton Wilcox, sr., was born at Nunda, N. Y., May 16, 1832. He attended the public schools and academy at Smethport, Pa., the Nunda Literary Institute, at Nunda, N. Y., and the public schools at Rochester, N. Y. In 1847-8 and again in 1852-3 he taught school in McKean county, Pa. He entered the store of his uncle, Jeremiah W. Richardson, at Nunda, in the spring of 1848, and remained four years. He then went to Olean, N. Y., and was employed with Smith Brothers and with N. S. Butler, merchants. During 1856 and 1857 he was engaged in mercantile business with J. K. Comstock as N. P. Wilcox & Co., and from 1858 to 1862 with Fred. Eaton as Wilcox & Eaton. He removed, in April, 1862, to Nicholson, Wyoming county, Pa., and has been engaged in mercantile business there continuously to 1886. He was married, October 6, 1856, at Coventry, by Rev. J. B. Hoyt, to Celestine, youngest daughter of John and Nancy (Little) Birge, of Coventry, Chenango county, N. Y. They have four children—William A., the subject of this sketch, being the eldest; Henry Pendleton, merchant at Nicholson, and Misses Clara B., and Anna J. John Birge, of Hebron, Conn., the ancestor of John Birge, married — Knox. They had a son, John Knox Birge, born in Hebron, Conn., about 1754. He married, September 15, 1777, Ruhamah Foote. He died May 17, 1838. Ruhamah was born October 15, 1760. John Birge, their son, was born June 18, 1789, and married Nancy, daughter of Captain Ephraim Little, of Great Barrington, Mass. He died at Nicholson, Pa., October 23, 1866. Captain Ephraim Little, of Great Barrington, was the grandfather of Ralph B. Little, of Montrose, Hon. Robert R. Little, of Tunkhannock, E. H. Little, of Bloomsburg, and George

H. Little, of Bradford county, of whom the first three are lawyers. Of the next generation there are now at the bar George P. Little, of Montrose, son of Ralph B., W. E. & C. A. Little, of Tunkhannock, sons of Robert R., Robert R. Little, of Bloomsburg, son of E. H., and S. W. & William Little, of Towanda, sons of George Hobert Little. Ruhama Foote was descended from Nathaniel Foote, who was born about 1593, married, in England, Elizabeth Deming, about 1615, and died in 1644. Their son, Nathaniel Foote, born about 1620, married, in 1646, Elizabeth, daughter of Lieutenant Samuel Smith, of Weathersfield, Conn., and Hadley, Mass. Nathaniel Foote, jr., son of Nathaniel Foote, was born January 10, 1647, and married, May 2, 1672, Margaret, daughter of Nathaniel and granddaughter of Thomas Bliss, of Hartford, Conn. Their son, Joseph Foote, was born December 28, 1690. He married Ann Clothier December 12, 1719. He died April 21, 1756. Ann Clothier Foote died April 15, 1740. Their son, Jeremiah Foote, father of Ruhama, was born October 11, 1725, and died May 15, 1784. His wife was Ruhama, daughter of John Northam.

Nathaniel Pendleton Wilcox is of large figure, fine presence, and pleasing address; his judgment deliberate and conservative; his temperament equable rather than emotional, seldom rising to great enthusiasm, and as seldom unduly depressed. A good academic education, added to favorable natural endowments, have fitted him for a life of usefulness, and such his is. A residence of a quarter century at Nicholson as merchant, magistrate, surveyor, and man of affairs has given him a wide circle of acquaintances, and it may safely be asserted that he enjoys fully the respect and confidence of them all. If he has enemies they are such as by their enmity do him honor. Perhaps nowhere is he more useful than in the church. At Olean he was a member of the Presbyterian church, and when the Presbyterian church at Nicholson was organized (April, 1865) he was chosen one of its ruling elders. He has frequently been a member of the higher church courts—presbytery, synod, and general assembly. He was a member of the notable general assembly of 1869, which succeeded in consummating the union of the two branches of the church, known as the old school and the new

school. He has been active in the Sabbath school also, as teacher and superintendent. For many years he has taught an adult bible class with marked success. He is never sensational, but, thoroughly satisfied of the truthfulness and authority of the Word, he prepares the lessons conscientiously and presents them with plain earnestness. Many have testified to the helpfulness of his instruction. Politically he has always been a democrat, as have been his ancestors back to the time when parties had their beginning in the United States. His democracy is a deep reverence for the constitution and a desire to transmit to succeeding generations the "best government the world ever saw," unimpaired by the centralizing and extravagant tendencies of the age. He has never held office except such local ones as justice of the peace, burgess, school director, etc.

William Alonzo Wilcox, son of Nathan Pendleton Wilcox, came with the rest of his father's family from Olean, N. Y., to Nicholson, Wyoming county, Pa., in 1862. He attended the public and private schools of the village of Nicholson, and four terms (1874-5) at Keystone Academy, Factoryville, Pa. Perhaps the most valuable part of his education was that acquired from his father—in the store. He taught a district school in Benton, Luzerne (now Lackawanna) county, during the winter of 1875-9. The years 1878 and 1879 he spent in the law office of W. E. & C. A. Little, of Tunkhannock, Pa., and was admitted to the bar of Wyoming county January 12, 1880. On January 17, 1880, he was admitted to the bar of Lackawanna county. He at once opened an office in Scranton, where he still continues. On March 12, 1883, he was admitted to the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and on June 18, 1883, he was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county. Mr. Wilcox became a member of the Presbyterian church at Nicholson in 1876, and during the years 1883 and 1884 was superintendent of the Sabbath school. When he removed to Wyoming, in this county, he connected himself with the Presbyterian church at that place. In 1882 he was chairman of the democratic county committee of Wyoming county. He is the corresponding secretary of the Lackawanna Institute of History and Science, a corresponding member of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, of Wilkes-Barre; also a trus-

tee of the Presbyterian congregation at Wyoming, and a ruling elder in the Wyoming Presbyterian church. He is first lieutenant of Company D, of the Thirteenth regiment of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, having been promoted from a private through all the grades to his present position. Mr. Wilcox married, April 22, 1885, Catherine M. Jenkins, youngest daughter of Steuben Jenkins, of Wyoming, whose biography has already been published on page 52 of this series of papers. Mr. and Mrs. Wilcox have one child, William Jenkins Wilcox, born March 17, 1886.

At bars so crowded with legal talent as those of Luzerne and Lackawanna there is necessarily a warm competition for business — not such competition as characterizes the manufacturing industries or mercantile callings, marked by principles of underselling, but competition having its manifestation in vigorous effort on the part of the most industrious and ambitious to do well all that they are given to do; that success may be a sign unto the next seeker after legal assistance as to where the best can be had. In this sort of competition a young man of the training Mr. Wilcox has enjoyed, and of the sturdy traits he displays, is likely to secure his full share of patronage. Without pretence or aspiration to exceptional brilliancy in pleading, he nevertheless argues a case neatly as well as thoroughly, and in those branches of practice in which well-fortified and safe opinion of the law is the thing sought, his advice is discreet and, therefore, sound. He has made a most excellent beginning in the profession, and is in a fair way of securing a large and paying clientage.

HARRY HALSEY.

Harry Halsey was born in Philadelphia, Pa., October 16, 1860. He is a descendant of Thomas Halsey, who settled at Lynn, Mass., as early as 1637, and who came from Hertfordshire, England. He had a son Isaac, born in 1660, who had a son Ephraim,

born in 1693, who had a son Cornelius, born in 1721, who had a son Solon, born in 1769, who had a son Henry C. Halsey, who was the grandfather of Harry Halsey. He was a native of Orange county, N. Y., and when a young man removed to the city of New York, where he engaged in the mercantile business. He died in 1882, aged eighty-two years. W. S. Halsey, son of Henry C. Halsey, was born in West Town, Orange county, N. Y., October 9, 1826. He graduated from Yale college in the class of 1846. He was a student of medicine in the college of physicians and surgeons, in New York city, from 1848-50; received the degree of M. D. in the spring of 1850; studied medicine in London and Paris from 1850-51; practiced medicine in Newburg, Orange county, N. Y., from July, 1851-54; practiced medicine in Philadelphia, February 1854-59; was elected professor of surgery in the Philadelphia College of Medicine in September, 1856; continued in this office until May, 1859; was one of the consulting surgeons of the Philadelphia hospital from 1856-59, and was elected professor of surgery in the Pennsylvania Medical College in May, 1859. At the time of his election to this office he was the youngest professor of surgery ever elected to that office at any college in this country. He subsequently retired from this office and from the practice of medicine and engaged in the mining of coal, in company with William Taggart, as W. S. Halsey & Co. The wife of W. S. Halsey was Hannah Taggart, the daughter of James Taggart, at that time the largest coal operator in Schuylkill county, Pa., and the great-granddaughter of Colonel Charles Taggart, a native of Northampton county, Pa., who, during the Revolutionary war, was killed at the battle of Germantown. The wife of James Taggart was Elizabeth Dodson, a daughter of Joseph Dodson, of Huntington township, in this county. He was a descendant of Samuel Dodson, who in 1780 was a resident of Penn township, Northampton county (now Mahoning township, Carbon county), Pa. Joseph Dodson was a brother of Abigail Dodson, who was carried into captivity by the Indians during the last named year.

Harry Halsey, son of W. S. Halsey, was educated at the Episcopal Academy, in Philadelphia, and entered the University of Pennsylvania. He did not remain there but continued his

studies with a private tutor. He studied law with George W. Biddle, of Philadelphia, and was admitted to the bar of Philadelphia county in 1881. He then removed to New York and for two years was managing clerk in the office of ex-Judge William Fullerton. Family interests in this section induced him to come to this county, and he located in Hazleton. He was admitted to the Luzerne county bar November 28, 1884. He is an unmarried man and a democrat in politics.

Mr. Halsey, it will be noted, has had far greater experience in the law than usually falls to one of his years. Mr. Biddle, with whom he studied, is one of the most eminent members of the Philadelphia bar, and ex-Judge Fullerton, of New York, whose managing clerk he was, has a national reputation, both as a judge and an advocate. Mr. Halsey came to Luzerne, equipped by his experiences under these gentlemen, with exceptional advantages. He is a young man of quick, natural intelligence, with influential friends, is industrious, and will do well, both for himself and his clients.

MOSES WALLER WADHAMS.

Moses Waller Wadhams was born in Plymouth, Pa., August 2, 1858. In our sketch of Calvin Wadhams, the uncle of M. W. Wadhams, page 109, we gave quite a full account of the Wadhams family. Rev. George Peck, D. D., in his "Early Methodism," states that Rev. Noah Wadhams, the first emigrant of that name at Wyoming, "was baptized with the spirit of Methodism and commenced preaching here and there, wherever he found an opening. He joined the Methodist church and became a local preacher. He spent his latter years in preaching and laboring with great zeal and acceptability for the promotion of the interests of the societies." At what particular time Mr. Wadhams' theological views underwent a change is unknown. We quote further from Dr. Peck: "Calvin Wadhams, of Plymouth, was the son of the minister just noticed, and was converted under the

labors of Rev. Valentine Cook. He contributed largely to the erection of a building called the 'Academy,' adapted both to the purposes of a school and of religious worship. The upper story was seated and fitted up with a pulpit and an altar, and was the only church in Plymouth for perhaps fifty years. Mr. Wadhams' house was ever open to the preachers, and was often filled full on quarterly meeting occasions." Nor was his hospitality confined to the people of his own religious sect—it was broad and general, and his house was open to all. Living in a frugal way and with his mind constantly upon his business, he accumulated a large estate. Labor, temperance, and economy, in his judgment, proved the true standards of manhood, and that made up the rule of his long and prosperous life. On February 10, 1791, he married Esther Waller, a daughter of Elijah and Susanna (Henderson) Waller—the name of the father of Elijah Waller was Samuel Waller—natives of Connecticut. Esther Waller died February 19, 1818. On April 28, 1820, he married Lucy, widow of Samuel, son of William and Tryphena (Jones) Lucas, born in 1754, lived in Greenfield, Mass., and Berkshire, N. Y., and died in March, 1819. She had no children. She was the daughter of Captain Samuel Starr, of Middletown, Conn.

Samuel Wadhams, son of Calvin Wadhams, was born in Plymouth, Pa. He married, April 7, 1824, Clorinda Starr Catlin, of New Marlboro, Mass. She was a descendant, on the paternal side, of Thomas Catlin, who is first found at Hartford about 1645-6 by the name of Catling. The time he came from England, or the ship he came in, is not known. He was one of the viewers of chimneys in 1646-7, and owned two lots of land on Elm street, Nos. 23 and 24, in 1646. Soon after he removed to Hartford he was appointed a constable of the town, which office he held many years. The office of constable at that time was one of the most honorable and trustworthy in the colony. He held other places of trust in the colony and town. He had a portion in a division of lands in 1673, and was living in 1687, when he testified in court and was seventy-five years old. He was probably married before he came to Hartford, and brought with him his only son, John, and his wife, as his son is not found born at Hartford by the records. He had a daughter, Mary, born

at Hartford, and baptized November 29, 1746. A second daughter, Mary, baptized May 6, 1749. (Hinman's Puritan Settlers.) John Catlin, only son of Thomas and Mary Catlin, married Mary Marshall July 27, 1665, and settled in Hartford, Conn., where their children were born. He died in Hartford. His wife, Mary, died October 20, 1716. Benjamin Catlin, son of John and Mary (Marshall) Catlin, was born in February, 1680. He married Margaret Kellogg, and died in Harwinton, Conn., in 1767. His wife died in Harwinton in 1786. Jacob Catlin, son of Benjamin and Margaret (Kellogg) Catlin, was born in Hartford, Conn., June 3, 1727. He married Hannah Phelps, of Windsor, Conn., was a farmer, and lived in Harwinton, Conn. He died in 1802 in Harwinton. Elijah Catlin, son of Jacob and Hannah (Phelps) Catlin, was born in Harwinton, Conn., October 13, 1762. He married Hannah Starr, daughter of Samuel and Chloe (Cruttenden) Starr. He was a physician, settled in New Marlboro, Mass., and died in June, 1823, in New Marlboro. His wife died in August, 1847. His brother, Jacob Catlin, jr., was for thirty years Congregational minister in New Marlboro. Clorinda Starr Catlin was the daughter of Elijah and Hannah (Starr) Catlin. The mother of Clorinda Starr Catlin was Hannah Starr, a daughter of Captain Samuel Starr. He was a descendant of Doctor Comfort Starr and his son, Doctor Thomas Starr, whose history has been given in these pages under the head of William Henry Hines (page 610), whose wife is a descendant of Doctor Comfort Starr. Comfort Starr, son of Doctor Thomas Starr, was born in 1644 in Scituate, Mass., married, in Boston, Marah, daughter of Joseph and Barbara Weld. The Indian apostle, Eliot, says: "The cause of the bitter name Marah is, that the father, Joseph Weld, is now in great affliction by a sore on his tongue." He died October 18, 1693, shortly after her birth, of a cancer. Comfort Starr, soon after his marriage, went to New London, Conn., where his brother Samuel was living, but did not long remain, for March, 1674-5, "one percell of land was recorded to him and to his heires forever in Middletown, County of Hartford, in the Colony of Conictecutt." This original homestead of the family in Middletown was at the south corner of what is now High and Cross streets. His name frequently appears on the

records of the town. He was elected to several local offices, and in 1679 was one of the sixty-four subscribers to purchase "a belle to be hanged up in the meeting house." Joseph Starr, son of Comfort Starr, was born September 23, 1676. He was a tailor and lived in Middletown. He was chosen tax collector in 1705, constable in 1711 and 1712, and died July 13, 1758. He married, June 24, 1697, Abigail, daughter of Samuel and Abigail (Baldwin) Baldwin, of Guilford. Samuel Starr, son of Joseph Starr, was born January 6, 1704, in Middletown; in 1734 was collector, in 1746 was grand juror, and in 1750 was selectman of the town. He died July 27, 1778. He married, August 20, 1724, Elizabeth De Jersey. She died August 26, 1768, aged sixty-five. Tradition says that she and her sister were the only children of a French nobleman, proprietor of a large estate in Jersey, near the shore of France. They were left orphans at an early age and placed under the care of an uncle, to whom the estate would revert in case of their decease. He, under the pretense of sending them to England to be educated, put them on board of a ship bound for America. On arriving at New York the captain sold them for their passage money. They were brought to Middletown, and were given as their surname the name of their native island. The elder was about ten years old at this time. The sister married a Mr. Redfield. After many years the uncle, on his death-bed, confessed his great wrong, caused letters to be written to his nieces, begging them to return and claim their rightful estate. They were too old themselves to respond, and their children did nothing about it. This romantic tradition is preserved among all the descendants of said Elizabeth De Jersey, now scattered over the country. Captain Samuel Starr, son of Samuel Starr, was born in Middletown April 25, 1725. He followed the sea from his youth and became a captain; was on shore in 1755 and 1760, for he was elected to office in Middletown. He afterward had a new ship in which he determined to make one more voyage and then to give up the sea altogether, and accordingly sailed, November 30, 1765, from New London for the West Indies, in company with his brother, Captain Timothy Starr, in another vessel. They kept together for three days, when, a severe winter storm breaking over them, they became

separated, and Captain Samuel Starr with his new ship was never after heard from. He married, May 31, 1748, Chloe, daughter of Doctor Daniel Cruttenden. Hannah Starr, daughter of Samuel Starr, was born August 13, 1764, in Middletown, and died in New Harmony, N. Y., August 8, 1847. She married, December 16, 1790, Elijah, son of Jacob and Hannah (Phelps) Catlin. Clorinda Starr Catlin was their daughter.

Elijah Catlin Wadhams, son of Samuel Wadhams, was born in Plymouth July 17, 1825, in the same house in which his father was born. The house was built by his grandfather, Calvin Wadhams, and is still standing. E. C. Wadhams was educated at Dana's Academy, Wilkes-Barre, Dickinson college, Carlisle, Pa., and the University of New York, graduating from the latter institution in the class of 1847. He remained in his native place and established himself in the mercantile business, which he carried on successfully for twenty-five years. He was a justice of the peace for Plymouth for over twenty years, and with the exception of one year was burgess of the borough of Plymouth from its incorporation until his removal to this city, a period of seven years. During his residence in Plymouth he established an academical school, which he carried on for twelve years, employing the teachers and looking to its interests generally. In 1869 occurred what is now known as the Avondale disaster, in Plymouth township, resulting in the loss of one hundred and eight lives. It widowed seventy-two women and made orphan children to the number of one hundred and fifty-three. Early on the morning of September 6, one hundred and eight miners entered the Avondale mine, as usual, for their daily labor, and while they were there engaged in work the shaft, constructed chiefly of combustible materials, became ignited, and soon the only entrance to the mine was filled with burning timbers, fire, and smoke. The immense wooden structure known as the breaker, above and over the shaft, also took fire and was soon reduced to ashes. Surrounding the fire on every side were hundreds of men, women, and children, the female portion of whom were making the air resound with their frantic cries of distress. Wives were wringing their hands and wailing,—“ Oh my God! God, have mercy! Who'll take care of my child-

ren!" and using every expression of endearment and of woe. Mothers were crying out for their sons as only mothers can cry, and feeling only as mothers can feel. Fathers were bewailing the loss of their first-born or the sons of their later years. Brothers and sisters were mourning the loss of brothers, and sweet-hearts were frantic over the immolation of fond lovers, who only the evening previous, perhaps, had strained them to their bosoms, and whose kisses were yet burning on their lips. No persuasion, entreaty, advice, or consolation served to quiet them. This state of things continued for hours, when most of the bereaved relatives became more calm as they saw every possible effort being made to extinguish the fire. During the balance of the day their outbreaks were much less frequent, although individual exhibitions of overmastering grief might have been frequently seen in the neighborhood of the fire or heard issuing from the homes of the miners. No assistance could be rendered to the sufferers from without, and, there being no means of escape, all of the unfortunate miners perished. Their bodies were subsequently recovered. As nearly all of those who perished had families dependent upon them for support, the suffering caused in the neighboring community was extreme. The condition of these suffering families enlisted the sympathy of the general public, and generous subscriptions were sent for their relief from various parts of the country. The fund thus raised was \$155,825.10, which, by judicious investment, was largely increased. Each widow was paid \$200 per year. Each male orphan under fourteen years of age and each female orphan under sixteen years received \$100 for the same period. Orphans over these ages were paid \$300 in full. This, in the main, was the order in which the payments were made until the fund was exhausted. At the marriage of a widow one-half of her share in the fund abated, so that she received only \$100 per year. E. C. Wadhams was one of the acting coroners at the inquest over the Avondale victims, and was the president of the Avondale Relief Fund Committee. In 1876 Mr. Wadhams was elected to the state senate for a period of four years as a republican, defeating Edwin Shortz, democrat. In 1873 he removed to this city and has been a resident of Wilkes-Barre ever since. He has been a director of the Wyoming bank, and after-

wards of the Wyoming National bank, for over thirty years, and is the president of the First National bank of Wilkes-Barre. He was for many years superintendent of the Methodist Episcopal Sabbath school of Plymouth, and now occupies the same position in the Central Methodist Episcopal Sabbath school, of this city. A marked characteristic of Mr. Wadhams, and one which has been developed in many generations of the family, is industry, which he recognizes as the key to success in life under any and all circumstances.

The wife of Elijah Catlin Wadhams, whom he married October 7, 1851, and mother of Moses Waller Wadhams, is Esther Taylor (French) Wadhams. She is the daughter of the late Samuel French. He was born July 6, 1803, in Bridgeport (then called Newfield), Conn., and came with his mother and stepfather, John Smith, to Plymouth in 1808, who, in connection with his brother, Abijah Smith, were the pioneers in the coal business in this valley. In 1807 Abijah Smith commenced mining, and in 1808 John Smith purchased the coal designated in the deed from William Curry, jr., on a tract of one hundred and twenty acres, known as "Potts of Coal," adjoining his brother's land. This mine was soon after opened, and workings have been uninterruptedly continued ever since. Abijah and John Smith were partners in the coal business for many years. The mother of Mrs. E. C. Wadhams was Lydia Wadhams, a daughter of Moses and Ellen (Hendrick) Wadhams, son of Rev. Noah Wadhams. After the death of Moses Wadhams she married Joseph Wright, and became the mother of the late C. E. Wright, and H. B. Wright and Harrison Wright, all of whom became members of the Luzerne county bar. The grandfather of Samuel French, of Plymouth, was Samuel French, who was of Weston, Conn., in 1766. He served during the Revolutionary war in that division of the American army engaged about Lake Champlain. He married, April 16, 1766, Sarah, daughter of Nathaniel Hall, who died February 17, 1774. The father of Samuel French, of Plymouth, was Samuel French, who was born in Weston, Conn., February 17, 1774. He married, April 15, 1798, Frances Holberton, daughter of William and Eunice (Burr) Holberton, of Stratfield, Conn. She was a descendant of William Holberton, who came from Devonshire, England, probably in

1700 or 1701, and settled in Boston, Mass. He married, April 4, 1701, Mary, daughter of John Fayerweather, of Boston, and his second wife, Elizabeth Dicksey. He died probably in 1716. John Fayerweather was the son of Thomas Fayerweather, who came to America, perhaps in the fleet with Winthrop, and settled in Boston, Mass. His name stands No. 101 in the First church list of one hundred and fifty-one members, who had joined in full communion with the church previous to October 10, 1632. He married Mary ———. He died in 1638. John Fayerweather, only surviving child of Thomas and Mary Fayerweather, was born August 8, 1634. He married, November 15, 1660, Sarah, daughter of Robert and Penelope Turner, of Boston. He married, in 1674, as his second wife, Elizabeth Dicksey, and his third wife November 17, 1692, Mary Hewes, who survived him. Captain John Fayerweather was a prominent man in Boston. He served in the Indian war of 1675-76 and commanded one of the Boston train-bands. He was one of the selectmen of Boston from 1678 to 1688; was one of the Boston representatives to the general court during 1680-1700. At the revolution of 1689 he was appointed commander of the castle (Castle William, on Castle Island, now Fort Independence). He died April 13, 1712. Benjamin Fayerweather, son of John and Sarah (Turner) Fayerweather, was born in Boston, removed to Stratfield, Conn., previous to 1695. He married Sarah Sherwood. Their daughter, Mary, married John Holberton. Mary Fayerweather, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Dicksey) Fayerweather, married, April 4, 1701, William Holberton. John Holberton, son of William and Mary (Fayerweather) Holberton, was born in Boston September 10, 1712. He removed from Boston to Stratfield, Conn., about 1738. He married, September 13, 1738, Mary, daughter of Benjamin and Sarah (Sherwood) Fayerweather, of Stratfield. He died June 21, 1750. William Holberton, son of John and Mary (Fayerweather) Holberton, was born in Stratfield, Conn., August 15, 1740. He married Eunice Burr, daughter of Captain John Burr and his wife Eunice Booth. Eunice Booth was a daughter of Joseph Booth, who was a son of Richard Booth and his wife, Elizabeth Hawley. Eunice Burr was a descendant of Jehue Burr. He came with Winthrop's famous fleet in 1630, and on

his arrival settled in Roxbury, Mass. He was the first of his name in America, so far as we have any record. He was admitted a freeman in 1632. In 1635 both himself and wife appear as members of the church in Roxbury. About the same time he received his first appointment in the colony, as overseer of roads and bridges between Boston and Roxbury. At a general court of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, held at Boston August 6, 1635, "Mr. Tresur [treasurer, an official title], Jehue Burre, and John Johnson were appointed a committee for Rocksbery," and a like number of men for Boston, "in the making of a cart-bridge over Muddy River and over Stony River, at the charge of Boston and Rocksbery." His name also appears in the records of a general court held at Newtown March 1, 1635, as follows: "The difference betwixt Mr. Dumer and Jehue Burre aboute Mr. Dumer's swine spoyling his corne is by their consent referred to the final determination of William Parke, Goodman Potter, and Goodman Porter." No further mention is made of him in the Massachusetts records. He did not, however, long remain a resident of Roxbury. Opportunities there for rising in the world were far too limited to suit one of his enterprising turn, and in company with several other aspiring spirits he early determined on a further emigration. The settlers had often heard from the friendly Indians of the rich valley land of the Connecticut, several days journey west, and early in the spring of 1636 William Pynchon, Jehue Burre, and six other young men "of good spirits and sound bodies," with their families and effects, set out on a journey through the wilderness to this land of promise. The women and children performed the journey on horseback and the men on foot. They followed a blazed path through the forest that led them over wooded heights, through romantic glades, and across foaming torrents, now skirting the shores of an ancient lake, where the beaver reigned undisturbed by man, and again following the westward current of a placid river, until at last they issued from the forest upon the banks of the Connecticut. Here they built their village, which they called Agawam, and which in our day has expanded into the flourishing city of Springfield. William Pynchon, Jehue Burr, and Henry Smith, by deed bearing date June 15, 1636, purchased the land of the Indians, being

“all that ground on the east side of Quinnecticut River, called Usquanok and Mayasset, reaching about four or five miles in length from the North end of Massacksicke up to Chicopee River.” These new settlers seemed to have considered themselves beyond the bounds of the Massachusetts colony and to have joined their fortunes with Connecticut at once, as at the general court of the latter for that year William Pynchon appears as deputy for the plantation of Agawam, and indeed for several sessions afterward. Also the next year, 1637, Jehue Burre, who is described as a leading spirit in the settlement, was appointed collector of rates therein. He was probably the first tax gatherer in the Connecticut valley, and was appeased with lesser rates than are some of his successors. From the act of the legislature appointing him we learn that there were then but four settlements or “plantations” in the Connecticut colony—Hartford, Windsor, Wethersfield, and Agawam. Of this levy Agawam’s apportionment was £86, 16s., payment optional “in money, or in wampum, at fower a penny, or in good and merchantable beaver at 9s. per pound.” Jehue Burr remained an active and useful member of the society at Springfield for about eight years, and then removed for the third and last time to Fairfield, Conn., which had been discovered a few years before, during the famous pursuit of the Pequots, and which, with its level lands and warm, productive soil, was very attractive to the early settlers. He seems to have taken a high rank at Fairfield from the first. The next year after his removal, in 1645, he represented Fairfield at the general court, again in 1646, and for several succeeding sessions prior to the union of the Hartford and New Haven colonies. As early as 1643 commissioners had been appointed by the New England colonies for the founding and maintenance of good schools and other places of learning in their midst, and in 1666 a plan was presented for “a generall contribution for the mayntenance of poore scollers at Cambridge college.” The commissioners referred it to the several general courts as “a matter worthy of due consideration and entertainment,” and it was so considered at the October session of the general court of Connecticut, which ordered “that the propositions concerning the scollers at Cambridge made by the sd Commissioners, is confirmed, and it is ordered that two

men shall be appoynted in every Town within this jurisdiction, who shall demand what every family will give, and the same to be gathered and brought into some room, in March, and this to continue yearely as yt shall be considered by ye Commissioners." The men appointed to this praiseworthy work for "Uncowau" (Fairfield) were Jehu Bur and Ephraim Wheeler. In 1660 he was appointed grand juror, with twelve other important men of the colony, and as such was ordered by the general court "to inquire into and consider of ye misdemeanors and breaches of ye orders of this Colony, and present all offences to ye next Particular Court." The succeeding May he was appointed commissioner for Fairfield, and ordered to repair to a magistrate and take the oath. He was re-appointed May 12, 1664, and again in 1668. This was his last public service. He died in 1672. We have no record of his marriage or of the maiden name of his wife. Nathaniel Burr, son of Jehue Burr, was born, probably in Springfield, about 1640. He was made freeman in 1664, in Fairfield. He was constable in 1669, and was a representative in 1692-93-94-95. He had several grants of land from the town. He died in 1712. Colonel John Burr, son of Nathaniel Burr, was born in Fairfield in 1673, and held his first public office in the colony in 1704, during Queen Anne's war, as commissary of the county. The commissary, it is proper to note, was an officer to whom varied and arduous duties were entrusted. He was to take and keep fair accounts of all public charges which should arise in his county by reason of the war, and to provide for the soldiers engaged in the public service. He was also to send orders to the several towns to provide two pounds of "biskett" for every listed soldier of such town, which was to be made of the country's wheat received for rates, but if there was none of this in the county, then wheat was to be impressed on a warrant from an assistant or justice. He was further expected to have such a stock of supplies on hand that in case of a sudden call to arms the public safety should not be endangered thereby. At the next court, in May, 1704, he appears as deputy from Fairfield, and was continued in this office almost continuously until 1724. In 1723 and 1724 he was elected speaker of the house. He was appointed auditor in 1717, 1720, and 1725. He was appointed

justice of the peace and Quorum in 1711 and nearly every year thereafter until 1725. He was assistant continuously from 1729 to 1742. He was judge of the county court from 1726 to 1743, and also judge of the probate court during the same years. He was several times commissioned in the military service of the colony. In 1710 he was appointed major of the forces engaged in the brilliant expedition to Port Royal, Nova Scotia. This expedition proved highly successful. With the aid of the British fleet Port Royal was taken and named Annapolis, in honor of Queen Anne. In his character as a military man, as well as in his civil capacity, he was several times entrusted with difficult and dangerous commissions for the state. In 1733 he was appointed one of the judges of a court of chancery. He was appointed colonel, and was probably one of the largest land-owners in the state. Colonel Burr was one of the principal founders of the old North church, of Stratfield (now the First Congregational of Bridgeport). He was also a principal subscriber at the organization of the St. John's Episcopal church, in 1748. He died in 1750, and his estate was valued at £15,288, an immense sum in those days. John Burr was the son of Colonel John Burr. Captain John Burr, of Bridgeport, son of John Burr, was born June 13, 1728, and married, April 1, 1750, Eunice, daughter of Joseph Booth, and Eunice Booth, daughter of Joseph Booth and Eunice Burr, daughter of Captain John Burr, married William Holberton, and lived to be eighty-eight years of age. She died in 1838. Colonel Aaron Burr, vice president of the United States, was a descendant of Jehue Burr in the fifth generation, and J. E. Burr, of the Luzerne (now Lackawanna) county bar, is also a descendant of Jehue Burr in the eighth generation.

Moses W. Wadhams was prepared for college at the classical school of W. R. Kingman, in this city, and then entered Dartmouth college, at Hanover, New Hampshire, from which he graduated in the class of 1880. He read law with E. P. and J. V. Darling, of this city, and was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county October 10, 1885. He is an unmarried man and a republican in politics. Samuel French Wadhams, of the Duluth, (Minn.) bar, is a brother of M. W. Wadhams. Mr. Wadhams has had every advantage that good birth and the abundant means

of fond parents could supply. His general education, as will be noted, has been of the best, and his legal preceptors are of the safest guides to the careful and ambitious student. Mr. Wadhams makes no pretence to oratory, and does not seek to figure in the courts, but as an office lawyer and adviser gives promise of taking a front position. In the race for distinction, as a rule, the highest places are reserved for those whose perceptive and retentive faculties have been trained by long and arduous study, and Mr. Wadhams, as has been said, having put to the best use his unusually good educational advantages, will win an enviable position in his vocation.

THOMAS CHALMERS UMSTEAD.

Thomas Chalmers Umsted was born at Faggs' Manor, Chester county, Pa., October 10, 1862. He is a descendant of Nicholas Umstat, who died at Crefeld, Germany, October 4, 1682. August 16, 1685, Hans Peter Umstat, son of Nicholas Umstat, bought of Dirck Sipman, of Crefeld, two hundred acres of land in Pennsylvania, and soon after set sail in the *Francis and Dorothy* with his family, consisting of his wife Barbara, his son John, and his daughters Anna, Margareta, and Eve, for Philadelphia, where he arrived October 12, 1685. He afterwards bought other lands in Pennsylvania, and died subsequent to October 14, 1710. His wife Barbara died August 12, 1702. His daughter Eve married Henry Pannebacker, the ancestor of Samuel W. Pennypacker, of Philadelphia, who has in his possession the family bible of Nicholas Umstat. Peter Schumacher, the ancestor of George B. Kulp, also came over at the same time and on the same vessel—the *Francis and Dorothy*. John Umstat, son of Hans Peter Umstat, lived at Skippack, now in Montgomery county, Pa., and had several children. From which of John Umstat's children Thomas Chalmers Umsted is descended it is impossible at this time to state. His great-grandfather, John Umstet, was a native of Skippack, and was a tanner by trade. He married, while a

resident of Montgomery county, Catharine Boyer, a sister of General Philip Boyer (father of Benjamin Markley Boyer, president judge of the thirty-eighth judicial district of Pennsylvania), who was an officer in the war of 1812 and sheriff of Montgomery county, Pa., from 1822 to 1828. John Umsted subsequently removed to Brandywine township, Chester county, Pa., where his son John was born. His wife was Catharine Harner, daughter of Abraham Harner. The name of Abraham Harner's mother was Catharine Airgood. John Umsted was a builder, and removed to Philadelphia when quite a young, married man, and resided there during his lifetime. He was a prominent member of the Eleventh Presbyterian church of Philadelphia, and died at an early age. He was one of twelve men who constituted the organization of the Eleventh Presbyterian church, now the West Arch Street Presbyterian church.

Rev. Justus Thomas Umsted, D. D., son of John Umstat, was born in Brandywine township, Chester county, Pa., January 22, 1820. He received his collegiate education at the University of Pennsylvania and his theological education at Princeton Seminary. His fields of labor have been: stated supply at South Bend, Indiana, 1848-9; pastor at Muscatine, Iowa, 1850-3; pastor at Keokuk, Iowa, 1855-8; pastor at Selma, Alabama, pastor at Faggs' Manor, 1860-72; pastor at Saint George's, Delaware, 1872-6; and pastor at Smyrna, Delaware, from 1877 to the present time. He is a forcible and faithful preacher, and as a presbyter diligent in the discharge of his duty. The divine blessing has accompanied his ministry.

The wife of Rev. Dr. Umsted is Isabella McMinn Umsted. The father of Mrs. Umsted was the late John Wilson, a resident of Philadelphia, and principal book-keeper in the Presbyterian board of publication from its organization until his death. He was an eminent christian and a deacon in the Seventh Presbyterian church of Philadelphia. During the war of 1812 he was a lieutenant of a company, which was stationed at Fort Mifflin for its defense. His father was John Wilson, of Paisley, Scotland, an exile on account of his non-conformity to the Anglican or established church. After emigrating to this country he settled in Freehold, N. J., and afterwards moved to Philadelphia, where he

followed his occupation as a ship builder. The wife of John Wilson, sr., was Helen Napier, of Edinburgh, Scotland, a daughter of Dr. Napier, an eminent physician in his day. The wife of John Wilson, jr., was Isabella McMinn, daughter of John McMinn, of Belfast, Ireland, who removed to this country about 1773, and was among the Presbyterians of Ulster who in such large numbers emigrated to this country on account of political and ecclesiastical proscription and persecution.

Thomas Chalmers Umsted was educated at West Nottingham Academy, Cecil county, Md., and Princeton college. He studied law with E. Coppee Mitchell, and at the same time attended the law department of the University of Pennsylvania, graduating in the class of 1886. He was admitted to the bar of Philadelphia November 6, 1886, and to the bar of Luzerne county December 4, 1886.

A veteran member of the bar, who should be a good judge of character, in going over a list of the younger members with a view to calculation as to which of them were most likely to take the places of the leaders when they shall have gone, hit upon Mr. Umsted as, in his opinion, one of the most promising. He has excellent natural abilities, is an ardent student, and possesses "the genius of industry," than which, as an eminent statesman once said, "there really is no other genius." Mr. Umsted is a democrat in politics, but has as yet taken no conspicuous part in party matters. He attends strictly to business, a course by far the best calculated to make the profession attractive and profitable.

MARLIN BINGHAM STEPHENS.

Marlin Bingham Stephens was born near the village of Dilltown, Indiana county, Pa., May 10, 1860. His great-grandfather, Benjamin Stephens, was a native of England, and emigrated to the United States before the revolutionary war. He located in Maryland, where his son Samuel Stephens was born, and who removed to Brush Valley township, near the site of Mechanicsburg, Indiana

county, Pa., and was one of the earliest settlers of that county. William S. Stephens, son of Samuel Stephens, was born in Brush Valley township, near the town of Mechanicsburg, in 1808, and is the father of the subject of our sketch. The mother of Marlin B. Stephens is Sarah A. Stephens (*nee* Skiles). She is the great-granddaughter of James Skiles, who emigrated from the north of Ireland to Cumberland county, Pa., in 1780, and from there, in company with Ephraim Wallace, also a native of Ireland, in 1800, to the Conemaugh, in Indiana county. There John Skiles, son of James Skiles, married a daughter of Ephraim Wallace, and had a son Ephraim Skiles, whose daughter became the wife of William S. Stephens, and is the mother of the subject of our sketch. Ephraim Skiles' wife was a daughter of Isaac Rogers, whose father, Robert Rogers, came from Ireland and settled on the banks of the Conemaugh at a very early date. Ephraim Skiles, shortly after his marriage, settled on a farm near Black Lick Furnace, in East Wheatland township, where he lived and raised a large family of children. Marlin B. Stephens spent his youthful days on his father's farm. When of proper age he attended normal institutes in Indiana and Cambria counties, and soon commenced teaching, which occupation he followed for three years. He then attended the Mount Pleasant (Westmoreland county, Pa.) Classical and Scientific Institute, where he prepared himself for the study of the law, and soon after the completion of his studies there entered the law department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, graduating from there in the class of 1886, with the degree of LL. B. On passing a satisfactory examination in open court, for the twenty-second judicial district of the state of Michigan, he was duly admitted to practice in the circuit and supreme courts of that state. He then returned to his native state and was admitted to the bar of Wyoming county April 12, 1887, and to the Luzerne county bar May 16, 1887. Mr. Stephens is an unmarried man and a republican in politics. He has opened his office in Ashley. He is another of the numerous class who have used the profession of school teaching as a stepping-stone in climbing to the bar. Judging by the success of the average man thus fortified in experience and labor it is very evident that Mr. Stephens will, with reasonably good

fortune attending his efforts, forge his way to profitable usefulness as a lawyer. He is by nature eminently endowed with the requisite qualifications for the successful practice of the law, and, being inclined to develop them, will, undoubtedly, succeed.

GEORGE PECK LOOMIS.

George Peck Loomis is a native of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., where he was born May 1, 1859. He is a descendant of Joseph Loomis, who was probably born about 1590, and was a woolen draper in Braintree, Essex county, England; sailed from London April 11, 1638, in the ship *Susan and Ellen*, and arrived at Boston July 17, 1638. It is mentioned in the records at Windsor, Conn., that he bought a piece of land in that town February 24, 1640. He, therefore, probably came to Windsor in the summer or autumn of 1639, and is generally supposed to have come in company with Rev. Ephraim Huet, who arrived at Windsor August 17, 1639. He brought with him five sons and three daughters.

Deacon John Loomis, second son of Joseph Loomis, was born in England in 1622, admitted to the Windsor church October 11, 1640, married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Scott, of Hartford, February 3, 1649, was representative 1666, 1667, 1675, 1676, and 1677, resided at Farmington from 1652 to about 1660, returned to Windsor, was deacon of the church, and died September 1, 1688. His monument is still preserved in the Windsor burying-ground. Thomas Loomis, third son of Deacon John Loomis, was born December 3, 1653. He married Sarah, a sister of Captain Daniel White, March 31, 1680. He died August 12, 1688. Thomas Loomis, of Hatfield, Mass., second son of Thomas Loomis, of Windsor, was born April 20, 1684. He married Elizabeth Fowier January 8, 1713, and died April 30, 1765. Lieutenant Thomas Loomis, of Lebanon, Conn., the only child of Thomas Loomis, of Hatfield, Mass., was born in 1714. He married November 7, 1734, Susanna Clark. He died February 27, 1792.

Captain Isaiah Loomis, of Lebanon, Conn., was the fifth son of Lieutenant Thomas Loomis. He was born September 11, 1749, and married Abigail Williams December 8, 1774. He served in the army of the revolution, and died November 20, 1834. Sherman Loomis, second son of Captain Isaiah Loomis, was born May 17, 1787. He married Elizabeth Champlin November 15, 1810, and died March 18, 1867, at Centremoreland, Wyoming county, Pa., to which place he removed in 1816. William Wallace Loomis, of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., third son of Sherman Loomis, was born at Lebanon, Conn., July 14, 1815. He removed with his parents from Connecticut to Pennsylvania when but a babe, and has resided in this city since the autumn of 1827, with the exception of three years. The only persons that Mr. Loomis recollects as being residents of Wilkes-Barre when he came to this city are Josiah Lewis, James P. Dennis, and Nathaniel Rutter. He has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church since 1834, and is the oldest member of the Franklin street church. He has been a class leader since 1838. In 1865 he was ordained a deacon by Bishop Baker, and in 1870 he was ordained an elder by Bishop Janes. He has also been superintendent of the Sabbath school of the Franklin street Methodist Episcopal church. In 1857 he was the republican candidate for county treasurer, but was defeated by Edmund Taylor, democrat. From 1854 to 1861, inclusive, he was burgess of the borough of Wilkes-Barre, and from 1877 to 1880 he was mayor of the city of Wilkes-Barre. He is a charter member of the Home for Friendless Children of this city, a trustee since its incorporation in 1862, and for two years was its treasurer. He has also been treasurer of Lodge 61, F. & A. M., of this city. W. W. Loomis married, February 23, 1841, Ellen E. Drake, a daughter of Benjamin Drake, of this city. She died June 25, 1845. The only surviving issue of this marriage is William Drake Loomis, a resident of Wilkes-Barre. Mr. Loomis married for his second wife Elizabeth R. Blanchard, who was the mother of George P. Loomis. She was the daughter of Jeremiah Blanchard, jr., who was the son of Jeremiah Blanchard, jr., who was the son of Captain Jeremiah Blanchard. He was in Pittston in 1772, when he received a deed for "a settling right in Lackawanna" from Samuel Stubbs, of Walkill, N. Y. He

was constable in 1775 and 1776 for Pittston. In 1778 he was captain of militia, and was in Pittston Fort with most of his company at the time of the battle and massacre, July 3, 1778. He was the first settler in Port Blanchard, in Jenkins township, Luzerne county, and a portion of his farm is still in the possession of his descendants.

George Peck Loomis, son of Rev. W. W. Loomis, was educated at Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, Pa., from which he graduated in 1878, and the Syracuse University, graduating from the latter institution in the class of 1882. While in college he won an enviable reputation for his influence and activity in college fraternities. He first studied law with A. Ricketts, but left that office and filled the responsible position, with great credit to himself, as cashier in his uncle's wooden moulding mill, Brooklyn, which he held a little over a year, when he returned to this city and completed his law studies under H. A. Fuller, and was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county January 31, 1887. Mr. Loomis is a young man of unusual natural intelligence, and gives evidence of having made the best possible use of the time he has devoted to general study and special preparation for the bar. He is a fluent writer and a very attractive talker. His qualifications are such as should assure him, in due time, a foremost place in the profession he has chosen. Mr. Loomis is an unmarried man, and in politics a democrat.

EDWARD FRANK MCGOVERN.

Edward Frank McGovern is a native of Darlington, county Durham, England, where he was born September 10, 1860. His father, Frank McGovern, of this city, was born May 7, 1822, in Curryglass, county Longford, Ireland, and emigrated to the United States in 1842. After remaining in this country about ten years he returned to his native country, but came again to the United States in 1862. Edward McGovern, father of Frank McGovern, was also born in Curryglass. The mother of E. F. McGovern

who was the wife of Frank McGovern, was Fannie Ray, a daughter of Robert Ray, a native of Mine Abbey, county Mayo, Ireland. She married Mr. McGovern September 10, 1856, at Darlington. The wife of Robert Ray was Mary Arkeson, of Mine Abbey. When Frank McGovern came to this country, in 1862, he settled in Olyphant, Luzerne (now Lackawanna) county, and remained there until 1869, when he removed to this city and has remained here ever since.

E. F. McGovern was educated in the public schools of this city, and the law department of the University of Pennsylvania, graduating as bachelor of laws in the class of 1886. He then entered the law office of John T. Lenahan, in this city, and was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county June 6, 1887. In 1881 he was elected an alderman in the second ward of this city for a term of five years. He is an unmarried man and a democrat in politics.

Mr. McGovern belongs to a class of young men who, without the assistance of wealthy parents or a general college training, but by dint simply of natural wit and energy, and with the aid only of such educational advantages as are common to all boys and girls in this fair land, has furnished many of the brightest ornaments of the several learned professions and not a few of our ablest statesmen. It is one of the proudest achievements of the republic, this sending of poor boys to the highest rung of the ladder of distinction as men. Nothing we have done or can do so astonishes the old world, where the idea still largely prevails that only those of "high ancestral name and lineage long and great" can be really bright and useful men and women in the higher callings. Mr. McGovern is himself a young man of unusually keen intelligence, with a disposition for hard work, that proves very useful in every walk of life and particularly in the legal profession. His record at the law university was a good one, and it is safe enough to say, even thus early in his career as a lawyer, that he will not be, in the race for patronage, with the hindmost.

WESLEY JOHNSON.

Wesley Johnson, who was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county in April, 1846, is a native of old Laurel Run, in Plains township, where he was born December 20, 1819. He is a descendant of Robert Johnson. (See page 187 for a history of the Johnson family.) His father was Jehoida P. Johnson, the youngest son of Rev. Jacob Johnson. He was an active business man in his day and resided at Laurel Run, where he built a mill which he operated successfully for many years. The mother of Wesley Johnson was Hannah Frazer. She was a daughter of Robert Frazer, a native of Lovat Dale, Scotland, and the family were said to be relatives of the unfortunate Simon Frazer, Lord Lovat. Robert Frazer was being educated for the Kirk, but, being a young man at the time of General Wolfe's expedition against the French, in Canada, he left his school and enlisted in the British army and fought as a sergeant under that brave but unfortunate general at Quebec, and received a musket shot wound in the elbow on the plains of Abraham and lost an arm in consequence. He finally came to Wyoming with the Connecticut settlers, where he was engaged in teaching the youth of the infant colony for many years.

Wesley Johnson was educated at the Laurel Run school house, at the Wilkes-Barre Academy, and the Wilkes-Barre High School, under Professor J. W. Sterling. He read law under his brother, Ovid Frazer Johnson, and was admitted to the bar of Philadelphia county January 7, 1846. He has practiced in the United States district courts at Galveston, Texas, and Marquette, Wisconsin. From 1842 to 1845 he was United States Inspector of Customs, at Philadelphia, and from 1851 to 1853 he was clerk of the circuit and county courts of Marquette county, Wisconsin. He is at present an alderman of the city of Wilkes-Barre, one of the city auditors, and one of the assessors elect of the city. Wesley Johnson married, May 12, 1852, Cynthia H. Green, a daughter of David S. and Mary Green, of Bristol, Vermont. One son, Frederick C. Johnson, M. D., of this city, one of the proprietors of

the *Record of the Times*, is the sole surviving issue of this marriage. The wife of F. C. Johnson is Georgia Johnson (*nee* Post), a daughter of Joseph H. Post, of Knoxville, Tenn. Wesley Johnson married a second time, in 1856, Frances H. Wilson, widow of Frederick McAlpine, of this city. Her grandfather, James Wilson, emigrated from near Edinburgh, Scotland, with his wife and settled at Mount Holly, N. J., where her father, Seth Wilson, was born. Seth afterwards removed to Wilkes-Barre, where he married Rebecca Yarrington, a daughter of Abel Yarrington, who was a native of Norwich or Stonington, Conn., and removed to Wilkes-Barre in 1770, where Mrs. Wilson was born, in a house on the river bank nearly opposite the residence of Andrew T. McClintock. He lived in this house until the Wyoming massacre and battle took place, July 3, 1778. It was then burned, with everything in it, by the Indians, Mr. Yarrington and his family barely escaping with their lives in a ferry flat down the river to Sunbury. They stayed there till late in the fall, after the Indians had left and gone back to the north, when he returned and rebuilt the house and continued his business of ferrying until the great ice flood of 1784. At one time, while Mr. Yarrington was absent from home, the Indians made a raid on the settlement. There was a cellar under the house, where Mrs. Wilson and a sister, Mrs. Colt, were secreted with their mother until the Indians left. The Indians came to the residence and ate all the provisions that were to be found in the house. (See page 496.) Mr. and Mrs. Johnson had but one child, Margaret, which died when about five years of age. Mrs. Johnson died April 21, 1888.

Few would imagine that in the quiet old gentleman who dispenses justice in the Fourth ward of Wilkes-Barre is a lawyer of more than forty years' experience, whose professional duties have been performed at points so widely distant from each other, and whose career has covered such a variety of callings, all, however, bearing a more or less close relationship to the profession of the law. Mr. Johnson has not been an active practitioner for some years back. He is best known to Wilkes-Barreans, apart from his aldermanic position, as an historian and antiquarian, one interested in preserving the records of the past for the entertainment and guidance of the present generation and those who are

to come. He has compiled a very useful volume on the Wyoming centennial and done much other literary work in the same line. He has been a frequent contributor to our local journals on all manner of topics, and is regarded as an authority on the subject of old Wilkes-Barre and old Wilkes-Barreans. He is a democrat of the old school, and has done much service for his party for many years on the stump and otherwise. He is one of the best known and most respected of our older citizens.

SHELDON REYNOLDS.

The Reynolds family is of English extraction, and is descended from James Reynolds, of Plymouth, Mass., 1643. James removed to Kingstown, R. I., before the year 1665, where the family remained for three generations. About the year 1750 the branch of the family now resident in this neighborhood settled in Litchfield county, Conn., and came thence to Wyoming with the first settlers in 1769. Benjamin Reynolds' name is recorded among the "men on the ground at Wilkesbarry, on the Susquehanna, belonging to New England," April 12, 1770; and the name of David Reynolds appears as a witness to the articles of capitulation of Fort Durkee, November 14, 1769, also in the list of taxables in 1777 in Wilkes-Barre and Plymouth, and in 1778 in the Plymouth list. It is not known whether he took part in the battle of Wyoming, but from the fact that his brother William was slain in that engagement and that David was one of the garrison of the block-house in Plymouth during the winter and spring succeeding the battle, it would seem probable that he was in the battle. The family was located as early as 1771 in Plymouth, at which time the name of William appears on the list of settlers, and where a tract of land was allotted him known as "Reynolds' Pitch." Their residence in Plymouth was continuous from the year 1771, with the exception of the time of the flight after the battle, and the expulsion in 1784 by the Pennamite troops, on both of which occasions the dwelling house and barns

were destroyed by fire. David Reynolds died in Plymouth July 8, 1816, aged eighty-two years.

Benjamin Reynolds, the son of David, was born in Plymouth, Pa., February 4, 1780. He was sixth in descent in line of James, of Plymouth, Mass. (David 5, William 4, James 3, James 2, James 1, 1643). In the female line he was descended from James Greene, of Rhode Island, the ancestor of General Nathaniel Greene. Benjamin Reynolds was one of the prominent men of Plymouth. For many years he held the office of justice of the peace, and was elected sheriff of the county in 1831. As a friend to the cause of education and religion he did much during a long and useful life toward the promotion of its interest in his native village. In 1800 he married Lydia Fuller, a descendant of the Mayflower family of that name, three of her ancestors having been members of the company of Puritans who landed on Plymouth Rock in 1620. She was seventh in the line of Edward (Joshua 6, Joseph 5, Joseph 4, John 3, Samuel 2, Edward 1). The last two were of the Mayflower. In another line she was descended from Rev. John Lothrop, who, fleeing from the oppression of Archbishop Laud, came to America in Winthrop's company. Benjamin Reynolds died in Plymouth February 22, 1854. The children of Benjamin Reynolds and Lydia Fuller Reynolds, his wife, were William C. Reynolds, the father of the subject of this sketch; Hannah, wife of Andrew Bedford, M. D., of Waverly, Pa., the mother of George R. Bedford, of the Luzerne bar; Chauncey A. Reynolds, the father of the late Lazarus Denison Reynolds, of the Luzerne bar; Elijah W. Reynolds, father of John B. Reynolds, of the Luzerne bar; J. Fuller Reynolds, father of H. B. Reynolds, of the Luzerne bar; Clara Reynolds; Emily, wife of R. H. Tubbs, M. D., of Kingston; and Abram H. Reynolds. Emily and Abram H. are still living.

William Champion Reynolds, the father of Sheldon Reynolds, was the eldest son of Benjamin and Lydia Fuller Reynolds, and was born in Plymouth, Pa., in December, 1801. He received his education at the schools near his home and the old Wilkes-Barre Academy, where he was prepared to enter the sophomore class of Princeton College. His purpose of securing a collegiate education, which he had long cherished, had to be given up owing to lack

of means ; and after leaving the academy, at the age of eighteen, he secured the position of school teacher in his native village and continued in the work of teaching until, by means of his savings and some aid received from his father, he was able to embark in the coal business. In 1820 he began shipping coal to Harrisburg and Columbia ; and after four years spent in this pursuit, his experience and the measure of success which had attended his efforts enabled him to extend the range of his business so as to comprehend in addition to coal the shipping to market of other products of the region. About this time he associated himself in business with his kinsman, Henderson Gaylord, under the firm name of Gaylord & Reynolds, and they entered actively upon the business of mining and shipping of coal and the shipping of grain and lumber. The changes that have been wrought in the industrial interests of this community within the last thirty years by means of railroads, canals, and modern machinery have been so great that in order to understand the condition of affairs at the time of which we are speaking, a few words in explanation may be necessary. Before the building of the North Branch Canal the only means of outlet for the products of this region, mainly grain, lumber, and coal, were those afforded by the Susquehanna river and the Easton and Wilkes-Barre turnpike. During the spring and fall freshets in the river many small fleets of rafts and arks bore to the markets of Harrisburg, Columbia, Baltimore, and other less important places, the products of the farms and mines that during the intervening seasons had been made ready for shipment and awaited this method of transportation. The market at Easton was not so much resorted to except in winter, when the snow made communication less difficult ; and then the trade was confined to grain in comparatively small quantities. The main markets were the river towns, as they were called, and the river was the highway upon which the great bulk of the commodities was carried. The region being in such a measure cut off from the markets, another cause operated to retard in a further degree its development. Money was so scarce that little business could be transacted by means of it, and recourse was had to barter, by which method nearly all business was carried on. Wheat being taken in exchange more readily than any other

product of the farm, it became the staple product, and was grown in large quantities wherever the land was adapted for this purpose ; it served as a medium of exchange, and answered many of the purposes of money in local traffic. The isolation of the place arising from the causes mentioned rendered of little avail its vast natural resources, and restricted its products to the home trade. Under these conditions the establishment of a market that should enable a producer to realize upon the product of his labor became a question of general concern. The river, as said before, was the main highway ; but the vicissitudes of river traffic, involving losses that frequently ate up the margin of profits, deterred many from engaging in the business. Some who had made the attempt suffered great losses ; others had abandoned the enterprise after a short trial of its uncertainties ; a few, however, through energy and foresight, were enabled to succeed, and by the establishment of a permanent shipping business on the river, created the home market for the products of the region. The firm of Gaylord & Reynolds engaged with great energy in the shipping business. In connection with this business they established a general store in Plymouth and another in Kingston, where they bought and stored for shipment large quantities of grain, the supplies being drawn from a section of country many miles in extent. Grain was bought also in the vicinity for future delivery at the place of shipment. From their mines in Plymouth they mined and stored coal in sufficient quantity to supply, in part, during the time navigation was practicable, an increasing demand for that fuel, a market for which depended largely upon the certainty of supply. After the completion of the canal to Nanticoke, connecting this section with the canal system of the state, much of the river traffic was transferred to that avenue, and the trade increased largely. In 1835 the firm of which Mr. Reynolds was a member was dissolved by mutual consent, and he continued the business until 1854, when, the trade having reached such proportions that the canals afforded insufficient facilities for transportation, he retired from active participation in the business and entered upon the project of providing better means of reaching the markets. Believing that communication by rail would answer in the highest degree the demands of the increasing trade, and in addi-

tion to enhancing the value of coal lands, would also promote all other industrial interests of this region, he, together with Henderson Gaylord, the late Chief Justice Woodward, William Swetland, Samuel Hoyt, and others, whose interests lay mainly in the development of the mineral resources of the locality, secured the charter for and proceeded to build the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad, extending from Scranton to Sunbury, forming connection at the former place with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and to the southward with the Catawissa, Williamsport and Erie, and other roads, thereby opening a market for the coal of the Wyoming region reaching from the seaboard to the great lakes and the west. He served several years in succession as president of this corporation, his first term beginning in 1854, the year active operations were begun in the building and equipment of the road, and continued in the office until the completion of the enterprise, when, at his own request, he was relieved from the duties of the chief executive office, but continued as a director until the year 1865.

In his political belief Mr. Reynolds was a democrat of the Jefferson school, and when a young man took an active part in the management of the affairs of his party. He was elected to the legislature, and, together with his colleague, Henry Stark, represented this district for the term 1836-38, which included the territory now embraced within the limits of Luzerne, Lackawanna and Wyoming counties. At that time the question of internal improvements was one of the chief subjects that engrossed the attention of the people. The development of the natural resources and the commercial interests of the state by means of avenues of intercommunication—the system of canals, slack-water navigation, and turnpikes—had been undertaken by the state government nearly a score of years before, and the benefits which were expected to accrue to this section by the extension and completion of this work made it a question of the highest importance to the people here. Mr. Reynolds' business experience had made him well acquainted with the need of the proposed improvements and the great purposes they might subserve, and he assumed the duties of the office to which he had been chosen well fitted to represent the interests of this district. He

advocated all measures relating to the plan of internal improvements, and labored to bring about its extension throughout this section of the state.

Among the important bills he introduced having relation to this subject was one granting authority to the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company to build a railroad to connect the head of navigation on the Lehigh river with the North Branch Canal at Wilkes-Barre. The bill was a compromise measure, releasing the company from the operation of certain clauses of its charter bearing upon the extension of its system of slack-water navigation, but making obligatory the building of the railroad to Wilkes-Barre. Work was begun on the road in 1838, and completed five years later. It was one of the first railroads built in this part of the state, and its completion was looked upon with great satisfaction by the people as a principal factor in the progress and improvement of the place; and that their expectations were not disappointed is shown in the present usefulness of this highway, which, after nearly fifty years of continuous operation, still serves to carry to market a large part of the products of the mines of the vicinity.

The course Mr. Reynolds pursued as representative, and his efforts in furthering the system of internal improvements, were favorably recognized by his constituents in a number of public meetings by resolutions expressing the high regard in which they held his services. The discharge of the duties of representative and the cares incident to the office required more time and attention than he could spare from the demands of an active business life, and at the expiration of his term he declined a re-nomination to the office.

In 1840 and for several years thereafter he served by the appointment of the auditor general as manager of the Wilkes-Barre Bridge Company, representing the interests of the state in that corporation. He was appointed in 1841 associate judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Luzerne county for the term of five years, succeeding in that position William S. Ross, and having for his colleague Charles D. Shoemaker. He was chosen a trustee of the Wyoming Seminary in 1845, the second year after the establishment of the school by the Wyoming Conference

of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and, although a member of a different religious denomination, was continued in the board of management by successive elections for thirteen years. At the time of his death he was a director of the Wyoming National Bank.

Judge Reynolds was a man of correct business habits, far-seeing judgment, industry, and economy. His taste for literature led him to devote to its study much of the time he spared from business cares, and his kindly temperament and cultured mind, united with a fine conversational gift, rendered him a most agreeable companion and friend. He married, June 19, 1832, Jane Holberton Smith. Their children were G. Murray Reynolds, Charles Denison Reynolds, Elizabeth, wife of Col. R. Bruce Ricketts, Sheldon Reynolds, and Benjamin Reynolds. Judge Reynolds died in Wilkes-Barre, January 25, 1869, aged 68 years. Mrs. Reynolds died March 6, 1874.

The father of Mrs. Reynolds, the wife of William C. Reynolds, was John Smith, a resident of Derby, Conn., where he was born April 22, 1781. In 1806 he removed with his family to Plymouth, Pa., having prior to his setting out formed a partnership with his brother Abijah for the purpose of mining and shipping coal. They were the first in point of time who engaged in the continuing industry of the mining of anthracite coal. There were others who had made the attempt on the Lehigh, but the obstacles and discouragements which stood in the way proved too great, and the work had to be given up. It was not resumed until about the year 1820. The Smith brothers shipped their first ark of coal in the fall of 1807 to Columbia, and followed it the next year with several others. Prior to 1807 the use of anthracite coal as a fuel was confined almost exclusively to furnaces and forges using an air blast, notwithstanding the fact that Oliver Evans had in 1802, and even before that time, demonstrated on several occasions that the blast was unnecessary for the domestic use of coal, and had successfully burned the fuel in an open grate, and also in a stove, without an artificial draft. In order to create a market for this fuel, it became necessary to show that it could be used for domestic purposes as well as in furnaces and forges; that it was a better and more convenient fuel than wood, and that its use was attended with no difficulties. To accomplish

this the Smiths went with their coal arks sent to market in 1808, and took with them a stone mason and several grates, with the purpose of setting the grates in the public houses, where they might make known the utility of their fuel. In several houses in Columbia and in other towns the fire-places for burning wood were changed by them and fitted for the uses of coal, and coal fires were lighted, careful instructions being given meanwhile in the mysteries of a stone coal fire. After much perseverance and expense in providing coal and grates to demonstrate the valuable qualities of the new fuel, they disposed of a small part of their cargo and left the rest to be sold on commission. Notwithstanding the thorough manner in which they had set about the introduction of coal as a fuel for domestic uses, it was several years before all obstacles to its use were overcome and they were able to gain a profit from the enterprise. It seems to be the common belief that the anthracite coal trade had its rise on the Lehigh in the year 1820, when three hundred and sixty-five tons of coal were carried to market; yet, as a matter of fact, the industry was begun at Plymouth thirteen years before; and as early as 1812 the Smiths had sent coal to New York city, where in that year they delivered and sold two hundred tons, and for eight years prior to the beginning of the coal business on the Lehigh their annual shipments were considerably in excess of the first year's product of the Lehigh region.

The old and tedious method of mining coal by means of the wedge and pick was in the year 1818 done away with by the Messrs. Smith, who first made use of the powder blast, which greatly facilitated the work of mining and moreover added to the productiveness of the mines. Before this time it was believed that the powder blast was impracticable, for the reason that the cohesion of the mineral was thought not to be great enough to make this means effective. However, the success of the experiment was unquestioned and the general use of powder in the mining of coal soon followed. Abijah Smith retired in 1825. John continued the business until 1845, when he also withdrew, having been actively and continuously engaged in the industry since 1807. In connection with the mining operations he had established a grist mill, and in the year 1834 he placed in this

mill a steam engine to supply the power, which until then had been furnished by water. This engine was the first one in use in the county. He died May 7, 1852, aged seventy-one years. Hon. John B. Smith, of Kingston, is the son of Abijah Smith.

Sheldon Reynolds, the third son of Hon. William C. Reynolds, was born in Kingston, Pa., February 22, 1845. His early education was acquired at the Luzerne Presbyterian Institute, at Wyoming, Pa., and the Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, Pa. He was prepared for college at the Hopkins Grammar School, at New Haven, Conn., and entered Yale College in 1863, was graduated B. A. from that institution in 1867, and in due course received the degree of M. A. In 1868-69 he studied at the Columbia College Law School, and afterwards read law in the office of Andrew T. McClintock, LL. D., and was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county October 16, 1871, having passed a creditable examination before the committee, consisting of Henry M. Hoyt, H. W. Palmer, and E. S. Osborne. Mr. Reynolds married, November 23, 1876, Annie Buckingham Dorrance, only daughter of Colonel Charles Dorrance, a descendant of Rev. Samuel Dorrance. (See page 360.) Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds have one son, Dorrance Reynolds, born September 9, 1877.

Something more than a mere passing acquaintance is necessary to an understanding and appreciation of the legal, professional, and general capacity of Mr. Reynolds. His unobtrusiveness is not only unusual to the calling, but is misleading as to his qualifications. He has been an earnest and conscientious student, has possessed himself of a thorough understanding of the principles of the law, is well read up in the decisions and the statutes, and adds to these qualifications for practice an intuitive understanding of men and affairs equal to the best. Despite, however, this admirable equipment for distinguished success in the practice of the law, Mr. Reynolds has discouraged rather than invited clients, being fortunately well enough off in this world's goods to afford that course, and devotes a good portion of his time and attention to general business and scientific pursuits. He is a director of the Wyoming National Bank, the Wilkes-Barre Electric Light Company, the Wilkes-Barre District Telegraph and Messenger Company, and other corporations. He has business interests in other

directions in Wilkes-Barre and at Plymouth. In all these undertakings he is looked up to by his fellow investors as an unusually intelligent and safe counselor and guide. Like nearly all of the family and name in this vicinity, he is a democrat in politics, and for years he has taken a deep and at times a very active interest in his party's behalf. He was chairman of the county committee in 1881, and no man who ever held the position labored more earnestly or with better appreciation of its requirements. He introduced a number of reforms into the management of the party, reducing it to regular business methods, and in that way secured and maintained during his incumbency an admirable organization. He tried the efficacy of honest methods in the management of the campaign—the use of the funds placed in his hands by the candidates and others for the expenses of the canvass, for such purposes only as were strictly within the statutes and the rule of fair dealing as between man and man. The venture was successful, for, notwithstanding there was a third ticket in the field, the Labor-Greenback, deriving its main strength from the democratic party, the democratic ticket was elected, and the chairman of the committee submitted an account in detail, together with the vouchers of all expenditures connected with the campaign, by whom they were audited and approved. This is believed to have been the first instance of accounting and auditing under like circumstances. Mr. Reynolds was chairman of the city committee in 1880, and his administration was equally clean and effective. At the expiration of his term he was solicited to continue in these positions, but his other engagements prevented his doing so. The thoughts of many in the party naturally turned to Mr. Reynolds, in 1884, as a proper candidate for state senator for the 21st district, to succeed Hon. Eckley B. Coxe. It was universally conceded that he would fill the position admirably—that he possessed just the qualifications needed in the representative of one of the most important industrial districts in the state, in the higher branch of the state legislature. He was repeatedly urged to permit the use of his name as a candidate, but the conditions of the contest were such as, much to the regret of a very large and influential section of the party, to impel him to decline. Those who know Mr. Reynolds well universally admit that he would

grace any public position to which he might consent to be called. Much of his time and energies are, and for years have been, given gratuitously to the maintenance and advancement of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society. For years the most intimate friend and associate of the late Harrison Wright, who was admittedly the most useful and indispensable member of the society named, Mr. Reynolds shared all the other's love for and enthusiasm in the prosecution of the researches incident to its purposes. They were close partners in almost every undertaking ventured in its behalf, and two men never worked together more harmoniously or, combining their opportunities, more successfully, for a given end. He is one of the trustees of the society, has long served in other official capacities and on its most important committees, and has for a number of years been its corresponding secretary. A paper from his pen on the shell beds of the Wyoming Valley, contained in a recent publication of the society, exhibits at once the skill and industry of the enthusiastic geologist and antiquarian and his creditable literary ability. He has also contributed a number of other papers, published in the collections of the society and also in pamphlet form, among others, an article on "City of Wilkes-Barre," in Tenth Census United States, "History of the First Presbyterian Church of Wilkes-Barre," in History of the Lackawanna Presbytery. Mr. Reynolds is one of a small coterie of men the Historical Society could ill afford to lose. He is a trustee, also, of the Osterhout Free Library, and is one of the most energetic and useful of its guardians. He is also a life member of the Pennsylvania Historical Society, Franklin Institute, and the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society; member of the Virginia Historical Society, Bangor Historical Society, American Association for the Advancement of Science, and is at present president of the Yale Alumni Association of North-Eastern Pennsylvania. In 1875-76 he was a school director in the Third school district of this city. With all the duties we have mentioned, and others, to tax his time and capacity, Mr. Reynolds' life is one of active, hard work, performed not from necessity but in response to the promptings of a natural ambition to be active and useful. He is withal a genial gentleman, whom it is a genuine pleasure to know socially.

PHILIP VELASCO WEAVER.

Philip Velasco Weaver, who was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county, Pa., September 23, 1878, is a son of Peter Weaver, of Butler Valley, in this county. His mother, the wife of Peter Weaver, is Loretto O., daughter of Jacob Kline, of Orangeville, Pa. P. V. Weaver was born in Black Creek township, Luzerne county, March 11, 1855, and was educated at the Bloomsburg Normal School, graduating in the class of 1874. He subsequently entered the law office of James Parsons, in Philadelphia, and graduated from the law school of the University of Pennsylvania in 1878. In 1886 he was the democratic candidate for the legislature from the fourth legislative district of this county. He was defeated. The vote stood—D. M. Evans, republican, 2966: Weaver, 2226. He married, July 29, 1884, Louisa E., daughter of the Rev. E. A. Bauer, a Lutheran minister at Hazleton. Mr. and Mrs. Weaver have no children.

It should be explained, in connection with Mr. Weaver's defeat for the legislature, that it was compassed under peculiar circumstances. His own nomination was preceded by more or less acrimonious contention among several aspirants, and his opponent had the advantage of being a prominent official in the Knights of Labor, a fact which loosened the political allegiance of many of its theretofore democratic members. Mr. Weaver, as chairman and committeeman has done good service for his party in every campaign for a number of years past. He is not a demonstrative man, but makes friends rapidly and holds them firmly. As an attorney he is patient, persistent, and energetic. As a citizen he is respected by all who know him.

WILLIAM LA FAYETTE RAEDER.

William LaFayette Raeder, who was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county, Pa., June 6, 1881, is the grandson of John Raeder,

who was born in Heppenheim, Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, February 2, 1794, and died in Wilkes-Barre January 14, 1866. He married, in 1817, Anna Katrina Seilheimer, of Fromesheimer Greiss Alzey, Hesse Darmstadt. They had nine children. Of these John Raeder, the father of W. L. Raeder, was the second son. He left Havre in July, 1841, on the sailing vessel *Oneida*, landing in New York after an exceedingly short voyage of twenty-eight days, at a time when crossing the ocean usually occupied from sixty to one hundred days. He made his way at once to Luzerne county, working at White Haven, Wilkes-Barre, and Ransom, at whatever his hands found to do. In the fall of 1841 he was employed on the Lehigh Canal at White Haven, under Charles Gilbert, contractor. In 1842 he returned to Ransom, where he remained until 1846, when he removed to Wilkes-Barre and took charge of the old Wyoming House for Jacob Bertels. This house was located where the Christel block now stands, on Main street. In 1849 he again returned to Ransom, and was employed on the farm of Amos Barnum. In 1850 he began work as a mason on the North Branch Canal, under John and William Hall, who had the contract to build the lock at the head of the Narrows, and the lock and aqueduct at Gardner's Ferry. He was subsequently under W. R. Maffit, who had charge of the canal from Pittston to the New York state line. He remained at Gardner's Ferry until 1857, when he removed to Pittston and took charge of the vaults erected by the late Judge Reichard. In 1862 he purchased the old Union hotel property, where he remained until 1873, when he bought the Washington Hotel, in this city, since which time he has resided there. Mr. Raeder was commissioned second lieutenant of the Pittston Yaegers, in the Second Brigade of the Ninth Division of the uniformed militia of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, from the counties of Columbia, Luzerne, and Wyoming. He was, at the time of its organization, a director of the Pittston Street Railway. He was for several years a director of the People's Bank of Pittston. In 1868 he was elected a member of the Pittston borough council, and, like all the old citizens of Pittston, served as a member of the Eagle Hoſe Company. He has three children living—W. L. Raeder, Mrs. Colonel F. M. Rust, and Mrs. F. M. Heitzman.

Mr. Raeder, since his residence in this city, has not been active in public affairs. He married, November 1, 1847, Melinda Wendell, a descendant of Evert Jansen Wendell, one of the early settlers of Albany, N. Y., who was the ancestor of many distinguished citizens of that state, in the history of which the name of Wendell has always maintained its prominence.

Evert Jansen Wendell, who was born at Emden, a town of twelve thousand inhabitants, located at the mouth of the Ems, in Hanover (now Prussia), came to New Amsterdam (now New York City) about 1642. He married, July 31, 1644, Susanna Du Trieux (now changed to Truax), daughter of M. Du Trieux, and doubtless the sister of Philip Du Trieux, court messenger in New Amsterdam at an early day. He had, by his two marriages, twelve children. His second son, and the first to leave issue, was Captain Johannes Wendell, born February 2, 1649, baptized, N. A., February 2, 1649, and died November 20, 1691. His will was probated February 20, 1692. He married (1) Maritie Meyer, daughter of Jellis Pieterse Myer, of N. A., and his wife, Elsie Hendricks, of Amsterdam, Holland. She was baptized January 21, 1652. He married (2) Elizabeth Staats, daughter of Major Abraham Staats, surgeon (who came to Rensselaerwyck with Dominie Megapolensis, in 1642), and his wife, Catrina Jochemse, daughter of Jacob Wessels. Elsie Wendell, the older sister of Johannes, married Abraham Staats, the brother of her father's second wife. Elizabeth Staats married (2) Johannes Schuyler, and had, among others, Margarita, "The American Lady," who married her cousin, Colonel Philip Van Rensselaer, of "The Flats," at Port Schuyler, near W. Troy, N. Y.

Captain Johannes Wendell was agent, in 1682, for Maryland, to receive the indemnity from the Five Nations of Indians for depredations they had committed in that province. He was justice of the peace 1684-5; ruling elder of the Dutch Reformed church 1686; commissioner of Indian affairs 1684 to 1690. In 1685 he was commissioned captain of the Albany Company, and in 1690 was mayor of Albany. He left one hundred and forty beavers (the currency of the country at that time) to each of his daughters, Elsie and Maritie, with movables from their mother's estate; to Abraham, part of his land, called "Saratoga;" to Johannes, his

land of "Lansengburg," and "Whale Island;" to Ephraim, his land of "Klinkenberg;" to his wife, his dwelling in Albany; his other lands to his other children. His children were married into the families of DeKay, Wyngaart, TenBroeck, Oliver, and others. He had thirteen children, of whom (I) Abraham Wendell, born December 27, 1678, married Katrina DeKay, of N. Y., May 15, 1702, and had (1) Johannes, who married, 1724, Elizabeth Quincy, daughter of Judge Edmund and Dorothy (Flynt) Quincy, of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, a family long distinguished in the history of that commonwealth; (2) Elizabeth, who married, April 15, 1725, Edmund Quincy, and had, among others, Esther, who married Jonathan Sewell, chief justice of Lower Canada; and Dorothy, who married, as her first husband, John Hancock, the governor of Massachusetts and the president of the Continental Congress. (II) Hon. Jacobus Wendell, born August 11, 1691, married, August 12, 1714, Sarah Oliver, daughter of Dr. James Oliver, of Boston, Mass., and his wife, Mercy Bradstreet. He was a son of Peter Oliver, an eminent merchant of Boston, and grandson of Thomas Oliver, of Boston, 1632. Two of Dr. Oliver's nephews were Andrew Oliver, lieutenant governor of Massachusetts, and Peter Oliver, chief justice of Massachusetts. Colonel Jacob Wendell was a merchant of Boston, Mass., where he located early in life. In 1733 he was director of the First Bank of Massachusetts; 1742 colonel of the Boston Regiment; 1737-1750 a member of the Governor's Council; and 1744-1745 and 1750 one of the commissioners of Indian affairs from Massachusetts at Albany.

Sir Jonah Barrington says: "Dress has a moral effect on mankind. Let any gentleman find himself with dirty boots, old surtout, soiled neck-cloth, and a general negligence of dress, he will in all probability find a corresponding disposition by negligence of address. We should feel the force of this could we but see one of the 'solid men of Boston' of olden times as he came down State street at the hour of high change, then twelve o'clock. His appearance would cause as much or more excitement than that of the Turkish ambassador who recently made us a visit. Colonel Jacob Wendell, who died in 1761, is thus described: 'His dress was rich, being a scarlet-embroidered coat, gold-laced

cocked hat, embroidered long waistcoat, small clothes with gold knee buckles, silk stockings with gold clocks, shoes and large gold or silver buckles, as the importance of the business or occasion demanded, full ruffles at the bosom and wrists, and walking with a gold-headed cane.' Now we have a portrait of one of the old school gentlemen of a century ago." (Talcott's Gen. Notes.)

Among the descendants of Colonel Jacob Wendell were Sarah, wife of Rev. Abiel Holmes, D. D., the historian, author of "The Annals of America;" Mary Jackson Holmes, the wife of Dr. Usher Parsons, of Rhode Island, also an historian; and Ann S. Holmes, the wife of Rev. Charles W. Upham, of Salem, also an historical writer of repute. Margaret Wendell, the daughter of Colonel Jacob, married William Phillips, of Boston, and had Mrs. Judge Samuel Cooper, and John Phillips, the father of that eminent philanthropist, Wendell Phillips.

(III) Isaac Wendell, born November 5, 1688, the 6th son of Captain Johannes Wendell, and the immediate ancestor of Mrs. Raeder, married, November 28, 1717, Catalyna VanDyck, daughter of Dr. Hendrick and Maria (Schuyler) VanDyck. This Dr. VanDyck was a physician of Albany and son of Hendrick VanDyck, *Schout-Fiscaal* of Governor Stuyvesant, and a member of the Governor's Council. He came to New Amsterdam 1639-40. He was a prominent figure in the early history of New Amsterdam. Dr. VanDyck married, February, 3, 1689, Maria Schuyler, daughter of Arent Schuyler, freeman of New York City, 1695, and son of Colonel Philip Pieterse Schuyler, the ancestor of all the Schuylers of Albany and vicinity, and the grandfather of General Philip Schuyler, of the revolutionary army, whose daughter Elizabeth married General Alexander Hamilton, secretary of the treasury under Washington. (See sketch of General S. in Lossing's Field Book of the Revolution, 1, 38.) Maria (Schuyler) VanDyck was the grand-aunt of General Schuyler. Colonel Philip Pieterse Schuyler also married a Wendell. Isaac Wendell had nine children, of whom three married, viz.: Elizabeth, born June 29, 1723, married Peter (5) Lansing, son of Johannes (4) and Geertruy (Schuyler) Lansing, of Johannes (3), Gerrit F. (2), Frederick (1), of Hassell, province of Overysse, Prussia, who came to New Amsterdam in 1650. This Geertruy Schuyler, born Feb-

ruary 11, 1694, was the niece of Arent Schuyler and the daughter of Colonel Peter Schuyler, first mayor of Albany, 1686-1694. Sarah, born November 27, 1726, married, July 15, 1758, Dirck Matthys Vanderheyder, of Matthys Dirk, of Jacob Tyssen Vanderheyder, New Amsterdam, 1654. The sixth son was (IV) Hendrick Wendell, baptized March 16, 1729, who died at Watervliet, N. Y., 1809, will dated October 10, 1796, probated May 1, 1809. He married, June 17, 1750, Catalina Van Schaick, daughter of Sybrant and Jannetie (Bogaart) VanSchaick, son of Anthony VanSchaick, who was son of Captain Gosen Gerritse VanSchaick, brewer, of New Amsterdam, 1649, and his second wife, Annatie Lievens, of Lievense. In 1657 Captain Gosen VanSchaick owned a large property in Albany. When he married his second wife he settled six thousand guilders on the child of his first marriage. His descendants have been among the most eminent citizens of New York state. Rev. R. W. Van Schoick, D. D., of Kingston, is one. Hendrick Wendell had four children, of whom Susanna, the eldest, married Joost Boskirk, of Albany, and left issue, recorded in "Pearson's Genealogy of the First Settlers of Albany." Sarah, the second daughter, married John Bratt, of Jan, of Albany, a descendant of Albert Andriese Bratt, of that city, 1662, whose issue is also recorded in Pearson. (V) Gerrit Wendell, the eldest son and the second child of Hendrick, married, 1780, Machtelt Heemstreet, born October 15, 1758, daughter of Hannes Heemstraat, or Hemstreet, of Niskayuna, and his wife, Elizabeth Bovie, of Dirk Takelse VanHeemstraat and his wife, Catharina Quackenbos. They had (1) Cathalyntie, baptized November 2, 1780; (2) Elizabeth, baptized July 13, 1783; (3) Abraham, baptized February 2, 1786; (4) Johannes, baptized November 16, 1788.

Others of the Wendell family who have been prominent men were Harmanus Wendell, commissioner of Indian affairs 1728-1732; Evert Wendell, lawyer, and commissioner of Indian affairs 1724-1732; Johannes Wendell, also commissioner 1720-1726; Harmanus Wendell, judge of the Court of Common Pleas 1752-1758, whose daughter married Colonel Philip Pieterse Schuyler, of the revolutionary army; General John H. Wendell, lawyer, who served in the continental army 1776-1781, held many

offices, and was a member of the New York Cincinnati (he wore the costume of the revolutionary era until his death, in 1832); Judge Gerrit Wendell and Judge John L. Wendell, of Washington county, N. Y. (a daughter of the latter was the wife of Robert B. Minturn, of Grinnell, Minturn & Co., the philanthropic merchants of New York City); and Doctor Peter Wendell, chancellor of the University of New York.

(VI) Johannes, son of Gerritt and Machtelt Wendell, born November 16, 1788, married Vina Morey or Mowry, born 1792, died November 29, 1879, aged eighty-seven years, daughter of Isaac and Hopie (Harrington) Mowry, who came from Rhode Island to Lake George, and had seventeen children, of whom Melinda, the ninth child, born October 26, 1828, married, November 1, 1847, John Raeder. Isaac Mowry was descended from Roger and Mary Mowry, who came to Massachusetts with the Plymouth colony, was made freeman May 18, 1631, and located at Providence, R. I., 1643. Austin states that family tradition makes him a cousin of Roger Williams. This appears to be corroborated by the similarity of their first names, and the fact that the two were associates in their residence successively at Plymouth, Salem, and Providence. Hopie Harrington was descended from the family of that name that located in Gloucester, R. I., in the eighteenth century and moved thence to Danby, Vermont, 1777. Among them were Thomas Harrington, John Harrington, Oliver Harrington, Mowry Harrington, etc., etc.

W. L. Raeder, son of John and Melinda (Wendell) Raeder, was born at Ransom, near Gardner's Ferry, then Luzerne, now Lackawanna, county, November 27, 1854. He removed with his parents, in April, 1857, to Pittston, and attended the public and select schools of that borough and the West Pittston Seminary. He was "devil" in the old *Gazette* office when Hon. B. F. Hughes, of Philadelphia, was editor, and Hon. Theo. Hart, now its editor and proprietor, was job printer. He was prepared for college under the tutorship of Prof. W. J. Bruce, subsequently editor of the *Record of the Times*, and entered the freshman class of Lehigh University in September, 1872, where he took the course of civil engineering. While a student at college his parents removed from Pittston to Wilkes-Barre. He, therefore,

came to Wilkes-Barre in July, 1876, after graduation as a civil engineer, and was employed as a member of an engineer corps under W. B. Hick, chief engineer for the Wyoming Valley Coal Company, formerly the Riverside. After a narrow escape from a fall of rock in the old Enterprise colliery he relinquished mining engineering and accepted a position with Virtue & Yorsten, publishers, whose headquarters were at Pittsburgh. He returned to Wilkes-Barre, however, in the spring of 1877 and entered, as a student at law, the office of E. P. & J. V. Darling. While yet a student he was employed as a solicitor to secure subscribers for the establishment of the Wilkes-Barre Telephone Exchange. After successfully establishing the exchange, with the aid of L. C. Kinsey, Esq., a member of the Luzerne bar, Mr. Raeder was continued as solicitor and collector until his admission to the bar, about which time the Scranton Exchange and the Wilkes-Barre Exchange were consolidated, forming the North Pennsylvania Telephone and Supply Company. Mr. Raeder was connected for a time with the old Wilkes-Barre Fencibles, and afterwards with Company F., Ninth Regiment, N. G. P., wherein, in a short time, he reached the position of a sergeant. Though not yet thirty-four years of age, he has attained an enviable position in his profession, principally as a practitioner of what is called real estate law, though his familiarity with its practice generally is a credit to his preceptors and an attestation of the industry and zeal with which he pursues its problems. He is the publisher of the *Real Estate Intelligencer* and an authority on the subjects to which it is devoted. He is a democrat in politics, and, though active in the local councils of the party, has never been a candidate for any office. He is popular socially, being a cultivated vocalist and having achieved a flattering celebrity in amateur opera. His professional future is likely to be a bright one if strong common sense, well-digested methods, and unflagging persistency, added to a very thorough understanding of the law, can make it so.

W. L. Raeder married, February 17, 1885, Elizabeth, a daughter of George Worrell, of Elmira, N. Y. They have one child—Milicent Wendell Raeder, born September 27, 1888. Dr. Smith, in his History of Delaware County, Pa., states that it is sup-

posed that the name of Worrall or Worrell was originally Warel, and that those bearing it are descended from a Sir Hubert de Warel, who lost three sons at the battle of Hastings, the town at which William the Conqueror first landed. In 1682 Richard Worrell or Worrall and John Worrell, both Friends, or Quakers, came from Oare, Berkshire, England, to Philadelphia, at the same time. They both presented their certificates at the same time, to the same meeting in Philadelphia, and are supposed to have been relatives.

John Worrell, born in Oare, Berkshire, England, in 1658, died at Edgmont, Delaware county, Pa., February 4, 1742, aged eighty-four years. He located first in Chester, Delaware county, in 1682. Two years later, in 1684, he moved to Middletown township, Delaware county, whence, in 1695, he moved to Edgmont township, where he lived until his death. John Worrell was a member of the Pennsylvania Assembly from Chester county in 1716 (Delaware county being formed in 1789). In 1684 he married (1) Frances Taylor, died at Edgmont, October 13, 1712, widow of Thomas Taylor, of Northenby, Flintshire, England, who purchased lands in Pennsylvania, and died in 1682, leaving two sons, Thomas, and Philip, who married, in 1705, Ann, daughter of Thomas and Mary Conway, and died in 1732, leaving issue. He married (2), April 9, 1714, Sarah Goodwin, daughter of Thomas Goodwin, of Edgmont. She was a prominent preacher among the Friends. By his first marriage Mr. Worrell had, it is said, but one son, John, born July 26, 1685, who died young, but the records of Edgmont meeting show that "Joshua, son of John Worrell," married, January 23, 1727, Margaret Spoonly, daughter of Lewis Spoonly. This was probably a second son by the first marriage. By the second marriage Mr. Worrell had (2) Elizabeth, born January 29, 1715; (3) Mary, born April 27, 1717, died young; (4) John, born August 26, 1719; (5) Peter, born August 26, 1719 (these two were twins); (6) Sarah, born July 19, 1722; (7) Thomas, born September 21, 1724, died young; (8) Thomas, born June 29, 1728; (9) Mary, born February 24, 1730.

(II) John Worrell, the fourth child of John and Sarah (Goodwin) Worrell, born August 26, 1719, married, April 18, 1741, Priscilla Lewis, of Edgmont township, Delaware county, and had,

among others, (III) Samuel Worrell, born at Edgmont June 21, 1754, died February 14, 1827, aged seventy-three years. He was disowned by the Society of Friends for having served in the revolutionary army. One hundred and ten young men of this society entered the continental service from Delaware county and were disowned. Only two, however, joined the British army. Samuel Worrell married, about 1786, Martha Gamble, of Edgmont, born in 1759, died December 26, 1826, aged sixty-seven years. They had four children—(IV) Lewis; John, of Pequa Valley; Priscilla, and Rachel.

Lewis Worrell, the eldest of these children, was born in Edgmont October 13, 1787, died at Cape May, N. J., March 24, 1860. He married, in 1810, Milicent Taylor, of Cape May, N. J., born in 1790 and died in 1865. Mr. Worrell was bound out at six years of age to learn the potter's trade, in Westtown, Chester county. When his time had expired he worked for some time at his trade in Edgmont. In 1817 he removed to Luzerne county and settled at Wilkes-Barre. He lived, until 1840, on River street, where he carried on the pottery business in connection with a lumber yard until 1848, when he retired from business. In 1854 he removed to Elmira, where he established his son George in the coal business. In May, 1858, he moved to Cape May, N. J., and died there. Mr. Lewis Worrell, during his long residence in Wilkes-Barre, earned the high esteem of all its people. One who remembers him well, having had intimate business and social association with him, says: "He was a man of fine physique, with sparkling blue eyes, intelligent, and in every respect companionable. He was full of energy and business tact and the very soul of honor and integrity." He lived in the Emley house and his pottery stood on the present site of the Urquhart property, where Arnold Bertels now resides. It was an industrial establishment of no small consequence in a borough of the size of Wilkes-Barre, and flourished under his careful management. Mr. Worrell was a devoted churchman, and an ardent participant in all efforts to help his less fortunate fellows, and to add to the good name and prosperity of the city. He was a good man and a good citizen in all that the term implies.

(V) George Worrell, son of Lewis Worrell, was born in Wilkes-

Barre in 1824, and died in Elmira, N. Y., July 21, 1887, aged sixty-three years. Moving to Elmira in 1855, he spent thirty-two years of his life in that city. The *Elmira Advertiser*, speaking of Mr. Worrell at the time of his death, says: "He was always an active and intelligent business man. At different times in his busy career he had been associated with the Nobles Manufacturing Company and with the company that operated the woolen mills, but he was chiefly known as a successful coal dealer. He brought the first cargo of Pittston coal to Elmira in a canal boat on the once prosperous Chemung canal, and was the first to introduce the product of the Pittston mines into Rochester and other cities. In political life Mr. Worrell was not unknown, serving several terms as member of the common council and board of supervisors. These trusts were discharged to the credit of himself and the satisfaction of his constituents in the Third ward. He was a member of St. Omer's Commandery and was connected with Grace Episcopal Church." The *Gazette* says in addition to the above: "Personally Mr. Worrell was one of the pleasantest men. He was one of those generous, whole-souled men, quiet and unostentatious in his way, but never withholding aid from any deserving one. Few, perhaps, knew him intimately, but they can testify to his worth as a man, a citizen, and a neighbor." Mr. Worrell married, October 18, 1853, Eunice Callahan, daughter of John and Mary (Cole) Callahan, and had four children—James L., of Elmira, George H., of Rochester, N. Y., Mrs. W. L. Raeder, and Mrs. Lewis B. Landmesser, of Wilkes-Barre.

TUTHILL REYNOLDS HILLARD.

Tuthill Reynolds Hillard, who was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county, Pa., June 6, 1885, is a descendant of Joseph Hillard, of Killingsworth, Conn., who had a son Joseph Hillard, who had a son Oliver Hillard, also of Killingsworth. His wife was Nancy Crawford. Oliver Burr Hillard, son of Joseph Hillard, was born in

Oliver

Killingsworth, Conn., June 7, 1803. He subsequently removed to Charleston, S. C., where he carried on a large mercantile and shipping business. While a resident of that city he married Catharine Roberts, a daughter of Captain Roberts, of Charleston. He afterwards removed to this city, where he is still remembered by our older citizens as the most enterprising merchant of his day. Thaddeus S. Hillard, son of Oliver Burr Hillard, is a native of Charleston, where he was born in 1829. He came to this city with his father's family, and was for many years engaged in the mercantile business with his brother, William S. Hillard. His wife is Esther Jane Reynolds, a native of Elmira, N. Y. She is the daughter of the late Charles Reynolds and his wife, Lydia Tuthill, a daughter of Samuel Tuthill.

Tuthill Reynolds Hillard, third son of Thaddeus S. Hillard, was born in this city December 12, 1860. He was educated in the public schools of his native city, Williston Seminary, Easthampton, Mass., and Yale College, graduating from the latter institution in the class of 1883. He read law in this city with E. P. Darling and W. C. Price. The same month that he was admitted to the bar he left for an extended cruise in the schooner yacht *Brunhilde*, John Jay Phelps, owner and captain, sailing around the world, and arriving home a year ago. The yacht left New York June 20, 1885, and spent the next ten days at New Haven and New London, Conn. On the 29th she sailed for Cowes, Isle of Wight; thence to Boulogne and Cherbourg, France; Cadiz, Spain; Tangiers, Morocco; Gibraltar; Mers-el-Kebir, Oran, Algiers, Bougie and Bona, Algeria; Alexandria, Port Said, Ismaila and Suez, in Egypt; Jebel Zukir, an island in the Red Sea; Perim Island in the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb; Aden; Sokotra, in the Indian Ocean, since seized by England; Aucutta, one of the Laccadives; Bombay; Columbo; Penang and Singapore in the Strait Settlements; Pulo Condore in the China Seas; Hong Kong; Nagasaki, Shiminiseki, Marayama, Mirawa, Te Sima, Kobe, Okoshka, and Yokohama, in Japan; San Francisco and Monterey, California; Honolulu and Hilo, Sandwich Islands; Papiete and Papara in Tahiti; Rapanni or Easter Island; Juan Fernandez; Valparaiso; Stanley Harbor, Falkland Islands; Montevideo, Uruguay; Ilha Grande, Rio

Janciro and Bahia, in Brazil; Barbadoes, St. Lucia, Martinique, Dominica, Montserrat, St. Kitts, Santa Cruz, and St. Thomas, in the West Indies; the Bermudas, and New York; arriving at the latter place July 31, 1887, and after remaining there a week, running up the New England coast and back by the first of September. At many of these places journeys inland were taken, and frequently stays of a month made in a single port. Mr. Hillard, since his return, has been actively engaged in the practice of the law.

Very few men of any age can be said to have seen as much of the world as it has been Mr. Hillard's privilege to familiarize himself with, under most advantageous circumstances. The voyage of the *Brunhilde* was exclusively for sight seeing purposes. Abundant means were at the command of the captain, who is a son of the millionaire congressman, William Walter Phelps, and time in which to "do" each place visited as thoroughly as possible was not wanting. The amount of information any young man of even the most ordinary powers must needs have acquired in such a tour is not only vast in extent, but largely such as could not in a lifetime have been gathered from mere book study. Supplementing a graduation from Yale, it should fit a man for success in almost any undertaking he could choose. Mr. Hillard already gives evidence that he will win a good position in his chosen profession.

LORD BUTLER HILLARD.

Lord Butler Hillard, who was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county, Pa., September 7, 1885, is the only son of the late William S. Hillard, of this city, a native of Charleston, S. C., and grandson of Oliver Burr Hillard. (See preceding sketch.) The wife of W. S. Hillard is Ruth Ross Butler, a daughter of the late Lord Butler, of Wilkes-Barre. (See page 338.) Lord Butler Hillard was born in Wilkes-Barre December 5, 1861, and was prepared for college at St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H.,

and, entering Yale College, graduated therefrom in the class of 1883. He read law with his uncle, E. G. Butler, in this city. Mr. Hillard is first lieutenant of Company F, Ninth Regiment, National Guard of Pennsylvania. He entered as a private, and was promoted through all the grades to his present position. Failing health compelled him to give up the practice of the law, at least temporarily, and he is now engaged in the sale and manufacture of lumber at Pittston. He is the vice president of the Wyoming Valley Lumber Company, located at that point. Mr. Hillard is an unmarried man, and a democrat in politics. Though he was but a short time at the bar, it was long enough to demonstrate that if health had permitted and inclination prompted he could and would have fought his way to success there. He is a young man of fine mind, ambitious, and possessed of excellent general business qualifications.

GEORGE EUGENE COHEN.

George Eugene Cohen, who was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county December 11, 1886, is a native of Pittston, Pa., where he was born July 24, 1862. He is the son of the late Henry Cohen, a native of Schubein, in the province of Posen, Prussia, where he was born in 1820. His father was Eugene Cohen, of the same place. Henry Cohen was educated as a teacher, and at the age of fifteen years passed the government examination. He subsequently taught five years. In 1848 he emigrated to this country, and did business in Susquehanna Depot and Scranton, Pa. In 1850 he removed to Pittston, where he resided until the time of his death, May 25, 1886. During that time he achieved success in business and amassed a considerable fortune. He was an active, enterprising citizen, and won universal respect for his honorable dealing as a man of affairs, and as a friend and neighbor. He took an active interest in the public schools of Pittston, and served for a number of years as one of the directors, and was treasurer of the board for several years. He also held other offices of trust and responsibility to

the satisfaction of the public. He was a director of the People's Savings Bank of Pittston, and also of the Miners' Savings Bank, at the time of his death. Mr. Cohen married, in 1857, Amelia Aurbach, a native of Schroda, Prussia, daughter of the late George R. Aurbach.

George E. Cohen, son of Henry Cohen, was educated in the schools of his native place, at Wilkes-Barre Academy, Mielzeiner Boarding School, New York, and Yale College, graduating from the latter in the class of 1884. He took at the latter institution the Cobden prize in political economy. Mr. Cohen read law with H. B. Payne and George K. Powell, in this city. He also attended the Columbia College Law School in the city of New York. Mr. Cohen made an extensive tour of Europe in 1887 for the benefit of his health. He has an office in this city, but his residence is in Pittston. He married, August 30, 1888, Lillie Stein, of Montgomery, Alabama, daughter of George A. Stein, of New Orleans.

Mr. Cohen, at the time of the writing of these lines, although nearly two years after his admission, can scarcely be said to have as yet attempted practice. As already noted, his health has not been of the best, and, having the means at command, he has utilized them to find renewed strength in foreign climates. He is now prepared to win a place in the profession by deserving it, and he comes to the performance of his task well equipped to succeed in it. The honors he won at Yale show him to have exceptional ability not only for acquiring knowledge but for making stong presentment of what he has learned. He has a keen, analytical mind, is an ingenious and effective disputant, and an intelligent conversationalist. He has every qualification, in fact, as well as admirable opportunity, for making his mark both at the bar and, if he chooses, in public life.

JAMES MADISON FRITZ.

James Madison Fritz was born in Orangeville, Columbia county, Pa., March 10, 1857. He is a descendant of Philip Fritz, a native of Philadelphia, who removed from that city to what is

now Sugarloaf township, Columbia county, in 1790. He was a descendant of one of the early German emigrants who settled in Philadelphia at a very early day. Philip Fritz was the owner of a large tract of land, and in addition to his duties as a farmer filled the office of justice of the peace and was also a school teacher. John G. Freeze, in his History of Columbia County, says that Philip Fritz was the first school master and justice of the peace in the north-eastern part of Columbia county. He also says that "he was a scholarly gentleman from Philadelphia. He taught the first school of the township in a log hut which stood where St. Gabriel's church now stands." His wife was Charlotte Deborgur, also a native of Philadelphia. She was the daughter of Henry Deborgur.

Henry H. Fritz, son of Philip Fritz, was about four years of age when his father removed from Philadelphia to Sugarloaf township. He was a farmer and was one of the founders of St. Gabriel's Episcopal Church, in Sugarloaf township. He died in 1866. He married, in 1814, Margaret Roberts.

William Fritz, son of Henry Fritz and father of James M. Fritz, was a native of Sugarloaf township. He was a school teacher for several years and finally became a merchant at Orangeville. He was an elder in the Presbyterian church and a justice of the peace at the time of his death, in 1864. The wife of William Fritz was Margaret Jones, of New Brunswick, N. J. She was the daughter of Benjamin Jones, who removed from that place to Orangeville.

James M. Fritz, after the death of his father, removed to New Brunswick with his mother and for a few years filled the position of clerk in some of the manufactories and dry goods stores of New Brunswick. Upon the death of his mother, in 1875, he returned to Columbia county and attended the Orangeville Academy in the summer time and taught school in the counties of Columbia and Luzerne during the winter season until 1879, when he entered Lafayette College and graduated in the classical course in the class of 1883. He then registered as a law student in the office of C. G. Barkley, of Bloomsburg, Pa. While pursuing his law studies he taught school and was principal of the Shickshinny schools and also of the New Columbus Academy. He was admitted to the bar of Columbia county December 13, 1886, and to

the bar of Luzerne county January 29, 1887. He immediately thereafter removed to Nanticoke, where he has opened an office. He has attached himself to the principles of the democratic party. James M. Fritz was married to Annie Elizabeth Stackhouse, a daughter of the late John M. Stackhouse, of Shickshinny, September 9, 1886. Mr. and Mrs. Fritz have one child, Margaret Fritz.

John M. Stackhouse was a descendant of Thomas Stackhouse and his wife, Grace Heaton, daughter of Robert and Alice Heaton. They were born in England and came to America in 1682. They were married, 7th mo., 27, 1688, at Middletown meeting, Bucks county, Pa. Thomas Stackhouse represented Bucks county in the Colonial Assembly in the years 1711, 1713, and 1715. He was re-elected in 1716, but refused to serve. He was the owner of five hundred and seven acres of land in Middletown. Robert Stackhouse, son of Thomas Stackhouse, removed to what is now Berwick, Columbia county, Pa. He was one of the earliest settlers there, and died in 1788, aged about ninety-seven years. He had a son Benjamin, who had a son James, who had a son Joseph, who was the father of John M. Stackhouse.

Mr. Fritz brought experience in the trials of this world to the study of his profession, and from this incentive naturally comes a degree of quiet but serious energy, fruitful of the best possible results. The knowledge gained by him in his connection with general mercantile and manufacturing business, together with the understanding of human nature that comes from wielding authority in the school room, are an equipment that cannot but tell profitably to him in the pursuit of his chosen calling. He is a painstaking and intelligent servitor of his clients, and will doubtless prosper in pace with the rapidly growing community in which he abides.

JOHN FRANKLIN EVERHART.

John Franklin Everhart, who was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county November 15, 1887, is a native of Pittston, Pa., where he was born June 18, 1859. Two and a half centuries is

a long time for one to glance back through the vista of a family history, yet it is about that length of time since there landed in this country, from Germany—most probably from the ancient kingdom of Wirtemberg—a family by the name of Eberhard, which has since that time become anglicized into Everhart. The name Eberhard is closely linked with Wirtemberg, and as far back as 1370 there was a famous Count Eberhard, who figured prominently in the history of Germany, and gave the Emperor Karl IV no little amount of trouble, which was continued for several years with the emperor's son and successor, Wenceslas. About the commencement of the last century the great-great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch moved from his New York home to Pennsylvania, and settled in East Vincent township, Chester county. The great-grandfather, James Everhart, was a stripling of seventeen years when the revolution of the English colonies occurred. Like a brave and patriotic youth, he shouldered his musket and was soon in the field fighting for the cause of liberty and independence. He served the infant republic until his musket was worn out, and lived to see his grand-children prosper, and died a nonagenarian in 1852. He had three sons, James, John, and William, all of whom became men of wealth and prominence. The latter was a member of congress from 1853 to 1855. It is related of William that it was his misfortune to be wrecked on the coast of Ireland, where he and five survivors of the ill-fated vessel were treated with great kindness, and that during the famine in Ireland, a few years since, he loaded a ship with provisions at his own expense and sent her to Ireland, by way of expressing his gratitude. He was the father of the late ex-congressman James Bowen Everhart, of Chester county, Pa. James Everhart was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, and the youngest son of James Everhart. He was born in 1789 and died in 1863. He was an officer in the war of 1812, and after the war engaged in the mercantile business in Chester county, Pa. In 1820 he removed to Berks county, where he engaged extensively in agriculture, tanning, and the iron trade, during which time he took a slip load of bark to England and exchanged it for merchandise. He was a man of sound judgment and correct principles, whose influence was more than local, and whose opinion was sought as

a matter of worth by those who knew him best. In all the leading topics of the day he was a close observer, and in those calculated for the general good he was deeply interested. He was an ardent supporter of the free school system, and before its day established schools at his own expense, in order that the rising generation of his neighbors might have the rudiments of a common education. He was in no sense of the word a politician, though twice he represented his county in the legislature, the second time receiving the unanimous support of both the political parties. He was urged to accept a nomination to congress, which was equivalent to an election, and declined. In 1817 he married Mary M., the only child of Isaac and Catharine Templen. The union was blessed with eight children, of whom five survive. James M. Everhart, of Scranton, Pa., is the third son, and Isaiah F. Everhart, M. D., also of Scranton, is the youngest child.

John Templen Everhart, the father of the subject of our sketch, is the oldest of the children of James Everhart, and was born September 14, 1818. After receiving a common school education, he entered his father's tannery and learned the trade of a tanner. In 1851 he removed to Pittston, and purchased large coal interests and real estate. Everhart's Island, in the Lackawanna river, is one of his pieces of real estate. In private life he is generous and charitable, and devoted to his family. In 1841 he married Theresa A., the daughter of John Maguire, of Philadelphia. One son was born to them, James, who died at the age of twenty-four in 1867, and his mother died at the same age in 1843. On May 12, 1853, he married Mary Leidy, the daughter of Jacob Leidy.

George Leidy, the father of Jacob Leidy, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a native of Hilltown township, Bucks county, Pa., and was a wealthy farmer. Jacob Leidy carried on a mercantile business in Philadelphia for twenty years. He removed to Berwick, Pa., in the early part of the century. He erected iron works, known as the Forge, in Nescopeck, carrying on a mercantile business at the same time. Subsequently he removed to this city. He died in Quincy, Illinois, October 12, 1857. He was a cousin of the father of Dr. Joseph Leidy and Dr. Philip Leidy, of Philadelphia. His wife was Elizabeth Rou-

derbush, a daughter of George Rouderbush, who was born in 1776, in Berks county, Pa. He subsequently removed to Sellersville, Pa., where he became a wealthy farmer.

John Franklin Everhart, son of John T. Everhart, was educated in private schools, in the Princeton college preparatory school, and at Princeton college. He read law with George S. Ferris, at Pittston, and with Alexander Farnham, in this city. He is an unmarried man, and a republican in politics. His office is in Pittston. The above named place presents a broad field for the efforts of young attorneys. It is a large, prosperous, and growing town, and, as the foregoing facts show, Mr. Everhart begins in it with an outlook that promises most satisfactorily. His ancestry, his collegiate training, and the well-known ability of his preceptors all combine to foreshadow victory in his battle with the complications and vicissitudes of the law.

HENRY CLAY ADAMS.

Henry Clay Adams was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county May 19, 1888. He is the son of Jacob Adams, of this city, who was born October 26, 1827, at Kertzenheim, Bavaria, Prussia. Mr. Adams emigrated to America and landed in New York January 5, 1853. For the past thirty-five years he has been a resident of Wilkes-Barre. The mother of H. C. Adams was Josephine Jacoby, daughter of Jacob Jacoby, who was born May 11, 1801, at Rhine Falls, Bavaria. He emigrated to America in June, 1840, and settled in this city in 1842, where he resided until his death, September 11, 1887. H. C. Adams was educated in the public schools of this city, and read law with Charles Dorrance Foster, of Wilkes-Barre. He is an unmarried man, and a democrat in politics.

Mr. Adams has had no "royal road to learning." His advantages have been only such as are open to every boy in these days of public schools and multiplied newspapers. He is not a "born genius," and has not startled anybody by precocious development,

but all who know him know that he has hung closely to his books, applied himself diligently to all the tedious routine of a beginner's life, and emerges from the ordeal well grounded in the principles of the law, and likely to become one of the most industrious and, therefore, most useful members of the profession.



FRANK WARREN LARNED.

Frank Warren Larned, who was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county May 21, 1838, is a descendant of William Learned and Goodith, his wife, who were admitted to the present First church of Charlestown, Mass., on October 6, 1632. It has been said, but whether upon good authority is not known, that William Learned came over in February, 1624; but this is improbable, since his son Isaac was born that month and his daughter Mary was buried in England in July, 1625. In the Charlestown records is a list of such as were admitted inhabitants of the town in 1630, and among them his name appears. His name also appears in a list of inhabitants in 1633 and again in 1635 and in 1637. Shares of hay ground were assigned to him, and again a portion of marsh land February 11, 1637. In Wyman's Charlestown Genealogies seven different parcels of land are described which belonged to him. In 1634 he was admitted a freeman. His name appears as one of the signatures to the town order for the appointment of eleven selectmen February 13, 1635. On February 13, 1636, he was appointed a selectman. About this time he is mentioned with twenty-eight others as having "willingly surrendered, for the good of the town, part of their land on Mystic side." In March, 1637, he was chosen one of four instead of goodman Brakenbury to divide for stinting the common land. In April, 1637, he and goodman Thomas Ewer were desired to lay out widow Wilkins two acres. About the same time he and several others were desired "to goe with Mr. Winthrop to lay out bounds between us and him." At the time of the controversy, which originated with Mrs. Anne Hutchinson when the general court

condemned and banished Rev. John Wheelwright, William Learned was one of the signers of the remonstrance against that proceeding. In the minutes of the court it is recorded: "Willi. Larnet acknowledged his fault in subscribing the seditious writing, and, desiring his name to be crossed out, it was yielded to him and crossed." February 12, 1638, it was referred to Mr. Greene and William Learned to settle Mr. Witherell's wages for the year past. William Witherell was the school-master. February 26, 1638, Mr. Learned with five others "were desired to consider of some things tending toward a body of laws." In 1640 a movement was on foot to settle Woburn. The first meeting for the purpose was held at the house of Mr. Thomas Greene on December 18, and town orders were there signed by thirty-two persons, and among them by William Learned (spelled by the clerk Larnedt). He was one of the seven who, on August 14, 1642, founded the first church of Woburn. In April, 1643, he was chosen constable and one of the selectmen, and again in 1644-45. He died March 1, 1646. He was about fifty-six years of age at the time of his death. His wife survived him. The name (Learned) has been varied much by the bad orthography of early times, as Larned, Larned, Larnot, Larnit, etc., and many of his descendants now write it Larned, as does the subject of our sketch. It may reasonably be conjectured that the true spelling was "Learned" and that the true pronunciation was "Larned."

Isaac Learned, son of William Learned, was born February 25, 1623, in Bermondsey parish, county Surrey, England, and probably came with his father to this country when about seven or eight years of age. He probably went with his father, when about seventeen or eighteen years old, from Charlestown to Woburn. He married at Woburn, July 9, 1646, Mary, daughter of Isaac Sternes, of Watertown. She was born in England and came to America with her father in 1630 in the same ship with Governor Winthrop and Sir Richard Saltonstall, and settled in Watertown, near Mount Auburn. She was baptized January 6, 1626, in the parish of Nayland, county Suffolk, England, from which place her father emigrated. Isaac Stearns was admitted a freeman May 18, 1631, the earliest date of any such admission. He was selectman in 1659, 1670, and 1671. In 1647, with Mr.

William Biscoe, he had charge of the first bridge of which any mention is made over the Charles river at Watertown. In 1652 Isaac Learned sold his house and lands in Woburn and removed to Chelmsford, where he died November 27, 1657. His wife survived him and subsequently married John Burg, of Weymouth. Lands were repeatedly laid out for him in Woburn both before and after his father's death. He was chosen one of the selectmen of Chelmsford in 1654, sergeant of the (train) band in 1656, a committee to lay out certain meadow lands January 11, 1656. He was also appointed a commissioner to decide small cases at Chelmsford. In the office of the secretary of state, Boston, is a petition signed by him for a grant of additional land to Chelmsford, dated May 7, 1656. A petition from Woburn, signed by him, "Isaac Larnitt," and by others, is printed in Massachusetts Historical Collections in which the petitioners remonstrate against an order forbidding any person to undertake a constant course of preaching or prophesying without the approbation of the elders of the four next churches or of the county court. The Chelmsford records contain several grants of land to him.

Isaac Learned, son of Isaac Learned, was born at Chelmsford September 29, 1659. He settled in Framingham, near the beautiful pond of thirty-six acres still called from him Learned's Pond. He was a soldier in Captain Davenport's company at the Narragansett fight and was wounded. He was received as an inhabitant of Sherborn in April, 1679 (Framingham not then being a town). He was on the committee to procure the act of incorporation in 1699, and signed in that character the answer to the remonstrance from Sherborn. After the incorporation it was voted in town meeting August 21, 1700, that he and two others shall be the men to go and discourse with a lawyer about "our aggrieved neighbors." He was selectman in 1692, 1698, 1706, and 1711 and fence viewer in 1681-82. He died September 15, 1737. He married, July 23, 1769, Sarah Bigelow, a daughter of John and Sarah (Warren) Bigelow. Mr. Bigelow was a blacksmith in Watertown, took the oath of fidelity in 1652, and was selectman in 1665, 1670, and 1671. He married October 30, 1642, Mary Warren. This is the earliest marriage found in the town records. John Warren came to America in 1630, aged

forty-five years. He settled in Watertown, and was admitted freeman May 18, 1631, and was selectman from 1636 to 1640. In 1635 he and Abraham Browne were appointed to lay out all highways and to see that they were repaired. In October, 1651, he and Thomas Arnold were each fined 20s for an offense against the laws concerning baptism. March 14, 1659, he was to be warned for not attending public worship, but "old Warren is not to be found in town." April 4, 1664, he was fined for neglect of public worship fourteen Sabbaths, each 5s=£3 10s. May 27, 1661, the houses of "old Warren and goodman Hammond" were ordered to be searched for Quakers.

William Larned, son of Isaac Learned, was born February 12, 1688. He had moved from Framingham and had bought land in the north part of Killingly, Conn., in 1712. His name appears on the tax list of 1716. Sometime afterward he moved to Sutton. He was one of the original members of the church at Sutton, and in 1720 was on a committee to acquaint Rev. Mr. McKinstry that the town had given him a call. He was admitted to the church in Thompson July 12, 1731, on a certificate from the church in Sutton. The parish of Thompson had formerly been the north society of Killingly, and had recently been organized as a parish. William Larned lived in this town, was chosen deacon June 7, 1742, surveyor of highways in 1729, selectman from 1740 to 1744, and town treasurer from 1742 to 1746. He died June 11, 1747. He married, November 24, 1715, Hannah Bryant, a daughter of Simon and Hannah Bryant, of Killingly, formerly of Braintree, Mass.

Ebenezer Larned, son of William Larned, was born March 11, 1723. He was admitted to full communion in the church at Killingly July 12, 1747, and was for many years deacon in North Killingly; was selectman in 1760. In a conveyance made to him in 1750 he is described as an innkeeper, and in a deed to him from his father in 1745 as a husbandman. He was one of the original proprietors of the Connecticut Susquehanna Company, and took part in organizing it. His name is found on the deed from the Six Nations to lands in Wyoming. He died December 6, 1779. He married, December 28, 1749, Kesick Leavens, one of the eight daughters of Justice Joseph Leavens, of Killingly,

who was one of the first settlers of the town. Ruth Larned, a daughter of William Larned, brother of Ebenezer Larned, married Jedediah Marcy, of Southbridge, who became the mother of William Larned Marcy, who graduated at Brown University in 1808, was recorder of Troy, N. Y., 1816, adjutant general of New York, 1821, comptroller, 1823, justice of supreme court, 1829, U. S. senator, 1831, governor, 1833-1839, secretary of war, 1845-49, secretary of state, 1853-57.

Theophilus Larned, son of Ebenezer Larned, was born July 1, 1758, in Killingly. He set out for Ohio in 1795, but stayed in Pennsylvania, where he remained until 1806. He then removed to Ontario county, N. Y., where he died in 1815. A deed dated September 21, 1795, describes him as of Colchester, Ulster county, N. Y., and conveys to Ephraim Lockwood, of Luzerne county, Pa., a right in the Connecticut and Susquehanna Company purchase, which he had received by inheritance from his father. He married, June 4, 1780, Patience Whipple, of Killingly. She died at Phelps, N. Y., February 27, 1849.

Amasa Larned, the eldest brother of Theophilus Larned, was a graduate of Yale College, a member of congress from 1791-95, and member of the constitutional convention to ratify the constitution of the United States, 1788. He was of a dark and swarthy complexion, which he used to say he inherited from the Leavens blood. While he was in college he wrote a Latin letter to his brother Theophilus, with postscript, "If you can't read this show it to Mr. Brown" (the clergyman at Killingly). In reply Theophilus wrote him a letter in Indian, from the dictation of an Indian servant girl, Molly Piggins, with the postscript, "If you can't read this show it to some other Indian." His son, Ebenezer Larned, was a graduate of Yale College, 1798. His grandson, William Law Larned, of Albany, N. Y., is a graduate of Yale College, 1851 (LL. D., 1878), justice supreme court, professor in the Albany Law School, &c.

Theophilus Larned, son of Theophilus Larned, was born in Killingly in 1791, and removed to Wyoming when a young lad. He purchased a farm near the village of Wyoming, and married Elizabeth Smith, a daughter of David Smith. She was born at Wyoming. The wife of David Smith was Mrs. Lucy Murphy.

Her maiden name was Gore, and she was a daughter of Obadiah Gore. (See page 435 for a sketch of the Gore family.) Her husband, John Murphy, was killed in the massacre and battle of Wyoming. A son, George Murphy, was born in Esquire Depew's barn, on the Delaware, near Stroudsburg, while she was a fugitive after the battle. She subsequently returned to Wyoming, and became the wife of David Smith. James Bidlack was born at the same place. His father was also killed in the battle. Theophilus Larned removed to Huntington township some years before his death.

Rev. George Marvin Larned, son of Theophilus Larned, was born at Wyoming March 8, 1834. He is a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, a member of the Central Pennsylvania Conference, and is now stationed at White Haven, in this county. The wife of Rev. G. M. Larned is Samantha Bencoter, a daughter of the late Warren Bencoter, of Union township, in this county. The Bencoter family came from the valley of the Delaware. James, the grandfather of Warren, brought to Huntington five sons—Anthony, John, Abraham, Isaac and Jacob. James, Anthony and Isaac Bencoter are in the list of taxables of Huntington township in 1796. Abraham Bencoter was the father of Warren Bencoter, the father of Mrs. Larned. The name is known in some localities as Van Scoten, but by the mixed dialects and nationalities of our country has lost the peculiarity which ever points to the original home of the family—Holland. The ancestors of the Bencoters were of the early low Dutch colonists, who contributed largely towards the European settlements in the valleys of the Hudson and Delaware rivers.

Frank Warren Larned, son of Rev. G. M. Larned, was born in Huntington township May 30, 1859. He was educated in the public schools of his native township, at Dickinson Seminary, Williamsport, and at Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa., from which he graduated in the class of 1880. He taught school for several years before his admission to the bar. He had charge of the Jeddo private school managed by the Jeddo Coal Company, and was principal of the Drifton schools in Hazle township. He was also principal of the Franklin street school in Plymouth. In 1883, 1884 and 1885 he had charge of the normal department

and was assistant professor in mathematics in Dickinson Seminary. He read law in the office of Hubbard B. Payne in this city. Mr. Larned married, February 19, 1881, Helen Frances Kantner, of Ashland, Pa., daughter of Lewis Kantner. She died on the anniversary of her marriage one year later, leaving her husband and a son, Lewis Marvin Larned, born February 17, 1882, to survive her.

Mr. Larned has entered the profession of the law with evident intention to boldly attack and, if possible, overcome every obstacle that besets the path between ambition and attainment in the noblest of the professions. He has great energy and is indefatigable in his efforts to invoke for his clients every advantage the law will allow. He gave some attention to newspaper work while a student and exhibited a capacity in that connection that by persistence would have brought profitable results. He enters the profession with every prospect of winning in it both a good name and a good livelihood.

DARRYL LA PORTE CREVELING.

Darryl LaPorte Creveling, who was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county, Pa., June 18, 1888, was born in Fishing Creek township, Columbia county, Pa., October 7, 1859. He is a descendant of Andrew Creveling, who emigrated to this country from Germany with his wife and settled near Asbury, Warren county, N. J., where he engaged in farming. At the outbreak of the revolutionary war he entered the continental army and served all through the war. He was in the battle of Monmouth, June 28, 1778, and on that day his son, Samuel Creveling, the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born. At the close of the war Andrew Creveling removed to Columbia county, and located near what is now Espytown, in Scott township, where he bought land and made improvements after the fashion of that day. At that time and for years there were no milling facilities closer than Sunbury, and he used to send his boys there with wheat to

be ground. They generally loaded about fifteen bushels in a canoe, "poling" to Sunbury and return. Andrew Creveling and his wife are buried in the Afton graveyard, near Bloomsburg, Pa. Samuel Creveling, son of Andrew Creveling, became a farmer, and purchased a place of three hundred and fifty acres. During the war of 1812 he was drafted, but several young men wanted to go in his stead, and he selected one as a substitute, who served in his place. His wife, whom he married in 1803, was Catharine Willets. John Creveling, son of Samuel Creveling, was the grandfather of the subject of our sketch. (See page 694.) D. L. Creveling is a son of Alfred Tubbs Creveling, and a brother of John Q. Creveling, of the Luzerne bar. Darryl LaPorte Creveling was educated in the public schools of his native township, at the New Columbus Academy, and at Wyoming Seminary at Kingston, Pa. He read law with his brother, J. Q. Creveling. He was a teacher for several years in Conyngham township, at New Columbus, in Salem township, in Huntington township, in Fishing Creek township, and in Plymouth borough, where he acted as principal of the Franklin street school. He married, February 9, 1887, Kate J. Hice, daughter of Jacob S. Hice and Esther A. Hice, of Harveyville, Pa. The father of Esther A. Hice is Daniel Jones, of West Pittston, Pa.

Mr. Creveling was in his twenty-ninth year when admitted, and in that fact has what has often proved an advantage to a beginner at the bar. Again, in line with many of his predecessors, he will profit by his experience as a teacher. Once before, in the preparation of these sketches, we have taken occasion to refer to the large number of men who go up from the school room to the court room. The transition is a natural one in many respects. The school term affords a livelihood and the vacation the time for the new study, and the information on general topics acquired in preparing to impart knowledge to pupils is beyond question a material aid in imbibing the principles and taking in the details of the law and its practice. Many school teachers have gone to the very front rank in the legal fraternity, and those who know Mr. Creveling believe him fitted for and wish him equal luck.

ALEXANDER RICKETTS.

Alexander Ricketts was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county September 28, 1888. He was born in this city October 29, 1866, and is the eldest son of Agib Ricketts, who was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county January 6, 1857. (See page 105.) Alexander Ricketts was educated in the public schools of his native city, and read law with his father. His mother, Annie Elder Ricketts (*nec* Piper), was a daughter of Alexander M. Piper, born in 1786 in Bedford, Pa., and married in 1816 to Ann Espy Elder, a daughter of Samuel Elder, who was born February 27, 1772, and died at Harrisburg September 26, 1815. He was a soldier in the expedition westward in 1794, and held a position in the military establishment of 1798. He filled the office of sheriff of Dauphin county from October 23, 1800, to October 21, 1803. He married, March 7, 1793, Margaret Espy, daughter of Josiah Espy and Annie Kirkpatrick, daughter of William Kirkpatrick. George Espy, who married Mary Stewart, was a brother of Josiah Espy. The former was the ancestor of John Espy and Barnett M. Espy, of the Luzerne bar. Samuel Elder was the son of Rev. John Elder and his second wife, Mary Simpson, daughter of Thomas Simpson. Rev. John Elder was born in the city of Edinburgh, Scotland, January 26, 1706. He died July 17, 1792, in Paxtang township, Dauphin county, Pa. In 1732 he was licensed to preach the gospel, and four or five years later he emigrated to America. He subsequently became the leader of the Paxtang Boys. He afterwards was appointed colonel by the provincial authorities, the date of his commission being July 11, 1763. He had command of the block-houses and stockades from Easton to the Susquehanna. His father was Robert Elder, born about 1679 in Scotland; emigrated from Lough Neagh, county Antrim, Ireland, where he had previously settled, to America, about 1730, locating in Paxtang township. He died July 28, 1746.

Mr. Ricketts joins the army of the law at a very early age. It is rather unusual for one to have completed his studies and se-

cured admission when not yet twenty-two years old, but in this instance a son, doubtless intended from the beginning to inherit the father's practice, has probably had, under the guidance of the father, more than the usual amount of training. Mr. Ricketts has already exhibited qualities that give good promise of his attaining success in his profession.

The foregoing pages contain the biographies of one hundred and seventy-eight lawyers who have always, or the greater part of their lives, resided in Luzerne county and practiced at its bar. Of these Howkin Bulkeley Beardslee (page 452), James Augustus Gordon (page 1), Henry Coffin Magee (page 532), Ziba Mathers (page 626), James Buchanan Shaver (page 696), Ebenezer Warren Sturdevant (page 14), and Hendrick Bradley Wright (page 2) have died since their biographies were written. We follow with biographies of those who were at one time practitioners here but who have removed and are now located at other points, and of those who have been separated from us by the division of Luzerne county from time to time.

OCTOBER 24, 1888.

WILLIAM LEWIS.

William Lewis, who was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county January 5, 1825, is a descendant of Ralph Lewis (according to Smith's History of Delaware county, Pa.), who, with his wife Mary and family, emigrated from the parish of Illan, in Glamorganshire, Wales, and came over in 1683 or 1684 and settled in Haverford, Delaware county, Pa. Ralph Lewis was a member of the Society of Friends by conviction, and the certificate brought with him attests the excellence of his character and the innocency of his life. He died in 1710 and his wife in 1704. His son, Thomas Lewis, married Jane, daughter of Rees Mere-

dith, of Radnor, and his son Abraham married Mary, daughter of Anthony Morgan, and Samuel married Phœbe, daughter of Josiah Taylor, of Marple. From one of these sons William Lewis, the subject of our sketch, descended. One of these sons had a son "Josiah Lewis, and his mother is believed to be Martha Allen." This according to Smith's History of Chester county.

William Lewis, son of Josiah Lewis, was born in Edgemont, Chester county, Pennsylvania, February 2, 1751. When of the proper age he was put to a common country school in the neighborhood of his residence, from which he was afterwards removed to a Seminary of a higher order established by the Society of Friends at Willistown. There his progress was so rapid as quickly to require tuition beyond the usual course, and the extraordinary trouble was rewarded by a double compensation. At a very early age he expressed a strong inclination for the profession of the law, which, though it received his father's sanction, was disapproved of by his mother, both of whom were members of the Society of Friends, and he continued on the farm, assisting in the usual labors of agriculture, till his 17th year. It was probably about this time that the following incident occurred: Having driven his father's wagon to the county town, he found the court in session. Curiosity led him to enter the court room for the first time, when he was so much captivated by the conduct of a trial and the oratory of the lawyers that the person who accompanied him was unable to persuade him away. The latter was compelled to return with the wagon to the farm, leaving young Lewis on the spot, who remained until the court rose, late in the evening, and early next morning appeared at his father's house, to which he had returned on foot, with a stronger resolution than ever to study the law if the consent of his parents could be obtained. His mother having at length agreed, he was removed to Philadelphia and placed under the tuition of Robert Proud, who then had the care of the Friends' public school, for the purpose of receiving instruction in the Latin language. He continued about eighteen months with his venerable preceptor. After leaving Mr. Proud he went for a few months to a German school, in which language it is not recollected that he made much proficiency. At that time the proportion of persons in Pennsyl-

vania who made use of that language alone was much greater than at present, and an acquaintance with it was found very useful to those who practiced in the country courts, which the most eminent members of the Philadelphia bar were then in the habit of regularly attending. Their quarterly journeys generally extended as far as Easton to the northward and York to the westward. In the year 1770 Mr. Lewis had the gratification of commencing the study of the law under Nicholas Waln, who, although still a young man, had acquired a high degree of eminence at the bar. Here Mr. Lewis's application was intense and unremitting, and, assisted by a quick perception and tenacious memory, his qualifications for admission at the expiration of his time were seldom surpassed. Before his admission he had more than a usual share of the student's duties to perform. He had been in this office about a year when Mr. Waln, who had been one of the most gay and animated, as well as the most industrious, members of the bar, was suddenly struck with serious religious impressions, which he publicly evinced by unexpectedly kneeling down in meeting and uttering a fervid and eloquent prayer. After recovering from a fit of illness that ensued, he determined to relinquish the practice of the law. Mr. Lewis remained in the office. His attachment and fidelity to his friend and preceptor, the abilities he had already manifested, and his knowledge of the business under the care of Mr. Waln, secured his confidence, and the clients, to whose option it was left to employ other counsel and receive back their fees, or at least in those cases where trials in court were not to take place, to leave their causes under Mr. Lewis's care, in many instances preferred the latter. He was admitted in the Court of Common Pleas, on motion of Miers Fisher, at December term, 1773, being then nearly twenty-three years of age. The period was not unfavorable to a young beginner. Of the elder class only Mr. Chew and John Ross continued in practice. In the ensuing year Mr. Chew was appointed chief justice, and the declining health of Mr. Ross, with some other causes, rendered him no formidable opponent. Among his younger brethren, of whom the court docketed at that day exhibit many truly respectable names, Mr. Lewis had to work his way, and he worked it with success. The entries of the last term

of the Common Pleas under the royal government evince that in the number of actions he then led the bar. This was June term, 1776. On July 4 the declaration of independence suspended, till a new organization, all the business of the courts. The first session of the Common Pleas at Philadelphia, when the style of process was from the king to the commonwealth, was held in September, 1777. Only six attorneys were entered as admitted to practice, whose names are recorded in the following order: John Morris, John Haley, William Lewis, Andrew Robeson, Jacob Rush, and Jonathan D. Sergeant. The British army was at that time on its march from the head of Elk to Philadelphia, and before the end of the month the occupation of the city removed from it every vestige of the new-formed government, and drove away every individual attached to it who had the means of escape. Mr. Lewis's political opinions were always in favor of his country's rights. In some of the subsequent agitations of party he was not unfrequently charged with contrary sentiments, but his views were liberal, his spirit was independent, and he never gave way to popular delusion or popular violence. When the British standard was hoisted in Philadelphia he retired to his friends in Chester county, with whom he continued, pursuing, however, his practice at those courts which were beyond the reach of the enemy's power till the departure of their army returned to the city its new republican character. Mr. Lewis then resumed his station at the bar, which, as well its component members as its forensic character, soon exhibited material changes. Subjects of higher importance than those which commonly fell to the lot of provincial judicatures were brought forward. Motives competent to rouse all the latent energies of the mind were constantly presenting themselves. The bar was chiefly composed of young men possessing aspiring minds and industrious habits—George Ross from Lancaster, Edward Bidle from Reading, Governuer Morris occasionally, Joseph Reed, C. W. Wilem, of Carlisle, in conjunction with others eminent in their profession—and Mr. Lewis found an assemblage of powerful and splendid talents which might have coped with an equal number of any other forum in America. The whole faculties of the bar were soon put in requisition by the prosecutions which

were commenced against some of the adherents of the British cause. The popular excitement against them was high, and the defense appeared to many a service of danger, but the intrepidity of the bar did not allow them to shrink from the conflict. Among the defenders Wilson and Ross took the lead. Mr. Lewis was, however, frequently employed, and always distinguished himself. In the defense of Chapman he used with force and success the right of an individual on the commencement of a civil war to choose his party. McKean, the chief justice, was a zealous and heady republican, but, independent in his principles and conduct, he discharged the duties of his office impartially and inflexibly. His decision in favor of Chapman evinced the soundness of his judgment and the disdain he felt for the popular clamor excited by the occasion. From the performance of these duties, often as painful as they were honorable, we trace the progress of Mr. Lewis to one not less delightful to humanity. In 1779 the Pennsylvania legislature took the lead in a public declaration of the illegality of that odious and disgraceful subjugation of fellow creatures which had so long stained the character of America—a provision, perhaps necessarily imperfect, but carried as far as then appeared practicable, was made in favor of the descendants of Africa, by which a chance of emancipation to those then living, and a certainty of it to their issue, was secured. In support of this legislation, Act of March 1, 1780, which came from his pen, an association of private individuals was speedily formed for the purpose of securing its benefits to those who were unable, from ignorance, poverty and depression, to defend themselves. Mr. Lewis became the champion of this order. With a voluntary dereliction of all professional emolument, he strenuously and boldly pursued oppression into its artful recesses, and succeeded in securing to the injured African all the protection to be found in the text of the law, and thousands of the present generation of colored people are unconsciously indebted to him for his exertions, anxiety and exposure before they were born. This benevolent association was subsequently incorporated by an Act of the General Assembly. Benjamin Franklin was its first president, and Mr. Lewis retained till his death the rank of first, and for a long time the most-efficient, of its counsellors. In the

regular business of his profession Mr. Lewis soon acquired that ascendancy to which his talents and his industry entitled him. In him it was verified that genius never shines more brightly than when it is enforced by the closest industry. By the great number of causes in which he was concerned, the judgment which directed and the energies which accompanied both the preparation and the management of the trials, evinced the justice of the general confidence that was reposed in him. In the doctrine of pleading, in questions on devises and the nature of estates, he was particularly felicitous. In mercantile law he was, perhaps, equally eminent. Whatever points he made in a cause he was generally able to support as well by authority as by argument. The closeness of his reasoning was seldom weakened by unnecessary digressions nor impeded by ebullitions of wit or the illusions of fancy. Although pleasant and facetious in social conversation, his public speaking was rather of a grave and serious cast and often of the highest syllogistic order, the premises he laid being finely carried on to conclusions which the hearer did not anticipate, but was ultimately obliged to acknowledge. In 1787 he was elected a member of the legislature of Pennsylvania, in which he soon attained a great ascendancy and rendered most important services to his fellow citizens. Many measures of the highest general interest adopted by that body originated with him. One of these was the restitution of the charter of the college of Philadelphia, which, in a paroxysm of political jealousy, had been taken from them; but a much more important procedure was the alteration of the constitution of the state. He was re-elected to the legislature in 1788 and 1789, and in the latter year was a member of the convention that framed the constitution of 1790. To the latter body he dedicated the chief portion of his time. With these services terminated the labors of Mr. Lewis as a legislator. In 1789, the present constitution of the United States having come into operation, he had the honor to receive from the father of his country the appointment of attorney for the United States for the district of Pennsylvania. This commission bears date September 26, 1789. On the death of Mr. Hopkinson, Mr. Lewis accepted the appointment of judge of the District Court of the United States. This commission bears date

July 14, 1791. These commissions are in parchment, and are signed by George Washington, president, attested by Thomas Jefferson, secretary, and are in possession of Josiah Lewis, of this city, his grandson. He soon resigned his position as judge; pecuniary consideration induced him to return to the bar. He did not find the eminence of his rank affected by his temporary absence from the bar. His business as counsel in matters of difficulty and value continued to be great, and for a long time his industry was undiminished. The supreme court of the United States and the higher tribunals of Pennsylvania were the chief theatres of his employment, and his emoluments were as considerable as his reputation was exalted. He was not a selfish, sordid man; his friendships were warm and his charities were unrestrained. Horace Binney, in his volume on *The Leaders of the Old Bar of Philadelphia*, says: "From Maryland to Massachusetts there was in several of the states some one name at the bar which, in the view of persons removed a few hundred miles, loomed very large and overshadowed all other lawyers in the same state. Theophilus Parsons at Boston, Luther Martin at Baltimore, and William Lewis at Philadelphia, were respectively such overshadowing names." The last case he tried was *Willing v. Tilghman*, in the spring of 1819. He died August 15, 1819, at his residence, now in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia. Mr. Lewis was married twice. His children were by his first wife.

Josiah Lewis, son of William Lewis, was born in Philadelphia in 1772, and removed to Luzerne county in 1805. He resided in this city, Kingston, and finally removed to Pittston (now Old Forge) township, Luzerne (now Lackawanna) county, where he died May 2, 1851. In 1821 he was appointed deputy surveyor for Luzerne county. He owned several thousand acres of land in the Lackawanna coal field, and sold some of it as low as four dollars an acre, and even as late as 1837 he realized but seven dollars an acre. One of the farms which he sold at four dollars an acre has since been sold for twelve hundred dollars an acre. He married, March 28, 1799, Margaret Delaney, a daughter of Sharp Delaney, of Philadelphia. Mr. Delaney was born in county Monaghan, Ireland, and established himself in the drug business in Philadelphia in 1764. He was a deputy to the pro-

vincial convention in January, 1775, and to the provincial conference which met in June of the same year. In 1776 he raised a company of militia and was chosen captain, and in 1779 was colonel of the second battalion of Pennsylvania militia. He was a signer of the Bills of Credit in 1775, a commissioner "to seize the personal effects of traitors" in 1777, and an "agent for forfeited estates" in 1778. In March, 1784, he was appointed by the assembly collector of the port of Philadelphia, and when the office passed to the control of the federal government, was re-appointed by General Washington in 1789. The executive council of the state passed a resolution of thanks for the efficient manner in which he filled the position. He was one of the original members of the Hibernia Society, and an honorary member of the Society of the Cincinnati. He was also a member of the American Philosophical Society, and his grandson, Josiah Lewis, of this city, has the original certificate, dated July 20, 1786, and signed by Benjamin Franklin, president. Mr. Delaney died in Philadelphia May 13, 1799, aged sixty years.

William Lewis, son of Josiah and Margaret Lewis, was born in Philadelphia March 6, 1801, and removed with his parents to Luzerne county in 1805. He read law with Garrick Mallery and practiced in this city for a number of years. He subsequently removed to Brooklyn, Schuyler county, Illinois, where he now resides. Josiah Lewis, of this city, is a brother of William Lewis.

CALEB EARL WRIGHT.

Caleb Earl Wright was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county, Pa., August 9, 1833. His grandfather was Caleb Wright, and his father Joseph Wright, of Plymouth. (For a sketch of the Wright family see Historical Sketches of Plymouth, and the article "Harrison Wright" in this series of sketches.) Mr. Wright was born in Plymouth, Pa., February 4, 1810, and was educated at the Plymouth and Wilkes-Barre academies, and read law with Chester Butler, in this city, and John G. Montgomery, of Dan-

ville, Montour county, Pa. He immediately removed to Doylestown, Pa., and commenced practice. He remained at the Bucks county bar about nineteen years, where he held the office of district attorney under the administration of Governor Porter. He was also president of the first borough council of Doylestown. In the summer of 1853 he returned to Luzerne county and practiced here for a period of twenty-three years. During this time he held the office of internal revenue collector under President Johnson. He was also a member of the constitutional convention of 1874. In 1876 Mr. Wright returned to Doylestown, where he now resides, having given up his practice as an attorney. Mr. Wright married, April 30, 1838, at Doylestown, Phebe Ann Fell, daughter of William Fell, who was the son of Amos Fell, of Pittston. (For sketch of the Fells see page 687.) Mr. and Mrs. Wright have two children living. Wilson Wright, the eldest, is a farmer in Monmouth county, N. J., and Warren Wright, the youngest, is an invalid. Mr. Wright was appointed a local preacher of the Methodist Episcopal church at Wilkes-Barre in 1863. He was ordained a deacon by Bishop Ames in April, 1869, and an elder by Bishop Haven in April, 1874. Mr. Wright is the author of "Wyoming," from the press of Harper Brothers, 1845, New York; "Marcus Blair," 1873, from the press of J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia; "On the Lackawanna," 1886, and "Legend of Bucks County," from the press of B. McGinty, Doylestown, 1887; and "Rachel Craig," 1888, from the press of Robert Baur, Wilkes-Barre.

Joseph Wright gave three sons to his country of whom any father might well be proud—Hendrick Bradley and Harrison, both of whom figure in this series of sketches, and Caleb Earl, the subject of this one, a man of many virtues and conspicuous capacities as a lawyer and citizen. He was a painstaking and successful practitioner during his nearly half century at the bar, figuring in many notable cases and earning liberal fees and excellent reputation. He is a man of strong convictions, and his career is shown, even as above briefly noticed, to have been one of unremitting industry. His democracy is of the uncompromising type, and the appointments he held were fully earned by continuous and energetic work in his party's behalf. His literary

efforts have attracted wide attention and the friendly notice even of the most exacting critics. Though they have of necessity involved the expenditure of much time and more or less labor and research, his books were not undertaken for gain, but mainly to indulge a rich and ambitious fancy and give congenial employment to leisure hours. He has always been an ardent lover of the sports of forest and stream, and experiences in that line in which he has been a participant are among the pleasantest recollections of many of our older and best known citizens. To the church of his selection his services have been of a useful and painstaking character. Few combine so many of the characteristics that make at once the genial companion, the consistent christian, the successful business man, and the prudent, useful, patriotic citizen.

LEWIS JONES.

Lewis Jones was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county, Pa., August 5, 1834. The early settlers along the Susquehanna river in Luzerne county were from Connecticut. Among the number who came in 1785 were three brothers, Jesse, Nathan and Benjamin Jones. Jesse Jones settled on Buttermilk Falls creek (now in Wyoming county), and built a grist mill near its confluence with the Susquehanna river. This mill was built of logs, twelve feet square, its mill stones were of the size of a half bushel measure, made from conglomerate rocks found along the Lackawanna river, for the purpose of grinding corn, which came from the settlements above, near Wyalusing, in canoes, for as yet very little corn, if any, had been raised in the vicinity of the falls. In 1790, as the population increased, the business of farming began to assume more system, and as it increased step by step wheat and rye began to be raised in small quantities, and to meet the exigencies of the times Mr. Jones placed a bolting apparatus in his little grist mill. This bolt was turned by a crank by hand, and persons going to mill had to do the operation of the bolting them-

selves. Nathan Jones, a brother, lived with Jesse Jones, and attended to the milling business. In 1791 a settlement was commenced on the river flats two miles below Buttermilk Falls, where Benjamin Jones, the other brother, erected the first tavern. Mr. Jones had near his inn a still house, which did a business of fair proportions, and constituted a valuable auxiliary to his tavern. Another of Mr. Jones's enterprises was the building of a store, which he kept during 1806 and 1807. Salt, which at that time cost four dollars per bushel, was the principal article of commerce. The salt was necessary for preserving the shad which the settlers took from the river, they being their only article of meat diet. The bears claimed and enforced the first right to all the hogs. This was the most thickly inhabited part of what now constitutes Falls township, in Wyoming county. This place was known for many years as Jonestown. Cloth was made from nettles that grew on this place. The first clothing was made from the skin of the deer, tanned by a composition made from the brains of the deer and buffed with a ball made of yellow clay rubbed over the surface of the leather, which added a beautiful luster to its appearance. A buckskin coat, breeches and leather apron constituted the winter apparel, and during summer a nettle shirt and leather breeches formed the only raiment.

Lewis Jones, son of Benjamin Jones, was born October 25, 1771, and was married to Sarah Benedict, of Pittston, Pa., December, 15, 1794. She died in Exeter, Luzerne county, February 22, 1848. Mrs. Jones was a descendant of Thomas Benedict, of Nottinghamshire. (See page 490.) John Benedict, son of Thomas Benedict was born at Southhold, L. I., and removed with the family to Norwalk, Conn., and married Phoebe, daughter of John and Sarah Gregory, of that place, November 11, 1670. He was a freeman of Norwalk in 1680, and succeeded his father as selectman in 1689. He was a selectman in 1692-94 and 1699, and also held some minor civil appointments in the town. He was occupied, however, with church affairs, having become deacon probably upon the death of his father. Thenceforth the records show him to have been constantly on committees having charge of the religious and educational interests of the community, now "obtaining a minister," then "hyering a schoolmaster." In 1705 the

church honored him by voting him a sitting "in ye seat before ye pulpit." He served as representative in the General Assembly in the sessions of 1722 and 1725. The date of his death is not ascertained, nor that of his wife. James Benedict, son of Deacon John Benedict, was born January 5, 1685, and married, in 1709, Sarah, daughter of Thomas and Mary Hyatt, of Norwalk, who was born December, 1686, and died February 9, 1767. In 1708 he and other inhabitants of Norwalk purchased a large tract of land between that town and Danbury. The purchase was made of Catoonah, the chief sachem, and other Indians, who were the proprietors of that part of the country. The deed bears date September 30, 1708. At the Norwalk town session in 1709 it was ordained that it should be a distinct township by the name of Ridgefield. James Benedict was also one of the original settlers of this township. He was fence viewer in 1715; called Ensign, 1719, afterwards Captain, and 1737 Esquire. He was appointed justice of the peace for Fairfield county, Connecticut, in May, 1732, and was reappointed annually until 1743. He was representative for Ridgefield from 1740-45 and 1748-52. James Benedict was the second deacon of the church in Ridgefield until old age and its attendants rendered him unable to serve. He died November 25, 1762. James Benedict, son of James Benedict, was born February 19, 1720, at Ridgefield, Conn. He became a member of the Baptist church at Stamford, Conn., and was licensed by that church to preach the gospel. Having received a call to become pastor of the church at the new settlement of Warwick, Orange county, N. Y., he removed to that place and was ordained November 17, 1766. Some time during the troubles of the war of the Revolution he removed to Wyoming, and was with his family among the sufferers by the battle and massacre of Wyoming. His influence and character as a preacher with the Indians protected himself and family from personal injury at their hands, but his property was mostly lost or destroyed. After suffering great hardships he returned to the town of Warwick, where he resided until his death, September 9, 1792. John Benedict, son of Rev. James Benedict, was born in Ridgefield, April 24, 1747, married Hannah Wisner in 1771, and moved to Pittston in 1791. He served in the war of the Revolution, and was ap-

pointed ensign February 19, 1778. Mr. Benedict died in 1810 and his wife in 1827. Sarah Benedict, his oldest child, became the wife of Lewis Jones.

Lewis Jones, son of Lewis Jones and Sarah, his wife, was born in Exeter, Pa., August 28, 1807. He was educated at the Wilkes-Barre Academy, and studied law with Chester Butler. He has practiced and resided in this city, in Carbondale and Scranton, Pa. He has also practiced in most of the counties of northeastern Pennsylvania. While residing in Carbondale in 1851 he drew the charter and had the town incorporated as a city. In 1855 he removed to Scranton, and in 1870 he was appointed by Governor Geary recorder of the mayor's court of the city of Scranton. This office he filled acceptably for a short time, and, declining a nomination, retired as well from general practice as from official position. Taking an early advantage of the opportunity offered in the city of Scranton, as well as the Lackawanna valley, for speculation, he acquired a large property. Since 1872 he has resided in the city of New York. Mr. Jones married, June 15, 1836, Anna Maria Gibson, a native of Springfield, Otsego county, N. Y., and daughter of William Gibson, of the same place, formerly a merchant of the city of New York. Her mother was Sarah Wharton Collins, daughter of Thomas Wharton, of the city of Philadelphia. The father of William Gibson was also William Gibson, a native of Paisley, Scotland. Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Jones have two children—W. Gibson Jones and Meredith L. Jones, both lawyers, residing in the city of New York. The late Rev. Isaac D. Jones and Benjamin Jones, of Pittston, are brothers of Lewis Jones.

LEWIS E. PARSONS.



Lewis E. Parsons was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county, Pa., August 6, 1839. His father was Erastus Parsons and his mother was Jeanette Hepburn, daughter of Lewis and Huldah Hepburn, natives of New Haven, Conn. L. E. Parsons is a native of Lisle, Broome county, N. Y., where he was born in April,

1817. He was a teacher in this city, and subsequently read law with George W. Woodward. After remaining here a year or two after his admission, he removed to Talladega, Alabama, in 1841, where he established himself in the practice of the law. He rose rapidly and was successful in his profession. He was a firm and decided whig in politics, without any compromise or concession. He was defeated for the legislature on the American ticket in 1855. In 1859 he was elected to the house of representatives, and in 1860 he allied himself with the democratic party, as the best means, in his judgment, to save the country from a threatened danger. In 1860 he was a delegate to the Baltimore convention, which supported Mr. Douglas for the presidency. As a representative to the legislature in 1863 he took a high position among men of talent and exhibited strong debating powers. From that time his character as a public man has been favorably known to the people of Alabama. During the late civil war he was a Union man without disguise, although offering no factious opposition to the majority. All parties believed him honest and only conservative in his views. When in the summer of 1865 President Johnson announced his policy of reorganizing the seceding states, Mr. Parsons was appointed provisional governor of Alabama, with every token of public approbation. He resigned his position as governor on December 20, 1865. The state convention of September, 1865, over which Benjamin Fitzpatrick presided, unanimously

Resolved That, this convention express confidence in the integrity, patriotism and capacity of Hon. L. E. Parsons, provisional governor of this state, and the members hereof acknowledge the courtesy and kindness which have uniformly distinguished his conduct in his intercourse with them."

As evidence of a still higher degree of public favor, the general assembly, at its session in December, 1865, unanimously elected ex-governor Parsons a senator in the congress of the United States for a term of six years. That he was not permitted by the powers at Washington to take his seat does not impair the force of the compliment. His wife was a Miss Wake, of Kentucky. In 1865 Mr. Parsons delivered a lecture in New York, in which he said: "While public attention in the north was

turned mainly to the operations around Richmond and to those which attended the movements of the vast armies of General Sherman, it also happened that General James H. Wilson, of Illinois, with a large force of cavalry, some seventeen thousand, commenced a movement from the Tennessee river and a point in the northwest of the state of Alabama diagonally across the state. His troops penetrated to the center and then radiated from Selma in every direction through one of the most productive regions of the south. That little city of Selma had about ten thousand inhabitants. Its defenses were carried by assault on one of the finest Sunday evenings in April, the sun being about an hour high. Before another sun rose every house in the city was sacked except two; every woman was robbed of her watch, her ear-rings, her finger-rings, her jewelry of all descriptions; and the whole city was given up for the time to the possession of the soldiers. It was a severe discipline to the people. It was thought necessary by the commanding general to subdue the spirit of rebellion. For one week the forces under General Wilson occupied the little town. Night after night and day after day one public building after another, the arsenal, and then the foundry, each of which covered eight or nine acres of ground, and was conducted upon a scale commensurate with the demand for military supplies that the war created, the railroad depots and machine shops connected with them, and everything of that description which had been in any degree subservient to the cause of the rebellion, were laid in ashes. Of the brick stores in the city, more than sixty in number, forty-nine were consumed. After three weeks had elapsed it was with difficulty you could travel the road from Plantersville to that city, so offensive was the atmosphere in consequence of decaying horses and mules that lay along the roadside. Every description of ruin except the interred dead of the human family met the eye. I witnessed it myself. The fact is that no description can equal the reality. When the Federal forces left the little town, which is built on a bluff on the Alabama river, they crossed at night on a pontoon bridge, and their way was lighted with burning warehouses standing on the shore." He has one son, L. E. Parsons, jr., who is a lawyer. He also has other children.

ORSEMUS HURD WHEELER.

Orsemus Hurd Wheeler, who was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county August 3, 1841, is a native of Galway, Saratoga county, New York, where he was born August 20, 1818. He is the son of Ephraim Wheeler, born in 1779, and his wife, Elizabeth Wakeman, a daughter of Gideon Wakeman, who was the son of an English nobleman. His grandfather was Calvin Wheeler, whose wife was Hannah Thorp. All of the above were born in Weston, Fairfield county, Conn. O. H. Wheeler was educated in the public and select schools in Galway, Saratoga county, N. Y., and the academy at Elmira, N. Y. He read law in this city with Volney L. Maxwell, and has practiced in Carbon, Luzerne, Northampton, and other counties in this state. In 1848 and 1849 he was deputy attorney general for Carbon county, Pa. In the latter year he was a candidate for the state senate, but was defeated. From 1850 to 1856 he was district attorney of Carbon county. In 1884 he was elected an alderman in Bradford, McKean county, Pa. He resigned in 1888 and now resides in Williamsport, Pa. He married, February 1, 1844, Malvina F. Barnes, a native of Kingston, Pa., where she was born October 26, 1820. She was the daughter of James Barnes, a native of Milton, Saratoga county, N. Y., where he was born in 1779. He was the eldest son of Dr. Barnes (who after the battle of Saratoga was a prisoner and permitted to desert by General Gates), who married and lived at Milton. Eliza Woodbridge, wife of James Barnes, was born at Pittsfield, Mass., in 1786. Mr. and Mrs. Wheeler have one son living—Harry Clay Wheeler, who is married and resides at Williamsport, Pa.

THOMAS SHARP MURRAY.

Thomas Sharp Murray, who was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county November 7, 1842, is a native of New Hope, Pa.,

where he was born February 2, 1819. His grandfather, William Murray, and Rosamond Dawson, his wife, as also his father, Joseph Dawson Murray, were natives of Edenton, N. C., whose ancestors, of Scotch descent, settled there early in the last century. His mother, Margaret Sharp Murray, daughter of Thomas Sharp and Rebecca Foster, his wife, was born in Salem county, N. J., October 16, 1793. Her ancestors, who were from England, settled in the same county in 1685. Thomas S. Murray was prepared for college at the preparatory school of Rev. Samuel Aaron, Burlington, N. J., and then entered Brown University, R. I., from which he graduated in the class of 1840. He read law with Volney L. Maxwell in this city. He never engaged in general practice, and only practiced in connection with his father's business in this and Bucks county, Pa. From 1848 to 1852 he was postmaster of New Hope. He married, December 8, 1846, Gertrude R. Butler, a daughter of Steuben Butler, of this city. The latter was the son of Colonel Zebulon Butler. (See page 326.) He died when Steuben was but seven years of age. Mr. Butler learned the trade of a printer with Asher Miner, in Doylestown, Pa. In 1818 he established the *Wyoming Herald* in this city. Its motto was, "He comes the herald of a busy world. News from all nations." In 1828 he enlarged the paper, and an interest was purchased by Eliphalet Worthington. The paper was published by Butler and Worthington from 1828 to 1831. The latter subsequently removed to Sterling, Ill., where he published a paper until his decease. Charles Miner bought Mr. Worthington's interest. This co-partnership existed until 1833, when the paper passed into the hands of Eleazer Carey and Robert Miner. About 1842 Mr. Butler engaged in the book business and established a store on Franklin street, below Market. He continued in this business until 1867, when his store was destroyed by fire. From 1824 to 1827 he was one of the commissioners of Luzerne county. From 1849 to 1853 he was postmaster of this city. He was secretary and treasurer of the Wilkes-Barre and Hazleton turnpike for forty-five years, and was one of the projectors of the Wilkes-Barre branch of the Bank of the United States in this city. He married, July 3, 1810, Julia Bulkeley, a sister of Jonathan Bulkeley. (See page 288.) In the prime of his life Mr.

Butler took great interest in the affairs of Wilkes-Barre, and was honored by all. As an editor he manifested much ability, and the history contained in his paper is one of great interest. Mrs. Butler died May 16, 1833, and Mr. Butler August 12, 1881. Mr. and Mrs. Murray have a family of three children. Their only son, Steuben Butler Murray, married June 14, 1887, Adelaide Butler, granddaughter of Steuben Butler, and daughter of George G. Butler. They have one child—Steuben Butler Murray.

EDMUND BURKE BABB.

Edmund Burke Babb, who was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county, Pa., April 5, 1843, is a native of Pittston, Pa., where he was born in December, 1819. His father was John P. Babb, son of Peter Babb—both natives of Northampton county, Pa. His mother was Mary Shriner, a daughter of John Shriner, of Northumberland, Pa. John P. Babb was treasurer of Luzerne county from January 2, 1824, to April 12, 1826. He was an architect and builder, a man of energy and ability, a sample of whose substantial work still remains in the Columbia bridge across the Schuylkill near Philadelphia. He built and resided in the house now owned and occupied by John G. Wood, on North Franklin street, in this city. E. B. Babb was educated at Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa., and graduated in the class of 1840. He read law in the office of Charles Denison. He spent several years in foreign travel, and then became one of the editors of the *Daily Gazette*, in Cincinnati, Ohio. His present residence is at North Vernon, Jennings county, Indiana. He is an unmarried man.

Rev. Clement E. Babb, D. D., who resides near San Jose, Cal., is a brother of E. B. Babb. Dr. Babb is also a native of Pittston, and is one of the most voluminous, graphic, original and widely known newspaper writers in the United States. He edited for seventeen years the *Christian Herald* of Cincinnati, which was one of the principal Presbyterian papers in this country. For five years he was the editor of the *Occident* in San Francisco.

He is also a regular weekly contributor to the *Interior*, of Chicago, and the *Herald* and *Presbyter*, of Cincinnati. When Henry Ward Beecher left the First Presbyterian Church at Indianapolis and removed to Brooklyn, Mr. Babb became his successor, and filled that pulpit for five years.

JOSEPH CLUBINE RHODES.



Joseph Clubine Rhodes, who was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county, Pa., April 8, 1844, is of English descent, and previous to his father's day the family were members of the society of Friends. His great-great-grandfather, John Rhoads, came to America in 1682 from England when he was quite a young man. He came to this country in the ship *Welcome*, with William Penn. John Rhodes, son of John Rhoads, was born July 8, 1709, in Philadelphia. Joseph Rhodes, son of John Rhodes, was born May 11, 1756, in Bucks county, Pa. John Rhodes, son of Joseph Rhodes, was born September 17, 1783, near Lehighton, Pa. He removed to Youngmanstown, now Mifflinburg, in Union county, Pa., in 1817. The wife of John Rhodes was Kate Clubine who was born December 26, 1792, in Sussex county, N. J. She was a daughter of Andrew Clubine. He emigrated in 1801 to Upper Canada, now Ontario, and settled on lands near New Market, thirty miles north of Toronto, where he died October 4, 1839. Joseph C. Rhodes, son of John Rhodes, was born at Mifflinburg, Union county, Pa., October 2, 1818. He was educated at Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa., and graduated in the class of 1838. He read law with Alexander Jordan at Sunbury, Pa., and was admitted to the Northumberland county bar in 1843. He has resided in this city and Milton, Pa., the greater part of his life. In 1858 he represented Northumberland county in the legislature of the state. Mr. Rhodes married, May 19, 1846, Martha Stewart Thomas, a daughter of Abraham Thomas, of this city. Mr. Thomas was born in Bethany, Conn., January 9, 1794, and was the son of Noah Thomas and his wife, Mary Tolles, of New Haven. She was the daughter of Daniel Tolles and his wife,

Thankful Smith, of New Haven. Abraham Thomas was one of the early merchants of Wilkes-Barre, and had a large mill on the canal near the redoubt. The wife of Abraham Thomas, whom he married March 20, 1822, was Abigail Alden Stewart, a daughter of James Stewart and his wife, Hannah Jameson. James Stewart was a son of Captain Lazarus Stewart, who was killed at the head of his company in the battle and massacre of Wyoming, July 3, 1778. (See page 844.) Hannah Jameson was the daughter of John Jameson. (See page 301.) Mr. and Mrs. Rhodes had a family of three children. The only surviving child is Nellie, wife of Walter E. Meek. J. C. Rhodes resides in Houtzdale, Pa.

JAMES LEE MAXWELL.

James Lee Maxwell, who was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county November 4, 1844, was born in Northampton, Fulton county, N. Y. He spent his early life in Johnstown, in the same county. He subsequently entered Union College, Schenectaday, N. Y., from which he graduated in 1842. He was a student of law in the office of V. L. Maxwell, and after admission practiced until 1852. He then studied theology and entered the Protestant Episcopal Church. He now resides at Danville, Pa., and is rector of Christ (Memorial) Church. His father was Samuel Maxwell, M. D., a native of New England, whose grandfather was in the English navy and left it at Halifax, N. S., before the revolution. James L. Maxwell's mother's maiden name was Helen VanArnam, who descended from the old Dutch settlers of New York. Mr. Maxwell married, in 1847, Elizabeth Meredith, a daughter of Thomas Meredith, who was the son of Samuel Meredith, the first treasurer of the United States, to which office he was appointed by his intimate friend, George Washington. The father of Samuel Meredith was Reese Meredith, an emigrant from Wales, and a merchant in Philadelphia. Mrs. Elizabeth Maxwell died November 1, 1875. Mr. Maxwell married for his second wife Henrietta Miller, a daughter of George Miller, of the city of New York.

THOMAS LANSFORD FOSTER.

Thomas Lansford Foster, who was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county, Pa., November 4, 1844, is a son of the late Asa Lansford Foster, a native of Rowe, Franklin county, Mass., where he was born in 1798. He came when quite a young man to Pennsylvania, then the "far west," and engaged in the mercantile business with an older brother, who had preceded him, at Berwick, Pa. A few years later—about 1821 or 1822—he engaged in the same business on his own account at Bloomsburg, Pa., and married Louisa Chapman, daughter of Charles Chapman, a granddaughter of Captain Joseph Chapman, of Brooklyn, Susquehanna county, Pa. The mercantile business of that time and locality was chiefly that of trade and barter of the merchandise usually kept in country stores for the products of the farm and forest. Part of these products were taken on wagons and sleds to Philadelphia and part were sent to market down the Susquehanna on the spring and fall freshets in rafts or arks. Goods for the store were brought in wagons or sleds from the city. About 1826 he disposed of his business at Bloomsburg and removed to Philadelphia, intending to engage in the wholesale trade in such merchandise as his experience had taught him was needed in the country. In Philadelphia he accepted temporarily a position in a wholesale house, and while there, through his connection with his relative, Isaac A. Chapman, then civil engineer for the Lehigh Company, and residing at Mauch Chunk, Pa., Mr. Foster made the acquaintance of Josiah White and Erskine Hazard, and was by them engaged to take charge of the company's large supply store at the latter place. He removed with his family to Mauch Chunk about 1827. Here he found a very large and substantial stone store building, filled from garret to cellar with goods which had from time to time been sent by the managers of the company, many of which, owing to their ignorance of the needs of their employees, were useless and unsalable. These he had packed and returned to the city and replenished the stock with such goods as were wanted. His management of the store made it very popular, and

it soon became the centre of supply, not only for those employed by the company, but also for the country from the Susquehanna to the Delaware, which found here a ready market for its products. To manage such a business, keeping the stock of goods and supplies full, with the facilities for transportation then available—by wagons from a city nearly a hundred miles distant—required ability, foresight, and energy, which Mr. Foster had and exercised to the entire satisfaction of the company, while the attention which he gave personally, and required of his assistants behind the counters, to all customers made them all his friends and patrons. After acting as manager for a few years, the company having concluded to relinquish the mercantile business to private enterprise, Mr. Foster, in connection with P. R. McConnell and James Brodrick (father of the late Thomas Brodrick, of this city), erected a store. In 1829 he commenced the publication of the *Lehigh Pioneer and Mauch Chunk Courier*, with Amos Sisty as editor. This was the first newspaper in what is now Carbon county. In 1842 he sold the materials of the office to Joseph H. Siewers, who changed the name to the *Carbon County Transit*. A year or two later Mr. Siewers sold it to William Reed, when the paper came again under the control of Mr. Foster for a short time, during which the old name was revived. The store which was erected in 1833 was supplied with goods and business commenced about the time that the Beaver Meadow Railroad, from Beaver Meadow to Parryville, and the "Upper Grand Section" of the Lehigh Navigation, from White Haven to Mauch Chunk, were in course of construction. Mr. Foster's abilities as a merchant were again called into action, this store becoming the principal point from which supplies for the army of men employed on these great works were drawn. The store was, while under the management of Mr. Foster, at first owned by McConnell, Foster and Brodrick, then Foster and Brodrick, and finally owned by Mr. Foster alone. Mr. Foster removed from Mauch Chunk in 1837 to engage in another enterprise, leaving his mercantile business in charge of his salesman. He unlocked what is now the great Black Creek coal basin, and obtained knowledge which many men more ambitious and less scrupulous could have turned greatly to their advantage. The immediate results of Mr. Fos-

ter's discovery was the organization of the Buck Mountain Coal Company, of which he was appointed superintendent, and in the last named year, having had a log house built on the top of Buck Mountain, he removed his family there. The work was completed and one boat load of coal was shipped in the fall of 1849. In the fall of 1844 he returned to Mauch Chunk. In 1855 he became a partner with Sharpe, Leisenring & Co., afterwards Sharpe, Weiss & Co., in the lease and opening of the Council Ridge colliery, at the eastern end of the great Black Creek basin, and within two miles of the place where twenty years before he had developed the existence of coal in that locality. This is now in Foster township, in this county, and the township was named in honor of Mr. Foster. It was his knowledge of the resources of this great coal field, and their confidence in Mr. Foster's judgment, that induced these gentlemen to invest all their means in the venture. It was financially successful, and although, like many pioneers in great projects, Mr. Foster was at first unfortunate, unlike many of them, he lived to participate largely in the fruits of his early labors and enterprise. He died in this city, after a short illness, when on a visit to friends here, January 9, 1868. He was one of the vestry of St. Mark's Protestant Episcopal Church when it was incorporated, and was one of a committee "to solicit subscriptions for building a Presbyterian meeting house." The borough of Lansford, in Carbon county, was also named after Mr. Foster by applying his middle name.

Thomas L. Foster, son of Asa L. Foster, was born in Bloomsburg, Pa., August 30, 1823. He read law in this city with V. L. Maxwell. He soon after located at Mauch Chunk; was superintendent of the public schools of Carbon county for six years, meantime keeping up the practice of the law. On the organization of the Second National Bank of Mauch Chunk he was elected cashier, and is now president of the bank. For many years he was secretary and attorney of the Middle Coal Field Poor District. He was one of the incorporators in 1861 of the Nesquehoning Railroad. He was also one of the engineers in laying out the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and was for some years connected with the Mauch Chunk *Courier*, and was a member of the

first borough council of East Mauch Chunk. Mr. Foster married, November 10, 1847, Henrietta Pratt, daughter of Asaph Pratt and his wife, Eliza Pratt (*nee* Worthington), of Beaver Meadow, Pa. He has four children living—Charles W. Foster, Emily P., wife of Thomas W. Brown, of this city, Asa L. Foster, Louisa C. Foster, and Harry W. Foster.

HORACE BLOIS BURNHAM.

Horace Blois Burnham, who was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county August 12, 1844, is a descendant of Thomas Burnham, born in England in 1617, and died in Connecticut in 1688. He sailed from Gravesend, England, for the Barbadoes in 1635, and soon after removed to Hartford, Conn., where he was admitted a freeman in 1656. He was a shrewd criminal lawyer, and for his defense of Abigail Betts, accused of blasphemy (saving her neck), was prohibited from practicing. He then settled on his lands at Podunk. His house was fortified and garrisoned during the Indian war, 1675. William Burnham, son of Thomas Burnham, was of Wethersfield, Conn. Rev. William Burnham, son of William Burnham, was born in 1684. He graduated at Harvard College in 1702. He was pastor of a church at Farmingham in 1712, and moderator of the general association of Connecticut in 1738. Appleton Burnham, of Cornwall, Conn., son of Rev. William Burnham, was born in 1724. Abner Burnham, of Sharon, Conn., son of Appleton Burnham, was born in 1771 and died in 1818. His first wife, the mother of Judson Williams Burnham, was Sarah Williams. Judson Williams Burnham, father of Horace Blois Burnham, was born in 1793 and died in Carbondale, Pa., in 1857. His wife was Mary Blois. He was a jeweler and began business in 1832 in Carbondale. In 1837 he was one of the school directors of the same place. He was foreman of the first grand jury impaneled for the recorder's court of the city of Carbondale September 8, 1851.

H. B. Burnham, son of Judson Williams Burnham, was born in Spencertown, Columbia county, N. Y., September 10, 1824.

He removed with his parents to Carbondale in 1832, and when of proper age entered the law office of Dwight N. Lathrop. After his admission to the bar he practiced in Carbondale until 1849, when he removed to Mauch Chunk, Pa., where he practiced until 1861. He then entered the army as lieutenant-colonel of Sixty-Seventh regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers. He was judge of the Hustings court of the city of Richmond, Va., from September 11, 1867, to June 9, 1869; president judge of the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia from June 9, 1869, to April 29, 1870; major and judge advocate United States army from October 31, 1864, to July 5, 1884; and since a lieutenant-colonel and deputy judge advocate general United States army. Mr. Burnham's judicial duties in Virginia were imposed by the laws of the United States known as the "Reconstruction Laws." During their performance he was an officer of the army and also legal adviser of major generals Schofield, Canby, Webb, and Stoneman, who were officers commanding that military district. Since that time he has continued to be the judicial adviser of major generals Terry, Augur, Ord, Crook, and Howard, in Georgia, Kentucky, Texas, and Nebraska. His present duty is deputy judge advocate general of the military division (of the Pacific), with headquarters in San Francisco, the division including California, Nevada, Arizona, New Mexico, Oregon, Washington Territory, and Alaska. Mr. Burnham has practiced in most of the courts of north-eastern and eastern Pennsylvania, and in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and Circuit Court of the United States. As judge advocate and deputy judge advocate general United States army he has represented the rights of the United States and tried cases in the various courts of the District of Columbia and the states of Virginia, Nebraska, and California and in the territory of Utah, and in the Circuit and Supreme court of the United States. Since the above was written he has retired on account of age from the position of deputy judge advocate general. Mr. Burnham married, February 22, 1846, Ruth Ann Jackson, whose grandfather was Nathan Jackson, of New York City. Her father was Doctor Nathan Jackson, of Carbondale. Mr. and Mrs. Burnham have a family of three children—Nathan Jackson Burnham, a lawyer, of Omaha, Nebraska; Mary,

wife of Professor John S. Collins, of St. Louis, Mo.; and Anna, wife of Lieutenant Lewis Merriam, Fourth United States Infantry. Mr. Burnham resides near Richmond, Henrico county, Va.



GEORGE GRANT WALLER.

George Grant Waller, who was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county April 7, 1846, is a native of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., where he was born May 3, 1821. He is the son of Captain Phineas Waller, a native of Wilkes-Barre (now Plains) township, where he was born in 1774. In 1776 he went to Connecticut in company with his father, Captain Nathan Waller, and returned to Wyoming in 1782. At the time of his death he was the oldest person living that was born in this valley. The father of Captain Phineas Waller was Captain Nathan Waller. He was a native of Connecticut, and emigrated to the Wyoming Valley at an early day. His wife was Elizabeth Weeks, a daughter of Thomas Weeks, a native of Fairfield, Conn., who came to Wyoming with the first two hundred settlers in 1769. His brothers—Jonathan Weeks, Philip Weeks and Bartholmew Weeks—were slain in the battle and massacre of Wyoming. Jonathan Weeks, the father of Thomas Weeks, came from Fairfield, Conn., to Wyoming with his wife, Abigail, and two sons, Jonathan and Philip, in 1762-63. They escaped the massacre of 1763. Philip and Thomas, his sons, came to Wyoming in 1769; the father, with Jonathan and Bartholmew and two daughters, came soon afterwards. Captain Nathan Waller died July 11, 1831, aged 79 years. The wife of Phineas Waller, and mother of George G. Waller, was Elizabeth Jewett, born October 9, 1780, in New London, Conn., and married in Wilkes-Barre March 31, 1814. She was the daughter of Jacob Hibbard Jewett, born August 11, 1745. He was educated at Cambridge, studied medicine with Dr. E. A. Holyoke, and settled in New London (now Montville), Conn. Doctor Jewett served as a surgeon in the American army during most of the revolutionary

war. He died in his native town April 26, 1814. His wife, Patience Bulkeley, was born April 23, 1749, married in August, 1769, was the daughter of Major Charles and Ann (Latimer) Bulkeley, and granddaughter of Rev. John and Patience Prentice Bulkeley, first minister of Colchester, Conn. (See page 285.) In 1815 Dr. Jewett's family moved to Wilkes-Barre, where his widow, Patience, died in February, 1830. Doctor Jewett's great-great-grandfather, Maximillian Jewett, was of Rowley, Mass. He was admitted freeman in May, 1640, representative in 1641 and for sixteen years afterward. Ezekiel Jewett, son of Maximillian Jewett, was admitted freeman in May, 1669, a deacon, representative of Rowley in 1690. Stephen Jewett was a son of Ezekiel Jewett. Rev. David Jewett, of Rowley, son of Stephen Jewett, was born June 10, 1714, graduated from Harvard College in 1736, ordained pastor of the Second Church in New London (now Montville), Conn., Oct 3, 1739, died June 6, 1783. Before going to New London he was employed as a missionary to the Mohegans, and acquired the favor of the sachem and his tribe. No minister in the country stood higher among his own flock or in the esteem of his brethren than Mr. Jewett. He was a chaplain in the army in 1756, afterwards in the French war and in the revolution. He was the father of Dr. David Hibbard Jewett, the father of Elizabeth Waller, wife of Phineas Waller.

George Grant Waller was educated in the schools of this city, at Lancaster, Pa., and at Williams College, where he graduated in 1844. He read law with Judge Collins in this city. He has practiced in this city, at Bloomsburg, but principally at Honesdale, Pa., where he now resides. He married, October 11, 1854, Lizzie J. Bentley, a daughter of Benjamin S. Bentley and Hannah Bentley, his wife. Mrs. Waller was a native of Montrose, Pa. Mr. Bentley was appointed president judge of Lackawanna county at its organization, on August 21, 1878, but the Supreme Court held that there was no vacancy in the office at the time of his appointment, and that, under the provisions of the new county act, Lackawanna was not a separate judicial district, and, therefore, the only court authorized by law was that to be established by the judges of Luzerne county, who organized the courts of Lackawanna county October 24, 1878. He was also appointed

by Governor Hartranft president judge of the 29th judicial district when Lycoming county was made a separate district. Mr. and Mrs. Wailer have but one child living, Bessie B. Waller. George G. Waller is a brother of the late Judge Charles P. Waller, of Wayne county, Pa.

FRANKLIN STEWART.

Franklin Stewart, who was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county, Pa., August 3, 1847, is a native of Wilkes-Barre township, where he was born November 14, 1822. His great-grandfather, Lazarus Stewart, came with his family from the north of Ireland to America in 1729. The same year he settled on a tract of land "situate on Swahatawro creek," in afterwards Hanover township, Lancaster county, Pa. With the aid of two redemptioners, whose passages were paid by him, he built within that and the two years following a house and barn, cleared twenty-odd acres of arable land, and planted an orchard. He died about 1744. Margaret Stewart, eldest daughter of Lazarus Stewart, married James Stewart, of Hanover, a cousin or second cousin. James Stewart, son of James Stewart, was born in Lancaster county about 1737, and came to Hanover, Luzerne county, with his brother, Captain Lazarus Stewart, the "Paxtang Ranger," in 1769 or 1770, returned to Lancaster county before the battle and massacre of Wyoming in 1778, married Priscilla Espy, lived in Lancaster county, died there in 1783. His widow married Captain Andrew Lee. Lazarus Stewart, son of James Stewart, was born in Lancaster county in 1783, and came to Hanover with his step-father, Captain Andrew Lee, in 1804. He married Elizabeth Crisman, daughter of Frederick Crisman, of German descent, who came to Hanover as early as 1788. Mr. Crisman built and kept the "Red Tavern," in Hanover. Lazarus Stewart resided in Wilkes-Barre and died here in 1839.

Franklin Stewart, son of Lazarus Stewart, was educated in the schools of his native place and at Dana's academy, and read law with Jonathan J. Slocum. He married, in 1854, Mary C. Wilson,

a daughter of A. B. Wilson, M. D., who was born June 11, 1797, in Madison county, Va. In 1800 his father's family moved to Montgomery county, Pa. He received his education at the Hatborough Academy and University of Pennsylvania. He moved temporarily to Wilkes-Barre for the benefit of his health, and commenced reading medicine under Doctor Crary, and continued his studies under Doctor William Batchelor, of Hatborough. In 1818 he commenced practicing medicine, and in 1822 he moved to Berwick, Pa. He died in 1856. The wife of Dr. A. B. Wilson was Minerva Jameson, a daughter of Alexander Jameson, son of Robert Jameson, son of John Jameson. (See page 301.) The wife of Alexander Jameson was Elizabeth Stewart, a daughter of Captain Lazarus Stewart, who was born in Lancaster (now Dauphin) county, Pa., in 1734. He served in the old French and Indian war of 1755 to 1763; was in Braddock's defeat; married Martha Espy, daughter of Josiah Espy, son of George Espy, son of Josiah Espy; was captain of the Paxtang Rangers; came to Hanover in Wyoming as a settler with forty Lancaster county men late in 1769, or in February, 1770. Within the year 1770 his forty were reduced to thirty Lancaster county men, to whom were added ten New England men. By 1772 these were reduced to eighteen men, who hired another eighteen men, thus keeping up, according to an understanding with the Susquehanna Company, their number to not less than thirty-six. Lazarus Stewart was the fiery and daring Yankee leader of those stirring times. He resided in a block house of his own on his land in Hanover, about ninety rods below the Wilkes-Barre line. He was killed at the head of his company in the battle and massacre of Wyoming. Lazarus Stewart was undoubtedly responsible for the battle and massacre of Wyoming, on July 3, 1778. It was a mistaken judgment on his part, which he afterwards sealed with his blood. Hon. Steuben Jenkins, in his Historical Address at the Wyoming Monument, July 3, 1878, says: "The cool and more judicious of the officers on whom the responsibilities rested thought prudence the better part of valor, and decided that their present position being tenable against a superior force, and serving to protect the lower and main part of the valley from the encroachments of the enemy, would answer the purpose of pro-

tection to that part of it until the expected reinforcements should arrive. At this point in the debate Lieutenant Timothy Pierce arrived with information that the company of Spalding was on its way, and would probably arrive on Sunday for their assistance." The battle was fought on Friday. "This news did not, however, calm the troubled waters. It was contended that Sunday would be too late; that the enemy by that time could prowl through the valley, rob and burn their homes, or kill and take captive the women and children, drive off their horses and cattle, and destroy their harvests while they, like base and cowardly poltroons, were standing by with arms in their hands, and seeing him do it without making an attempt to prevent it. * * * The discussion became heated and personal. Charges of cowardice were made by Captain Lazarus Stewart, then a private in Captain McCarrachen's Hanover company, against all who opposed advancing, particularly against Colonel Butler, the principal commander, who was against an advance, and he threatened to report him as such to headquarters. Stewart was ordered under arrest by Colonel Denison. The Hanover company became mutinous. Captain McCarrachen resigned, and the company immediately elected Stewart in his place. They now threatened a revolt unless a march should be immediately made against the enemy. Colonel Denison, a cool and quiet man, who had taken little or no part in the discussion, as yet, urged the propriety of careful and considerate action, and the impropriety and danger of hasty and inconsiderate action; that it would be far better to wait until more was known of the number and movements of the enemy; that it was hardly possible that they would attempt to overrun the valley as matters then stood; that a little delay would give them more information upon these points, when they could act intelligently, and in the meantime Spalding's and Franklin's companies would arrive—the latter certainly. These suggestions did not meet the feelings and views of the men generally. They had become warmed up by the fiery words of Captain Stewart, and declared that it would be a disgrace never to be forgotten or forgiven should they remain there or lie cooped up in a fort while the enemy should devastate the valley, plunder and burn their homes, and then draw off with

their booty, and they too cowardly to offer the least resistance. It was therefore determined to march and meet or attack the enemy. When it was decided to advance or attack the enemy, Colonel Butler discharged Captain Stewart from arrest, saying: 'We will march and meet the enemy, if he is to be found, and I will show the men that I dare lead where they dare follow.'" Jonathan Terry, who was in Forty Fort on the day of the battle, said (see appendix to History of Bradford county) "that the leading officers in the fort were for delaying the attack until the expected reinforcements arrived, or perhaps keep the fort and defend themselves therein. Stewart was of a contrary opinion. A very warm altercation now in a special manner took place between Stewart and Colonel Denison as to the expediency of attacking the enemy under present circumstances. He would fight that very day or else march his men back and never attempt to aid them any more, and finally charged Denison and those of his opinion with cowardice. Denison, well known to be a candid man, now became provoked, anger took place, and he said he would not hear that. If Stewart would go out and die (oaths passed) he would venture himself in it." Stewart Pearce, in his "Annals of Luzerne County," says: "On the morning of the battle they were assembled in Forty Fort, when a council of officers was convened to decide on the propriety of marching out to meet the foe. Colonel Butler and others deemed it advisable to remain in the fort. Captain Stewart was prominent among those in opposition who contended for a prompt and speedy conflict with the invaders in the open field. The debate became animated and was marked with warm words."

Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Stewart have a family of three children—Alexander W. Stewart, Minnie W. Stewart and Martha J. Stewart, wife of Charles Graham, jr., of Kingston. Mr. Stewart resides in Berwick, Pa.

PHILO CALLENDER GRITMAN.

Philo Callender Gritman, who was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county, Pa., November 10, 1848, is a native of Sherburne, Chenango county, N. Y., where he was born October 29, 1828. His grandfather, John Gritman, whose wife was Letitia Carman Syphers, was a native of Jamaica, Long Island, and his father, William Sypher Gritman, M. D., was born in Poughkeepsie, N. Y. His wife was Joanna Callender, a native of Hartford, Conn. P. C. Gritman was educated at Franklin Academy, Harford, Pa., and Dewey Collegiate Institute, and read law with T. P. Phinney, at Dundaff, Pa., and D. N. Lathrop, of Carbondale. He was the first principal of the Lackawanna Institute, at Carbondale, which was kept several years. He was district attorney of the mayor's court of Carbondale in 1857, 1858, 1859, 1862, 1863, 1864, 1865, 1869, 1870 and 1871, and represented Luzerne county in the legislature of the state in 1857 and 1858. Mr. Gritman married, August 25, 1852, Jane Ball, a daughter of William Ball, of Carbondale. He was the first secretary of the common council of the city of Carbondale. (See page 168). Mrs. Gritman was educated at the Young Ladies' Institute at Pittsfield, Mass. Mr. and Mrs. Gritman have one son, William Ball Gritman, of the Lackawanna county bar. S. L. Brown, of this city, is a brother-in-law of P. C. Gritman, his first wife, Almira C. Gritman, being a sister of P. C. Gritman.

FRANCIS LORD BUTLER.

Francis Lord Butler, who was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county, April 6, 1849, is a native of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., where he was born September 15, 1827. He is the son of the late John L. Butler, of this city. (See pages 102 and 326.) F. L. Butler was educated at Farmington, Conn., and New Haven, Conn. He read law with Harrison Wright, in this city. Mr. Butler is an unmarried man and now resides near Centreville, Fairfax county, Virginia.

GEORGE PERKINS.

George Perkins, who was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county April 1, 1850, is a native of Bridgewater township, Susquehanna county, Pa., where he was born May 8, 1820. His father, Francis Perkins, and grandfather, Jacob Perkins, were from the banks of the Thames, in Connecticut. His mother, Rebecca C. Perkins, was a daughter of Christopher and Patience Childs Sherman, from Rhode Island. Mr. Perkins was educated in the Susquehanna Academy and the *North Star* printing office, Montrose, Pa. He read law with Benjamin T. Case, of Montrose, and was admitted to the Susquehanna county bar August 19, 1844. He has practiced in Carbondale, Dundaff, Montrose, and Pittston, in Pennsylvania, in Ripon and Fond du Lac, in Wisconsin, and Negaunee, Michigan. He has been prosecuting attorney of the mayor's court of Carbondale, city clerk of Ripon, district attorney of Fond du Lac county for three terms, comptroller of the city of Fond du Lac, and county judge of Fond du Lac county. This court has probate and common law jurisdiction. Mr. Perkins is now serving his third term in the latter office. He was twice married—first, November 15, 1854, to Abby Perkins, daughter of Stephen Perkins and Elizabeth Smith, of Gale's Ferry, Conn.; second, June 15, 1870, to Emiline L. Perkins, daughter of Adam Larrabee and Emiline Hurlbutt, of Windham, Conn. Mr. Perkins has four children, his eldest daughter being married to Henry J. Gerpheide, of Fond du Lac.

HANSON ZEBULON FRISBIE.

Hanson Zebulon Frisbie, who was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county August 5, 1850, is a native of Orwell, Bradford county, Pa., where he was born June 8, 1819. He is a descendant of Levi Frisbie, who removed to Orwell from Bristol, Conn.,

in 1800. He was a native of Bristol, where he was born January 31, 1758. His wife, Phebe Gaylord, was the daughter of Lieutenant Aaron Gaylord, who was slain in the battle and massacre of Wyoming. After the battle the widowed mother, with her three children, went back to Connecticut, where Mr. Frisbie was married to her eldest daughter. Mrs. Phebe Gaylord Frisbie was born in Bristol November 19, 1769. Levi Frisbie did service in the revolutionary war while in Connecticut, and at the age of forty-two came with his wife and four children to Orwell. His wife was one of the survivors of the Wyoming massacre, being nine years old at the time. The family were among the earliest pioneers of the township of Orwell. They met the obstacles of a settlement in the wilderness, and the many incidents connected with their history while clearing off the forests are matters of great interest to the rising generation. Mr. Frisbie died October 5, 1842, and his wife October 5, 1852. Chauncey Frisbie, son of Levi Frisbie, was born in Burlington, Hartford county, Conn., November 16, 1787. He removed with his father to Orwell in 1800. He married, March 17, 1812, Chloe Howard, a native of Connecticut, who came to Bradford county with her sister, her father being dead. Mr. Frisbie was somewhat active in political matters, and by the suffrages of his fellow townsmen held several important offices of trust and responsibility. From 1822 to 1824 he was coroner of Bradford county. In 1833 and 1834 he was county treasurer of the same county. His first wife died at the age of thirty-five years, and his second wife was the widow of Doctor Dudley Humphrey, of Connecticut. Mr. Frisbie died May 4, 1864. His second wife died September 9, 1865.

Hanson Z. Frisbie, son of Chauncey Frisbie and his wife, Chloe Howard, was educated at Franklin Academy, at Harford, Pa., and Caszenovia Seminary, from which he graduated in 1840. He read law with his brother-in-law, Colonel E. B. Harvey, in this city. In 1854 he removed to Battle Creek, Michigan. He then abandoned the profession and became extensively engaged in trade as a dealer in general merchandise. In 1872 he removed to Lawrence, Kansas, and in 1874 to Grantville, Kansas, where he now resides. He married, March 14, 1844, Mary Elizabeth Russell, of Hartford, Conn. Her father was William Russell.

He married in 1859 his second wife, Julia S. Merakal. Mr. Frisbie has a family of four children—Clarence Leigh, Selwin Chauncey, Charles Harvey, and George Arthur Frisbie. The two former are married.

EPHRAIM HENRY LITTLE.

Ephraim Henry Little was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county April 7, 1851. The same year he removed to Columbia county, Pa. He was born March 23, 1823, in the state of New York. His grandfather was Captain Ephraim Little, of Great Barington, Mass., and his father was George Little, who removed from the state of New York to Bethany, Wayne county, Pa., when E. H. Little was quite young, and resided there a few years, when he removed to Montrose, Pa., and engaged in mercantile business. The subject of this sketch obtained his education in the schools of Montrose, and in his eighteenth year entered the law office of Lusk & Little as a law student, but completed his legal studies at Morris, Ill. He was admitted to the bar there May 12, 1844, and practiced law at Joliet, Ill., for two years. He then practiced two years more at Morris; and while a resident of that place, in hunting prairie chickens, his gun accidentally discharged, lacerating his arm in such a manner as to render its amputation necessary. In 1847 he returned to Montrose, and in 1848 he opened a law office in Tunkhannock, Pa. In 1849 he was appointed weigh-master on the North Branch Canal at Beach Haven, in this county, and acted as such for two years. In 1850 he married Eliza Seybert. He practiced his profession in Berwick until 1860, when he removed to Bloomsburg, Pa., where he has been in continual practice since. From 1856 to 1865 he was district attorney of Columbia county. His son, Robert R. Little, was district attorney of Columbia county from 1878 to 1884.

DANFORTH L. PECKHAM.

Danforth L. Peckham, who was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county, Pa., August 4, 1851, is a resident of Mill City, Wyoming county, Pa. He had many years ago an office in Hyde Park, (now a portion of the city of Scranton), Luzerne (now Lackawanna) county, Pa. He is a brother of the late Aaron K. Peckham. His wife was Ellen Ross, a daughter of Perrin Ross. Mr. Peckham has no children living.

WALSINGHAM GRIFFIN WARD.

Walsingham Griffin Ward, who was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county November 10, 1851, is a native of Dover Plains, Dutchess county, N. Y., where he was born October 7, 1823. He had but limited educational advantages during his youth, his ability and acquirements having been attained during man's estate. His early life was one of toil upon the farm and in the lumbering branch of business. He removed to Scranton in March, 1843, where he has remained until the present time. In the latter part of the year 1846 he volunteered as a private in Company I, First Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, for service in the Mexican war, and was honorably discharged at Vera Cruz, April 3, 1847, in consequence of illness that incapacitated him for service. He read law with J. M. Alexander, and upon his admission to the bar opened an office in Scranton, where he practiced until his election as recorder of the mayor's court of the city of Scranton, in 1870. In 1875 he resigned his position and again entered the practice of his profession. He is the senior member of the firm of Ward & Horn. Judge Ward has always been held in high estimation as a lawyer, and his efforts before juries have been wonderfully successful. As a citizen, he is upright and just. He is a strong advocate of temperance and morality, and is often

called upon to address public assemblies in the interest of such reforms. Judge Ward, during the greater part of his practice, has always had some younger person as a partner. We can recall the firm names of Ward & Bang's, Ward & Harrington, Ward & Kulp, Ward & Mahon, Ward & Gunster, Ward & Edwards, and Ward & Horn. Judge Ward was twice married. His first wife was Maria White, of Columbia county, N. Y. She died December 2, 1872. His second wife was Louisa Z. Hurlburt, of North Adams, Mass. She is also deceased. He has one son by his last wife, Douglass Hurlburt Ward.

EDWARD MERRIFIELD.

Edward Merrifield, who was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county August 6, 1855, is a descendant of Robert Merrifield, who was born in England in 1703, and emigrated with a brother or brothers to America, and settled in Rhode Island. William Merrifield, an only son of Robert Merrifield, was born in the latter state in 1752, and removed with his father to Dutchess county, N. Y. He was a school teacher, and continued to live in Dutchess and Columbia counties, N. Y., until his death in 1836. Robert Merrifield, son of William Merrifield, was born in Columbia county, N. Y., in 1778, emigrated to Pennsylvania in 1819, and settled in the then township of Providence, subsequently Hyde Park, now a portion of the city of Scranton. Here he engaged in the business of clearing away the forest, and farming. He died at the advanced age of eighty-seven years. His wife was Catharine Wolsey, born in Columbia county, N. Y., January 12, 1786. William Merrifield, son of Robert Merrifield, was born at Pine Plains, Dutchess county, N. Y., April 22, 1806, and removed with his father to Pennsylvania. His education was limited to district schools, but his mind was sufficiently stored to enable him to teach, and for five winters he engaged in this occupation. He soon after engaged in the mercantile business at Centremoreland, Luzerne (now Wyoming) county, Pa. Before going

there he had been interested in getting a postoffice established at Hyde Park, and was appointed the first postmaster in 1831. He remained at Centremoreland about a year, returned to Hyde Park, was reappointed postmaster, and held the office about ten years. At the same time he erected a store building, and followed the business of a merchant almost uninterruptedly until 1864. He early foresaw the advantages of this section as a mining and manufacturing centre, and in 1837 became a joint owner of the main portion of the lands where is now built the central part of Scranton. He at once commenced operations through correspondence and otherwise towards calling the attention of capitalists to this point, and in 1838 the tract was disposed of to Colonel George W. Scranton and others, by whose energy and perseverance it received the impetus that has made it a flourishing city. In 1843 he was elected to the legislature of Pennsylvania, to which he was returned for three successive terms. As a legislator he was regarded as a safe adviser, his opinion being frequently sought for and highly respected. His struggles for the welfare of the Lackawanna valley exhibit him on the legislative records as the ablest champion ever sent from that locality. His greatest effort was in behalf of the proposed new county of Lackawanna—the bill for which he succeeded in passing through the lower house, and was defeated only in the senate by a tie vote. He was also an earnest worker in favor of the extension of the North Branch Canal, also for the project of slack water navigation on the Susquehanna and Lackawanna rivers, with a view of opening up the Lackawanna coal fields. He was an enthusiastic friend and supporter of the public schools of his neighborhood. He officiated as school director at the time of the building of the first frame school house in Hyde Park, and again during the construction of the more recent graded school building. He was among the first to give an impetus to the growth of the town by plotting his tract of land in the central portion thereof into village lots, subsequently laying out another tract known as Merrifield's plot of lots in Keyser's Valley. In 1856 he was elected an associate judge of Luzerne county. In 1870 he was chosen president of the Hyde Park Bank. Judge Merrifield was the first burgess of the borough of Hyde Park. As a politician, he belonged to the

democratic school, and was ever known as a conscientious advocate of purity in public affairs, his wishes being always for the welfare and prosperity of the country. The public offices that were conferred upon him were given in every instance without solicitation upon his part, and were invariably administered to the entire satisfaction of his constituents. Mr. Merrifield married in early manhood Almira Swetland, daughter of Belding Swetland. (See page 464). William Merrifield died June 4, 1877. Edward Merrifield, the only child living of William Merrifield was born at Wyoming, Pa., July 30, 1832. His education was received in the public schools of Hyde Park, and in an attendance of about two years at Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, Pa., and between two and three years at Oxford (N. Y.) Academy, where he prepared for college. On account of impaired health the idea of a college course was abandoned. Upon his return from Oxford he engaged, in company with his father at Hyde Park in mercantile business, in which he continued but one year. In the spring of 1852 he entered the law academy at Easton, Pa., Judge McCartney, principal, where he remained one term. In 1853 he entered the law office of Harrison Wright, in this city, where he remained two years. He opened an office in Hyde Park, in 1855, the same year that he was admitted to the bar. In 1861 he removed from Hyde Park to Scranton. In 1867, for the purpose of recruiting his health, he purchased a farm on the Raritan river, Somerset county, N. J., which he carried on for two years. Having fully recovered his health, he returned and again opened a law office in Scranton, where he has since practiced. In politics Mr. Merrifield has always acted with the democratic party. For a number of years he was president of the Scranton Law and Library Association. He was very active in securing the formation of the county of Lackawanna, and to no man was due more credit for the final success of that project. In 1884 he was the democratic candidate for assistant law judge of Lackawanna county, but was defeated by Robert W. Archbald—republican. Mr. Merrifield married, November 25, 1855, Jennie Eldridge, of Owego, N. Y. Her grandfather, Robert Eldridge, was born in New London, Conn., and her father, James N. Eldridge, was born at Denmark, N. Y. Her mother, the wife of James N. Eldridge,

was Elvira C. Patrick, of New Preston, Conn., and her grandfather was Henry Patrick, of Norwich, Conn. His wife was Dotha Clemons, of Litchfield, Conn. The wife of Robert Eldridge was Sally Sylvester, of Copenhagen, N. Y. Mr. and Mrs. Merrifield have one child, Jessie Merrifield.

PHILIP MYERS.

Philip Myers was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county August 8, 1855. He is the grandson of Philip Myers, who was born in Germany in 1756, came to this country with his parents in 1760, settling in Frederick, Maryland. Philip Myers' grandfather came to Wyoming in 1785 and married Martha Bennet, daughter of Thomas Bennet, July 15, 1787. Lawrence Myers, brother of Philip Myers' grandfather, was one of the trustees of the Wilkes-Barre Academy. He was elected in 1808 and served until his death. He was an officer of the Maryland line during the revolution, and was stationed at the fort here in 1779. Thomas Myers, son of Philip and Martha (Bennet) Myers, was born in Kingston February 15, 1802, and died at Williamsport, Pa., December 3, 1887. (See page 629.) The first wife of Thomas Myers, and the mother of Philip Myers, was Sarah Borbidge, born in Dublin, Ireland, April 23, 1808. She was the daughter of James Borbidge, born in Dublin in 1757. His wife was Maria Borbidge (*nee* Bowers), a native of county Wicklow, Ireland. Philip Myers, son of Thomas and Sarah Myers, was born in Kingston, Pa., November 28, 1830. He was educated at Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, and at Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa., graduating from the latter institution in the class of 1851. From 1851 to 1854 he was one of the professors in the Wyoming Seminary. He read law with George W. Woodward, in this city. The second year after his admission here he removed to Oskaloosa, Iowa, where he practiced his profession until 1866. In 1868 he removed to Chicago, Ill., where he now resides. From 1873 to 1875 he was one of the professors in the Union College of Law, in Chicago. Mr. Myers married, November 20, 1866,

at Ottawa, Ill., Mary Isabella Cowen, of Ottawa. Her grandfather was Robert Cowen, born in Maryland and died in Ohio. His wife was Mary Cowen (*nee* Davis), born near Hagerstown, Maryland. The father of Mrs. Myers was Walter Cowen, who was born at or near Hagerstown in 1813. He died at Ottawa August 18, 1867. Her mother was Matilda Cowen (*nee* Strawn). She was born near Zanesville, Ohio, November 6, 1823, and died at Magnolia, Putnam county, Ill., in 1848. Her grandfather was Jeremiah Strawn, who was a soldier in the Black Hawk war, was born in Somerset, Pa., in 1795, and died at Ottawa in 1883. His brother, John Strawn, was colonel of a regiment during the Black Hawk war. The wife of Jeremiah Strawn was Hannah Strawn (*nee* Bouscher.) She was born in Somerset in 1799 and died at Ottawa in 1874. Mr. and Mrs. Myers have but one child living—Elizabeth Vanderbelt Myers.

CHARLES EDWARD LATHROP.

Charles Edward Lathrop, who was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county January 12, 1857, is the descendant of Rev. John Lothrop, a native of Etton, Harthill wapentake, East Riding, Yorkshire, England, who was baptized at Etton December 20, 1584, and became the pioneer and founder of the Lothrop-Lathrop family in America. He was educated in Queen's College, Cambridge, where he was matriculated in 1601, graduated B. A. in 1605, and M. A. in 1609. Authentic records next locate him in Egerton, forty-eight miles southeast from London, in the Lower Half hundred of Calehill, Lathe of Scray, county of Kent, as curate of the parish church there. To this living he was admitted about 1611 by the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul. He was there from 1614 to 1619. It was probably his first and only parish charge as a minister of the English Church. Here Mr. Lothrop labored faithfully as long as his judgment could approve the ritual and government of the church. But when he could no longer do this, we find him conscientiously renouncing his orders

and asserting the right of still fulfilling a ministry to which his heart and his conscience had called him. Accordingly, in 1623, his decision is made. He bids adieu to the church of his youth, and with no misgivings, now in the fullness of his early manhood, subscribes with a firm hand to the doctrines and espouses with a courageous heart the cause of the Independents. Henceforth his lot is with conventicle men in his mother land and with the exiled founders of a great nation in a new world. The date of his leaving Egerton is 1623, and the next year he is called to succeed the Rev. Henry Jacob, an independent minister, who, having been for eight years the pastor of the First Independent Church in London, resigned his place to remove to Virginia. At that date the congregation of dissenters to which he ministered had no place of public worship, their worship itself being illegal. Only such as could meet the obloquy and risk the danger of worshipping God in violation of human statute were likely to be found in that secret gathering. Yet in goodly numbers, in such places in Southwark as they could stealthily occupy, they held together, and were comforted and instructed by the minister of their choice. For not less than eight years they so worshipped. No threats of vengeance deterred, and no vigilance of officious ministers of the violated law detected, them. More watchful grew the minions of Laud. Keen-scented church hounds traversed all the narrow ways of the city whose most secret nooks could by any possibility admit even a small company of the outlaws. One of the wiliest of these pursuivants of the bishop, Tomlinson by name, tracked Mr. Lothrop and his followers to their retreat. They had met for worship, as had been their wont, little thinking that it would be their last gathering with their beloved minister. How far they had gone in their service we shall probably never know. What words of cheer they had spoken or heard we may not repeat. Their private sanctuary, a room in the house of Mr. Humphrey Barnet, a brewer's clerk, in Black Friars, is suddenly invaded. Tomlinson and his ruffian band, with a show of power above their resistance, seize forty-two of their number, allowing only eighteen of them to escape, and made that 22d day of April, 1632, forever memorable to those suffering christians by handing them over in fetters to

the executioners of a law which was made for godly men to break. In the old Clink prison, in Newgate, and in the Gatehouse, all made for felons, these men, "of whom the world was not worthy," lingered for months. In the spring of 1634 all but Mr. Lothrop were released on bail. He, their leader, the chief offender, was deemed too dangerous to be set at liberty. Like the gifted Hooker, it was felt that his words and his example had "already more impeached the peace of our church" than the church could bear. "His genius will still haunte all the pulpits in ye country, when any of his scolers may be admitted to preach." And so his prison doors swung to again, and seemed to leave him no hope of release or escape. During these months a fatal sickness was preying upon his wife and bringing her fast toward her end. The "New England Memorial," by Nathaniel Morton, published in 1669, and then near enough the date of the incidents given to be a credible witness, gives us these touching incidents of that imprisonment: "His wife fell sick, of which sickness she died. He procured liberty of the bishop to visit his wife before her death, and commended her to God by prayer, who soon gave up the ghost. At his return to prison his poor children, being many, repaired to the bishop at Lamberth and made known unto him their miserable condition, by reason of their good father's being continued in close durance, who commiserated their condition so far as to grant him liberty, who soon after came over into New England." In 1634 he arrived in Boston with that portion of his London flock who had accompanied him. He found already the preparations begun to welcome him to a new home in Scituate. At least nine pioneers had built their houses in that new settlement, and to it, with such of his people as were ready to accompany him, he repaired September 27, 1634. He remained in Scituate as the pastor of the church there until 1639, when he removed to Barnstable. During the fourteen years that he was pastor of the Barnstable church, such was his influence over the people that the power of the civil magistrate was not needed to restrain crime. No pastor was ever more beloved by his people; none ever had a greater influence for good. To become a member of his church no applicant was compelled to sign a creed or confession of faith. He retained his freedom. He

professed his faith in God and promised that it should be his constant endeavor to keep His commandments, to live a pure life, and to walk in love with the brethren. He died in Barnstable November 8, 1653.

Joseph Lothrop, son of Rev. John Lothrop, was born in England, probably in Lamberth, London, in 1624. He probably also came over to America with his father in 1634. He married, December 11, 1650, Mary Ansell. He settled and lived in Barnstable, where his name on the local records shows him to have been an enterprising and honored man. He was a deputy for the town in the general court of the state for fifteen years, and for twenty-one years served as one of the selectmen of the town. On the organization of the county he was appointed the register of the probate court, and recorded in 1666 the first deed put on record in the county. The court appointed him in 1653 to keep the ordinary of the town. He was admitted freeman June 8, 1655. In 1664 we find him as acting constable, and in 1667 as receiver of excise. That he was also in the military line is shown in the titles of lieutenant and captain. He died in 1702.

Hope Lothrop, son of Joseph Lothrop, was born July 15, 1671; married, November 15, 1696, Elizabeth Lathrop, who was born in Barnstable November 15, 1677, a daughter of Melatiah Lothrop. They settled first in Barnstable, where he is enrolled among the townsmen in 1695, and where the eldest of their children were born. He subsequently removed to Falmouth, Mass., and still later to Connecticut. He died October 29, 1736, and his wife died February 21, 1763. Melatiah Lathrop, son of Hope Lothrop, was born February 20, 1714; married, probably in Tolland, where the record was made, November 15, 1738, Mercy Hatch, daughter of Joseph Hatch, one of the pioneers of Tolland, where she was born August 23, 1717. A record made by her son Josiah states that "this family, [that of his father Melatiah] commenced in Connecticut, whence they removed in 1755 into Dutchess county, N. Y., then town of Dover, where they were chiefly brought up." He died September 5, 1787. Ezra Lathrop, son of Melatiah Lathrop, was born August 19, 1751, in Kent, Conn.; married, 1779 (?), Miriam, daughter of "old Dea. Thurston," whose fame for piety was in

all the churches; died February 12, 1825, in Ontario county, N. Y. Salmon Lathrop, son of Ezra Lathrop, was born in New Concord, Columbia county, N. Y., January 5, 1781, and married, August 28, 1805, Aurelia Noble, eldest daughter of John and Lydia Noble, who were born in Benson, Vermont, July 18, 1790, and died in Carbondale, Pa., April 13, 1872. Salmon Lathrop, at an early period in his life, removed with his father's family to the town of Sherburne, Chenango county, N. Y., then a comparatively wild and unknown region of country. Here his youth was spent on his father's farm, clearing away the wilderness and developing the resources of that now most beautiful and productive region of the Empire state. He removed to Carbondale in 1827, and erected the first frame building in that place, being an addition to the log structure known for many years as the "log tavern." He died in Carbondale November 4, 1868. For the facts herein enumerated we are indebted to the Lo-Lathrop Family Memoir, by Mrs. Julia M. Huntington, Ridgefield, Conn., 1884.

Charles E. Lathrop, son of Salmon Lathrop, was born in Bloomingburg, Sullivan county, N. Y., March 5, 1827. He was educated in the schools of Carbondale and Wilkes-Barre, and read law with his brother, Dwight Noble Lathrop. He has practiced in this city, Carbondale, Scranton, Independence, Iowa, and Washington, D. C. He was educated as a printer, and was editor and publisher of different newspapers for about ten years. During these years he was prosecuting the study of law. He was a school director in Scranton in 1855, 1856 and 1857, clerk in navy department in Washington, D. C., 1861, 1862 and 1863, naval storekeeper, navy yard, Washington, D. C., 1863, 1864, 1865 and 1866, superintendent of government printing, Washington, D. C., 1867, 1868 and 1869, and superintendent of schools, Buchanan county, Iowa, 1859 and 1860. He now resides in Carbondale. Mr. Lathrop married, February 18, 1849, Charlotte Dilley, the great-granddaughter of Richard Dilley, a native of Cape May county, New Jersey, who removed to Hanover, in this county, in 1784. His son, Richard Dilley, removed with his father to Hanover and lived at Buttonwood. His wife's name was Polly Voke. Jesse Dilley, son of Richard Dilley, was born in Hanover in

1794. His wife was Hannah K. Lueder, a daughter of Christian F. Lueder, who was born in Germany in 1769. He settled first in Northampton county, where he married Mary M. Ryswick, and from there removed to Hanover. The father of Mrs. Lathrop was Jesse Dilley. Mr. and Mrs. Lathrop have a family of four children living—Helen Augusta Lathrop, wife of Urbane C. Rogers, Edward Dilley Lathrop, William Monroe Lathrop, and Mary Jennette Lathrop.

EDWARD NEWELL WILLARD.

Edward Newell Willard, who was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county, Pa., November 17, 1857, is a descendant of Major Simon Willard, a native of the parish of Horsmonden, in the southwesterly part of Kent, England, where he was baptized April 5, 1605. He embarked from England in April, 1634, and arrived in Boston, Massachusetts Bay Colony, about the middle of the month of May. He was a merchant, and one of the most prominent of the early Puritans. The grandfather of E. N. Willard was Jehiel Willard, of Madison, Conn., whose wife was Eunice Blatchley. The father of E. N. Willard was James Willard, also a native of Madison. The wife of James Willard, and mother of of E. N. Willard, was Susan Clanning, a daughter of Edward Clanning, of Newport, R. I. E. N. Willard was born in Madison, April 2, 1835. He was educated in the common schools of his native town, and also at Lee's Academy, in Madison. He studied law with Ralph D. Smith, of Guilford, Conn., and subsequently entered the New Haven (Conn.) Law School, from which he graduated. He was admitted to the New Haven county bar in September, 1857. He was sworn in as an attorney by Major General Alfred H. Terry, who was then clerk of the courts. Mr. Willard has been a resident of Scranton since his admission to the bar here, and is one of its most prominent attorneys and business men. In 1867 he was appointed register in bankruptcy for the twelfth congressional district, and has held the office since. He is president of the Scranton Savings Bank and Trust Com-

pany, president of the Stowers Pork Packing and Provision Company, president of the Bridge Coal Company, and a director and one-fifth owner of the Lackawanna Coal Company, Limited. He has served as notary public for nine years, attorney and secretary of the borough of Scranton four years, and for four years he was attorney for the city of Scranton and secretary of select council from date of organization of the city. He is counsel and attorney for the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company, the Pennsylvania Coal Company, the Hillside Coal & Iron Company, the Pennsylvania Anthracite Coal Company, the Lackawanna Iron & Coal Company, the Scranton Steel Company, the Scranton Gas and Water Company, the New York, Susquehanna, & Western R. R. Co., and other corporations. On September 1, 1864, he entered the United States army as captain in the One Hundred and Twenty-Seventh Regiment of United States Colored Troops, and served in the army until December, 1865. After the surrender of General Lee, he was judge advocate in the Second Division, Twenty-Fifth Army Corps. Mr. Willard married, June 4, 1860, Ellen Hower, a native of Lock Haven, Pa., a daughter of Cain Hower, a native of Roaring Creek, Columbia county, Pa. Mr. and Mrs. Willard have but one child—Nellie, wife of Everett Warren, of the Lackawanna county bar.

Mr. Willard's professional career, during all the years he has lived in Scranton, has been marked by great ability as an advocate, untiring zeal for his clients, and the most sterling integrity of character. These qualifications, together with his great industry, have enabled him easily to acquire a large and lucrative practice, which he has frequently refused to relinquish for judicial and other official positions. Among the many excellent traits of his character may be specially mentioned his kindness and consideration for younger members of the bar, many of whom have, in the most trying period of their professional career, been helped by his generosity. His nature is open, frank, and social. He carries about with him a hearty, good humor, which makes him a prime favorite with all classes; and he is especially and deservedly popular with the members of the bar, who, young and old, find in him a companion, a friend in need, a brother in the law, and hold for him the esteem which his manly qualities ever inspire.

PAUL ROSS WEITZEL.

Paul Ross Weitzel, who was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county, August 17, 1858, is a descendant of Johan Paul Weitzel, who emigrated, September 3, 1742, in the ship "Loyal Judith," James Cowie, captain, from Rotterdam, Holland. Some time between 1742 and 1750 Paul Weitzel and Charlotte, his wife, settled in the town of Lancaster, Pa. Here all their seven children were born. Paul was doubtless born before 1717, as his name does not appear on the list of males between the ages of sixteen and fifty in Lancaster in 1776. He died about September, 1797. John Weitzel, second child of Paul and Charlotte Weitzel, was born in Lancaster, December 30, 1752. He received the rudiments of a good education with his brother, in his native town, and at an early age was sent to Philadelphia to learn the mercantile business. About 1771, when but nineteen years of age, he removed to Fort Augusta (near where the town of Sunbury, Pa., now stands), opening one of the earliest mercantile stores established at that point. When the war of the revolution began he became a very prominent actor in county affairs. In those days the county offices were held by the best men. Before he was of age he was appointed, in 1772, one of the first county commissioners of Northumberland county. To this office he was reappointed January 22, 1776, and also under the constitution of 1790, in 1790, 1791 and 1792. He was appointed justice of the peace for the same county, respectively March 9, 1774, July 29, 1775, June 19, 1777, and June 20, 1789. The General Assembly appointed him, July 25, 1775, a "justice of the Court of Quarter Sessions, and of the county Court of Common-Pleas for the county of Northumberland. He was also a member of the committee of safety of the same county from February 8, 1776, to August 13, 1776. Judge Weitzel was a member of the provincial conference of June 18, 1776, as a deputy from the county of Northumberland. This conference was held in Philadelphia to take into consideration the resolutions of the continental congress recommending the total suppression of all authority under

the king of Great Britain, and the adoption of such government as would best conduce to the happiness and safety of America. The conference immediately issued a call for a provincial convention for this purpose, to meet the following month. John Weitzel was appointed one of a committee at this conference to ascertain the number of members, and the proportion of representation which should constitute the proposed convention. On July 8 he was duly elected a representative to this convention from Northumberland county. On July 15, the youngest of the ninety-six delegates, being then not yet twenty-four years of age, he took his seat in that body, which gave to Pennsylvania the constitution of 1776. Judge Weitzel was also appointed a member of the Pennsylvania council of safety for Northumberland county from July 24, 1776, to March 13, 1777. He was appointed issuing commissary for the county, July 7, 1780, and contractor for furnishing provisions to the state troops from 1782 to 1784. Under the new constitution of 1776 Judge Weitzel was again appointed, June 19, 1789, one of the judges of the Court of Common Pleas for Northumberland county, which office he held for seven years. He was a candidate for the state Assembly in 1783, 1785 and 1793, but each time unsuccessfully. He died in 1800. His first wife, whom he married June 15, 1781, was Tabitha Morris, daughter of John and Rose Morris, of Philadelphia.

John Weitzel, first child of Hon. John and Tabitha (Morris) Weitzel, was born at Sunbury March 24, 1792. He was a miller and merchant at Sunbury, and a justice of the peace from 1806 to 1830. He married, in 1805, Elizabeth Lehr, of Germantown, Pa. She died in 1853 and he died October 9, 1835. Joseph Weitzel, first child of John and Elizabeth (Lehr) Weitzel, was born in Sunbury, October 8, 1808. He continued the business in which his father was so long engaged, that of milling. He married, October 10, 1831, Sarah Woodrow, daughter of John and Sarah Woodrow, of Northumberland county. Paul Ross Weitzel, first child of Joseph and Sarah (Woodrow) Weitzel, was born September 13, 1832, at Sunbury. He was educated at the select schools at Sunbury, and in Dickinson Seminary, at Williamsport, Pa. He studied law at Union Law School, at Easton, Pa., where he graduated L. L. B., in 1856. He practiced for a time at Sun-

bury and Mauch Chunk, locating in Scranton in 1871, where he has since resided. He married, January 18, 1859, at Wilkes-Barre, Fannie Edwards Boyd, daughter of Dr. Eben Little and Ruth Ann (Ellsworth) Boyd, of this city. Dr. Boyd was the son of Hon. James Boyd, of Boston, and grandson of Hon. Robert Boyd, of Kilmarnock, Scotland, who was the youngest son of William, ninth Lord Boyd, and first Earl of Kilmarnock, and his wife, Lady Jean Cunninghame, eldest daughter of William, ninth Earl of Glencarin. The English family is now represented by the Earl of Erroll. Mr. and Mrs. Weitzel have six children living—Paul Elmer, Cornelia Shepherd, Eben Boyd, Herbert Edwards, Fannie Eleanor, and Carrie Leonard Weitzel.

A. W. BANGS.

A. W. Bangs, who was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county August 31, 1858, is a native of Bethany, Wayne county, Pa., where he was born July 26, 1834. He was educated at the public schools in Honesdale, Pa., and studied law with D. N. Lathrop and Lewis Jones at Scranton. While in this county he practiced law at Pittston and Scranton. About 1860 he removed to Le Sueur, Minn., where he resided for a number of years. He was county attorney for Le Sueur county for twelve years. He now resides in Grand Forks, Dakota Territory, where he has been county attorney, one of the school trustees for a number of years, is now a councilman of the city of Grand Forks, and is at present chairman of the democratic territorial committee of Dakota. He is also president of the Grand Forks Bar Association. He is the son of Elijah K. Bangs, a native of Kortright, N. Y., where he was born in 1803, and who died in South Bend, Minn., in 1876. His wife was a native of Connecticut. The great-grandfather of A. W. Bangs was Lemuel Bangs. He resided in Stratfield, Conn., where his children were born. Mr. Bangs was an able man and a zealous whig during the revolution. He met with other whigs at Nichol's taven, parson Ross, also a strong whig, being of the number. During the discussions Lemuel Bangs said he would

be willing to die and suffer eternal punishment if he could be the means of making America free. Mr. Ross replied, "It is a good thing to be zealous, but not to be too zealous. Where is my hat, I must be going?" Rev. Nathan Bangs, D. D., Heman Bangs and Rev. John Bangs were children of Lemuel Bangs, the latter being the grandfather of A. W. Bangs. A. W. Bangs married, in 1860, Fally M. Baker, a daughter of Elnathan Baker, of Hyde Park, now city of Scranton. She died at Le Sueur in 1864. The following year he married Sara D. Plowman, a daughter of William Plowman, of Le Sueur, where he now resides, at the age of seventy-four years. He is a native of Ireland. Mr. Bangs has a family of seven children. His oldest son, Tracy R., is an attorney and a partner of his father, under the firm name of Bangs & Bangs.

THOMAS M. ATHERTON.

Thomas M. Atherton was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, February 28, 1859. He is a native of Kingston township, and is the son of Anson Atherton. In 1857 he was elected register of wills of Luzerne county, but resigned his office in 1860, before the expiration of his term. He then went west and has resided for many years at Osage, Mitchell county, Iowa. He has been for many years connected with the *Mitchell County Press*, which was published first by Mr. Atherton, then by Atherton & Son, and now by Atherton & Company. He married, previous to his removal from here, Elizabeth Gilmore, daughter of Stephen Gilmore. He is a brother-in-law of the late M. E. Jackson, of the Luzerne bar.

HENRY WILSON.

Henry Wilson, who was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county August 19, 1859, is a descendant of Joseph Wilson, a native of Rhode Island. His son, Isaac Wilson, was the father of Phillips Wilson, who was born in Pittston township, in this county, Feb-

ruary 8, 1809. He was the brother of John Wilson, M. D., father of Milo J. Wilson, who was admitted to the Luzerne county bar April 9, 1868. (See sketch of Milo J. Wilson.) Phillips Wilson was the father of Henry Wilson. The wife of Phillips Wilson was Frances M. Lines, a native of Franklin township, Susquehanna county, where she was born November 13, 1809. She was the daughter of Bellisle Lines, and Laura Lines, his wife. Henry Wilson was born October 7, 1834, in Franklin township. He was educated in the public schools of Carbondale, Pa., and at the Lackawanna Institute in that city. He read law with D. N. Lathrop, in Carbondale, and practiced his profession for a few years in that city, and then removed to Honesdale, Pa., where he now resides. He was at one time one of the associate judges of Wayne county, Pa. Mr. Wilson married, September 6, 1863, Sarah A. Belcher, a daughter of William Belcher, who was a native of the state of New York. His wife was Mary Ann Carr, a native of Wyoming county, Pa. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson have a family of two children—Robert Bruce Wilson and Lena Kesler Wilson. The latter is an adopted child.

GEORGE ABISHA WOODWARD.

George Abisha Woodward, who was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county August 26, 1859, is a native of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., where he was born February 14, 1835. He is a son of the late George W. Woodward, of the Luzerne bar. (See page 97). George A. Woodward was educated at the Wilkes-Barre Academy, Bolmar's school, at West Chester, Pa., Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, Pa., and Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., graduating from the latter institution in the class of 1855. He read law with Emmons and Van Dyke, and Hon. Nelson Cross, at Milwaukee, Wis., and was admitted to the Supreme Court at Madison, Wis., in December, 1856. He has practiced at Milwaukee, Wilkes-Barre and Philadelphia, Pa. He was city attorney of Milwaukee from May, 1858, to May, 1859. During the

late civil war he entered the service as captain, and was promoted successively to major, lieutenant colonel and colonel in the volunteer service. He entered the regular army as lieutenant colonel, and is now colonel in the same service. He is on the retired list from wounds received. He married, February 14, 1867, Charlotte Treat Chittenden. Her father was Asahel Chittenden, who was born in May, 1797, in Waterbury, Conn., removed to Columbus, Ohio, in 1829, and died there in 1880. Her paternal grandfather, also named Asahel, was born in 1764, probably at Guilford, Conn. Her father was of the sixth generation in descent from William Chittenden, who in 1639 emigrated from the parish of Cranbrook, in Kent, England, landed in New Haven, Conn., and settled in Guilford, of which he was one of the original proprietors. He "was the principal military man of the plantation, bearing the title of lieutenant." Savage states (I, 381) that "he had been a soldier in the English army in the Netherlands, in the Thirty Years' War, and that he reached the rank of major. He was a magistrate of the plantation, and deputy to the General Court until his death." The mother of Mrs. Woodward was Harriet Harpin Treat. She was the daughter of Major Stephen A. Treat, of Milford, Conn., who was a descendant of Governor Treat, one of the early colonial governors of Connecticut, during whose administration occurred the incident of the hiding of the charter in the oak. She married Mr. Chittenden in 1829, and died at Columbus, Ohio, in 1872. Colonel and Mrs. Woodward have two children—Henry Sterne Woodward, born in Nashville, Tenn., September 2, 1868, now in Yale University, and Sarah Elizabeth Woodward, born at Fort Fetterman, Wyoming Territory, November 2, 1871. Colonel Woodward resides at Washington, D. C.

ANDREW JACKSON SMITH.



Andrew Jackson Smith, who was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county, Pa., January 2, 1860, is a descendant of Thomas Smith, a native of East Haddam, Conn., who removed to Wyo-

ming in 1783, and located on the east side of the Susquehanna river, near Nanticoke. The great ice freshet of 1784, which bore down from the upper waters of the Susquehanna such vast masses of ice, overflowing the plains and destroying the property along the river, swept his farm of all its harvest product, leaving it with little else than its gullied soil. Hardly had his recuperative energies again made cheerful his fireside when the "pumpkin freshet," as it was called, from the countless number of pumpkins it brought down the swollen river, again inundated its banks, sweeping away houses, barns, mills, fences, stacks of hay and grain, cattle, flocks of sheep and droves of swine in the general destruction, and spreading desolation where but yesterday, autumn promised abundance. Mr. Smith, not stoic enough to receive the visits of such floods with indifference, moved up in the "gore" (now Old Forge township, Lackawanna county), in 1786, "for," said the old gentleman, "I want to get above high water mark." His daughter Hannah married Abraham Bradley, who was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county September 2, 1788.

Deodat Smith, son of Thomas Smith, was born in Connecticut, and came with his father to Wyoming in 1783. He was one of the commissioners of Luzerne county during the years 1825, 1826 and 1827. On April 6, 1820, he was appointed by Governor William Findley a justice of the peace for the townships of Pittstown, Providence, Exeter, Blakely and Northmoreland. His wife was Rachel Allsworth, a daughter of William Allsworth, a Yankee, who, living on the extreme border of the state of New York, was induced to leave and emigrate to "Nine Partners," N. Y., in 1782. He was a shoemaker by trade, and, learning how scarce they were in Westmoreland, determined to migrate thither. Taking the old Connecticut road, which passed from Orange county, New York, to the Yankee possessions at Wyoming, he reached what is now Dunmore, Lackawanna county, just at the edge of evening, in May, 1783. Surrounded by the shades of night, he lit his bright fires around his covered wagon containing his family, to intimidate the horde of wild cats and wolves swarming in the chaparral toward the Roaring Brook, while the surrounding trees, fallen and rolled in a cabin shape, and covered with the limbs and poles, became tolerably comfortable. At one time a bear

came to the cabin of Allsworth, just at the edge of evening, and, jumping into the pen, seized the old sow in its bushy, brawny arms, and, in spite of every effort of those daring to pursue, carried the noisy porker off to the woods towards little Roaring Brook. The little pigs, frightened but safe, were left in the pen. For greater safety the barn yard, or the strong inclosure into which cattle and sheep were driven at night, was built contiguously to the rear of the cabin. At another time, during the absence of Mr. Allsworth, a large panther came to this yard in the afternoon in search of food. This animal is as partial to veal as a bear is to pork. A calf was in the pen at the time. On this the panther sprang, when Mrs. Allsworth, hearing an unusual bleat, seized the huge tongs standing in the corner of the fireplace and actually drove the yellow intruder away without its intended meal. The same night, however, the calf was killed by the panther, which, in return, was the same week secured in a bear-trap and slain. For sixteen years there was no near settler to Mr. Allsworth. He married, in early life, Esther Pettebone, a daughter of Noah Pettebone, who came to Wyoming in 1769. (See page 460.)

Thomas Smith, son of Deodat Smith, was born May 1, 1803, and was a native of Old Forge. He resided in Waverly, Luzerne (now Lackawanna) county, Pa., nearly all his lifetime. He was an active and successful business man, and followed the occupation of a surveyor. In 1856 he was a member of the legislature of Pennsylvania. He was killed in a railroad accident at Shickshinny in 1865. He was commissioned by Governor George Wolf, on January 14, 1834, a justice of the peace for the townships of Abington, Greenfield, Nicholson, and a part of Falls. The two latter townships now lie in Wyoming county. In 1850 and 1855 he was elected a justice of the peace for Abington township, and in 1859 and 1864 a justice of the peace for the borough of Waverly. He was one of the original incorporators of Madison Academy at Waverly, and was also one of the original commissioners of the Leggett's Gap Railroad, now a part of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad system. The wife of Thomas Smith was Mary Dean, a granddaughter of Jonathan Dean, a native of East Greenwich, R. I. He was an agent for the holders

of the land under the Connecticut claimants, and surveyed the township of Abington for its owners, and is said to have ridden one horse nineteen times on his trips from Connecticut and Rhode Island to Wyoming. He died in Abington early in the century. Jeffrey Dean, son of Jonathan Dean, was the father of Mrs. Smith. Mr. and Mrs. Smith left four children—Jane S. Smith; Emily A. Smith, now the wife of Rev. W. N. Clarke, D. D., a Baptist clergyman, of Hamilton, N. Y.; George T. Smith, a member of the Luzerne county bar, now deceased; and Andrew J. Smith, the subject of this sketch, who was born at Waverly, Luzerne (now Lackawanna) county, Pa., December 15, 1837. He was educated at Madison Academy and the State and National Law School at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., graduating from the latter institution at the age of twenty with the degree of LL. B. He then entered the law office of G. B. and L. R. Nicholson, in this city, and studied with them until his admission to our bar. He then opened an office in Wilkes-Barre, and in the spring of 1861 entered the army. On October 23, 1863, he was promoted to second lieutenant of Company K, One Hundred and Eighth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers (Eleventh Cavalry), and on April 8, 1864, to first lieutenant of same company. His father died soon after, and he came home to take charge of his business interests. Mr. Smith has been a justice of the peace of his native borough for nineteen years, and, at various times, has filled every borough office therein. He married, January 31, 1859, Josephine A. Green, a daughter of William C. Green, whose wife was Aurelia Stone, and granddaughter of Henry Green, M. D. Mrs. Smith died February 11, 1874. He has a family of three children—Mary Nicholson Smith, Grace Josephine Smith and Thomas Bradley Smith. Mr. Smith resides in Waverly, and is still a widower.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN PURSEL.

Benjamin Franklin Pursel was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county, Pa., February 20, 1860, on a certificate of admission from Clinton county, Pa. He remained in this city but a few months. His present residence is Kansas City, Mo.

CHARLES WESLEY TODD.

Charles Wesley Todd was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county, Pa., April 14, 1860. His grandfather was John Todd, of Philadelphia. He was a soldier in the war of 1812. Simon Todd, son of John Todd, was born in Philadelphia in 1802. In 1824 he married Margaret Forester, daughter of William Forester, a native of Scotland, who for a number of years commanded a ship sailing between the East Indies and New York. He became the husband of Leah Thomas, who was born in Virginia in 1771. Her father was educated at Oxford, and was a distinguished linguist. His wife was a Knapp, whose parents were among the first settlers in Long Island. Mr. Thomas was on intimate terms with Washington during the revolutionary war. Leah said that the general was often a guest at her father's house, and that she had been led by the hand as her father walked and talked with him. When she became the wife of William Forester, in 1794, she removed to New York, where she became the mother of two daughters, Mary and Margaret. The husband, in 1801, while on a homeward bound voyage, in a perilous storm, was lost with his ship and all on board. The widow with her two children subsequently removed to Philadelphia, where, after the lapse of years, the younger daughter became the wife of Simon Todd. In 1829 Simon Todd and his wife removed to Sterling, Wayne county, Pa. Charles Wesley Todd, son of Simon Todd, was born July 22, 1832, in Sterling, Pa. He was educated at the public schools of his native place, and at Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, Pa. He was a teacher in the public schools of this city for about a year and a half. He read law with Hendrick B. Wright and Samuel P. Longstreet in this city. On April 19, 1860, he entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church, uniting with the Wyoming Annual Conference. After serving several charges through a period of eight years, he was transferred from Hawley, Pa., to Oregon City, Oregon, in which region he continued preaching until 1877, when, on account of the ill health of his wife, he returned to Penn-

sylvania, and subsequently reunited with the Wyoming Conference. Mr. Todd married, December 25, 1861, Anna M. Pursel, daughter of William Pursel, formerly of this city, but at the time of the marriage a resident of Buckingham, Bucks county, Pa. Mr. and Mrs. Todd have a family of four children—Fannie Forester, wife of A. C. Giddings, of Christ Church, New Zealand, William Pursel Todd, married to Dila Dunn, of Uniondale, Pa., Mary Bensley, wife of S. H. Norton, of Uniondale, and Charles Forester Todd, who was born June 29, 1884. Rev. C. W. Todd now resides at Carley Brook, Wayne county, Pa.

DAVID CHASE HARRINGTON.

David Chase Harrington, who was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county, Pa., May 7, 1860, is a son of James Harrington, who was born in Herkimer county, N. Y., October 17, 1810. His mother, Emeline H. Harrington, was born February 20, 1811, in Lexington, now Jewett, Greene county, N. Y. She was a daughter of David Chase, a native of Martha's Vineyard, Mass., where he was born March 1, 1786. D. C. Harrington was born at Jewett, N. Y., December 8, 1834. He was educated in the common schools, and read law with George D. Haughawout, in Scranton. He commenced the practice of the law at Scranton, and in 1862 removed to Wilkes-Barre, and in 1870 to Philadelphia, where he now resides. He married, September 11, 1856, Ann Jeanette Kemmerer, a daughter of David Kemmerer, who was born near Stroudsburg, Pa. Mr. and Mrs. Harrington have a family of nine children—Harriett E. Harrington, Carrie E., wife of Charles W. Reichard, Lillie J., wife of William L. Connell, Blandine I. Harrington, Walter E. Harrington, married to Maude Hastings, Curtis J. Harrington, Frederick A. Harrington, Dora Harrington and Ethel Harrington.

ALFRED HAND.

Alfred Hand, who was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, May 8, 1860, is a descendant of John Hand, who was on the whaling list of 1644, in Southampton. At the time of the settlement of East Hampton, in 1648, he was one of the company from Southampton to found a new plantation. He was, according to the East Hampton records, originally from Stanstede, and according to other accounts from Maidstone, in the county of Kent, England. (See page 313.) He died in 1663. He had a son Stephen, who died in 1693, who had a son Stephen, born in 1661, of Wainscot in 1684, and died in 1740, who had a son John, who had a son John, born in 1701, and died in 1755, who had a son John, born September 31, 1754, (whose brother, Aaron Hand, was the father of Rev. Aaron Hicks Hand, the father of Isaac P. Hand, of the Luzerne bar), who had a son John, who died May 30, 1809. He was a native of Athens, Greene county, New York. His wife, whom he married March 6, 1778, was Mary Jones. Ezra Hand, son of John Hand, was born in Rensselaerville, Albany county, New York, August 9, 1799. He married, June 2, 1829, Catharine Chapman, who was born February 11, 1808, at Durham, Greene county, New York. She was a descendant of Robert Chapman, who came from Hull, in England, to Boston, in 1635, from which place he sailed, in company with Lyon Gardiner, for Say-Brook, Connecticut, November 3, as one of the company of twenty men who were sent over by Sir Richard Saltonstall to take possession of a large tract of land and make settlements near the mouth of the Connecticut river, under the patent of Lord Say and Seal. He is supposed to have been about eighteen years of age. After the Indians were subdued, deeming it safe to form plantations at a distance from the fort, they proceeded to clear up the forests and form a permanent settlement. For about ten years after leaving England he kept a journal, which was burned about twelve years after the establishment of the fort. This is to be regretted. He was one of the particular friends of Colonel George Fenwick.

That he was a man of influence in the town of Say-Brook, is evident from the fact that for many years he held the office of town clerk and clerk of the Oyster River quarter, and filled many other important stations. He was for many years commissioner for Say-Brook, and was elected as their deputy to the General Court forty-three times, and assistant nine times. He was therefore a member of the legislature of the state at more sessions than any other man from the settlement of Say-Brook to the present time. The colony records also show that each of his three sons were representatives to the legislature; the eldest, twenty-two sessions, the second one, eighteen sessions, the third, twenty-four sessions. Robert Chapman seems to have been a soldier. Lieutenant Colonel Gardiner, in his History of the Pequot War, speaks of him as a sentinel in a skirmish on the neck, February 22, 1637, with the Indians, and once as engaged in beating samp. It appears from the records of Say-Brook, that Robert Chapman was a very large landholder in the towns of Say-Brook and East Haddam. He also owned a very large tract of land in Hebron, leaving at his decease to each of his three sons, fifteen hundred acres in that town, which he received as one of the legatees of Uncas and his sons. He was a man of exemplary piety, and but a short time previous to his decease he wrote an address to his children, who were all members of the church, in which, it is said, he exhorted them to a devoted life and to abide by the covenant into which they had entered with God and his church. He died October 13, 1687. His wife, Ann Blith or Bliss, whom he married April 29, 1642, died November 20, 1685. Robert Chapman, the second son of Robert Chapman, was born in September, 1646, at Say-Brook, and was extensively engaged in agriculture. He owned, at the time of his decease, not less than two thousand acres of land in Say-Brook, East Haddam and Hebron, as appears from the probate records at New London. The town records, as well as the records of the secretary of state, abundantly show that he was a man of extensive influence in civil affairs. He was for many years clerk of Oyster River quarter, and commissioner and surveyor for the town of Say-Brook. But a short time after his father's decease, he was elected a representative to the state legislature,

which office he filled at eighteen sessions. The estimation in which he was held by the church is evinced by the fact that they appointed him as their delegate to the assembly which formed the Say-Brook platform in 1708, a work which for over a century and a half has served to preserve the purity and order of the Congregational churches of Connecticut. To have been a member of that body is a higher honor than could have been conferred by any merely civil trust. Mr. Chapman was twice married, first to Sarah Griswold, a daughter of Lieutenant Francis Griswold, of Norwich, by whom he had nine children. He married second, Mary Sheather, relict of Samuel Sheather, of Killingworth. By her he had four children. He died suddenly in the court room, at Hartford, Connecticut, soon after the opening of the November sessions in 1711. His tombstone stands in the old burial ground in Hartford, in the rear of the Center church, about a rod north of the monument, on which are inscribed the names of the first settlers of Hartford, with this inscription: "Here lyeth the body of Robert Chapman, who departed this life November ye 10th, 1711. Aged 65 years." Benjamin Chapman, son of Robert Chapman by his second wife, was born March 1, 1695, and married a lady whose baptismal name was Lydia. They had seven children. The record of their marriage and decease has not been found. Benjamin Chapman, son of Benjamin Chapman, was born at Say-Brook November 8, 1725. He was twice married, first to Priscilla Jones, second to Hannah Kirtland. The date of neither marriage has been found, nor the respective time of their decease. He had eight children. Benjamin Chapman, son of Benjamin Chapman, was born at Say-Brook February 22, 1769. He married widow Lydia Cochrane March 29, 1792, who died at the age of ninety-nine years. By her he had six daughters. He removed to Durham in June, 1793. He was an exemplary christian and for many years an elder of the Presbyterian church of Durham, where he died February 2, 1842. His daughter Catharine was the wife of Ezra Hand. Alfred Hand, son of Ezra Hand, was born at Honesdale, Pennsylvania, March 26, 1835, and graduated from Yale College in the class of 1857. He read law with William Jessup and William H. Jessup, at Montrose, Pennsylvania, and was admitted

to the Susquehanna county bar November 21, 1859. He has practiced in the courts of Susquehanna, Luzerne and Lackawanna counties and in the Supreme Court of the state. Shortly after his admission to the bar of Susquehanna county he removed to Scranton, where he has been one of its most active and useful citizens. He has been a director of the People's Street Railway of Luzerne county, a director in the Jefferson Railroad Company, a director in the Dickson Manufacturing Company, a director, and president for eight years, of the Third National Bank of Scranton, a director in the First National Bank of Scranton, a director in the Lackawanna Mills, president and director of the Lackawanna Hospital, president of the Pennsylvania Oral School for Deaf Mutes, a trustee of Lafayette College, Easton, Pa., president and director of the Young Mens' Christian Association of Scranton, a director in the Oxford, New Jersey, Iron and Nail Company, a director in the Davis Oil Company of New York, a director in the Lackawanna Valley Coal Company, and other corporations. He is also a member of the coal firm of William Connell and Company. Mr. Hand was appointed by Governor Hoyt, March 4, 1879, an additional law judge for the eleventh judicial district of Pennsylvania (Luzerne and Lackawanna counties), and in the election of that year he was elected and commissioned additional law judge for the forty-fifth district (Lackawanna county), from January, 1880, to January, 1890. On July 31, 1888, he was appointed by Governor Beaver a judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Justice Trunkey, and on the same day he resigned his position as judge of Lackawanna county. Mr. Hand has been for a number of years an elder in the First Presbyterian church of Scranton. He has been frequently a member of the Presbytery and at four sessions a member of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church. He is also president of the Lackawanna County Bible Society. Mr. Hand married, September 11, 1861, Phebe A. Jessup, a daughter of Hon. William Jessup, of Montrose. She died April 25, 1872. Mr. Hand married a second time, November 26, 1873, Helen E. Sanderson, a native of Williamstown, Massachusetts. She is the daughter of Frederick Sanderson, of Beloit, Wisconsin. Mr.

Hand has eight children living—Horace E. Hand, a graduate of Yale College in the class of 1884, a member of the law firm of Jessups & Hand, of Scranton; William J. Hand, a graduate of Yale College in the class of 1887, a law student; Alfred Hand, a graduate of Yale College in the class of 1888, who is now taking a medical course; Harriet J. Hand, Charlotte Hand, Miles T. Hand, Helen S. Hand and Ruth B. Hand

FREDERICK LYMAN HITCHCOCK.

Frederick Lyman Hitchcock, who was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county, Pa., May 16, 1860, is a descendant of one of the old Puritan families, who founded the New Haven colony. The Hitchcocks were in Wallingford, Conn., as early as 1675, and in New Haven much earlier. Peter Hitchcock, the grandfather of the subject of our sketch, was a native of Claremont, N. H., and his son, Daniel Hitchcock, was born in Wallingford. The mother of F. L. Hitchcock, and the wife of Daniel Hitchcock, was Mary Peck, a daughter of Ward Peck, a soldier in the revolutionary army, who served throughout the war. He was a nephew, and named after Major General Artemus Ward, the predecessor of General Washington in command of the continental armies. Ward Peck was but sixteen years of age when the war broke out. His brothers had all entered the army, and he had tried to enlist, but had been rejected because he was too small. He went away and procured a large pair of boots and stuffed them with cloths until he could raise himself enough to reach the stick which was held over the heads of recruits, and was accepted, notwithstanding his extreme youth. He was in nearly all the battles of the revolution, including Trenton, where he marched barefooted, his boots being worn out. The route of the American army, he said, could be followed by the blood from the feet of such as he. He was at Valley Forge, and at Brandywine, and was one of the four who bore LaFayette, wounded, from the field. He was remembered by the latter, who, on his visit to the United States, showed

him marked gratitude and attention. F. L. Hitchcock was born in Waterbury, Conn., April 18, 1837, and was educated in the public schools of his native state. When quite a young man he removed to Scranton and studied law with Samuel Sherrerd, of Scranton, and E. L. Dana, of this city. He practiced his profession until August 22, 1862, when he entered the army as adjutant of the One Hundred and Thirty-Second Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers. He was in the battles of South Mountain, Antietam and Fredericksburg in 1862, and Chancellorsville in 1863. He was twice wounded, and left for dead at Fredericksburg. He was mentioned by Lieutenant Colonel Charles Albright, in his report of the battle, as follows: "The command was meager in officers; neither the colonel nor major was present, and just as the regiment was moving off to the bloody struggle, Adjutant F. L. Hitchcock, who had been absent on sick leave came to my aid, and assisted me greatly. He conducted himself with great gallantry and bravery, was wounded in two places, but is on duty now. His example on and off the battle field is worthy of imitation." The following mention of him is made by Lieutenant Colonel V. M. Wilcox, commanding One Hundred and Thirty-Second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, in his report of the battle of Antietam, September 17, 1862: "I cannot here too highly express my thanks and admiration for the assistance rendered me by Major Charles Albright and Adjutant F. L. Hitchcock. They never left the field for a moment, but by their coolness and bravery assisted me greatly in inspiring the men with that courage which it was necessary for men to possess under so severe a fire as that to which they were subjected." On January 24, 1863, he was promoted to major, and as such commanded his regiment at Chancellorsville. He was mustered out with his regiment May 24, 1863. In December following, he was examined by Major General Casey's examining board, and was awarded a commission as lieutenant colonel of colored troops, and entered on duty at once, and organized the Twenty-Fifth Regiment U. S. colored troops, at Philadelphia. He was commissioned colonel early in 1864, and served in the defenses at Fort Pickens and Pensacola, Florida, until December, 1865. During most of this time he held the posi-

tion of inspector general of the district of West Florida, in addition to his duties as colonel. His only brother, Edwin Sherman Hitchcock, enlisted in the Second Connecticut Volunteers, in the three months' service, under Colonel Alfred H. Terry, in May, 1861, was commissioned captain in Seventh Connecticut Volunteers in the fall of same year, under same colonel, and was killed under circumstances of great gallantry at the battle of James Island, in June, 1862. F. L. Hitchcock was elected the first clerk of the Mayor's Court of the city of Scranton, in 1866, and in 1878 was appointed the first prothonotary of Lackawanna county, and was secretary of the Scranton board of trade in 1869, 1871, 1872 and 1873. He was one of the three ruling elders who were elected and ordained at the organization of the Second Presbyterian church of Scranton in 1874. During his eldership in the Second church he represented the Presbytery of Lackawanna as one of the lay delegates in the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church of the United States, which met in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1875. He was superintendent of the Sunday school of the Second church for two years, continuing in that office until his removal to Green Ridge, a suburb of the city of Scranton, in 1881, when he severed his membership with that church and united with the Green Ridge Presbyterian church. He was superintendent of a flourishing mission Sunday school for four years prior to his connection with the Second church. In 1883 he was elected superintendent of the Green Ridge Presbyterian Sunday school, which position he still occupies. He was elected an elder in the Green Ridge church in 1888, and is still serving in that office. He was president of the Young Men's Christian Association during the years 1875, 1876 and 1877, and has also been treasurer of the same institution. Mr. Hitchcock married, January 24, 1864, Caroline Neal Kingsbury. Her great-grandfather was Deacon Ebenezer Kingsbury, of Coventry, Conn. He was a member of the Connecticut legislature for thirty-eight years, a military officer of rank, and man of note in the community in which he lived. Her grandfather, Rev. Ebenezer Kingsbury, was a native of Coventry, Conn. He graduated from Yale College in 1783, and studied theology with Dr. Backus, of Somers, Conn. He was pastor of the Con-

gregational church at Jericho Centre, Vermont, when he visited Harford, Susquehanna county, Pa., and received a call to settle February 21, 1810. He was installed in August following, and continued his pastoral labors there for seventeen years. He traveled over a large part of the counties of Susquehanna, Bradford and Wayne, on horseback, by marked trees and bridle paths, preaching in log cabins, barns and school houses, of which there were a very few at the time, and assisted at the formation of nearly all the churches in that region. He died at Harford in 1842. The wife of Rev. Ebenezer Kingsbury was Hannah Williston, a daughter of Rev. Noah Williston, who was born in 1733, graduated from Yale College in 1757, ordained in West Haven, Conn., in 1760, and was for fifty-two years pastor of the West Haven Congregational church, and died there, aged eighty years. His wife was Hannah Payson, of Pomfret, Conn. The eldest son of Rev. Noah Williston was Rev. Payson Williston, who was for forty years pastor of the Congregational church at Easthampton, Mass. Hon. Samuel Williston was founder of Williston Seminary, at Easthampton, to which he gave \$250,000. He was also a son of Rev. Noah Williston. The father of Mrs. Frederick L. Hitchcock was also named Ebenezer Kingsbury. He was born in Vermont, June 13, 1804. At six years of age he came with his parents to Harford, Pa. He studied law with William Jessup, at Montrose, and was admitted to the bar September 2, 1828. In 1830 he was appointed deputy attorney general for Susquehanna county. He removed to Honesdale, Pa., in 1833, where he resided until his death, in 1844. From 1833 to 1840 he was editor and proprietor of the Wayne county *Herald*. From 1837 to 1840 he represented Luzerne, Monroe, Pike and Wayne counties in the state senate, and in the latter year he was speaker of the senate. He married, in 1829, Elizabeth Harlow Fuller, a daughter of Edward Fuller, born in Plymouth (formerly Plymouth Rock), Mass. He was a descendant of one of the Fullers who came over in the Mayflower. His wife was Hannah West, a native of Norwich, Conn. They had six children, of which Mrs. Hitchcock, the youngest, Henry A. Kingsbury, general superintendent of stores of the Lackawanna Iron & Coal Company, Scranton, and Edward Payson Kingsbury, late controller of the city of Scranton, and

present secretary and treasurer of the Scranton Steel Company, only survive. Mr. and Mrs. Hitchcock have had a family of seven children—Edwin Sherman Hitchcock, Frederick Kingsbury Hitchcock, Henry Payson Hitchcock, Lizzie Fuller Hitchcock, John Partridge Hitchcock, Mary Peck Hitchcock, and Carrie Guilford Hitchcock. All are living except Frederick Kingsbury Hitchcock, who died, aged 3 years, in 1872.

JOHN HANDLEY.

John Handley was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county, Pa., August 21, 1860. He commenced the study of the law at the Columbia College Law School, and finished his reading at Washington, D. C., and was admitted to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia on motion of ex-Mayor Barrett, of that city. Soon after his admission he removed to Scranton, and immediately commenced the practice of his profession. In 1874, when Mr. Handley was less than forty years of age, he received the democratic nomination for additional law judge of Luzerne county, and was elected over his republican competitor, Edwin S. Osborne. Upon the expiration of his term, in 1884, he was a candidate in Lackawanna county for the same position, but, owing to dissensions in his party, was defeated, the vote standing—Robert W. Archbald, republican, 7929; John Handley, democrat, 5942, and Edward Merrifield, democrat, 2564. After the expiration of his term on the bench Mr. Handley retired from practice.

ARETUS HEERMANS WINTON.

Aretus Heermans Winton was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county, Pa., August 22, 1860. His father is William W. Winton, of Scranton, Pa., who is a native of Butternuts, Otsego county, N. Y., where he was born January 29, 1815. His parents were

Andrew Winton and Fannie (Glover) Winton, of Connecticut. When W. W. Winton was eighteen years of age his family removed to that portion of the city of Scranton known as Providence. Here, during three years, he was engaged in teaching school, and subsequently was employed in the same capacity in Danville, Pa. While there he read law with Joshua W. Comly, but was never admitted to the bar. In 1842 he opened a store in Wallsville, Pa. In December of the following year he bought out the stock of goods of Harry Heermans, and C. T. Atwater acted as clerk in that store. In 1844 the Wallsville store was transferred to Abington Centre. He subsequently carried on business in Providence, in connection with Charles T. Atwater as his partner, and later with Hon. A. B. Dunning as his partner. In 1850 he removed with his family to New York, where he was engaged in merchandizing until about 1858, when he returned to Providence. He carried on a private banking business in Scranton, which he continued successfully until it was merged in the Second National Bank of Scranton. In 1865 he organized the First National Bank in Scranton, and ultimately consolidated it with the Second National Bank of Scranton, thereby increasing the capital of the latter to meet the business wants of the people, but, desiring to furnish the people of Providence some privileges, he continued a private bank at that place, under the name of Winton, Clark & Company, which in time was merged into the Citizens' and Miners' Savings Bank, of Scranton, with Mr. Winton as its president. He is now or has been a director of the Scranton Trust Company and Savings Bank, and late its treasurer, a director of the People's Street Railway Company, treasurer of the directors of the poor of Scranton, a director of the Pittston Bank, treasurer of the Roaring Brook Turnpike Company, besides holding many other offices of high trust. He was the founder of the Presbyterian church of Providence, gave the lot for the church building, and has always been a large contributor to it, and all its laudable enterprises. Were there nothing else to keep his name in the minds of the people of Scranton, they will read and remember it many years in their title papers, as they peruse conveyances of lots laid out upon various large tracts of land, known as Winton's addition to Scranton, Winton's addition to Providence,

Winton's addition to Hyde Park, and Winton and Dolph's addition to Peckville, and Winton and Livey's addition to Scranton. He erected in the square at Providence an elegant drinking fountain for man and beast, at an expense of \$1,000, which he cheerfully gave from his own purse. The thrifty village of Winton, in Luzerne (now Lackawanna) county, derived its name from him. He married, while teaching in Danville, Catharine Heermans, the eldest daughter of Henry Heermans, once a prominent merchant in Providence. He was originally from Salem, Wayne county, Pa., where he was elected constable in 1818, and at the November sessions, in the same year he was licensed to keep a public house, which, with a store, he managed for many years. In 1829 he disposed of his property at Salem Corners and removed to Providence. His wife was Fandina Nicholson, of Salem. She was a sister of Zenas Nicholson, father of G. Byron, H. W. and O. F. Nicholson of the Luzerne bar.

A. H. Winton, son of W. W. Winton, was born November 17, 1838, in Hyde Park (now Scranton), Pa. He received his preparation for college at Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., and Williston Seminary, East Hampton, Mass. He graduated at Mount Washington College, the valedictorian of his class. After graduation he read law with David R. Randall. Immediately after his admission to the bar he entered the office of Hon. Garrick Mallery Harding, late president judge of Luzerne county, and in the first three months of his law practice he was engaged in the famous Corwin murder trial, and in his maiden speech, in this case, at once gained renown as a talented, gifted and powerful debater and orator. Since then he has been engaged in very many of the most prominent criminal and civil cases, where he was associated with or opposed to many of the criminal lawyers, judges and statesmen of Pennsylvania. In 1866 he removed from Wilkes-Barre to Scranton, and at once took rank among the foremost pleaders at that bar. In 1877 he was the candidate of the prohibition party for judge of the Supreme Court. The *Philadelphia Times*, in noticing his nomination, says: "A. H. Winton, the candidate for supreme judge, is a prominent, accomplished and highly respected lawyer of Scranton, in the prime of life. He is

not a politician in the generally accepted sense of the term, but possesses all the necessary qualifications for his office. A more worthy and suitable person could not be found in our state, and the convention may be considered fortunate in this selection." In the temperance work Mr. Winton has manifested ability, earnestness and talent. When on his summer vacation in Massachusetts the papers of that state spoke of him as "an eloquent, powerful and very brilliant temperance speaker." In July, 1877, he was the orator on the occasion of a large temperance meeting at Plymouth, Pa., and the *Scranton Evening Star*, in reporting the meeting, said: "Mr. Winton was the principal speaker of the evening, and in his eloquent style spoke for an hour, holding his audience spell-bound by his remarkable oratorical powers, apt quotations and wonderful brilliancy in describing the evils of intemperance." Other city papers of Scranton and Wilkes-Barre have noticed his temperance addresses in the most glowing terms. At the organization of the Law and Library Association of Scranton he was made treasurer, and has ever since retained that position and for many years has also been treasurer of the Cour de Lion Commandery of Scranton. He married, May 9, 1865, Alice Collings, daughter of the late Samuel P. Collings, of Wilkes-Barre, and granddaughter of Hon. Andrew Beaumont, also of Wilkes-Barre. Her mother, in the "thirties," was the reigning belle of Washington society. She had an autograph album, which is to be presented to the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society of this city. We copy therefrom the following gems:

"The best wishes of the undersigned is presented to Miss Elizabeth Beaumont, that she may have a long, useful life and a happy immortality.

1836.

ANDREW JACKSON."

"With the tender of my best wishes for the future happiness and prosperity of Miss Beaumont, I shall be happy to be esteemed as one of her sincere friends.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28, 1837.

JAMES K. POLK."

The following poem is written in the best vein of the author, and should have been published before. It is as follows:

TO MISS ELIZABETH BEAUMONT:

Fair maiden, when the sacred page
The words of kindness would impart,

The friend, the Lover, Father, Sage
Speaks joys in volumes to the heart;

But how shall one in life's decline,
Laden with three score years and ten,
Speak to the tender heart of thine
Or greet thee with an iron pen?

Let thine own heart, fair maiden, frame
The words thyself would most desire,
Fraught with a lover's fervent flame,
Chaste with a father's holiest fire.

Then to thyself the words apply,
Believe them from my heart to flow,
Yet shall they not one-half supply
The bliss my wishes would bestow.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25, 1837.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

Mr. and Mrs. Winton have two children, Katharine M. Winton and Elsie Beaumont Collings Winton. John B. Collings, of the Lackawanna county bar, is a brother-in-law of Mr. Winton.

FREDERICK FULLER.



Frederick Fuller, who was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county, Pa., November 13, 1860, is a descendant of Edward Fuller, a native of New Haven, Conn., who in 1806, with his wife and family of five children, removed to Bridgewater, Susquehanna county, Pa. He understood making "wrought" nails, and this of itself was sufficient to make his advent a blessing to the community. He built a large frame house, two stories in front, with a porch and a door opening on it from the second story, while the rear was only one story. It became a central point, being the place for holding elections, and, from the christian character of Mrs. Fuller, the place where the early religious meetings were held. As yet not a man of the neighborhood was a professed christian. Determined to impress upon her children her estimate of the Sabbath, she always dressed them in their best that day, even if that were no more than a clean apron to each one. They learned to be less boisterous than on week days, so praying mothers could meet and sing "the songs of Zion," and occasionally listen

to a sermon read by Mr. Fuller or some neighbor. Here the family lived until 1812, when they removed to Montrose, Pa. In that year Mr. Fuller was elected sheriff of the county, which office he held until 1815. His wife was Hannah West, a native of Guilford, Conn. She was the sister of Elias West, who removed from Connecticut to Bridgewater in 1801. Mr. Fuller died in Montrose in 1854, in his eighty-sixth year. Mrs. Fuller, the last survivor of the original ten members of the Presbyterian church in Montrose, died in Scranton, also in her eighty-sixth year. Her funeral was the first service in the new Presbyterian church in Montrose.

George Fuller, son of Edward Fuller, was born in Bozra, Conn., November 7, 1802. His wife, Mary Barnard, daughter of Samuel Barnard, was born in Boston, England. Mr. Fuller was clerk of the commissioners of Susquehanna county for three years and two months, from January, 1826. From 1835 to 1837 he was county treasurer, and from 1839 to 1842 he was prothonotary of the county. From 1843 to 1845 he represented Susquehanna, Bradford and Tioga counties in the congress of the United States. He died in Scranton November 24, 1888. Mr. Fuller while a resident of Susquehanna county was active as an editor and proprietor of several newspapers, amongst others *The Montrose Gazette*, *The Susquehanna County Republican*, *The Susquehanna Register*, *The Independent Volunteer* and *The Northern Democrat*. Mr. Fuller removed to Scranton in 1855 and continued to reside there until his death. He was an earnest and valued member of the Presbyterian church, and was one of the charter members of the Second church of Scranton, where he was always in his pew, accompanied by Mrs. Fuller, even in the worst of weather, when people of their age did not think of venturing out of doors. He was a man of keen business judgment, and was frequently consulted by younger men, even during the last years of his life. He could not stop doing business, and for several years previous to his death had been engaged in settling up the affairs of the suspended Trust Company and Savings Bank. Previous to that time he was in the mercantile business in company with his sons G. A. and I. F. Fuller.

Frederick Fuller, son of George Fuller, was born in Montrose

March 13, 1837. He was educated at the academy in Montrose and read law with Hon. F. B. Streeter, at Montrose, E. N. Willard, Scranton, and with Earl Wheeler, at Honesdale, Pa., where he was first admitted to the bar. During the late civil war he was lieutenant of Company I, Fifty-second Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, and acting signal officer in the Army of the Potomac. Since 1871 he has been one of the aldermen of the city of Scranton. Mr. Fuller married, June 6, 1866, Laura P. Gay, a daughter of John S. Gay, a native of Sharon, Conn. Her mother was Laura S. Hoskins, a native of Auburn, N. Y., whose father was Ebenezer Hoskins, a native of Groton, Conn. Mr. and Mrs. Fuller have a family of two children—Fred. Pardee Fuller and Theodore Sedgwick Fuller.

SILAS H. DURAND.

Silas H. Durand, who was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county, Pa., November 20, 1860, is a native of Herrick, Bradford county, Pa., where he was born January 5, 1833. His father was Daniel Durand, who was born in Middletown, Orange county, N. Y., in 1793, and died in Herrick in 1870. The maiden name of his mother was Asenath Newbury, born in Warwick, Orange county, N. Y., in 1794; died in Herrick in 1877. Mr. Durand practiced law in this city until 1864, when he relinquished it and became a Baptist minister. He is now stationed at Southampton, Bucks county, Pa. He married, July 5, 1882, in Baltimore, Md., Clarice E. Pusey, a daughter of Edwin M. Pusey, a native of Lancaster county, Pa., where he was born March 11, 1822, and whose wife's maiden name was Mary Jane Patterson, also of Lancaster county, where she was born November 6, 1824. Mr. and Mrs. Durand have two children—Edith Durand and Mildred P. Durand.

WILLIAM GIBSON JONES.

William Gibson Jones, who was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, April 10, 1861, is a son of Lewis Jones. (See page 826.) W. G. Jones was born in Carbondale, Pennsylvania, in October, 1837. He was educated at the Luzerne Institute, Wyoming, Pennsylvania, and read law with his father, at Scranton, and with Peter McCall, in Philadelphia. He practiced for a while in Scranton and subsequently removed to New York, where he now practices his profession. Mr. Jones married, in 1875, Lula V. Wakefield, a daughter of Ward H. Wakefield. Mr. and Mrs. Jones have one son.

CHARLES DU PONT BRECK.

Charles du Pont Breck, who was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county, Pa., August 18, 1861, is a native of Wilmington, Del., where he was born May 18, 1840. The Brecks trace their ancestry from William de Breck, whose castle and estate was near Selborne, in Hampshire, England, and who was one of the barons before whom Adam Gurdon, the rebellious baron, was tried in 1274. Edward Breck of Rainford, or Ashton, Lancaster, England, was a descendant of William de Breck, and came to Dorchester, near Boston, about the year 1630. His son, John Breck, became eminent in Dorchester. He died February 16, 1713. The son of that gentleman was named after him, and became the parent of three sons and many daughters. The second son was named Samuel. He was born April 11, 1747, and died May 7, 1809. He sat for seven years in the house of representatives, from Boston. The revolutionary war brought many French ships of the line into Boston—sometimes to refit and sometimes to escape the enemy. It became necessary, therefore, to have a permanent agent to collect supplies. The French honored Samuel Breck with that appointment, which he held until the peace, greatly to

the satisfaction of the several commanders with whom he held intercourse. He sold their prize goods, negotiated their bills of exchange, and furnished their ships of war with all they wanted. He entered upon this business about the year 1779. Before the revolution it was lawful to hold slaves in Massachusetts, and Mr. Breck had three in his house—Waterford, a coachman; Cato, a house servant, and Rose, the coachman's wife. Three greater plagues, as Mrs. Breck used to say, could not easily be found. He had a son, George Breck, who was the grandfather of Charles du Pont Breck. Samuel Breck, with his family, removed to Philadelphia, in 1792. Samuel Breck, a brother of George Breck, represented Philadelphia in congress from 1823 to 1825. His "Recollections," with passages from his note books, 1771–1862, were edited by H. E. Scudder, and published in Philadelphia by Porter & Coates, in 1877. It contains this passage among others:

"DECEMBER 9, 1807.—This morning I rode to Philadelphia, and purchased a newly-invented iron grate, calculated for coal, in which I mean to use that fuel, if it answers my expectations. December 26, 1807.—By my experiment on coal fuel I find that one fire place will burn from three to three and a half bushels per week in hard weather, and about two and a half in moderate weather. This averages three bushels for twenty-five weeks (the period of burning fires in parlors.) Three times twenty-five give seventy-five bushels for a single hearth, which, at forty-five cents, is thirty-three dollars and seventy-five cents, more than equal to six cords of oak wood at five dollars and fifty cents, and is, by consequence, no economy; but at thirty-three cents per bushel, which is the usual summer price, it will do very well."

The wife of George Breck was Catharine Israell. Her father was a resident of Philadelphia, his family having come to this country from the West Indies, where they were large planters, and came here on account of political troubles. William Breck, son of George Breck, was born at Bustleton (now in the city of Philadelphia), and was a manufacturer on the Brandywine, near Wilmington, Del., where he married Gabriella Josephine du Pont, the daughter of Victor du Pont, who was the son of Pierre Samuel du Pont de Nemours, member of the institute of France,

councillor of state, and knight of the Order of Vasa, of the Legion of Honor, and of the Order du Lys. Endowed with rare vigor and acuteness of mind, devoted to truth, an elevated constancy, and an indefatigable spirit of benevolence, worthy of the best days of ancient times, he devoted himself to the service of his country and his species. So pure was his patriotism, and so disinterested his motives, that his time, his means and his talents were continually engaged in the prosecution of those great ends, regardless of the opportunities of improving his fortune and of personal aggrandizement, which his eminent political employments presented to him. In the course of a long life spent in public stations his incorruptible integrity shone conspicuously. Conversant with courts, and daily mixing in the affairs of the world, his character retained to the last its original warmth of feeling and simplicity—a trait as rare as it is extraordinary, which always led him to regard events in the most favorable light, and to repose in mankind a faith which is seldom to be found but in the unsuspecting, confiding temper of youth. To this primitive and benevolent cast of mind is to be attributed that kindness of heart and constantly playful cheerfulness which accompanied him to the last moments of his life, and gave an endearing charm to the affection with which he was regarded by his friends. He was an early and most distinguished writer on political economy, before it had yet attained the rank of a science. In the year 1772, the principles of philosophy and political economy displayed in one of his publications, *Les Ephemerides du Citoyen*, being obnoxious to the French minister, the Duke de Choiseuil, he was obliged, like other great men in that epoch, to go into exile. Several foreign princes, then distinguished by the liberality of their sentiments, offered him an asylum. The Margrave of Baden appointed him *conseiller intime aulique de legation*; Leopold of Tuscany (afterwards Emperor), and Joseph II corresponded with him; Gustavus III of Sweden decorated him with the Order of Vasa; and the king of Poland, Stanislaus Augustus, appointed him his director of national education. This last situation, which presented the most advantageous prospects to himself and family, he relinquished to accept an inferior station in the service in his native country, at the invitation of his intimate friend, the great

and good Turgot, at that time minister of finance to Louis XVI. In 1782 he was commissioned by M. de Vergennes to correspond with Dr. James Hutton, the confidential and secret agent of the king of Great Britain, and arrange with that gentleman the secret basis of the peace of 1783, by which the independence of the United States was acknowledged. He was for many years inspector and commissary-general of commerce and manufactures, and councillor of state. In these different capacities he greatly contributed to extricate France from the shackles by which a false policy had restrained her. In 1787 and 1788 he was appointed by the king secretary of the Assembly of Notables, and in 1789 was elected a member of the first national assembly, where he distinguished himself by his talents, his sound principles, and his firmness. He devoted himself to counteract the factions of the day, whose intrigues and plots disgraced the French revolution, and prostrated the hopes of those who wished to see France regenerated, free and happy. He was twice elected president of that celebrated body, which combined in itself a greater portion of preëminent talents than has ever been exhibited in any other legislative assembly. His political opinions were those of moderation; his object the improvement of government without violence. He opposed the abettors of anarchy with a courage and active energy bordering on temerity. When a horrible tyranny stalked through France, and levelled in its progress the great and the good, M. du Pont could not expect to escape. He was persecuted and imprisoned, and after several imminent dangers, his life was only preserved by the downfall of Robespierre. Subsequent to that event, and when the reign of terror had ceased, he was elected, under the Directory, a member and later president of the Council of Ancients. The Jacobins having succeeded in overturning the Directory in Fructidor, 1798, he left France and for the first time visited America. In 1802 he returned to France, and when Napoleon lost sight of the cause of freedom by which he was elevated, and considered only his personal ambition in causing himself to be nominated consul for life, and then emperor, du Pont de Nemours pursued steadily the principles which had guided him through life by abstaining from any participation in the government. But the confidence of his fellow citizens followed him

into the recesses of private life, and his appointments to the presidencies of the *Banque Territoriale* and the chamber of commerce, and his election to numerous charitable institutions, of which he was an active and conspicuous member, mark the extent of that confidence and the sincerity of their regard. At the first abdication of Napoleon, du Pont de Nemours was appointed secretary of the provisional government, which accepted the house of Bourbon in the hope of thereby securing to France a more free constitutional government. Upon the return of Napoleon from Elba, he emigrated a second time to the United States, where his two sons had been naturalized many years. He left in France a wife, highly distinguished by her eminent virtues, and in this country a numerous posterity, to lament his loss. To those who looked up to him, not only as the best and kindest of parents but as a bright example for their imitation, it is a consolation to reflect that his last moments were spent in the midst of his children, and that his venerable relics repose among them, in the land of freedom, which, next to his native country, was the object of his warmest affection. Rear Admiral Samuel Francis du Pont was a brother of Mrs. Breck.

William Breck removed to Scranton in 1859, and became the representative of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., for the Lackawanna and Wyoming regions, in the powder business. He died in 1870. Charles du Pont Breck, son of William Breck, was educated at Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., from which he graduated in 1859. He read law with Victor du Pont, in Wilmington, and Sanderson & Willard, at Scranton, and has practiced in Scranton since his admission. He was the first controller of the city of Scranton. He is a director of the Lackawanna Trust Company, president of the Ridge Turnpike Company, director in the Carbondale and Providence Turnpike and Plank Road Company, and a director in the Scranton Suburban Railway Company. Mr. Breck married, April 29, 1869, Mary Duer, a daughter of John King Duer, of New York.

Mrs. Breck is the great-grand-daughter of William Duer, who was born in Devonshire, England, March 18, 1747. He was the third son of John Duer, a planter of Antigua, who had a villa in Devonshire. His mother was Frances Frye, daughter of Sir

Frederick Frye, who had a command in the West Indies, where she married John Duer. After being sent to Eton, and while still under age, he went into the army as an ensign and accompanied Lord Clive as aid-de-camp on his return to India as governor general in 1762. He remained in India a short time, when he returned to England and left the army. He then went to Antigua and thence to New York in 1768. While in America he was induced to buy a large tract of land at Fort Miller, on the upper Hudson. He was appointed colonel of the militia, judge of the county courts, member of the New York Provincial Congress and member of the committee of safety. He was one of a committee that drafted the first constitution of New York in the convention of 1777. In 1777-78 he was a delegate to the continental congress and in 1789 secretary of the treasury board. He was a member of the state legislature and assistant secretary of the treasury under Governor Hamilton. His wife was Catharine Alexander, daughter of General William Alexander, claimant of the Scottish earldom, of Stirling. Mr. Duer died in the city of New York May 7, 1799. The grandfather of Mrs Breck was William Alexander Duer, son of William Duer, who was born in Rhinebeck, N. Y., September 8, 1780. He studied law in Philadelphia and for a few years was a midshipman in the navy under Decatur. He afterwards resumed his law studies and was admitted to the bar in 1802. In 1814 he was elected to the state assembly. From 1822 to 1829 he was a judge of the Supreme Court of the state of New York. In the latter year he was elected president of Columbia College, where he remained until 1842. He was the author of the life of his grandfather, William Alexander, Earl of Stirling (New York, 1847). Mr. Duer died in New York May 30, 1858. His wife was a daughter of William Denning, of New York. The father of Mrs Breck was John King Duer, son of William Alexander Duer, a captain in the United States navy. Mr. and Mrs. Breck have one son, Duer du Pont Breck.

Scranton had scarcely emerged from the wilderness when Charles du Pont Breck entered upon his career there as an attorney at law, so that he has been a Scrantonian, practically, since its beginning. He has been intimately identified with many of

its most important institutions and contributed a full share toward its remarkable growth and prosperity. Though inheriting the best blood from both father and mother, he had no "royal road to success" prepared for him. His education had been fair; his surroundings were those in which both energy and industry are essential to profitable achievement. But he had industry and tact and a thorough knowledge of his profession. He was content to make haste slowly and, as a result, finds himself in middle life in comfortable circumstances and with an enviable reputation as a lawyer and citizen.

His election as controller came immediately after the creation of that office. He was the first to fill it and put its machinery in operation and ran it so successfully that at the close of his term he was the recipient of deserved and unstinted praise from the press and people of all parties. This was the first and only office to which he ever aspired. His general business connections, as will be noted from the mention already made of a portion of them, are extensive, and no little of the success that has attended the several enterprises is due to the careful thought he has given to their management and the shrewd counsel evolved therefrom.

His reputation has always been that of a man of high honor, whether in official, general business, or professional life. His trusts, public or private, have always been administered with scrupulous regard for every interest involved. In private life he is an enjoyable companion, with a flow of genial humor and a capacity as a conversationalist that are a joy to his many friends.

ALBERT MARION BAILEY.

Albert Marion Bailey, who was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county, Pa., February 25, 1862, is a grandson of Benjamin Bailey, a native of Connecticut, who removed to Luzerne county on or about 1800. His wife was Lydia Gore. He was treasurer of Luzerne county in 1821. Benjamin Franklin Bailey, son of Ben-

jamin Bailey, was born in Norwich, Conn., October 14, 1797. He came here with his father's family early in 1800. After arriving at manhood, he settled in Plains township and married Catharine Stark, daughter of Henry Stark. The second grate for burning anthracite coal in Luzerne county was put up by Mr. Stark in 1808. B. F. Bailey was a justice of the peace in this county for over twenty years. In 1843 he was appointed one of the "seven years auditors." He died in this city in 1883. Albert M. Bailey, son of B. F. Bailey, was born in West Abington, Luzerne (now Lackawanna) county, September 16, 1837. He was educated at Madison Academy, Harford University, New York Central College, and State and National Law School, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. He read law with E. L. Dana, of this city, and has practiced law in this city and in Florida. In 1867 he was the republican candidate for district attorney of Luzerne county, but was defeated by Hon. D. L. Rhone, democrat. He married, December 19, 1867, Lucinda Colt Lewis, a daughter of the late Sharp Delaney Lewis, of this city. She is now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Bailey had no children. A few years since Mr. Bailey removed to Orange City, Florida, where he now resides. In 1884 and 1885 he was mayor of that city.

IRA CANFIELD MITCHELL.

Ira Canfield Mitchell, who was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county, Pa., August 7, 1862, is a native of Howard, Centre county, Pa., where he was born April 16, 1833. He was educated in the public schools of his native township, and at Dickinson Seminary, Williamsport, Pa. He studied law with N. L. Atwood, at Lock Haven, Pa., and was admitted originally at Bellefonte, Pa., April 28, 1854, on motion of A. G. Curtin. He has practiced at Bellefonte, in this city, in Iowa, Texas, Kansas, and now at Wellsburg, W. Va. He has held the offices of notary public, United States commissioner, deputy district attorney of Luzerne county, Pa., under Ezra B. Chase, and assistant attorney general of Kansas. He was aid to Governor William F. Packer, of Pennsylvania,

with the rank of colonel. He was the democratic nominee for congress in 1864, in the Fourth Iowa district, and received 10,502 votes, but was defeated. In the same year he was presidential elector at large for the state of Iowa on the democratic ticket. He was a candidate at the recent election (1888), for the legislature of West Virginia, and had a majority in Brooke county, but was defeated by a small majority in Hancock county. Ira C. Mitchell is a grandson of William Mitchell, a native of Franklin county, Pa., whose wife was Ann Johns, born in Harford county, Md., and son of Nathan Johns Mitchell, a native of Washington county, Pa. He was a minister of the gospel in the Christian church for fifty-nine years and died December 10, 1886. His wife was Sarah Bye Packer, sister of Ex-Governor William F. Packer, born at Howard, Pa., a daughter of James Packer, a native of Chester county, Pa., whose wife was Charity Bye, a native of the same county. Ira C. Mitchell married, March 22, 1855, Melissa Edgar, a native of Allegheny county, Pa., daughter of James W. Edgar. He married (second) March 19, 1868, Sophia P. Elliott, a native of Bradford county, Pa., a daughter of C. S. Elliott. He married (third) January 10, 1880, his present wife, Mary A. Darrah, a native of Clinton county, Pa., and daughter of Charles T. Darrah. Mr. Mitchell has five children—Edgar Challen Mitchell, Nathan Johns Mitchell (married to Rebecca Vandersloot, and have one son, Ira Canfield Mitchell), Charity Ann Mitchell, John Packer Mitchell and Jane Atwood Mitchell. Ira C. Mitchell became a Christian in Iowa, in 1864, and since that time has been engaged in preaching the gospel, depending chiefly on the profession of the law for a livelihood. He is the senior member of the law firm of Mitchell & Braddock, of Wellsburg, W. Va.

ALBERT BEECHER HOTCHKISS.

Albert Beecher Hotchkiss was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county, Pa., August 18, 1862. He is the grandson of Joel Hotchkiss and his wife, Esther Beecher, natives of Cheshire,

Conn., who emigrated to Harford, Susquehanna county, where they remained until their decease. Richard Hotchkiss, son of Joel Hotchkiss, was the father of A. B. Hotchkiss. The wife of Richard Hotchkiss was Hannah Briggs. A. B. Hotchkiss was born in Harford, June 20, 1839. He was educated in the common schools of his native township, and at Harford University. He was a teacher in this county for a few years, and subsequently read law with Hendrick B. Wright, in this city. After practicing in Wilkes-Barre for a few years, he removed to Cleveland, O., and from there to San Diego, Cal. While residing in the latter place he was district attorney of San Diego county, and attorney for the city of San Diego. He subsequently removed to Colton, Cal., where he was president of the Colton Land and Water Company, and a trustee of the city of Colton. He was also a candidate for congressman-at-large on the prohibition ticket, in 1882. Mr. Hotchkiss now resides in the city of Los Angeles, Cal.

AARON AUGUSTUS CHASE.

Aaron Augustus Chase, who was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county, Pa., August 20, 1862, is a native of Benton township Luzerne (now Lackawanna) county, where he was born March 28, 1839. His grandfather, Gorton Chase, emigrated to Pennsylvania from Rhode Island in 1817, and settled in Abington township, Luzerne (now Lackawanna) county. Joseph Chase, son of Gorton Chase, was born in Providence, R. I., and came to Pennsylvania with his father's family. He is the father of A. A. Chase. The mother of A. A. Chase was Mahala Phillips, a daughter of Aaron Phillips, who settled in Abington township at an early day. Mr. Chase was educated in the public schools of his native township, and at Madison Academy, at Waverly, Pa., and read law with David R. Randall. He married, October 12, 1862, Laura E. Stiles, a daughter of George M. Stiles, of Harford, Susquehanna county, Pa. She died May 2, 1884. Mr. and Mrs. Chase had no children. A. A. Chase was the editor and proprietor of the Scranton *Daily Times* from 1872 to 1885, and

the *Weekly* and *Law Times* from 1873 to 1885. Mr. Chase has his office in Scranton. He is still a widower. In 1866 he was elected one of the auditors of the city of Scranton. In 1888 he was an independent candidate for additional law judge of Lackawanna county and received 6639 votes. His successful competitor was Frederick W. Gunster.

ZEBULON MARCY WARD.

Zebulon Marcy Ward, who was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county, Pa., August 17, 1863, is a brother of Walsingham G. Ward, of Scranton, Pa. Z. M. Ward was born in Tunkhannock, Luzerne (now Wyoming) county, February 17, 1837. He resides in Patterson, N. J.

WILLIAM C. ROBINSON.

William C. Robinson was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county, Pa., November 9, 1863. His father was John A. Robinson, of Norwich, Conn., son of Elias Robinson, son of Timothy Robinson, great-grandson (supposed) of Rev. John Robinson, of Leyden. His mother was Mary Callyhan, daughter of William Callyhan, son of Andrew Callaghan, son of William O'Callaghan. His paternal grandmother was Anna Allyn, of Ledyard, Conn., a descendant of Robert Allyn, of Hartford. His maternal grandmother was a descendant of James Rogers, of New London, 1660. Mr. Robinson married, July 2, 1857, Anna Elizabeth Haviland, of New York city. Her father, Henry Haviland, was of Boston, son of Henry Haviland, of London, England. Her mother was Mary Magdalen Jutau, daughter of John Jutau, of Bordeaux, France, later of the French consulate at Boston. Mr. and Mrs. Robinson have three children living—Philip Neri Robinson and George W. Robinson, of the New Haven county bar, and Paul Skiff Robinson. William C. Robinson was born at Norwich, Connecticut, July 26, 1834. He was educated at the Norwich Academy, Williston

Seminary, class of 1849, and Wesleyan University. He graduated from Dartmouth College in the class of 1854, and at the General Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church in New York in 1857. He received the degree of LL. D. from Dartmouth College in 1879. From September 1, 1857, to August 1, 1859, he was resident missionary at Pittston, and from February 1, 1859, to December 1, 1862, rector of St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal church, Scranton, Pa. In 1863 he joined the Roman Catholic church, in whose communion he remains. He read law with Hendrick B. Wright, and after his admission to the bar remained in this city, practicing his profession, until 1864. From here he went to New London, Conn., and from there, in 1865, to New Haven, Conn., where he now resides. He was clerk of the New Haven city court from 1866 to 1868, judge city court, New Haven, 1869 to 1871, a member of the Connecticut house of representatives in 1874, judge of the Court of Common Pleas of New Haven county from 1874 to 1876. He has been professor of law in Yale University since 1869. Mr. Robinson published "Elementary Law," 1882, "Clavis Rerum," 1883, and has in press a "Treatise on Patent Law."

BURRELL BRACE.

Burrell Brace was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county August 20, 1863. He is a native of Wyoming, Pennsylvania, and is the only son of the late Alfred Brace, M. D., who settled in Wyoming in 1838, coming from Franklin township, in this county. He read law in this city with G. Byron Nicholson and Ezra B. Chase, and married, November 30, 1865, Mary Celestia Sherman, daughter of Rev. J. C. Sherman, of Abington, Pennsylvania. He has three children, and resides in Keelersburg, Pennsylvania.

WILLIAM WURTS LATHROPE.

William Wurts Lathrope, who was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county, Pa., August 8, 1864, is a native of Carbondale, Pa.,

where he was born October 9, 1840. He was educated at Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio, and Harvard Law School, and read law with his father, D. N. Lathrope. He is a descendant of Rev. John Lothrop, who emigrated to America September 18, 1634. (See page 857.) His father was Dwight Noble Lathrope, who was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county November 5, 1833. Mr. Lathrope married, September 1, 1870, Mary Overton Maxwell, a daughter of the late Volney Lee Maxwell, who was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county November 11, 1831. Mr. and Mrs. Lathrope have a family of four children—Maxwell D. Lathrope, Henry R. Lathrope, George H. Lathrope, and Eunice Lathrope. Mr. Lathrope practiced in this city for some time, but now resides in Scranton. He is one of the managers of the Lackawanna Bible Society, a director of the Young Men's Christian Association of Scranton, a director of the Lackawanna Law Library Association, and has been president of the association. He is the minister's warden of Grace Reformed Episcopal church. In 1888 he was the prohibition candidate for congress and received 1218 votes. While a resident of Wilkes-Barre Mr. Lathrope was one of the managers of the Young Men's Christian Association of Wilkes-Barre and for one year was president of the same.

HOWARD ELLIS.

Howard Ellis, who was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county, Pa., August 15, 1864, is a native of Elkton, Cecil county, Md., where he was born July 6, 1834. His parents were Francis A. Ellis, a native of Philadelphia, Pa., and Eliza Ann Howard, a native of Elkton, the ancestors of whom emigrated to America about 1705. He read law with his father, Francis A. Ellis, of the Maryland bar, and with George W. Biddle, of the Philadelphia bar, and was admitted to the Cecil county bar January 4, 1864. Mr. Ellis has practiced at Elkton, Wilkes-Barre and New York. In 1875 he planned and started the *New York Weekly Digest*, which has been successfully conducted according to his plans,

and in the following year he planned the *Law and Equity Reporter*, which was consolidated in 1878 with the *American Law Times Reports* and has since been published under his editorial control as *The Reporter*. His sound judgment in the selection of important cases, and his careful work thereon, have sustained the circulation of that periodical and made it a general favorite, notwithstanding the rivalry and pressure in recent years of a rapidly increasing growth of local law journals and reporters. He is also the general editor of *English Cases*, a compendium of all the reports of Great Britain, her colonies, and the United States. Mr. Ellis married, October 21, 1872, Aurora Bassford, a great-granddaughter of John Pell, of Schuyler Place, West Chester county, N. Y. He resides at Ridgewood, Bergen county, N. J. Mr. and Mrs. Ellis have a family of three children—Rosina, Elizabeth Howard, and Rudolph Pell Ellis. Since writing the above Mr. Ellis has been appointed, by President Cleveland, consul of the United States at Rotterdam.

JOHN B. RHODES.

John B. Rhodes was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county, Pa., August 31, 1864. He removed to Kansas in 1869, where he now resides.

DEWITT C. COOLEY.

DeWitt C. Cooley, who was born in New York, and admitted to the bar of Luzerne county, Pa., October 24, 1864, is a resident of St. Paul, Minn. He was twice married, his last wife being Louise J. Dunlap, a daughter of the late Rev. Robert Dunlap, D. D., of Allegheny City, Pa. One child survives this union—Frank D. Cooley, of St. Paul.

JOSEPH E. ULMAN.

Joseph E. Ulman, who was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county August 29, 1865, is a son of Lazarus Ulman. He was born at Rehrersburg, Pa., January 25, 1828. He was educated at the Ithaca (N. Y.) Academy, and studied law at Lock Haven, Pa., with T. T. Abrams. During the years 1872, 1873 and 1874 he was burgess of the borough of Hazleton, Pa. Mr. Ulman married, February 17, 1857, Frances A. McCloskey, daughter of David McCloskey. Mr. and Mrs. Ulman have a family of four children—Ida Nancy Ulman, Emory Washburn Ulman, Edgar James Ulman, and Nellie Frances Ulman.

MICHAEL REGAN.

Michael Regan, who was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county, Pa., November 12, 1866, is a native of Canaan, Wayne county, Pennsylvania, where he was born in 1836. His parents, Michael Regan and Catharine Regan *nee* Tobin, were born in Ireland. Mr. Regan was educated at the Normal School, at Prompton, Wayne county, Pennsylvania, and studied law with F. M. Crane, at Honesdale, Pennsylvania. He was admitted to the Wayne county bar in 1865. From 1863 to 1866 he was register and recorder of Wayne county. He married in 1863, Margaret, a daughter of Patrick Rutledge, a native of Ireland. They have four children: Kate, married to John Shreve; John, Andrew and Frank. Mr. Regan practiced many years in this city but now resides in New York.

M. J. BYRNE.

M. J. Byrne was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county, Pa., December 5, 1866. He is the son of the late Peter Byrne, LL. D., of the Luzerne bar.

JOHN B. MILLS.

John B. Mills, who was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county, Pa., April 13, 1839, is a son of Jacob Mills and his wife Prudence, daughter of Rev. Caleb Hopkins, a lieutenant in the revolutionary war, and the first Protestant Episcopal minister in what is now Columbia county, Pa. John B. Mills was born February 23, 1812, in Madison township, Columbia county, Pa. He was educated under Dr. S. S. Lowry and Rev. George C. Drake, of Bloomsburg, Pa., and read law with George W. Woodward, in this city, where he practiced until 1857, when he removed to a farm in Columbia county. He now resides at Riverside, Northumberland county, Pa. Mr. Mills married, in 1833, Nancy Rafferty, a daughter of Peter Rafferty, of Armagh, Ireland. Mr. and Mrs. Mills have a family of six children—Amanda T., married to Rufus C. Belding; Henry Clay Mills; Adelaide J., married to N. B. Welliver; James Rafferty Mills; Charles Denison Mills; and Sarah M., married to Eugene Lenhart.

FRANCIS D. COLLINS.

Francis D. Collins, who was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county, Pa., December 24, 1866, is a son of the late Thomas Collins, who was at one time an associate judge of Luzerne county, Pa. In 1854 the latter was a candidate for register of wills of Luzerne county, but was defeated by Elisha B. Harvey. Francis D. Collins was born in Saugerties, N. Y., March 5, 1844. When quite young his parents removed to Dunmore, Luzerne (now Lackawanna) county. He was educated at St. Joseph's College, Susquehanna county, Pa., and at Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, Pa. After his admission to the bar, he was, in 1869, elected district attorney of the mayor's court of Scranton. From 1872 to 1874 he represented Luzerne, Monroe and Pike counties as state senator. In 1874 he was elected a representative in the congress of the United States for the eleventh district, composed of the counties

of Carbon, Columbia, Montour, Monroe, Pike, and a part of Luzerne county. He was re-elected in 1876. In 1879 he was a candidate for president judge of Lackawanna county on the democratic ticket, but was defeated by Alfred Hand, republican. In 1888 he was the democratic candidate for congress in the twelfth congressional district, but was defeated by Joseph A. Scranton, republican. Mr. Collins resides in Dunmore, but has an office in Scranton.

FRANCIS EDGAR LOOMIS.

Francis Edgar Loomis, who was admitted to the Luzerne county bar February 20, 1867, is a descendant of Joseph Loomis, who emigrated to this country from Braintree, Essex county, England, arriving in this country July 17, 1638. Deacon John Loomis, son of Joseph Loomis, was born in England in 1622, came to this country with his father, and died in Windsor, Conn., September 1, 1668. Thomas Loomis, son of Deacon John Loomis, was born December 3, 1653. He died August 12, 1688. John Loomis, of Lebanon, son of Thomas Loomis, of Hatfield, Mass., was born July 1, 1681. His first wife was Martha Osborn, whom he married October 30, 1706. His second wife was Ann Lyman, whom he married September 30, 1725. Timothy Loomis, of Lebanon, son of John Loomis, was born August 24, 1718. He died June 20, 1785. Elisha Loomis, son of Timothy Loomis, was born in 1748, and died February 7, 1820. Eldad Loomis, of Coventry, Conn., son of Elisha Loomis, was born in 1785. He married Fanny Jeffers, and died October 23, 1833. Elisha Nelson Loomis, M. D., son of Eldad Loomis, was born in Coventry, Conn., June 21, 1809. His wife was Rowena Loomis, a native of Harford, Susquehanna county, Pa. She was a daughter of Major Laban Capron, the first postmaster of Harford. (For further particulars concerning the Loomis family see page 771.)

F. E. Loomis is the son of Elisha Nelson Loomis M. D. He was born at Harford, Susquehanna county, Pa., February 7,

1834. F. E. Loomis was educated at the Harford University (formerly Franklin Academy), and read law with William Jessup and William H. Jessup, Montrose, Pa., and was admitted to the Susquehanna county bar April 17, 1863. He has practiced and resided at Montrose, Scranton and Rockford, Ill. He was a journalist until he was twenty-nine years of age, and was one of the editors of the Montrose *Republican* in 1858-9. He was also a newspaper correspondent and reporter at Chicago, when President Lincoln was nominated, and was connected with the Rockford (Ill.) *Republican* and Janesville (Wis.) *Gazette*. He was also a writer of serials, stories, sketches, &c., under the name of "Ned Lopez." Mr. Loomis has been twice married—first, July 4, 1857, to Fannie May Lord, a daughter of John Lord, a native of Woodstock, Vt., and his wife, Maria Lord, a native of Limestone, New London, Conn. He was the son of Josiah Lord and Polly Lord, (*nee* Mack), of Limestone. He was married a second time, March 14, 1873, to Rebecca VanFleet, a daughter of Alva VanFleet, a native of Pittston, where he was born, February 1, 1810. He was the son of James VanFleet, a native of Orange county, N. Y., where he was born February 9, 1786. Mr. Loomis has had seven children, six of whom are now living. His eldest son, Arthur Benton Loomis, is married to Ella Bentley, of Binghamton, N. Y., and his eldest daughter, Hattie M. Loomis, is married to Edward D. Lathrop, of Carbondale, Pa. Mr. Loomis has resided for many years in Scranton, Pa. He is a member of the Universalist church, and is now a deacon and trustee in the same. He is president of the Susquehanna association of churches, comprising Lackawanna, Susquehanna and Wyoming counties. He has been general superintendent of Sabbath schools in said association, and frequently a delegate to the state conventions of the said church. He was three times a delegate from Pennsylvania to the general convention of the Universalist churches of the United States and Canada.

Mr. Loomis is in politics a zealous republican and was one of the first democratic young men in Susquehanna county to enter the organization, casting his first presidential vote in 1856 for Fremont. After building up an extensive practice his health failed him in 1874, the result of a serious railroad accident and over

work. Since then he has had to give up active practice at the bar and now gives his principal attention to the loaning of money, collections, and sales of real estate. He has been an alderman of the city of Scranton, and in 1882 was a candidate for the state legislature in Lackawanna county, but was defeated by his democratic competitor.

DANIEL HANNAH.

Daniel Hannah, who was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county, Pa., February 21, 1867, is a native of Harford, Susquehanna county, Pa., where he was born January 21, 1838. He is the son of Archibald Hannah, born in 1793, and Mary Leslie, born in 1803, both of whom were from county Antrim, Ireland. He married, February 2, 1879, Lizzie A. Little, daughter of Levi P. Little, of Scranton. She died December 3, 1874. They had no children. Mr. Hannah married a second time, September 25, 1876, Rosalia Watson, a daughter of Walter Watson, born near Cold Spring, N. Y. Her mother was Candace Hammond, a descendant of Samuel Hammond, who removed to New Milford, Susquehanna county, Pa., in 1819, from Cheshire county, New Hampshire. His son, Lieutenant Colonel Asa Hammond, the grandfather of Mrs. Hannah, is in his ninety-fifth year, and is the oldest inhabitant in Susquehanna county. Mr. and Mrs. Hannah have no children. Mr. Hannah was educated at the Montrose, Pa., normal school and at the Millersville, Pa., normal school. He followed teaching in his young manhood, and then read law with Daniel S. Dickinson, at Binghamton, N. Y., where he was admitted May 10, 1865. He removed to Scranton in the following year, where he practiced until 1883. He now resides at New Milford, Pa.

CHARLES HOPKINS WELLES.

Charles Hopkins Welles, who was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county, Pa., March 2, 1867, is a descendant of Governor

Thomas Welles, who was born in Essex county, England (see page 660), in 1598. The descent of C. H. Welles is through Samuel Welles, born in Essex county, England, about 1630, fifth child of Governor Welles; Samuel Welles, born in Wethersfield Conn., and removed to Glastonbury, Conn., first child of Samuel Welles; Hon. Thomas Welles, born in Glastonbury, fourth child of Samuel Welles; John Welles, born in Glastonbury, Conn., son of Hon. Thomas Welles, and Hon. Ashbel Welles, son of John Welles. Ashbel Welles was born in Glastonbury, Conn., April 27, 1763, and died at Binghamton, N. Y., April 4, 1809. Charles H. Welles, son of Ashbel Welles, was born in Hartford, Conn., July 6, 1795, and died at Dundaff, Pa., March 26, 1852. He married, at Wyoming, Pa., February 12, 1824, Sarah, daughter of Fisher Gay, a native of Sharon, Conn, where he was born May 6, 1778. He was the son of Colonel Ebenezer Gay, a native of Litchfield, Conn., where he was born December 26, 1725. His second wife, the mother of Fisher Gay, whom he married November 21, 1765, was Elizabeth Fairbanks. He died July 16, 1787, and his wife died December 8, 1827. Fisher Gay married, February 8, 1801, Elizabeth Mygett, of Amenia, Dutchess county, N. Y. He moved to Wyoming valley May 10, 1807, and settled on the farm where the Wyoming monument now stands, and lived there until his death, July 3, 1857. He gave the land where the monument stands, and was instrumental in its erection. His second wife, by whom he had no children, was Susanna Osterhout, widow of Isaac Osterhout, mother of Isaac S. Osterhout, founder of the Osterhout Free Library in this city. Her maiden name was Susanna Smith, daughter of William Hooker Smith, M. D.

Charles H. Welles, son of Charles H. Welles, was born at Dundaff April 16, 1845. He was educated in his native village and at the Luzerne Institute, Wyoming, Pa. He read law with Samuel Sherrerd, Sherrerd & Hand, and Hand & Post. In 1869 he was elected clerk of the mayor's court of Scranton for a term of three years. He was one of the organizers of the Second Presbyterian church of Scranton, Pa., and is one of the elders of the same. He has also been one of the board of trustees in the same church. Mr. Welles married, October 20, 1869,

Hannah B. Sherrerd, a daughter of John B. Sherrerd, M. D., of Scranton. (See sketch of Samuel Sherrerd.) Dr. Sherrerd was a brother of the late Samuel Sherrerd, of the Luzerne county bar. The wife of Dr. Sherrerd was Lucy M. Walters, of Nazareth, Pa. Mr. and Mrs. Welles have a family of four children—Lucy Sherrerd Welles, Charles Hopkins Welles, Paul Bessel Welles, and Kenneth Brakely Welles. Mr. Welles resides in Scranton.

SAMUEL F. McDORMOTT.

Samuel F. McDormott, who was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county April 4, 1867, is a native of Espy, Columbia county, Pa., where he was born December 24, 1842. He is the son of James McDormott, who was the son of Michael McDormott, a native of Longford county, Ireland, who came to the United States after the suppression of the Irish rebellion in 1798. His mother is Ann, a daughter of Joseph and Catharine Shafer (*nee* Mower), of Hanover township, Luzerne county, Pa. Their parents were from Germany and settled in Northampton county, Pa., at or before the revolutionary war. The wife of Michael McDormott was Sarah Engle, daughter of Jacob and Catherine Engle, whose parents came to the United States from Germany and settled at Easton, Pa., about the close of the revolutionary war. S. F. McDormott was educated in the public schools of Wilkes-Barre and at Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, Pa. He read law with D. L. Rhone. He practiced from the date of his admission at Wilkes-Barre to the spring of 1873, from that time to February, 1880, at Spottsylvania Court House, Virginia, and since that date at Coffeyville, Kansas, where he now resides. He married, July 2, 1877, Catharine Tobin, a native of Wayne county, Pa. Her parents, John and Julia Tobin, were natives of the county Cork, Ireland. Mr. and Mrs. McDormott have one child—Richard Henry McDormott.

JEREMIAH D. REGAN.

Jeremiah D. Regan, who was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county August 19, 1867, is a native of Canaan, Wayne county, Pa., where he was born May 4, 1835. He studied science in the University of Northern Pennsylvania, Bethany, Pa., and afterwards studied the languages, and was professor of mathematics in St. Joseph's college, Susquehanna county, Pa. He studied law with his brother, Michael Regan, in this city, and has practiced here and at Scranton. His father, Michael Regan, and his mother, Catharine Regan, (*nee* Tobin), were born in Ireland. Mr. Regan married, January 1, 1867, Mary North, whose parents, Thomas North and Bridget North, (*nee* Mulligan), were also born in Ireland. Mr. and Mrs. Regan have a family of three children—Frederick Regan, Ella Regan and Mary Regan.

ORLANDO WELLINGTON SPRATT.

Orlando Wellington Spratt, who was admitted to the Luzerne county bar October 30, 1867, is a native of Towanda, Pa., where he was born April 22, 1841. He is the son of Rev. George M. Spratt, D. D., a native of Quebec, Canada, and grandson of Rev. George Spratt, a native of England. The mother of O. W. Spratt is Abigail Reed, a daughter of Matthias Reed, a native of Northumberland county, Pa. O. W. Spratt was educated at the Bucknell University, Lewisburg, Pa., from which he graduated in 1861, and the Harvard Law School, from which he graduated in 1866. He read law with George F. Miller, at Lewisburg, and was admitted to the Union county bar in 1863. Mr. Spratt was the business manager of the New York house of the American Baptist Publication Society from 1881-83. Since then he has been in charge of the business of the main house in Philadelphia, where he resides, and of the branch houses located in Boston, Chicago, New York, St. Louis and Atlanta. He married, August 30, 1882, Dora E. Watrous, a daughter of Rev. G. P. Watrous, a

native of Connecticut. Her mother, Prudence M. Knapp Watrous, was a native of New York state. Her grandfather, Pomeroy Watrous, and grandmother, Ethelinda Hurd Watrous, were born in Connecticut. Her grandfather, Alfred Metcalf Knapp, was born in Vermont, and her grandmother, Sallie Hart Knapp, was born in the state of New York.

IRA HALE BURNS.

Ira Hale Burns, who was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county, Pa., January 21, 1868, is a native of Clifford, Susquehanna county, Pa., where he was born July 19, 1842. His grandfather came from the north of Ireland, and was of Scotch descent. Jonathan Burns, known as Captain Burns, came from Otsego county, N. Y., about 1800, in company with his brother, David Burns. He located at first near the site of Dundaff, Susquehanna county, Pa., but in 1802 he removed to the east branch of the Tunkhannock, near the mouth of the creek that bears his name. Captain Burns was a strong, athletic man. He was fond of all active sports, and hunted a great deal for profit as well as pleasure. It was easier to lay in a store of bear meat or venison than to procure and fatten hogs. At one time, late in the fall of the year, he went out hunting on the Lackawanna mountains, south of where Carbondale now stands. While busily engaged in securing game to supply the family larder, the Lackawanna had become so swollen with rain as to be impassable. The weather had changed from the mildness of "Indian summer" to piercing cold. His tow frock was almost frozen to his body. His companion had become so discouraged that he sat down and declared he could go no further. Burns cut a whip and applied it with such vigor to his back that he was stimulated to renewed exertions. They built a fire on the bank of the river, and the next morning the water had so far subsided that they laid felled trees across the stream and went over safely. Burns then carried eighty pounds of bear meat and a rifle weighing twenty pounds a distance of twelve miles without laying them off his shoulder. At

one time he carried two bushels of wheat to the mill at Belmont, a distance of ten miles, and the flour in returning, and stopped but once each way to rest. Captain Burns had seven sons, the youngest, Ellery Burns, being the father of I. H. Burns. The wife of Ellery Burns was Harriet Clawson, a native of Newburg, N. Y., daughter of Benjamin Clawson.

I. H. Burns was educated in the schools of his native township and at the academy at Great Bend, Pa. He read law with Bentley & Fitch, at Montrose, and was admitted to the bar of Susquehanna county in August, 1864. In 1866 he removed to Scranton and has resided there since. In 1876 he was one of the democratic candidates for the legislature from Luzerne county, but was defeated, owing to dissensions in the party. For the past twelve years he has been the city solicitor of Scranton. Mr. Burns married, January 31, 1867, Eveline F. Barnes, a native of Herrick township, Susquehanna county, and daughter of G. W. Barnes, a native of Gibson township, Susquehanna county. Mr. and Mrs. Burns have a family of seven children—Rose F. Burns, Myrtle E. Burns, May E. Burns, Carlotta L. Burns, Grace Burns, Iris Burns, and Ellery Burns.

JOHN MCGINNES RANCK.



John McGinnes Ranck, who was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county, Pa., February 26, 1868, is the son of Adam Ranck, and his wife, Jane Martin, of Union county, Pa. Mr. Ranck was born April 19, 1831, in White Deer township, Union county. He was educated at the Milton Academy and Lewisburg University, and read law with H. C. Hickok, at Lewisburg, Pa., and was admitted to the bar of Union county, at New Berlin, then the county seat, May 26, 1855. Mr. Ranck, when a young man, taught school for three years, and worked on a farm until he was twenty-one years of age. He practiced his profession for a few years in Lewisburg, and then removed to Scranton, Pa. He married, March 14, 1854, Mary Nancy Dreisbach, daughter of Elias and Rebecca Dreisbach, of Buffalo Valley, Union county;

and his second wife, whom he married January 30, 1867, was Emma D. Melick, daughter of John and Martha Jane Melick, of Light Street, Columbia county, Pa. Mr. Ranck has five children living, the eldest, Rebecca J., being married to H. W. Hales, of Ridgewood, N. J. Mr. Ranck resides at Light Street, but has an office in Scranton.

MILO JONES WILSON.

Milo Jones Wilson, who was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county, Pa., April 9, 1868, is a native of Factoryville, Luzerne (now Wyoming) county, Pa., where he was born January 31, 1838. He is a descendant of Joseph Wilson, a native of Rhode Island, who was a sailor on board of a privateer during the colonial war, in which service he lost a leg. He subsequently removed to Basking Ridge, N. J., and from there to Warwick, Orange county, N. Y., where he died. His wife was Elizabeth Rickey. Isaac Wilson, son of Joseph Wilson, was born at Basking Ridge August 2, 1768. His wife was Sarah Phillips, a native of Pownal, Vermont, where she was born July 29, 1775. She was a daughter of John Phillips, who married Mary Chamberlain. John was a son of Francis Phillips, a native of Rhode Island. At the time of the battle of Wyoming, July 3, 1778, John Phillips was in Port Blanchard with his family. Sarah Phillips was but three years of age at the time. In the Act for erecting Luzerne county, John Phillips was named one of the trustees to "take assurances for a piece of land situated in some convenient place in or near *Wilkesburg*, within the said county of Luzerne, for the seat of a court house and of a county jail or prison for the said county, in the name of the commonwealth, in trust for the use and benefit of the said county of Luzerne, and thereupon to erect a court house and prison." After the marriage of Isaac Wilson and Sarah Phillips they removed from Warwick to Pittston, in this county, where they bought a farm on the east side of the Lackawanna river, about a mile above its junction with the Susquehanna. Their children were all born there, Amzi Wilson

(who was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county November 7, 1840) being the eldest. He was born December 17, 1795. John Wilson, son of Isaac Wilson, was born in Pittston, March 22, 1801. He married, March 3, 1830, Elsa Capwell, of Abington, Pa., who was born November 16, 1809. She was a daughter of Jeremiah Capwell, who was born in 1799 in Rhode Island. He was the son of Stephen and Hannah Capwell. The wife of Jeremiah Capwell was Isabella Whipple, a daughter of Joseph and Elsa Whipple, of Rhode Island. John Wilson, the father of the subject of our sketch and the son of Isaac Wilson, was a graduate of Harvard University. He studied medicine with Andrew Bedford, M. D., of Waverly, Pa., and after his marriage settled in Factoryville, Pa., where he practiced until his death, February 27, 1879.

M. J. Wilson, son of John Wilson, M. D., was educated at the Madison Academy, at Waverly, and the New York Central College, from which he graduated in 1858. He read law with R. B. Little and William M. Post, and was admitted to the bar of Susquehanna county August 20, 1860. Soon after his admission he went to St. Louis, Mo., and was admitted to the bar there in the fall of 1860. He practiced in St. Louis until the spring of 1862, when he enlisted in the Ninety-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteers. He was in the rout and retreat from Lexington, Ky., to Louisville, and was in the battles of Perryville, Murfreesboro, and other engagements. In 1863 he was detached and did duty as sergeant major in Fortress Rosecrans until the close of the war, in 1865. He settled in Scranton in 1868, where he still resides. He married, August 29, 1865, Ellen S. Warren, a native of McDonough, Chenango county, N. Y., a descendant of Simon Warren, of Littleton, Mass., where he was born November 21, 1750. He settled in Jaffrey, N. H., about 1773. He married Martha Harper, of Harvard, Mass., who was born September 11, 1749. Oliver Warren, son of Simon Warren, married, September 17, 1801, Abiah Stanley, a descendant of Matthew Stanley, who was of Lynn, Mass., in 1646. He had a son Samuel, who had a son also named Samuel. David Stanley, son of Samuel Stanley, jr., was born September 28, 1717, and married Sarah Burton March 1, 1746. Jonathan Stanley, the father of Abiah Stanley, the wife of Oliver Warren, and his wife Lois Ross

were of Acton, Mass. The latter's parents settled in Jaffrey, where Abiah was born. Jonathan Stanley was a native of Wilmington, Mass. Andrew Oliver Warren, son of Oliver Warren, married Sophia Underwood, who was born February 19, 1811. She is a descendant of Joseph Underwood, an early resident of Massachusetts, where he was born in 1681. His wife was Susannah Parker. He had a son John, born September 15, 1727, who married Hannah Wright. He had a son Jereme, who was born July 21, 1750, and married Lucy Wheat at Lincoln, Mass., and removed to Jaffrey in 1777. His son Jereme, who was born August 24, 1781, married Nabby, daughter of Daniel and Sarah Gage, of Marlborough, N. H., November 23, 1807. Sophia, daughter of Jereme and Nabby Underwood, became the wife of Andrew Oliver Warren, the father of Ella S. Wilson. Her parents removed to Montrose, Pa., about 1849, and they still reside there. Her father, A. O. Warren, is a member of the Susquehanna county bar, as is also her brother, Charles A. Warren. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson have no children surviving, two having died in infancy.

JOHN ESPY.

John Espy, who was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county, Pa., April 20, 1868, is a descendant of George Espy, son of Josiah Espy, who died March, 1761, in Derry township, Lancaster county, Pa., where he was a settler as early as 1729. He was an emigrant from the north of Ireland. He married, in Ireland, Jean Taylor. Josiah Espy, son of George Espy, born in 1718, in the north of Ireland, died in 1762 in Hanover township, Lancaster county. George Espy, son of Josiah Espy, was born in 1749 in Hanover township, Lancaster (now Dauphin) county, and died April, 1814, in Luzerne county, Pa. His father, in March, 1775, conveyed to him a tract of land granted him by the proprietaries in what was then Northumberland county, Pa., to which he removed the same year. This tract of land was situated not far from the present borough of Nanticoke, upon which he built a log

house. John Espy, son of George Espy, was born in 1779, in Hanover township, then Lancaster (now Dauphin) county. He died March 25, 1843, in Hanover township, Luzerne county, Pa. James Espy, son of John Espy, was born in 1811 in Nanticoke, Pa. John Espy was the son of James Espy. (See page 431.) He was born in Hanover township, Luzerne county, Pa., September 21, 1842, and read law in the office of E. B. Harvey in this city. During the late civil war he was a private in Company E of the First Iowa Regiment. He was the first captain of the Wyoming Artillerists as reorganized after the close of the war, and was for eight years aid-de-camp on Major General Osborne's staff, with the rank of major in the National Guard of Pennsylvania. He saw active service in the strike riots at Scranton, Susquehanna Depot and Hazleton, Pa. He married, March 23, 1867, Martha M. Wood, a daughter of the late John B. Wood and his wife, Sarah Gore Wood. (See page 435.) Mr. and Mrs. Espy have a family of four children—John B. W. Espy, Lila W. Espy, Maude M. Espy, and Olin Espy. Mr. Espy was educated at the New Columbus Academy and at the Albany Law School, from which he graduated in 1866. In 1879 Mr. Espy removed to St. Paul, Minn., where he now resides. In 1884 and 1885 he was one of the county commissioners of Ramsey county, Minn., and the first named year was secretary of the republican state central committee of Minnesota.

Mr. Espy is an active and enterprising citizen of St. Paul. The organization of Mahtomedi Assembly and the Central Park M. E. Church of St. Paul, are largely due to his efforts. He has also erected quite a number of business blocks in the same city. He is a brother of B. M. Espy of the Luzerne bar.

FREDERICK WILLIAM GUNSTER.

Frederick William Gunster, of Scranton, Pa., who was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county, Pa., November 10, 1868, is a native

of Lockweiler, Prussia, where he was born September 15, 1845. His father, Peter Gunster, a native of Wadern, Prussia, emigrated to America in 1853, and settled with his family at Scranton. The wife of Peter Gunster is Mary Birtel, daughter of John Birtel, natives of Lockweiler. F. W. Gunster was educated in the public schools of Scranton and Williams College, Williamstown, Mass., graduating with honors in 1867 in a class of fifty students, and was selected by the faculty of the college to deliver the philosophical oration. He read law with W. G. Ward at Scranton. He was district attorney of Lackawanna county in 1878 and 1879, and in 1875 and 1876 was a member of the house of representatives of Pennsylvania. He is a director of the Third National Bank of Scranton, of the Meredith Run Coal Company, and of the Pennsylvania Oral School for Deaf Mutes. He has been attorney for the city of Scranton, and for the past fourteen years has been attorney of the school board of the city of Scranton. In 1872 he was one of the electors on the democratic ticket. On August 14, 1888, Mr. Gunster received the unanimous nomination of the democratic party, of which he is an honored member, for additional law judge of Lackawanna county, and the republican county convention gave him an endorsement by refusing to name a candidate against him. Of course he was elected. His term will begin on January 7, 1889. On November 15, 1888, he was appointed by Governor Beaver an additional law judge to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Alfred Hand. He will fill this position until his regular term commences. Mr. Gunster married, October 16, 1873, Maggie Brahl, of this city. She is the daughter of Christopher Brahl, a native of Fulda, Prussia, who emigrated to America in 1840, locating in Harrisburg, where he resided until 1843, when he settled in this city, and has resided here since. He was a merchant here for twenty-eight years. He was a director of the First National Bank of Wilkes-Barre for eighteen years. He has been for fifteen years a director of the Wilkes-Barre Savings Bank, and is now vice president of the same. Mr. and Mrs. Gunster have a family of four children living—John M. Gunster, Louisa M. Gunster, Marguerite M. Gunster and Elizabeth Gunster.

WILLIAM H. STANTON.

William H. Stanton, who was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county, Pa., November 10, 1868, is a native of the city of New York, where he was born in July, 1843. His father was William Stanton. W. H. Stanton was educated in the public schools and at St. Joseph's College, Susquehanna county, Pa., and read law with W. G. Ward, in Scranton. In the years 1872, 1873 and 1874 he was district attorney of the mayor's court of Scranton. In 1875-76 he was a state senator for Luzerne county, and in 1876 was elected to the congress of the United States to fill the unexpired term of W. W. Ketcham, now deceased. In 1877 he was elected by the labor reform party an additional law judge for Luzerne county for a term of ten years. He served during the year 1878 and then resigned office. He was for the years 1870 and 1871 the editor and proprietor of the Scranton *Daily Times*. Mr. Stanton married, August 16, 1869, Anna Mary Allen, daughter of James Henry Allen. Mr. and Mrs. Stanton have a family of five children—William H. Stanton, Mary A. Stanton, Victoria A. Stanton, Leroi E. Stanton, and Lenore G. Stanton. Mr. Stanton resides in Scranton, Pa., where he practices law.

CHARLES GRAHAM VAN FLEET.

Charles Graham Van Fleet, who was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county, Pa., November 10, 1868, is a native of Benton township, Luzerne (now Lackawanna) county, Pa., where he was born June 3, 1847. He is a grandson of the late James Van Fleet, a native of Minnesink, Orange county, N. Y., where he was born February 9, 1786. He came to Pittston the same year, being brought by his mother on horseback from his native place. The wife of James Van Fleet was Christiana Gardner. She was a daughter of Jesse Gardner, a native of Orange county, N. Y. He was a revolutionary soldier under General Sullivan, and after the

war ended he emigrated to Pittston. He was the ancestor of B. G. Carpenter, of this city. James Van Fleet removed to Benton at an early date, and was one of its first settlers. The village of Fleetville, in Benton township, derived its name from him. The father of Charles G. Van Fleet, and son of James Van Fleet, was Alva Van Fleet, a farmer of Benton. His wife was Esther Baker, of Clifford, Susquehanna county, Pa. C. G. Van Fleet was educated at Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, Pa., and at the Clinton, N. Y., Liberal Institute. He commenced his reading of the law with Lamberton and Merriman, in this city, and completed his reading with E. N. Willard, in Scranton. Mr. Van Fleet was twice married—first, July 29, 1869, to Isabella C. Wilson, daughter of John Wilson, M. D., of Factoryville, Pa. (See page 914.) By her he had two children—Edwin Wilson Van Fleet and Nora Belle Van Fleet. He married a second time, September 29, 1887, Ellen Oliver, a native of Troy, Pa. She is the daughter of Edwin C. Oliver, a native of Caldwell, N. J. Mr. Van Fleet resides at Troy, Pa. He has practiced at Scranton, Pa., Troy, Pa., and Boulder, Colorado. In 1879 and 1880 he was mayor of Boulder.

CLARK ESEK KING ROYCE.

Clark Esek King Royce, who was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county, Pa., January 23, 1869, is a descendant of Robert Rose, who came to America in the ship Francis, from Ipswich, England, in 1634, with a son named Robert, who settled in Stratford, Conn., in 1644. He had a son Samuel Royce, of Wallingford, Conn., in 1644, who had a son Jacob Royce, born in 1697, died in 1727, who had a son Amos Royce, of Wallingford, Conn., born in 1725, who had a son Jacob Royce, of Lebanon, N. Y., born in 1756, who had a son Ira Royce, of Lebanon, born in 1800 and died in 1874. The name is variously spelled Royce, Rice, Rose and Roise. C. E. K. Royce, son of Ira Royce, was born at Lebanon Springs, N. Y., January 13, 1837. The mother of C. E. K. Royce and wife of Ira Royce was Lucy A. King, daughter of Esek King. Mr. Royce married, February 3, 1864,

Harriet B. Mitchell, daughter of Edward Mitchell, of Bridge Hampton, L. I., whose wife was Mary Brainard, of New Haven, Conn. Mr. and Mrs. Royce have a family of three children—Frank H. Royce, Robert M. Royce, and Mary B. Royce. C. E. K. Royce graduated from Williams College in the class of 1859. He then attended the Columbia College Law School, and was admitted to the bar of the state of New York, at Albany, in May, 1861. He entered the army in August, 1861, with the Forty-fourth Regiment, New York Infantry, and in November, 1865, was mustered out as colonel of the Twenty-ninth Regiment U. S. colored troops. He commenced the practice of the law at Sag Harbor, N. Y., and in 1868 he removed to Scranton, and was associated for a time with E. N. Willard, under the firm name of Willard & Royce. He subsequently went to San Francisco, Cal., where he now resides.

EMERICH HARRISON PAINTER.



Emerich Harrison Painter, who was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county, Pa., February 24, 1869, is a descendant of Jacob Painter, who came from Holland at an early day and settled in Westmoreland county, Pa., then known as the "Wilds of the West." William Painter, son of Jacob Painter, was a native of Westmoreland county, where he was born in 1794. E. H. Painter, son of William Painter, was born in Freeport, Armstrong county, Pa., February 22, 1843. He was educated in the public schools of his native place and at Bucknell University, Lewisburg, Pa., graduating from the latter in the class of 1867. He read law with George F. Miller, at Lewisburg, Pa., and was admitted to the Union county bar in October, 1868. In 1873, 1874 and 1875 he was deputy register of wills of Luzerne county. Mr. Painter married, April 15, 1869, Margaret Marr Derr, a daughter of Jacob Derr, whose grandfather, Ludwig Derr, was the founder of the present borough of Lewisburg, Pa., which in his day was called Derrstown. They have but one child living—Harry Leland Painter. Mr. Painter now resides in Turbotville, Pa.

WESLEY H. GEARHART.

Wesley H. Gearhart, who was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county, Pa., April 7, 1869, is a native of Rush township, Northumberland county, Pa., where he was born December 8, 1839. He spent his early life on his father's farm, attending school a few months each year. His father died when quite young. This soon made self support and family aid a necessity. Soon thereafter he began a five years' clerkship in Danville, Pa., studying in the meantime, and after that attending the Danville Academy and Dickinson Seminary, at Williamsport, Pa., graduating from the latter institution in 1862. He paid for his education from his own earnings. He read law with Hon. Paul Leidy, at Danville, and was admitted to the Montour county bar in December, 1865. He removed to Reading, Pa., and spent three years practicing at the Berks county bar. Mr. Gearhart's reason for leaving that bar is given in his own words: "The German I had learned from the books and the Dutch as she is spoke in Berks county would not mix." He then settled in Scranton, Pa., and soon obtained a fine practice. Before leaving Reading, Judge Warren J. Woodward, before whom he had there practiced, in a letter of introduction to Judge Conyngham, said of him: "You will find Mr. Gearhart to have unusual acquirements and qualifications for his profession, and to be a gentleman of the highest personal character. Such countenances as you may properly give him will be deservedly bestowed." Mr. Gearhart is a democrat in politics, and has been quite active since a voter, "taking the stump" in about every important campaign. He has repeatedly been asked and urged to run for almost every political office, but he has preferred home and family and to remain by his large and lucrative practice, and to look after his coal mining interests in which he is now and for the past six years has been quite largely engaged. During the late civil war he was about four and a half months in the state service as a private. Mr. Gearhart is of Dutch descent, his ancestors having removed from Holland and settled in what is now Warren county, N. J. His great-grandparents removed to and settled near the banks

of the Susquehanna river in Northumberland county, Pa. His grandfather, William Gearhart, was a native of the last named county and was a member of the constitutional convention of 1838. His son, Charles Gearhart, was the father of W. H. Gearhart. The wife of Charles Gearhart was Sarah Mettler, a daughter of William Mettler. She is still living at Danville at the age of seventy-eight. Mr. Gearhart married, May 3, 1866, Mary E. Kipp, daughter of George D. Kipp and his wife Mary (*nee* Russell). Mr. and Mrs. Gearhart have a family of four children living—Edwin Way Gearhart, Lilian Gearhart, James Kipp Gearhart and Mary Russell Gearhart. Their eldest child, George Kipp Gearhart, is deceased.

HARRY T. HULL.

Harry T. Hull was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county, Pa., April 24, 1869. He is the grandson of Robert Hull, a native of Hull, England. Francis Hull, son of Robert Hull, was born at Tolland, Mass. His wife was Fannie Hull, a daughter of Reuben Stearns. H. T. Hull, son of Francis Hull, was born May 24, 1847, at Clifford, Susquehanna county, Pa. He was educated at Harvard, Mass., and at Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, Pa., and read law with Wright & Harrington, in this city. He has practiced at Falls City, Nebraska, where he was police judge in 1885, and at Humboldt, Nebraska, where he now resides. Mr. Hull married, May 28, 1872, at Falls City, Lydia M. Power, a daughter of John Power, a native of New Bloomfield, Perry county, Pa., and son of Captain William Power, who resided near that place. The wife of John Power was Sarah, daughter of Joseph Steele. Sarah Steele was a sister of the late George P. Steele, of this city, and of Margaret Steele, who married Edwin F. Ferris. (See page 385.) Mr. and Mrs. Hull have a family of two children—Orma Lulu Hull and Mary Hull.

CORNELIUS SMITH.

Cornelius Smith, who was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county, Pa., August 16, 1869, is a native of the county Cavan, Ireland, where he was born October 25, 1838. He is the son of John Smith, whose father's name was Cornelius Smith. The subject of this sketch was educated at the New Berlin Academy, in Union county, Pa., and read law with George Hill, at Sunbury, Pa. He was admitted to the Northumberland county bar in November, 1863. After practicing a short time in Sunbury, he removed to Pottsville in 1864, where he practiced until his removal to this county. He served as city attorney of Scranton for one year, and he has been retained in a large number of the important trials in Lackawanna and adjoining counties. He assisted in the defense in the homicide cases of Irving and O'Mara at Montrose, and was attorney for the defense in the so-called rioters' cases in this county which grew out of difficulties in the strike of 1877. He married, January 31, 1864, Margaret A. Mahon, a daughter of Patrick Mahon. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have a family of three children—Mamie Frances Smith, Regina Gabrielle Smith, and John Stanley Smith.

MICHAEL HEERY.

Michael Heery was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county, Pa., August 16, 1869. He is a native of county Longford, Ireland, and is the son of Thomas Heery. Michael Heery came to this country when quite young. He read law with Michael Regan, and married Margaret McGavin. He now resides in Topeka, Kansas.

EDWARD BAKER STURGES.

Edward Baker Sturges, who was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county, Pa., August 19, 1869, is a native of Greenfield Hill, Fairfield county, Conn., where he was born February 15, 1845. He is the son of the late Rev. Thomas Benedict Sturges, and grandson of Joseph Porter Sturges, who was a resident of Bridgeport, Conn. (See page 490.) He was educated at the College of New York, and read law with J. D. Alvord, of Bridgeport, and was admitted to the Fairfield county bar in February, 1867. The first time that Mr. Sturges set his foot on Pennsylvania soil was with Uncle Sam's rifle on his shoulder and knapsack on his back. This was in 1863, when he was but eighteen years of age. In 1867 he came to this county to attend a funeral, and was so attracted by the prospects of Scranton that he gave up his intention of practicing law in the city of New York and removed to Scranton. John B. Smith, superintendent of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, was largely instrumental in helping him to get started, and at the end of two years he had a large practice, which soon after probably paid him as well as that of almost any attorney in the county. He retained this large practice until he became so deeply interested in other business matters that he was obliged to surrender a large part of his legal business or lose his health. Mr. Sturges has had as much to do with the development of the city of Scranton as any other person in it at the present time. This has been largely due to his faith and investments in real estate and in electric railways, which an examination in Europe had made him a thorough believer in before they were used practically in this country. Mr. Sturges is a thorough "Puritan," "as his fathers were," and also a strong temperance man, having been a candidate on the prohibition ticket for judge at the time when General Osborne and Judge Handley ran. He has since declined nominations by that party because assured that eventually their candidates would be elected, which was not desired in his case. In 1877 he was presented, by a large number of citizens, with a silver service for his efforts and success in convict-

ing dishonest municipal officers in Scranton. Mr. Sturges has been a director of the Young Men's Christian Association of Scranton for seventeen years, and is now a trustee of their new building. He was president of the association in 1873 and 1874, and was for a number of years corresponding secretary. He is a director and trustee of the Pennsylvania Oral School for Deaf Mutes, now erecting its building. He was one of the eight members of the First Presbyterian church of Scranton who first pledged themselves to organize the Second church of Scranton, of which he was trustee for several years. He is now a trustee and elder in the Green Ridge Presbyterian church in Scranton. He built, and was president for two years, of the Scranton Suburban Railway, the first considerable electric railway in the United States, and is now one of the directors of the same. He is president of the Nay Aug Cross Town Railway Company, also running an electric railway. He is also the president of the Lackawanna Electric Power Company, which supplies electric power for Scranton roads now running, and he is a director in the Suburban Electric Light Company. He is a director in the Lackawanna Trust and Safe Deposit Company, treasurer of the Lackawanna Coal Company, limited, and one of the managers of the Dolph Coal Company, limited, also president of the Scranton and Forest City Railroad Company. He is also interested in several other enterprises which it is not necessary to name. Mr. Sturges married, September 2, 1873, Marion Sanderson, daughter of the late George Sanderson, of Scranton. (See sketch of George Sanderson.) Mr. and Mrs. Sturges have a family of three children—Clarence B. Sturges, George Sanderson Sturges, and Anna Sturges. E. B. Sturges is a brother of Frank C. Sturges, of the Luzerne bar.

JACOB BYRON SNYDER.

Jacob Byron Snyder was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county, Pa., August 24, 1869. His father was Jacob Snyder, whose wife was Rebecca Niver, a daughter of Jacob Niver. They were of Dutch descent, and both Mr. Snyder and Mr. Niver were

soldiers in the revolutionary war. J. B. Snyder was born in Greenfield township, Luzerne (now Lackawanna) county, Pa., July 7, 1824. He was educated in the public schools, and read law with F. M. Crane and Earl Wheeler, at Honesdale, and with W. G. Ward, at Scranton. While residing in Wayne county Mr. Snyder was a justice of the peace for ten years, and coroner of Wayne county for a term of three years. He married, June 20, 1850, Elizabeth, daughter of John Decker. Mr. and Mrs. Snyder have a family of three children living—Byron Jacob Snyder (married to Matilda Cramer, daughter of Lewis Cramer), Samuel Henry Snyder, and Fred Gunster Snyder. Mr. Snyder resides in Scranton, and has been court crier of Lackawanna county for nine years.

LEWIS MARTIN BUNNELL.

Lewis Martin Bunnell was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county, Pa., August 24, 1869. He is a grandson of Miles B. Bunnell, a native of Norwich, Conn., and his father was Martin Bunnell, a native of Danbury, Conn., who removed to Herrick township, Susquehanna county, Pa., prior to 1834. In that year he was one of the organizers of the Baptist church in that township. The mother of L. M. Bunnell was Aurena Decatur, a native of Roxbury, Delaware county, N. Y. She was the daughter of Cornelius K. Decatur, a native of Baltimore, Maryland whose parents came from Baden Baden, Germany. He enlisted in the continental army and remained with it until the end of the war. He was at Valley Forge in the winter of 1777-8, and was also at the surrender at Yorktown. He died in 1852, aged ninety-seven years. Lewis M. Bunnell was born in Herrick township, December 8, 1835. He was educated at the public schools of his native township, at Harford Academy and the Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, Pa. He had attended but four terms of public school up to the time he was sixteen years of age. He was apprenticed to a blacksmith, which trade he learned, and afterwards worked as a journeyman to enable him to obtain his education as stated. He then taught school for three terms.



He read law with R. B. Little, at Montrose, Pa., and was admitted to the bar of Susquehanna county, Pa., August 6, 1862. In 1861 he entered the United States service as a private. This was in the three months' service. He was afterwards captain of Company E, of the One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers. The term of service of this regiment was nine months. Mr. Bunnell served nearly two years in the recruiting service of the army subsequently. Mr. Bunnell married, January 1, 1866, Anna Davis, a native of Floyd, Oneida county, N. Y. Her father, Richard R. Davis, was a native of Wales. Mr. and Mrs. Bunnell have a family of five children living—Mary R. Bunnell, Lewis M. Bunnell, Bessie A. Bunnell, Anna M. Bunnell, and Ralph Decatur Bunnell. Mr. Bunnell since his admission to the bar of our county has resided in Scranton. From 1873 to 1876 he was a school director of Hyde Park, now a portion of the city of Scranton.

GEORGE D. BUTLER.

George D. Butler was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county, Pa., November 9, 1869. He was originally from Montour county, Pa., and practiced his profession in Scranton for a year or more. He is said to be residing in New York.

MEREDITH LEWIS JONES.

Meredith Lewis Jones was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county, Pa., November 15, 1869. He was born in Carbondale, Luzerne (now Lackawanna) county, Pa., April 30, 1840, and is the son of Lewis Jones and Anna Maria Jones, his wife. (See page 826) He was educated at the Luzerne Presbyterian Institute, at Wyoming, and read law with his father. He has practiced in this city, also in Scranton, and now in New York city. While residing in Scranton he held the position of notary public, and he is now commissioner of deeds for Pennsylvania, with his

office in the city of New York. During the late civil war he was mustered in as second lieutenant and was afterwards promoted to first lieutenant of Company E, One Hundred and Forty-ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers. He served as aide-de-campon the staff of Major General Abner Doubleday, commanding Third Division, First Army Corps, during the Chancellorsville and Gettysburg campaigns, and in that capacity ordered up the first battery that opened fire at the battle of Gettysburg, about 10 A. M. July 1, 1863. On the third day he had his horse nearly shot to pieces, while in the performance of his duty, though he himself escaped unhurt. He received honorable and complimentary mention in General Doubleday's report of the battle of Gettysburg, and in the General's book on that campaign. He was afterwards placed in command of Company B, One Hundred and Forty-ninth Regiment; and by Governor Curtin was offered promotion and command of one of the new regiments forming at Harrisburg in 1863, which he declined on account of pledges given to recruits who first enlisted with him not to leave them. After a severe attack of typhoid pneumonia, from the effects of which he has never fully recovered, he was honorably discharged March 18, 1864. Mr. Jones married, May 10, 1864, Delia Silliman Mitchell, granddaughter of Minott Mitchell, a lawyer, of White Plains, N. Y., and daughter of William Minott Mitchell, a lawyer of New York, a partner of Hiram Barney, and at the time of his death public administrator of New York city. Her mother was Delia Silliman, daughter of William Silliman, counsellor at law, New York city, whose wife was ——— St. John, of New Canaan, Conn. Mr. and Mrs. Jones have one child living—Annie Meredith Jones. Mr. Jones resides in Brooklyn, N. Y.

JAMES EMMETT STOUTENBURGH.

James Emmett Stoutenburgh, who was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county, Pa., November 24, 1869, is a descendant of Jacobus Stoutenburgh, who came from the Hague, Holland, and settled in Hyde Park, Dutchess county, N. Y., about 1712. He



married Margaret Teller in 1717. Luke Stoutenburgh, his son, married Rachel Teller. James L. Stoutenburgh, son of Luke Stoutenburgh, married Sarah Morris, of Clinton, Dutchess county. The first two generations of Stoutenburghs were large land owners in Dutchess county, and the family has always occupied a prominent place in that locality. Rev. Luke I. Stoutenburgh, a son of James L. Stoutenburgh, after a course of study for the ministry, was licensed by the New York Congregational Association in 1841. On the evening after receiving his license he commenced preaching to the Congregational church at Chester, Morris county, N. J., where he continued his labors for nearly twenty-seven years. He was for eleven years superintendent of the public schools of Chester township, and was the projector and one of the main founders of the famous Chester Institute, of which he was proprietor and principal. On account of ill health Mr. Stoutenburgh was obliged to give up both church and school, and he removed to Schooley's Mountain Springs for the improvement of his health. There he purchased the Forest Grove House and established the Schooley's Mountain Seminary, which, under his charge, became one of the most successful and flourishing schools in the state. His first wife was Harriet E., daughter of David Reeve, of Middletown, N. Y. James E., son of Rev. Luke I. and Harriet E. Stoutenburgh, was born in Chester, December 14, 1845. He was educated at Williams College, Williamstown, Mass., and studied law with Hubbard B. Payne, in this city. He practiced here until 1873, when he removed to Passaic, N. J., where he now resides. He was city counsel for the city of Passaic for ten years prior to 1887. Mr. Stoutenburgh was for a while professor of mathematics at the Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, Pa. He is an unmarried man.

LORENZO D. VICKERY.

Lorenzo D. Vickery was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county, Pa., December 23, 1869. He resides in Scranton.

HUGH MOORE HANNAH.

Hugh Moore Hannah, who was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county, Pa., February 24, 1870, is a native of Harford, Susquehanna county, Pa., where he was born September 13, 1842. He was educated in the public schools in New Milford, Pa., and at the Millersville, Pa., State Normal School, and read law in Scranton with his brother, Daniel Hannah, and F. E. Loomis. His father was Archibald Hannah and his mother was Mary Hannah (*nec* Leslie), a daughter of Alexander Leslie. Both his parents were of Scotch descent, and were born in the north of Ireland. Mr. Hannah was city solicitor of Scranton in the years 1874, 1875 and 1876, and a member of the common council of the city of Scranton in the years 1877 and 1878. He married, December 2, 1875, Elizabeth Hindman, of Oxford, Pa. Mr. and Mrs. Hannah have a family of three children—Fannie Hannah, Clarence Hannah, and Frederick Hannah.

JOHN BEAUMONT COLLINGS.

John Beaumont Collings was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county, Pa., March 2, 1870. He is the grandson of Daniel Collings, of English parentage, who was born at Easton, Pa., in 1787. He learned the trade of a clockmaker, and early removed to Wilkes-Barre, where he carried on his trade and engaged in other business pursuits for many years. An old clock at present in the rooms of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society is a specimen of his handiwork, and for many years did service as the town clock of Wilkes-Barre. On October 7, 1813, Mr. Collings married Melinda, a daughter of Eleazer Blackman. He was the son of Elisha Blackman, who died in Wilkes-Barre in September, 1804. The Blackman family emigrated from Lebanon, Conn., to the Wyoming Valley in 1773. During the troubles incident to the Indian excursion of 1778, Eleazer, being only thirteen years of age, was too young to go forth with the fighting

men, so he was employed, with other boys and the old men, in strengthening the fort at Wilkes-Barre for the protection of the women and children. His brothers, Elisha and Ichabod—both under eighteen years of age—were in the field, and were of the few who escaped with their lives at the time of the massacre and battle. After the capitulation Eleazer Blackman, with his mother and two sisters, accompanied the women in their flight to the Delaware river through the "Shades of Death." After the valley was restored to quiet he returned and grew up to manhood among the hardy frontiersmen. In the progress of the settlement and opening up of the country he mingled actively in the business of life, held public stations, both civil and military, and during his entire life enjoyed the respect and esteem of all who knew him. In 1800 he was commissioned captain of the First Troop of Horse. This position he held for a number of years, and in 1812 he attained the rank of major in the militia. In 1801, 1802, 1803, 1805 and 1806 he was one of the commissioners of Luzerne county, and from 1808 to 1810 treasurer of the county. He died at his residence in Wilkes-Barre township, September 10, 1843, aged seventy-eight years. From 1835 to 1841 Daniel Collings was postmaster of Wilkes-Barre. He died in this city October 11, 1854.

Samuel Phinney Collings, son of Daniel Collings, was born in Wilkes-Barre in May, 1816. From 1835 to 1852 he was the editor and proprietor of *The Republican Farmer* newspaper of Wilkes-Barre. For purity of language, boldness of style, and cogency of reasoning, few men could excel him. In the fall of 1854 he was appointed United States consul at Tangier, Morocco, for which place he immediately sailed with his wife, two of his children, and his wife's youngest sister, Eleanor Beaumont. He died at Tangier June 15, 1855, of fever and congestion of the lungs, after an illness of three days. The state department at Washington received from the emperor of Morocco an autograph eulogy on the character of the late consul, showing the high esteem in which he had been held by the emperor. Mr. Collings was a man of marked ability, of strong and refined intellect, and firm and steadfast in his principles of honor and integrity. He left to survive him his wife, four daughters, and one son, John B.

Collings. His wife was Elizabeth Beaumont, eldest daughter of Andrew Beaumont. (See page 886, and sketch of William Henry Beaumont).

John B. Collings, son of Samuel P. Collings, was born in Wilkes-Barre, Pa., December 17, 1846. He received his education in the schools of this city, Wyoming Seminary and Dana's Academy, and read law with George R. Bedford, in this city. In 1873 he was nominated by the democrats of Luzerne county for district attorney, but was defeated by Alexander Farnham. Mr. Collings removed to Scranton in 1874, and has since practiced his profession in that city, winning distinction by his conduct of several important cases. In the new county fight Mr. Collings took a leading part, and wrote much for the local papers favoring a division, and labored hard upon the stump to convince the voters, to whom the matter was submitted, that a division would be beneficial to them. On his mother's side Mr. Collings is prominently connected. His grandfather, the late Andrew Beaumont, represented the old twelfth district in congress, and was also a member of the state legislature. His uncle, the late Admiral John C. Beaumont, for whom Mr. Collings is named, was selected by the administration at that time to convey the congratulations of the congress of the United States to Alexander, czar of Russia, upon his escape from assassination at the hands of a Polander in 1863. Another uncle, Colonel Eugene B. Beaumont, was for many years instructor in cavalry tactics at West Point, and is now commandant at Fort Bowie, Arizona. Mr. Collings was made private secretary to his uncle and accompanied him to Moscow on his mission. He received at the hands of the emperor a bronze medal, commemorative of the event. During his trip Mr. Collings visited nearly all the principal ports in Europe, and wintered near the Mediterranean. After an absence of two years he returned to his home in Wilkes-Barre, and commenced the study of law. While a student Mr. Collings acted as clerk in the prothonotary's office, and later held a position in the office of the clerk of the courts. Mr. Collings is an unmarried man. In 1883 he was the democratic nominee for district attorney of Lackawanna county, but was defeated by Henry M. Edwards, his republican competitor.

Eleazer Blackman Collings, an uncle of John B. Collings, was postmaster of Wilkes-Barre from 1845 to 1849, and also from 1858 to 1861. During the war with Mexico he was first lieutenant of Company I, First Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers. His brother, George Collings, was in the same company. In 1852 E. B. Collings and Halsey Brower started the first daily paper in Wilkes-Barre. It was called *The Daily Telegraph*, and survived but eight weeks. In 1861 E. B. Collings was elected clerk of the courts of Quarter Sessions, Oyer and Termimer, and the Orphans' Court of Luzerne county for a term of three years, and in 1864 was reelected to the same offices for another term of three years.

ABRAM GOODWIN HOYT.

Abram Goodwin Hoyt, who was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county, Pa., March 2, 1870, is a native of Kingston, Pa., where he was born January 25, 1847. He is the son of John D. Hoyt, and a brother of E. E. Hoyt, whose biography and family history will be found on page 627. Mr. Hoyt was educated at the Wyoming Seminary and at the College of New Jersey, Princeton, graduating from the latter institution in the class of 1868. He read law with his uncle, ex-Governor Henry M. Hoyt, in this city, and has practiced here, also in Colorado and New Mexico. From 1872-74 he was register of the land office, Santa Fe, New Mexico. From 1874-76 he was designated depository United States receiver of public moneys and pension agent at Santa Fe, and 1880 supervisor of the United States census, for New Mexico. He now resides in Kingston. Mr. Hoyt is an unmarried man.

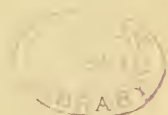
THOMAS NESBITT.

Thomas Nesbitt was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county, Pa., April 4, 1870, and practiced in this city for a few years. He is said to live in Chicago, Ill.

GEORGE PECK MYERS.

George Peck Myers, who was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county, Pa., April 25, 1870, is a native of Kingston, Pa., where he was born February 5, 1846. He is the son of the late Thomas Myers. (See page 650.) His mother is Elizabeth C. Myers, (*nee* Vanderbelt). She is the daughter of Peter Vanderbelt, jr., who married Elizabeth Ross, a daughter of Michael Ross, who in 1798 presented the commissioners of Lycoming county, Pa., with the land where the court house and jail now stand in the city of Williamsport. He was the original proprietor of the lands where Williamsport is now located, and the town was named after his son, William Ross. Governor Packer, of Pennsylvania, also married a daughter of Peter Vanderbelt, jr. George P. Myers was educated at Dickinson Seminary, Williamsport, and Saunders Institute, at Philadelphia. He read law with Hendrick Bradley Wright and Stanley Woodward. For some years he has resided at Williamsport. He is an unmarried man.

DANIEL WARD CONNOLLY.



Daniel Ward Connolly, who was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county, Pa., May 10, 1870, is a native of Cochection, Sullivan county, N. Y., where he was born April 24, 1847. His father was John Connolly, a native of Ireland, who removed to this country with his parents when eight years of age. He lived in the city of New York until he attained his majority, and subsequently became a railroad contractor. He removed to Hyde Park (now Scranton), Pa., in 1849, where he resided until his death. The wife of John Connolly was Ann Adelia Allyn, a daughter of Deacon David Allyn, of Montgomery, Mass. D. W. Connolly was educated in the public schools of Hyde Park, and read law with Aaron A. Chase, in Scranton. In 1880 he was the democratic candidate for congress in the twelfth congressional district of Pennsylvania, but was defeated by Joseph A. Scranton,

republican, the vote standing—Scranton, 13,455; Connolly, 10,948. In 1882 he was again a candidate, and was elected, the vote standing—Connolly, 11,811; Scranton, 10,822. In 1884 he was again a candidate and was defeated, the vote standing—Scranton, 17,016; Connolly, 15,179. In 1885 Mr. Connolly was appointed postmaster of Scranton, which position he now holds. Mr. Connolly is a married man.

GEORGE SANDERSON.

George Sanderson was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county, Pa., November 19, 1870. He is the son of the late George Sanderson, of Scranton, Pa. (See sketch.) The subject of this sketch was born in Towanda, Bradford county, Pa., August 22, 1847. He graduated from the Harvard Law School, having previously read law with Samuel Robb, of Philadelphia. He has practiced in Boston, Philadelphia, Scranton, and this city. He was admitted to practice in the superior court of Massachusetts, county of Middlesex, December 18, 1869, and the Common Pleas of Philadelphia county, Pa., November 5, 1870. Mr. Sanderson married, November 28, 1871, Lucy Reed Jackson, granddaughter of Stephen W. Jackson and Lucretia Jackson, his wife, daughter of Ephraim Thayer (both natives of Boston), and daughter of Charles Jackson, a native of Boston, and M. L. Jackson, his wife, who was a daughter of David Reed, natives of Surrey, N. H. Mr. and Mrs. Sanderson have eight children, six of whom survive—Edward Spaulding Sanderson, Charles Reed Sanderson, James Gardner Sanderson, Helen Louise Sanderson, Marion Kingsbury Sanderson, and George Sanderson, jr. Mr. Sanderson resides in Scranton, Pa.

FRANCIS E. BURROWS.

Francis E. Burrows was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county, Pa., September 5, 1871. He is the grandson of Daniel Burrows

and son of Joshua Burrows, a native of Hebron, Conn., who in 1828 removed to Pike township, Bradford county, Pa., where he now resides. The mother of F. E. Burrows and wife of Joshua Burrows is Harriet E., daughter of Benajata Bostwick, an early settler of Pike township. Mr. Bostwick was from New Milford, Conn. F. E. Burrows resides in Stevensville, Bradford county, Pa.

ALLEN S. HOTTENSTEIN.

Allen S. Hottenstein, who was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county, Pa., September 12, 1871, is a native of Liberty township, Montour county, Pa., where he was born May 27, 1840. His father, Charles Hottenstein, and grandfather, Henry Hottenstein, were natives of Berks county, Pa. Mr. Hottenstein was educated at the Milton Academy, Milton, Pa., and the law department of the University of Pennsylvania. He read law with Hon. H. H. Schwartz, at Kutztown, Pa., and was admitted to the bar of Lebanon county, Pa., January 27, 1871. He has practiced in this city, Scranton, Sunbury, and Milton, where he now resides. He is the postmaster of Milton, which is a presidential office, his commission bearing date August 1, 1886, for a term of four years. He is also the proprietor of the *Milton Economist*. Mr. Hottenstein married, September 7, 1870, Henrietta F. Graff, of Lyons Station, Berks county, Pa. Her father, Frederick W. Graff, and grandfather, Samuel H. Graff, were natives of Montgomery county, Pa. Mr. and Mrs. Hottenstein have a family of six children, two sons and four daughters.

WILLIAM D. LUSK.

William D. Lusk, who was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county, Pa., September 28, 1871, is the son of Franklin Lusk, a lawyer, who resided at Montrose, Susquehanna county, Pa., and

who represented that county in the legislature of the state in 1840. W. D. Lusk was born at Great Bend, Pa., February 1, 1833. He was educated at Bolmar's Military Academy, West Chester, Pa., and at the Homer Academy, Homer, N. Y. He read law with Messrs. Little & Post, at Montrose, and was admitted to the Susquehanna county bar November 21, 1859. He married, July —, 1866, Pauline E. Dayton, and has three children. Mr. Lusk is president of the First National Bank of Montrose, where he now resides. He practiced for a time in Scranton.

HENRY M. EDWARDS.

Henry M. Edwards was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county, Pa., October 18, 1871. His grandfather, John Edwards, a native of Monmouthshire, England, came to this country at an early day, and taught school in Carbondale, Pa., in 1832. He subsequently returned to his native place, where he died. His son, John M. Edwards, was born in Monmouthshire and emigrated to this country in 1864, and located at Hyde Park (now in the city of Scranton). The wife of John M. Edwards was Margaret, daughter of Thomas Morgan. She was born in Monmouthshire and died there while on a visit to her relatives. Henry M. Edwards, son of John M. Edwards, was born in Monmouthshire, February 12, 1844, and came to this country with his parents in 1864. He was educated at Swansea, South Wales, and at the London University, from which he graduated. In the early days of his residence in Scranton Mr. Edwards devoted his time to newspaper work, and for several years was the regular correspondent of the New York *Tribune* and the Philadelphia *Press*. He was afterwards made managing editor of the *Banner America*, an influential Welsh journal that flourished in Scranton about eighteen years ago. Mr. Edwards married, November 3, 1870, Jennie Richards, a native of Carbondale. She is the daughter of Thomas Richards, a native of South Wales, who emigrated to Carbondale in 1831. He now resides in Scranton. Mr. and Mrs. Edwards have a family of five children—John Edwards,

Maggie Edwards, May Edwards, Annie Edwards and Harry M. Edwards. Mr. Edwards read law in Scranton with F. W. Gunster, and since his admission has been prominent as a lawyer, and also distinguished in politics. In the Garfield campaign his services were greatly in demand and he stumped the states of Ohio, Indiana and Maryland in the interest of the Republican national ticket. Twice he has been called into the state of Ohio in state campaigns. Mr. Edwards' aptness for political discussion and his effectiveness on the platform have often caused him to be suggested as a candidate for various offices in the county, and during the past two years he has been prominently mentioned as a candidate for judge and for congress. He never was a candidate for office, however, until 1885, when he received the nomination for district attorney. He was elected by a majority of nearly twelve hundred votes, and in 1888 was renominated without opposition and elected. Mr. Edwards has earned an excellent reputation in literature, particularly among the Welsh people, in whose *Eisteddfods* he has taken great interest, winning, up to the time when he entered into the business of the law, over fifty prizes for poems and other literary work presented at these *Eisteddfodau*. He is a fluent, forcible writer, in prose and verse, and there can be no question that if he had not taken up the law for his profession he could have made his mark in literary pursuits.

DAVID UNGER.



David Unger was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county, Pa., November 16, 1871. He practiced for a while in Scranton, and now resides at Danville, Pa.

DANIEL WEBSTER RANK.

Daniel Webster Rank, who was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county, Pa., February 19, 1872, is a descendant of Philip Ranck,

who was a resident of Earl township, Lancaster county, Pa., early in the last century, and whose parents came from Alsace in 1728. The next in line of descent was Philip Adam Ranck. Philip Adam Ranck had a son Adam Ranck, who in 1790 removed to a farm which he bought in what is now White Deer township, Union county, Pa., where he died. Daniel Rank, son of Adam Ranck, lived and died in Union county. He was a farmer and blacksmith. His wife was Catharine Heckel. Joseph S. Rank, oldest son of Daniel Rank, was born in Union county, December 20, 1807. He married, December 30, 1830, Catharine McGinness, of Union county. In 1836 he removed to Limestoneville, Montour county, Pa. Daniel W. Rank, son of Joseph S. Rank, was born February 16, 1835, in Union county, and until he was twenty years of age worked on the farm of his father. In 1855 he began reading law in the office of Robert Hawley, of Muncy, Pa. He was admitted to the Lycoming county, Pa., bar April 24, 1859. He then opened an office at Millersburg, Dauphin county, Pa., where he practiced his profession until August 31, 1861, when he enlisted in Company D, Seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Cavalry. On October 9 he was made sergeant; on November 18 was promoted to sergeant major, and on June 11, 1864, by order of the secretary of war, was mustered back to May 1, 1863, as first lieutenant of Company M, same regiment. On August 31, 1864, he was made acting assistant adjutant general for the detachment, First Brigade, Second Cavalry Division, then at Columbia, Tenn., and was subsequently appointed to the command of the detachment to guard Sherman's line of transportation. He remained in this duty until December 16, 1864, when he was mustered out on account of ill health, not accepting a commission as captain, dated September 15, 1864, which had been sent him. On his retirement from the army he went to his home, and was unable to engage in any occupation until the early part of 1872, when he removed to Scranton. He practiced there for ten years, during which time he was commissioned by Governor Hartranft district attorney of the mayor's court of Scranton. In 1882 he returned to his former home in Limestoneville, and in the fall of 1884 he was elected district attorney of Montour county. Mr. Rank married, May 12, 1875, Mary Catharine

McKune, daughter of Robert H. McKune, of Scranton. Mr. McKune is of Scotch and Irish descent, his great-grandfather, Robert McKune, having emigrated from Scotland and settled in Orange county, N. Y., in 1762, in which county the family, with the exception of Robert H., has since resided. Robert H. McKune was born in Newburg, N. Y., August 19, 1823. His father dying when he was three years of age, he was taken in charge by his grandfather, Robert McKune. He left his studies at the age of thirtæen and commenced active life by entering the boot and shoe store of George Mecklam. After remaining one year he united himself with a relative, Henry Schenck, of New Brunswick, N. J., who carried on the same class of business, and with whom he stayed two years. Having always had a desire for personal independence, he concluded to learn a trade. His widowed mother had been carrying on a baking business in Newburg, and thither he repaired to join the comforts of home with his business relations, which he adhered to for several years. In 1839 he went to New York, and after remaining two years he returned to his home and took charge of his mother's business until he was of age, when, having a small patrimony left him by his grandfather, he entered the grocery business in Newburg. While here he was married to Elmira Smith, of Mamakating, Sullivan county, N. Y. She was the daughter of James D. Smith. Mr. McKune continued his residence in Newburg for two years. His health failing, he took up his abode at Cold Spring, N. Y., for another two years, and in 1849 emigrated to California, leaving New York, February 1, on the steamer "Falcon," which carried the first mails to California. During this trip he worked as baker, both on the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, and was the first American that ever carried on that branch of industry in the city of Panama. On reaching California he repaired to the mines and stayed there for seven months, then went to San Francisco and engaged at his business during his sojourn there. On his return east he settled first at Susquehanna Depot, Pa., after which he located at Binghamton, N. Y. He remained in Binghamton for seventeen years, and in 1862 he removed to Scranton. The same year he occupied the position of first lieutenant of the Keystone Guards, a company raised at Scranton, and with them he joined

the army at the front, assisting the army of the Potomac at the battle of Antietam. Upon his return from this emergency he entered the service again by uniting with the secret bureau at Vicksburg, Miss., under command of Colonel Hutchinson, and remained in the secret service until the close of the war. He remained one year south after the termination of hostilities, when he again returned north, and entered upon a general insurance business in Scranton. In 1868 he was appointed by Chief Justice Chase U. S. commissioner, and held this position until his election as mayor, when he resigned. He was elected mayor in 1875 by the democratic party, and held the office until 1878. It was during his term as mayor that the great strike of 1877 occurred. The full particulars may be seen in a work entitled "A City's Danger and Defense," by Samuel C. Logan, D. D., Scranton, Pa., 1887. Mayor McKune was severely beaten by the rioters while trying to persuade them to go to their homes. Fifty-three persons, most of them members of the Scranton City Guards, which had been called into existence by Mayor McKune, were tried for manslaughter. It is needless to say that they were all honorably acquitted. Hon. Stanley Woodward, who was one of the counsel for the defense during the trial, paid the following tribute to Mayor McKune: "And here let me say, that nowhere in the history of any state or city can be found a nobler, braver record than that made by Mayor McKune and the handful of men under his command. Their action was as unselfish as it was honorable. No man could have shown greater pluck and personal courage than Mayor McKune when he quietly approached that mob, hoping to prevail upon them to return to their duty as good citizens. Yet they gave him no hearing. He was beaten down by those who call themselves laboring men. Had they not been met and checked in their mad career the city of Scranton would have been in embers. There would have been sacked houses and terrorized people everywhere. The excitement of such an occasion prevents many things from being brought to light, but this one fact we have proved, that the three men who died were shot in the front." Judge Harding, who presided at the trial, said: "The city of Scranton was fortunate in having for her chief officer on that day Robert H. McKune, one of the few

mayors of the cities of Pennsylvania who, in the almost general troubles of the times, manfully stood up for law and order." Mayor McKune was presented with a testimonial address, which, among other words, contained the following: "We recognize the promptness and manly decision with which, with a handful of our brave young men as special police, you stood at the risk of your life, and while bleeding with wounds, to use deadly force to arrest the mob, and exorcise the murderous spirit abroad, when everything else failed. We are proud to recall you with your little band of vigilants as you stood on that memorable first day of August as a forlorn hope to save the city from a wretched desolation and violence, which the condition of other cities of our land at that time proved to be imminent. We not only believe that you and your special police, so wisely organized, did God's service that day, but that our fathers' God was with you, and that under and by his interposition of mercy this spirit of all evil was arrested, if not subdued, for the whole valley. You fought and won the battle of law and order for all the cities of the region, and lifted the office you fill into its true importance and dignity." This testimonial was voluntarily signed, in an illuminated book, by about two thousand citizens of Scranton and of the immediate vicinity. It has the signatures of Governor Hartman and all the members of his staff, also of all the veterans of 1812 known to be in the county. It contained the signatures of all the Protestant pastors in the city, that of the directors of the Home for the Friendless and of the City Hospital. To it also were affixed the signatures of the officers and directors of all the corporations and associations, both business and benevolent, represented in the city, and with them the seals of these corporations. It was signed by the "Firing Squad" of August first, and by the officers and men of the Scranton City Guard. After all these, many citizens of Carbondale, Pittston, Wilkes-Barre, Bethlehem, and Pittsburg, in Pennsylvania, joined those of Elmira, Buffalo and New York city in attaching their names to this recognition of the faithfulness of Mayor McKune.

Mrs. Mary Catharine Rank was born January 11, 1846. She died July 18, 1881, in Scranton. Mr. and Mrs. Rank had two children, both of whom died in infancy.

GEORGE SCRANTON HORN.

George Scranton Horn, who was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county, Pa., April 3, 1872, is a grandson of John Horn and his wife, Elizabeth Horn, (*nee* Leidig). The father of George S. Horn was Adam Lewis Horn, who was born in Easton, Pa., December 21, 1815. The wife of A. L. Horn was Elizabeth Widener Albright, a daughter of William and Anna Albright. She was born at Belvidere, N. J., November 10, 1817. They were married at Belvidere November 12, 1836. In 1846 they removed to Harrison (now the city of Scranton). George S. Horn was born at Scranton (now Scranton), April 27, 1849. He attended the public schools in his early youth, and afterwards one of the best business colleges in the country. In 1866 he went to Washington, N. J., as an employee of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, in the coal shipping department at that place, and remained in their employ until the summer of 1869, when he entered the law office of John W. Betts at that place, as a student at law. Mr. Betts' health failed in the fall of that year and he gave up practice. Mr. Horn thereupon returned to Scranton, and on December 13, 1869, entered the law office of Ward & Gunster. Mr. Horn has had a lucrative practice from his admission, and on June 15, 1877, entered into co-partnership with Hon. W. G. Ward, and since then has been a member of the firm of Ward & Horn. He is a democrat in politics, but has never sought office at the hands of his party. Mr. Horn married, April 17, 1872, Caroline, a daughter of Adam S. and Julia Edinger, formerly of Tannersville, Monroe county, Pa., and subsequently of Scranton. Mr. and Mrs. Horn have one child living—Charles E. Horn.

In 1883 one of the newspapers of Scranton published a series of articles, containing sketches of members of the Lackawanna county bar, from the pen of one of the prominent members of that bar. In one of these articles appeared the following, with reference to the subject of this sketch :

“I will select as the subject of to-day's sketch one of the most

successful young lawyers at the bar—George S. Horn, Esq. Identified for some years with the firm of Ward & Horn, his individuality as an attorney has been partially merged with the prominent advocate with whom he has been associated. The laborious and extensive office work of the firm has fallen to his lot, while Judge Ward basked in the smiles of the court and took possession of the case after the preliminary work had been done, and it was ready for trial. There are few more thorough lawyers than Mr. Horn at the bar, and certainly none possessing in a more eminent degree those qualities of head and heart which not only insure his own success, but endear him to the legal fraternity. There is all that strict discipline accompanying his character that contributes to the successful issue of a case in hand, but when business is given up for the time there is all of that mirthful abandon of action and conversation which constitutes the true harmony of fun. There is no more genial soul at the Lackawanna bar ; none more ready to give or take a joke ; none more ready to perform and none more capable of appreciating a kindness. He is always anxious to please, and does not possess that domineering attitude or conduct which almost cancels the virtues of some of our lawyers. Mr. Horn is now coming into more active prominence before the court and jury. He is modest in his pretensions and does not seek to parade his knowledge or abilities to the gaze of every one. He is rather inclined to suffer his merits to assert themselves. He is honest, capable and efficient, the prerequisites of a good and successful lawyer."

JACOB SHINDEL LEISENRING.

Jacob Shindel Leisenring, who was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county, Pa., April 11, 1872, was born at Selinsgrove, Pa., April 2, 1847. He was educated at the Missionary Institute of that place, and in the common schools of Baltimore, Maryland,

to which place he removed at an early age with his father. While yet a mere boy he enlisted, during the late civil war, in Company G, First Independent Battery, Pennsylvania Volunteers. At the close of the war he located at Charlestown, Jefferson county, West Virginia, where he read law with Hon. William H. Travers, and where he was admitted to the bar in 1870. In 1871 he removed to Tamaqua, Schuylkill county, Pa., and was for a time associated with C. F. Shindel, Esq., a prominent member of the bar of that county. From there, early in 1872, he removed to Hazleton, Luzerne county, where he engaged in the practice of his profession until the fall of that year, when he removed to Hays City, Ellis county, Kansas, having been appointed district attorney of a newly formed judicial district in the western part of that state. He returned to Pennsylvania in 1873 and located in Altoona, Blair county, Pa., where he now resides. He married, September 1, 1875, Miss Anna M. Cherry, of that city, and has one child living—Henrietta S. Leisenring, born July 31, 1876. Mr. Leisenring is past commander of Post 62, department of Pennsylvania, Grand Army of the Republic, and is a prominent and influential member of that order. In it he has held several important positions. He is the author of *Leisenring's Book of Forms*.

His great-great-grandfather, John Conrad Leisenring, migrated to Pennsylvania from Heidelberg, Germany, prior to 1750, locating, first, in Philadelphia (now Montgomery) county, and from there removing to White Hall, Lehigh county, Pa., where the original tract of land purchased by him, and the mansion house erected thereon soon after, are yet in the possession and occupancy of certain of his descendants. From John Conrad Leisenring sprung Conrad, who had, amongst other children, a son Peter, born at White Hall, where he grew to manhood, and married about 1794, and where Gideon, his second child and the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in 1802. Peter, the father of Gideon, removed to Northumberland county with his family early in 1800, near which place he resided until his death, which occurred about 1830. His children—four in number—were all left well provided for, and Gideon succeeded to the ownership of the homestead, a valuable piece of land near the town of Sunbury. Here

he married Louisa Shindel, and here he resided until 1845, when he removed to Selinsgrove, Pa., and from there to Baltimore, Md., in 1858. He was a resident of the latter city at the commencement of the late civil war, and was among the most pronounced and fearless advocates of the Union cause in that city. His house was the resort and refuge, as he was the adviser and confidant, of many of the more timid Union-loving residents of that place, and from his dwelling floated the first United States flag raised in Baltimore after the memorable 19th of April, 1861. He removed to Charlestown, West Virginia, at the close of the war, where he engaged in business, and where he died in 1880. He was a man of intense activity and energy, and wherever he resided his business and social qualities were thoroughly recognized.

The wife of Gideon Leisenring, and mother of Jacob Shindel Leisenring—Louisa Shindel—was a descendant of Michael Shindel, a native of Odenwald, Germany, from whence he migrated to Pennsylvania and located in what is now Lebanon county, about 1758. His son, John Peter, born in Odenwald, accompanied him, also locating in Lebanon county, where he died May 29, 1784. Here was born John Peter, his son, August 21, 1766. He served in the legislature of the state, and was a justice of the peace for many years. He died September 17, 1829. His son, also named John Peter, was born in Lebanon, Pa., about 1790, and there married Miss Susan McCullough about 1809. He became a minister of the gospel in the Lutheran church and a preacher of note, and located in Sunbury, Pa., soon after his marriage, where he died about 1855. The name of Father Shindel was a household word in the entire Susquehanna valley, where he is yet held in the tenderest recollection by many of the older citizens. His daughter Louisa was born about the year 1812; was married to Gideon, the father of Jacob Shindel Leisenring, about 1830, and died at Selinsgrove, Pa., in 1853. She was an earnest, pure, christian woman, and her loss was most keenly felt in the community.

Many of the descendants of both John Conrad Leisenring and John Peter Shindel are prominent in business and professional circles throughout the United States.

HARVEY J. JONES.

Harvey J. Jones, who was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county, Pa., June 8, 1872, is a native of Wilkes-Barre, where he was born October 15, 1847. He is the son of James Jones, who was born in Albany county, N. Y. His grandfather, Lathan Jones, was a native of Connecticut, whose wife was Nancy Terwilliger, of Albany county, N. Y. The mother of Harvey J. Jones was Anna M. Wood, a native of England, who was the daughter of Moses Wood and Sarah Bielby Wood, his wife. (See page 434). Mr. Jones read law in this city with E. P. Darling, and now resides in Gunnison, Colorado. He is an unmarried man.

GEORGE H. SQUIER.

George H. Squier was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county, Pa., September 16, 1872. He is the grandson of Stephen Squier, a son of Joshua Horton Squier, whose wife was Sarah Greene, a daughter of Obadiah Greene, a nephew of General Greene, of revolutionary fame. G. H. Squier was born at Nicholson, Luzerne (now Wyoming) county, Pa., October 8, 1836, and was educated at Harford University, Susquehanna county, Pa., and the Susquehanna Seminary, at Binghamton, N. Y. He read law with A. K. Peckham at Tunkhannock, Pa. He has resided at Carbondale for many years. He was clerk of the mayor's court of Carbondale from 1867 to 1870, and district attorney of the same court from 1873 to 1876. He was also at one time one of the auditors of Luzerne county. Mr. Squier married, April 9, 1861, Flora Wilson, a daughter of Amzi Wilson and his wife Esther (*nee* Wetherby). He married a second time, May 13, 1876, Laura C. Gates. Mr. Squier has two children—John W. Squier and B. F. Squier.

OLIVER CHARLES KAHLER.

Oliver Charles Kahler, who was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county, Pa., November 11, 1872, is a descendant of Christopher Kahler, who was born in Wirtemberg, Germany, December, 1766. He emigrated to the United States in the latter part of the last century, and located at Easton, Pa., where he, in 1797, married Catharine M. Kishbauch, of Easton. His son, Charles Kahler, was born in Easton December 27, 1801, and removed to Bloomsburg, Pa., with his father's family, in 1808. He was a justice of the peace at Bloomsburg for over forty years, and held his first commission as such from Governor Wolf. He married, December 14, 1823, Nancy Teeple, who was born near Belvidere, N. J., November 11, 1802. O. C. Kahler, son of Charles Kahler, was born at Bloomsburg February 20, 1825. He was educated in the schools of Bloomsburg, and read law with William G. Hurley, at that place. He was admitted to the bar of Columbia county, at Bloomsburg, in 1848, and was the first person admitted after the removal of the county seat from Danville, Pa. He has practiced most of his life at Bloomsburg, where he now resides, but had, for a while, an office at Shickshinny, in this county. He married, July 18, 1852, Caroline Dietterick, a daughter of Abraham Dietterick, of Briar Creek, Columbia county, Pa. Mr. and Mrs. Kahler have a family of eight children, seven sons and one daughter.

MOSES M. THORP.

Moses M. Thorp, who was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county, Pa., April 11, 1873, is a native of Canaan, Wayne county, Pa., where he was born March 6, 1848. He is the son of Jesse W. Thorp, a native of Warren county, N. J. His mother was Sarah M. Miller, a native of Morris county, N. J. His grandfather, Ephraim Thorp, was born in Morris county, N. J., whose

wife, Sarah Picket, was born in Warren county, N. J. Leonard Miller, the father of Sarah M. Miller, was born in Germany. His wife, Ellen Dalton, was born in England. Mr. Thorp was educated in the common schools, where he remained until he was eighteen years of age. He then attended the Waymart High School and the Albany Law School, from which he graduated. He read law with D. N. Lathrope and S. E. Dimmick, and opened an office in Carbondale, Luzerne (now Lackawanna) county, Pa. He subsequently removed to Waymart, Wayne county, Pa., where he now resides. He has been a justice of the peace in the latter place for ten years.

THOMAS J. FOLEY.

Thomas J. Foley was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county, Pa., April 14, 1873. He practiced for some years at Hazleton, in this county, and now resides at Slatington, Pa.

GEORGE B. DE WITT.

George B. De Witt was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county, Pa., April 14, 1873. He is the son of Moses W. De Witt, a native of Sussex county, N. J., who from 1866 to 1869 was sheriff of Wyoming county, Pa. George B. De Witt was born October 1, 1845, in Exeter, Luzerne county, Pa. He was educated at Dickinson Seminary, Williamsport, Pa., and at Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, Pa., and read law with P. M. Osterhout, in Tunkhannock, Pa. He has practiced in this county, Cameron county, Pa., Wyoming county, Pa., and Greene county, Ill. Mr. De Witt married, in 1872, H. F. Brown, a daughter of Solomon Brown and his wife, Mehitable Brown (*nee* Searle), natives of this county. Mr. and Mrs. De Witt have one child—Margaret E. De Witt. Mr. De Witt resides at Tunkhannock, Pa.

SAMUEL BRITTON PRICE.

Samuel Britton Price, who was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county, Pa., April 23, 1873, is a resident of Scranton, Pa. He was born at Branchville, Frankford township, Sussex county, New Jersey, April 29, 1847. The Price family is one of the most prominent in the early settlement of Frankford, and trace their origin in the township to the advent of three brothers—John, Samuel and Robert—who were of English extraction, and first settled in Connecticut. They were extensive shippers, owned vessels, and were well supplied with worldly goods. The brothers sailed in their own merchantmen, and continued their shipping interest in New England until the loss of valuable cargoes by shipwreck compelled its abandonment, when they came to New Jersey and followed the Walkill valley to the Papacating creek in quest of farming lands. John returned to Connecticut, and eventually to seafaring. Robert and Samuel remained, and both died in the township. Robert when a lad was made a prisoner by the Indians, as was also his mother. They were conveyed to a place of security, and Mrs. Price, having previously acquired a limited knowledge of the language of the savages, comprehended from their conversation and ominous gestures that she was speedily to be made the victim of their brutality. She conveyed this intelligence to her son, and warned him not to cry lest he also be murdered. The heroic woman was soon after tomahawked, and the boy found favor in the eyes of a kind hearted squaw, who, having lost her child but a few days before, adopted him as her own. He led the nomadic life of his captors until his twenty-first year, when he was rescued by his friends. Civilization for a time presented no charms to him, and he frequently expressed a desire to return to the scenes of his early life. This desire was at length overcome, and some years later he removed to the township of Frankford. Samuel Price had two sons at the time of his death—Zachariah and Francis. The latter had no children; the former, who was a landed proprietor, had five sons, of which the fourth, Robert Price, was the great-great-grandfather

of the subject of our sketch. Francis Price, a brother of Robert Price, was appointed a lay judge of Sussex county November 20, 1789, and again November 26, 1794. Samuel Price, great-grandfather of S. B. Price, son of Robert Price, was appointed a lay judge November 3, 1813. Samuel Price, grandfather of S. B. Price, son of Samuel Price, was a member of the governor's council, prior to the formation of the senate of New Jersey, in 1833, 1834 and 1836. He was appointed a lay judge November 6, 1830, and again January 12, 1844. Zachariah H. Price, a cousin of Samuel Price, was a member of the senate of New Jersey in 1855, 1856 and 1857. Rodman M. Price, ex-governor of New Jersey, is of the same family. William Price (father of S. B. Price), son of Samuel Price, was a member of the house of representatives of New Jersey in 1860 and 1861. Guy Price, a brother of William Price, was a county judge in 1852 and a member of the house of representatives in 1849 and 1850. The wife of William Price was Phebe Armstrong. She was a descendant of Hugh Armstrong, who emigrated with his family from Londonderry, Ireland, about 1740, and settled at Short Hills, Middlesex county, N. J., where he died October 23, 1781. Thomas Armstrong, one of his sons, married Martha Britton, who died in 1817, at the age of fifty-eight years. He served through the whole of the revolutionary war, was quartermaster, and ranked as major. In April, 1782, he and his wife settled on the Papakating, in Wantage township, Sussex county, where they resided for eight years, and bought lands at Sugar Loaf, Orange county, N. Y., upon which he settled, but sold it three years afterwards. In 1793 he purchased about three hundred acres of land, mostly woodland, on the Papakating, in Frankford township. Thomas Armstrong added to his original purchase, and owned at his death, January 3, 1833, seven hundred acres of land in Frankford, which were divided among his sons; also one thousand acres, mostly in Newton township, which were divided among his daughters. He also owned twenty-seven slaves, whom he retained in his possession until the laws of the state liberated them. He first became acquainted with Newton township by bringing Indian corn and exchanging it for wheat. He followed this business as late as 1784, at which time Indian corn was not cultivated there. He

was a member of the assembly of New Jersey in 1797, and on February 19, 1813, he was appointed a lay judge. James Britton Armstrong, son of Thomas Armstrong, was the father of Phebe Price, wife of William Price. The wife of James B. Armstrong was Mary Foster, a daughter of Julius Foster, who was originally from Long Island, but settled in Montague township, Sussex county, N. J., at an early period.

S. B. Price was educated in the common schools of Branchville, and was prepared for college at Blairstown, N. J. He entered the College of New Jersey, at Princeton, in 1866, but was compelled to leave on account of ill health. He then entered the junior class in the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, and graduated in the classical course in the class of 1870. He then entered the law school of the same university and graduated from there in 1872. He was admitted to practice in all the courts of Michigan, at Detroit, October 9, 1872. Under the rules of our county he studied under Colonel Royce for six months before being admitted to our courts. Mr. Price married, February 9, 1881, Julia Hosie, a daughter of John Hosie, who was born June 2, 1812, in Stirlingshire, Scotland. His parents were James and Jane (Bowie) Hosie. Mr. Hosie's education was limited to an attendance at the common schools of his neighborhood. As early as the age of ten years he conceived the idea of marking out for himself a career which should be independent of all help from his family. To this end, and for the purpose of earning something for himself, having been made a present of a pony by an elder sister who was landlady of a large hotel, he made good use of it in delivering packages which were given him for that purpose by guests of the hotel. He was thus employed after school hours for two or three years. At the end of that time he found himself the possessor of about £60, a fact known only to himself. He had already decided that when he got sufficient means he would go to America. At the age of fourteen he went, unknown to any member of his family, to Greenock, a shipping port of Scotland, where he purchased his passage, taking a receipt therefor. He first told his mother what he had done, which took the good woman utterly by surprise. "Boy, what could you do in America?" "I will do *something*," was the boy's reply. "Where

did you get the money?" was the next question. He satisfied her that he came honestly by it. The father, upon his return at evening, repeated about the same questions, with the same answers. He told the boy, if he would give up going for the present, he would give him three years of schooling, and if at the end of the time he still desired to go, he would give him money to go with; but no persuasion could turn him from his purpose. Accordingly the clothes for the journey were got in readiness, to which were added by the thoughtful mother a bible, which had been in the family over a hundred years, and some good Presbyterian books. Everything being in readiness, in the month of March, 1829, at the hour of midnight, in order to avoid notice, he left the old hearthstone for the seaport. He was overtaken at Glasgow the next day by his father, an elder brother and sister, who made another attempt to persuade him to return, but without success. It was finally decided that if John was going his brother Andrew should go too, and thus, by the persistence of a boy of fourteen years, America gained two good citizens instead of one. The day after landing in New York, in company with his brother, he went over to Newark and applied for a job of work at a stonemason's. There was something in the appearance and bearing of the lad that pleased the proprietor, and he set him to work at stonemasonry. His brother found work at Newark at his trade as a carpenter and joiner. Mr. Hosie remained with his first employer seven months, receiving very nearly the same wages as the men. He next went to Philadelphia, where for six years following he was in the employ of an elder brother, James Hosie. His first work under him was on the masonry of the Columbia railroad bridge over the Schuylkill river. In 1833 he went to Canton, Mass., where he was employed for nearly three years in superintending the construction of the viaduct at that place. He superintended the masonry work for Dodd, Clark & Co., contractors, for the construction of a portion of the Hartford and New Haven railroad; also for Dodd, Baldwin & Co. on the Morris & Essex railroad. He next engaged with his brother in building the railroad bridge across the Raritan river at New Brunswick, N. J. He then went to Bridgeport, Conn., where he constructed the masonry on the Housatonic railroad. For the

next six years he was engaged in the construction of the New York city water works, under Bishop & Campbell, contractors. He superintended the heavy masonry on those works between Tarrytown and Dobb's Ferry, also across Glendenning Valley. At the solicitation of the chief and resident engineers he went to Seal Harbor, Maine, and cut the stone for the Harlem bridge. In 1843 he engaged under James Archbald in the management of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company's railroad from Carbondale to Honesdale, and during the two years he was thus employed he repaired the masonry on the company's canal. In 1845 he accepted the position of assistant superintendent, under Mr. Archbald, of the Delaware and Hudson coal mines at Carbondale. On November 12, 1845, he married Julia A., daughter of Philander and Louisa Beattys, of Waymart, Wayne county, Pa., and in the following spring commenced housekeeping at Archbald, Pa.

Mr. Beattys was the fourth son of Daniel S. and Hannah Beattys, and was born in Danbury, Conn., October 31, 1798. Before attaining his majority, accompanied by an elder brother, he sought and obtained contracts for building portions of the Belmont and Easton, and the Milford and Owego turnpikes, at or near Waymart, then in process of construction. While carrying out these contracts he met Louisa, a daughter of Colonel Asa Stanton. The acquaintance ripened into love, and before Miss Stanton reached her fourteenth birthday she was married to Mr. Beattys. Asa Stanton was a native of Preston, Conn. His wife was Zibah Kimble. In 1789 he moved to Paupack, and in 1790 to Canaan, now in Wayne county. He built a large log house and kept travelers and drovers. Salt was brought from Newburg, N. Y., on pack horses. They went to mill frequently at Slocum Hollow, now Scranton. He owned six hundred and twenty acres of land, and was deputy sheriff and afterwards treasurer of the county. Mr. Beattys, after completing his contracts, accompanied by his young wife, returned to his native state, residing at Danbury several years. The western fever, coupled with his wife's persuasions, brought him again to Wayne county, where he settled upon what was a part of his father-in-law's farm, where he resided until his death, March 19, 1888. His daughter Julia,

wife of John Hosie, died November 4, 1879. At the time of his death Mr. Beattys was the oldest member of the Waymart Methodist Episcopal Church.

On January 12, 1846, occurred a most thrilling and memorable event in the life of Mr. Hosie, which put to the full test the indomitable will and magnificent pluck of the man so strongly shadowed forth in the boy, and which at the time was heralded to the farthest limits of civilization. About eight o'clock of the morning of that day he went into mine No. 2 level at Carbon-dale. He had been in the mine less than an hour when about forty acres of the overhanging rocks and earth caved in. He was alone and very near the centre of this fall. Fifteen miners in other parts of the mine were instantly killed by the concussion of the air. Mr. Hosie was saved from instant death by the refuse coal which is ordinarily left on the bottom of the mine. As it was, he was pressed between the fallen rocks and the bottom of the mine with barely space left for his prostrate body. In utter darkness, with nothing but his bare hands to work with, for twenty-four hours, every one of which seemed an age, he dug for his life, throwing behind him the falling debris and refuse coal upon which the falling mass rested. His fingers were worn to the bone and bore the marks during his life of the terrible struggle. At length he reached a place where he could stand up, only to find, however, that he was still inside the fall. He attempted to reach the air shaft, but did not succeed. It finally occurred to him that by following the break in the overhanging rocks made next to the line of solid coal he might work his way to the main entrance. Following up this thought, he finally, after having been literally buried in this living tomb for forty-eight hours, effected his escape. He had been given up for dead, as it was known he was in the very centre of the fall, having been seen there by a mule driver as he was passing along just previous to the fall. He met a party of miners before reaching the entrance who had entered the mine for the purpose of digging for his body. Instead they found a pretty lively corpse, in the person of Mr. Hosie himself, approaching them. The news of his escape sent a thrill of joy throughout the country. It would not be in the power of pen to describe the feelings of the young wife, who had

given her husband up for lost, when the glad tidings were borne to her that he was yet alive. He continued in the employ of the Delaware and Hudson Company until 1850. He then became general superintendent for the Pennsylvania Coal Company, taking charge of their mines at Pittston and Dunmore. This position he resigned in the fall of 1854, having taken a contract for mason work and grading on the Michigan Southern railroad, at Toledo, Ohio. The next year was the cholera year, and the deaths for three weeks among the men employed in the work averaged twelve a day. Of four hundred and forty-eight men on the pay roll Mr. Hosie was the only one who was not taken sick during the time. Returning to the valley, he took charge of the works of the North Pennsylvania and the North Branch Coal Companies, making headquarters at Pittston. He also had an interest in the Pittston Coal Company. In the fall of 1856 he went to Portland, Maine, to build a portion of the Portland and Saco railroad. In 1858 he went to Virginia, where, in company with General McAlister, of Allentown, Pa., he built a part of the Covington and Ohio railroad. They remained there until the opening of the late civil war. The contract was with the state, and the latter still owes them \$30,000, and in all probability always will. Returning to Pittston, he remained out of active employment on account of impaired health for about a year. In 1862 he took an interest with Alexander Gray & Co. in the Hollenback colliery at Wilkes-Barre. In 1864 he sold his interest and purchased the Silver Brook coal works, near Hazleton, where he remained six years. He then sold out and took charge of the Bear 'Pine colliery, near Mahanoy, Schuylkill county, Pa. In 1872 he resigned his position and leased the Fair Lawn coal property at Scranton, which mine he opened that year. In 1877 he became a partner in the Pierce Coal Company, at Winton, Pa., and he was its general manager. As will be seen from this narrative, Mr. Hosie led a most active and laborious life. He always threw his whole energies into whatever enterprise he engaged in. As a manager of men his equal was hardly found in the entire coal region. He always commanded the respect of all men, high or low, rich or poor. One had to travel a long way before finding a man who would speak ill of John Hosie. Mr. and Mrs. Hosie had five

children. Mr. Hosie died May 7, 1881.

Mr. and Mrs. Price have two children—Cole B. Price and John Hosie Price.

FRANK VAUGHAN BARNES.

Frank Vaughan Barnes, who was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county, Pa., January 21, 1874, is a descendant of Churchill Barnes, a native of Vermont. His wife was Sarah Vaughan, a native of Plattsburg, N. Y. Churchill Barnes, when quite a young man, removed to what is now Troy, Bradford county, Pa. The place was named to please Mr. Barnes, who had visited Troy, N. Y., and was so impressed with it that he was anxious to have the town called by that name, and it was accordingly done. D. V. Barnes, son of Churchill Barnes, was born in Troy, Pa., October 7, 1819. The wife of D. V. Barnes was Julia Franklin Clapp, daughter of Nathaniel Clapp, who was born near Saratoga, N. Y., and his wife, Cynthia Satterlee Stephens, who was born at Athens, Pa. She was the daughter of Ira and Sybil Ransom Stephens. Ira Stephens was a son of Jedediah and Mary Stephens, of Canaan, Conn. In 1775 he enlisted in the Continental line and rose to be captain of his company. He served for seven years and his discharge was signed by General Washington. His company was under Sullivan, and it may have been that this campaign made him acquainted with the beauty and fertility of the Wyoming Valley. He married and settled there in 1784. After three of his children were born he removed to Athens, Pa., where the remainder of his children were born. He owned a great deal of land in and about Palmyra, N. Y., and a large tract in Angelica, N. Y. He is said to have been a great singer, which made him much sought after in camp during the war, and at the annual reunions of the war veterans after the cessation of hostilities. He was killed at Angelica, N. Y., September 20, 1803, in a personal difficulty concerning the Pennsylvania and Connecticut titles. He left a large family and considerable property. His wife was Sybil, daughter of Captain Samuel Ransom. (See page

385). F. V. Barnes was born in Athens, Pa., June 14, 1848. He graduated from Yale College and read law with Hon. W. G. Ward, at Scranton. He married, September 1, 1869, Annie Price, a daughter of William Price, of Scranton. Mr. and Mrs. Barnes have a family of three children. Mr. Barnes has resided for a number of years at Bismarck, Dakota Territory. He is at present practicing his profession at Bismarck.

PETER A. MAHON.

Peter A. Mahon was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county, Pa., April 22, 1874. He practiced for a while in Scranton, and now resides at Shamokin, Pa. He is a brother of James Mahon, of the Luzerne county bar. (See page 250). Peter A. Mahon is the district attorney of Northumberland county.

PHILIP J. O'HANLON.

Philip J. O'Hanlon was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county, Pa., June 4, 1874. In 1876 he was a candidate for district attorney on the democratic ticket, but was defeated by Charles E. Rice, republican, the vote standing Rice, 17,541; O'Hanlon, 15,097. Tilden, for president, had a majority at the same election of 3475. His wife is Julia, daughter of the late Michael J. Philbin, of this city. Mr. O'Hanlon is said to be living in Brooklyn, N. Y.

JOHN F. CONNOLLY.

John F. Connolly, who was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county June 4, 1874, is a native of Scranton, Pa., where he was

born April 27, 1853. He is the son of Owen Connolly, who is a native of the county of Sligo, Ireland. Mr. Connolly was educated in the Scranton High School and the Columbia College Law School, New York, from which he graduated in 1873, with the degree of LL. B. He was admitted to the bar of New York city May 18, 1874. He was elected the district attorney of Lackawanna county, and served in that capacity from 1883 to 1886. In 1887 he was elected one of the law judges of Lackawanna county for a term of ten years, and he is now serving in that position. He married September 12, 1877, Mary C. Carroll, a daughter of John Carroll, a native of Honesdale, Pa. Mr. and Mrs. Connolly have a family of five children—Catharine, Mary Letitia, John Eugene, Helen and William Edmund Connolly.

CHARLES LOREN LAMB.

Charles Loren Lamb, who was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county, Pa., September 21, 1874, is a descendant of James Lamb, whose father emigrated from Scotland. James Lamb married, in Rutland, Vermont, where he resided, Sally Oakes. In 1809 he removed to Troy, Bradford county, Pa. He subsequently removed to Le Roy, in the same county, where he died in 1855, aged sixty-eight years. Charles H. Lamb, son of James Lamb, was born in Troy and married, May 7, 1846, Eliza Greeno, a daughter of Moses Greeno, of Rutland, Vermont. His wife was Anna Reynolds, whose ancestors came from Rhode Island. C. H. Lamb was a farmer and merchant, and a leading and active member of the Baptist church. He resided in Le Roy, where he died June 28, 1866. C. L. Lamb, son of Charles H. Lamb, was born in Le Roy May 18, 1850. He was educated at the State Normal School, at Mansfield, Pa., and the Susquehanna Collegiate Institute, at Towanda, Pa. He read law with Ulysses Mercur, at Towanda, and was admitted to the Bradford county bar in 1872. He commenced the practice of the law at Port Townsend, Washington Territory, and remained there about a

year and a half. He then came to Wilkes-Barre, where he practiced his profession until 1884, when he removed to Minneapolis, Minn., where he is now practicing. Mr. Lamb is an unmarried man.

MILTON STILES.

Milton Stiles, who was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county, Pa., September 22, 1874, is a native of Hobbie, Luzerne county, Pa., where he was born February 3, 1849. He is a grandson of Jeremiah Stiles, and son of Isaiah Stiles, a native of this county, whose wife was Mary Etta Klineb, daughter of Conrad Klineb. Her mother's name was Hannah Kulp. Mr. Stiles was educated at the Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, Pa., and read law with M. E. Jackson, in Berwick, Pa. He had an office in Nanticoke, in this county, and in 1875 and 1876 he was burgess of the borough of Nanticoke. He removed to the west a few years since, and now resides at Conway Springs, Kansas. He has also practiced at Newton, Kansas. He married, in 1878, Emma R. Kenzie, a daughter of George Kenzie, and granddaughter of Samuel Kenzie, whose wife was Esther Shortz. The wife of George Kenzie was Mary L. Swab, daughter of John Swab. Mr. and Mrs. Stiles have a family of two children—Belle K. Stiles and Royal E. Stiles.

ARTHUR DENORVAN DEAN.

Arthur Denorvan Dean, who was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county, Pa., January 4, 1875, is a descendant of Ezra Dean, who lived about ten miles from East Greenwich, R. I., at Noose Neck Hill, in the town of West Greenwich, R. I. He sold his farm there and moved to Pawtuxet, R. I., where he followed the blacksmith trade. He died in Pawtuxet. Jonathan Dean, son of Ezra Dean, was a native of West Greenwich, R. I., where he was born July 9, 1741. He was one of the original "forty" proprie-

tors of Kingston, Pa. They arrived at the point which is now Wilkes-Barre January 31, 1769, where they found a trader named Ogden, and crossed over to Kingston the following day. His wife was Mary Davis, who was the daughter of Jeffrey Davis and his wife Abigail Davis (*nee* Scranton). Jeffrey Davis was the son of Joshua Davis. Jonathan Dean, about the year 1800, removed to Abington, Luzerne (now Lackawanna) county, Pa., with his two sons, James Dean and Jeffrey Dean, and two daughters, Sybil, who married Robert Stone, and Abigail, who married George Gardner. Ezra Dean, an older son, settled in Abington in 1797. Jonathan Dean was one of the Rhode Island surveyors who surveyed Abington under the Connecticut claim. He died in Abington August 2, 1822. His wife died in 1816, aged seventy-four years. James Dean, son of Jonathan Dean, was born May 7, 1780, and was married December 28, 1803, by Elder John Miller, to Catharine Tripp, who was born at Rhinebeck, N. Y., April 22, 1784. Among the names of the original proprietors of the Susquehanna Company appears that of Isaac Tripp. Emigrating to Wyoming in 1769, with the first pioneer company, and finding the blockhouse, at Mill Creek, in possession of the Pennamites, under Captain Ogden, Tripp and his companions made preparations to recapture a prize of such vital importance to their colonial existence. Tripp himself had seen some service in the French and Indian wars, while a few of his companions had been schooled in the raw exercises of the militia of Connecticut. All, however, were familiar with the use of the musket, for their flint guns, powder horns and shot bags had often accompanied them in former days in pursuit of game. But with their conception of military discipline, or border life and warfare, they were here completely outwitted by the superior tact of the party in the blockhouse under Captain Ogden. Ogden having only ten men able to bear arms—one-fourth only of his invading foe—determined to have recourse to negotiation. A very polite and conciliatory note was addressed to the commander of the *forty*, an interview respectfully solicited and a friendly conference asked on the subject of the respective titles. Ogden proved himself an accomplished angler. The bait was too tempting. Propose to a

Yankee to talk over a matter, especially one which he has studied and believes to be right, and you touch the most susceptible chord that vibrates in his heart. That they could out-talk the Pennamites and convince them that the Susquehanna title was good, not one of the forty doubted. Three of the chief men were deputed to argue the matter—Isaac Tripp and Benjamin Follett, two of the executive committee, accompanied by Vine Elderkin. No sooner were they within the blockhouse than Sheriff Jenkins clapped a writ on their shoulders,—“Gentlemen, in the name of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, you are my prisoners.” The Yankees were decidedly outwitted. By common consent the prisoners were transported to Easton jail, guarded by Captain Ogden, but accompanied in no hostile manner by the thirty-seven remnants of the forty. Tripp was liberated from jail by his friends at once, and returning again to the valley was a continual actor in the seven years’ conflict, before it found a peaceful solution. Upon the old records the name of Isaac Tryp, or Esquire Tryp, as he was familiarly termed, often occurs. At a meeting of the Susquehanna Company, held at Hartford, June 2, 1773, for the purpose of electing officers for the Westmoreland colony, Gideon Baldwin, Timothy Keys and Isaac Tripp were chosen directors or proprietors of Providence. The first purchase of land by Isaac Tripp, jr., son of Isaac Tripp, in Providence, was in 1774. It comprised over 1000 acres of land in the heart of the now city of Scranton. He had already located himself within the old Indian clearing, as early as the summer of 1771. Providence at that time was designated as the “sixth town of ye Capouse Meadows.” These once beautiful flats, now rooted into mines and robbed of their natural beauty by tall coal works, with their accompanying culm or waste coal spread over many a fair acre, perpetuate the names of their first white occupants and bring them down through generations into the hands of Ira Tripp. The present Scranton court house is on the original farm of Isaac Tripp, jr. Isaac Tripp, jr., the son of Isaac Tripp, sr., was born at East Greenwich, R. I., July 27, 1748. He came into the valley in 1774, choosing the spot where his father located. He and a grandson, Isaac Tripp, were taken prisoners in 1778, with two young men by the names of Keys and Hocksey.

The old gentleman the Indians painted and dismissed, but hurried the others into the forest (now Abington), above Liggitt's gap, on the warriors' path to Oquago. Resting one night, they rose the next morning, travelled about two miles, when they stopped at a little stream of water. The two young Indians then took Keys and Hocksey some distance from the path and were absent about half an hour, the old Indians looking anxiously the way they had gone. Presently the death whoop was heard and the Indians returned brandishing bloody tomahawks and exhibiting the scalps of their victims. Tripp's hat was taken from his head and his scalp examined twice, the savages speaking earnestly, when at length they told him to fear nothing, he should not be hurt, and carried him off a prisoner. This Isaac Tripp was in early life a resident of Capouse Meadows, now a portion of the city of Scranton. He was in the eighteenth year of his age when taken a prisoner, as above related, and with others marched to Canada. On the way he experienced the most excruciating sufferings from the gnawing of hunger, and cruel treatment of the savages, who bound his hands behind him and compelled him to run the gauntlet. At Niagara he met his cousin, Frances Slocum, who was also a captive from the Wyoming Valley. They planned their escape, but their intentions being discovered by their captors, they were separated and young Tripp was sold to the English and compelled to enter their service, in which he reluctantly continued until the close of the revolutionary war. He then returned to his early home. He removed to Scott, and finally settled in the Elkwoods, Susquehanna county, Pa., where he died April 15, 1820. Isaac Tripp, sr., and his son-in-law, Jonathan Slocum, were shot by the Indians in Wilkes-Barre December 16, 1778. (See page 341). This was done under such singular circumstances that we will relate the facts: At the time of the revolutionary war the British often offered large rewards for the scalps of Americans. This was done for the purpose of inciting the savages to more murderous activity, and to annoy and exterminate the frontier settlements as fast and frightfully as possible. As Tripp was a man of some little prominence among his associates, the Indians were often asked by the British "why he was not killed." They replied, "Tripp was a good man." He

was a Quaker, and his intercourse with the Indians had been so universally kind and conciliatory that, when he fell into their hands as a prisoner upon the flats of Capouse, they were not disposed to harm him, but let him go after painting his face with war paint, as it was their custom to do with those they did not wish to harm. A short time after this Tripp was sent to Hartford, Conn., to represent the wants and the grievances of the Wyoming colony, and he very naturally removed this paint from his face. After his return a double reward was offered for his scalp, and having forfeited their protection by displacing the war paint, was shot and scalped the first time he was discovered.

Catharine Dean (*nee* Tripp), was a daughter of Isaac Tripp, jr. Isaac Dean, son of James Dean, was born in Abington June 9, 1811. He is still living. His wife was Polly Searle Heermans (born July 21, 1820, died July 8, 1868), daughter of Henry Heermans and his wife, Fandina Nicholson. A. D. Dean, son of Isaac Dean, was born January 29, 1849, in Abington. He was educated at the University at Lewisburg, 1865-'6-'7; East Greenwich, R. I., Academy, 1868-'69; entered Brown University, Providence, R. I., in 1869, graduated A. B. in 1872. He read law with Agib Ricketts, in this city, and now has an office in Scranton, where he resides. He married, May 11, 1882, Nettie E. Sisson, daughter of A. C. Sisson. Mr. and Mrs. Dean have three children—Carroll Sisson Dean, Russell Dean, and James Davis Dean.

CHARLES R. PITCHER.

Charles R. Pitcher, who was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county, Pa., February 23, 1875, is a native of Waterloo, Orange county, N. Y., where he was born April 21, 1850. Mr. Pitcher was educated in the public schools in Clifford township, Susquehanna county, Pa., and the academy at New Milford, in the same county. He read law with F. W. Gunster and Charles H. Welles, in Scranton, where he now practices. In his young manhood he was a teacher in the public schools in that part of Luzerne county

which is now embraced in Lackawanna county. The father of the subject of our sketch was Elder Benjamin Pitcher, who was extensively known throughout Susquehanna county and the northwestern part of Luzerne (now Lackawanna) county, as well as in many places in New York and New Jersey. Elder Pitcher was born in Catton, near Norwich, England, January 9, 1801, and belonged to the denomination of "old school Baptists." He commenced the ministry at the early age of twenty years, and his first efforts were in the pulpit once occupied by John Bunyan. He afterwards became the pastor of the Baptist church in Norwich, which pulpit he occupied until he resigned to sail for America, in 1831. He was then called to preach in the city of New York, and remained there until 1839, when he came to this state. In 1843 he again removed to Orange county, N. Y., where his son, C. R. Pitcher, was born, and supplied several churches there until 1857, when he removed to Susquehanna county, in this state, where he remained until a comparatively short time previous to his death.

As was the custom in earlier years, and during his residence in Susquehanna county, he supplied several churches throughout northeastern Pennsylvania, including the old school Baptist church of Abington, which pulpit he occupied during a period of over forty years, and his pastoral relations with this church were only dissolved by the hand of God, as he occupied his place until within three months of his death, December 23, 1882.

He was the father of eleven children, viz: Benjamin B., Samuel Z., also John and James, now deceased, Hephzibah, now Mrs. James C. Stephens, Elizabeth, now Mrs. Herrick, Phoebe, now Mrs. Roe, Sarah, now Mrs. N. H. Peck, Ruth, now Mrs. H. H. Peck, Mary A. and Charles R., who all grew to be men and women, and are now residing in various states of the union, except the two above noted. He had thirty-eight grandchildren and twelve great-grandchildren, and his name has been perpetuated through four living generations. His library contains some valuable and rare volumes. Among others it contains an original copy of the bible, translated by Theodore Beza, and printed in 1599, being two hundred and eighty-nine years old; also a

complete concordance of the bible, by Alexander Cruden, M. A., printed in 1738, being one hundred and fifty-one years old. During his life he traveled thousands of miles, throughout the middle and southern states, in the latter of which his denomination is very numerous. He died at a ripe old age, being nearly eighty-two years old, at the residence of his son-in-law, H. H. Peck, in Hyde Park, and was buried near his home in Susquehanna county. He was a great thinker, and it was commonly remarked of him that he was a "living concordance." He was also considered a very able writer and contributed largely to many religious papers and periodicals. He was a man of pure and unspotted reputation and self-sacrificing character. The mother of C. R. Pitcher is Mary Ann Pitcher (*nee* Mary Ann Meek), a native of London, England. Mr. Pitcher married, November 18, 1875, Charlotte Meredith, a daughter of William Meredith, who was a native of Clifford township, Susquehanna county, Pa., whose father, Richard Meredith, was a native of the parish of Buboum, county of Kent, England, where he was born in 1773. He sailed for this country (leaving Liverpool) in June, 1808, and arrived in New York the September following. After landing in that city he was employed as a mechanic, by Robert Fulton, and assisted in the construction of some of his boats, and made one trip with him up the Hudson. He was the first person who applied for naturalization in Susquehanna county. His application to the court was made January, 1814, but it does not appear that he received his papers until February, 1822. Mr. and Mrs. Pitcher have four children—Pauline M. Pitcher, Claude M. Pitcher, Charles Pitcher and Mildred Pitcher.

HENRY ALONZO KNAPP.

Henry Alonzo Knapp, who was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county, Pa., February 23, 1875, is a native of the town of Barker, Broome county, N. Y., where he was born July 24, 1851. He is the son of Peter Knapp, a native of Broome county, N. Y.,

and grandson of Henry Knapp, a native of Dutchess county, N. Y. His mother is Cornelia E. Nash, a native of Broome county, N. Y. H. A. Knapp was educated at the academy in Binghamton, N. Y., and read law with John Handley, in Scranton, where he now practices. He was additional law judge of Lackawanna county from July 1, 1887, to January 2, 1888, having received the appointment from Governor Beaver. In 1887 he was the republican candidate for additional law judge, but was defeated by John F. Connolly (democrat), the vote standing Knapp, 8303; Connolly, 9162. Mr. Knapp married, March 27, 1883, Lillie Logan, a daughter of Rev. Samuel Crothers Logan, D. D., of the First Presbyterian church, in Scranton. Dr. Logan was born December 21, 1823, at Hanover, Indiana, was graduated from Hanover college (of which his father, George Logan, was a founder) in the class of 1846, from Princeton Theological Seminary in 1850, and was licensed by the First Presbytery of New York the same year. He was a missionary in Indiana, Kentucky and Michigan in 1850, took charge of the mission field centering around Constantine, Michigan, in December, 1850, and organized the church of Constantine with nine members, with a salary of \$84 for the first year. He was ordained by the Presbytery of Lake in 1851. In 1854, by his efforts, the church at Constantine was completed, and he was installed pastor of the congregation, with from eight to twelve preaching places, at which churches were afterwards organized. In May, 1857, he was pastor of the Fifth church of Cincinnati, which in two years paid off its debt of \$11,000. In 1859 and 1860 he was called to Valparaiso, Ind., where he established the Collegiate Institute, and cared for both church and school. Dr. Logan wrote the first paper in favor of the education of the freedmen that passed the assembly in 1864, and secured its passage at Newark. By this action the eastern and western committees on freedmen were appointed at Philadelphia and Indianapolis. He was secretary of the western committee, and sent the first missionaries to Alabama, Kansas and Tennessee, in 1864. In 1865 he wrote the article consolidating the two committees into "The Assembly Committee on Freedmen," at Pittsburgh. He held the office of secretary for four years, and organized about forty churches and eighty schools, established Wallingford Academy, at

Charleston, S. C., Biddle University, at Charlotte, N. C., and Scotia Seminary, at Concord, and with the help of the government raised and expended \$71,000 in 1868. After supplying the First Presbyterian church at Scranton for some months, Dr. Logan became its pastor in July, 1869, and continues in this relation at the present time. The wife of Dr. Logan is Lucy Loring, a native of Boston, Mass. Mr. and Mrs. Knapp have but one child—Alice Alden Knapp.

WILBUR F. LATHROP.



Wilbur F. Lathrop was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county, Pa., March 18, 1875. He is the grandson of Spencer Lathrop, who was born in Connecticut in 1789, whose wife was Clara Tupper, who was born in New York in 1790. The father of W. F. Lathrop was Oliver Lathrop, who was born January 5, 1816, in Springville, Susquehanna county, Pa. The wife of Oliver Lathrop was Amelia L. Ladd, a native of New Albany, Bradford county, Pa., where she was born October 10, 1819. She was the daughter of Charles W. Ladd, a native of Tolland county, Conn. He removed to Albany township, Bradford county, Pa., early in the century, and was the first postmaster of Albany, receiving his appointment in 1820. His wife was Philinda Alden, a native of Massachusetts, where she was born in 1795. W. F. Lathrop was born April 13, 1849, at Hillsdale, Michigan. He was educated in the public schools of Susquehanna county, Pa., and at the state normal school at Mansfield, Pa. He read law with Littles & Blakeslee, at Montrose, Pa., and was admitted to the bar of Susquehanna county November 11, 1872. Mr. Lathrop is an unmarried man and now resides at Carbondale, Pa.

JOHN O'FLAHERTY.

John O'Flaherty was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county, Pa., September 6, 1875. He practiced for a time in this city and

removed from here to Texas. He subsequently returned north and located at Elmira, N. Y. He read law with E. L. Merri- man, in this city.

EUGENE C. MAPLEDORAM.

Eugene C. Mapledoram, who was admitted to the bar of Lu- zerne county, Pa., September 11, 1875, is a native of Monticello, Sullivan county, N. Y. He studied law with James L. Stewart, in his native place, and with Matthews & Foley, New York city, where he was admitted to the bar September 17, 1874. He practiced law for a few years in Hazleton, in this county, but now practices in Kansas City, Mo. He is the son of George Maple- doram, and grandson of William Mapledoram. His maternal grandfather is William Adams. Mr. Mapledoram is an unmar- ried man.

EDWARD C. DIMMICK.

Edward C. Dimmick, who was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county, Pa., September 17, 1875, is a descendant of Elder Thomas Dimmock (son of Edward Dimmock, of Barnstable, England), who was the first settler in this country and the common ancestor of all of the name in New England. In 1635 he was a resident of Dorchester, Mass., where he was a selectman that year, was a freeman May 25, 1636, removed to Hingham, Mass., in 1638, to Scituate, Mass., the next year, and in 1640 to Barnstable, Mass. Mr. Dimmock was the first representative from Barnstable, in 1640, and several times thereafter, and was ordained a ruling elder in the church August 7, 1650. Mr. Otis says: "The his- tory of Mr. Dimmock is identified with the early history of Barn- stable, and cannot be separated. He was the leading man and was in some way connected with all the acts of the first set- tlers. He was one of the assistant justices of the county court,

one of the council of war, and lieutenant, the highest rank then known in the local militia. It is evident that Mr. Dimmock was held by the colony, the town and the church to be a man of integrity and ability." Mr. Otis further writes that "few of the first settlers lived a purer life than Elder Thomas Dimmock. He came over, not to amass wealth or acquire honor, but that he might worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience, and that he and his posterity might here enjoy the blessings of civil and religious liberty. The duties to his God, to his country, and to his neighbors he never forgot, or never knowingly violated." There is no record of the marriage of Elder Thomas Dimmock, but Mr. Otis thinks he married Ann Hammond, daughter of William Hammond, of Watertown, before he settled at Barnstable. He died in 1658.

Deacon Shubael Dimmuck was called ensign in the Barnstable records. Mr. Otis says of him that he "sustained the character and reputation of his father. In 1669 he was a resident of Yarmouth, but did not remain long. In Barnstable he was much employed in town business. He was one of the selectmen in 1685-86, a deputy to the colony courts in the same years, and again in 1689 he was ensign of the militia company. About 1693 he removed to Mansfield, Conn., which was then a part of Windham. The first mention made of him in the Windham records is December 22, 1697, when he was chosen first on the committee to aid the selectmen in setting the town boundaries. He was admitted an inhabitant of Windham the last named date and chosen one of the selectmen the same day. He was a member of the first Windham church, and afterwards a member of the first church of Mansfield, organized October 18, 1710, of which he was deacon. His name stands first in the list of inhabitants to whom the patent of the town was granted, October 20, 1703, and first after Rev. Mr. Williams in the list of the nine organized male members of the Mansfield church. He married Joanna Bursley, daughter of John Bursley, in 1663.

John Dimuck, son of Deacon Shubael Dimmuck, lived in Barnstable till 1709, when he removed to Falmouth. He married Elizabeth Lumbert in 1689. Timothy Dimock, son of John Dimuck, settled in Mansfield. He married Ann Bradford, daugh-

ter of Joseph Bradford, a descendant of Governor Bradford of the Mayflower, August 15, 1723. Deacon Oliver Dimock, son of Timothy Dimock, lived in the parish of Mansfield. He was a deacon in the North Mansfield church and a very good man. He married Sarah Gurley, a daughter of Samuel Gurley, in April, 1764. Dan Dimmick, son of Deacon Oliver Dimock, was born March 1, 1775. Being not as successful in his first exertions for himself as he wished and probably expected, he left his native state and went first to reside in the state of New York, near the line of Pennsylvania. He came to Pennsylvania in the year 1800, and began the study of law at Milford, Pa., and after his admission to the bar practiced his profession at that place until his death, in February, 1825. During the whole course of his professional life he maintained a high stand among the lawyers of his day. Men like Mallery and Woodward, and others of their calibre, admitted his power and ability. Judge Mallery said of him that "he never knew a man so well calculated to impress a jury," and Judge Woodward always spoke in the highest terms of his success as an advocate. He was a leading politician, and represented his district many years in the legislature of the state. He was devotedly attached to the principles of the democratic party—a faith in which all his children and his children's children have remained steadfast. He married Jane, daughter of J. J. Aerts, better known as Dr. Francis Smith, of Stroudsburg, Pa., of whom we find the following account in an original manuscript now in the possession of the Hollingshead family: "Having been frequently asked of what profession I was, and having as often declined answering to satisfy these persons, in a future day let them peruse the following lines—they contain, in short, the whole: I was born in Brussels, capital city of the Austrian Netherland; my true name is Josephos Jacobus Aerts, son of Z. B. Aerts, Lord of Opdorp and Immerscele. I altered my name in the year 1771, when I proceeded to join the American army. I could not expect to travel through Europe (as I had to go through France) by that name without being exposed to being arrested by the despotism of either the Emperatrice, or that of the daughter, the Queen of France. I took the name of Smith, and my passports both in England and France under it; also my commission

from congress, &c. * * * Having been employed from my youth to a military life, but at the same time to the study of all nations and their histories, possessing the German, Low Dutch, French, English, Italian, Latin, and part of the Greek languages, the means of acquiring information were by their aid facilitated I took from the age of eighteen an extreme aversion to despotic and mechanical governments, which in part was the occasion of my being made a state prisoner and confined in irons in a dungeon for six months, when I made a lucky escape from the prison at Tomfels. I went into Holland, where I took service in order to be protected by the military. Colonel Maus, who commanded the regiment of the Prince of Milburg, was my friend, and protected me until his death, when I traveled through the greater part of Europe, until I was suffered to return to Brussels. * * Ever since 1777 I have lived in America. My parents died in the meanwhile, and, as a rebel, disinherited me. My brother, James Henricus Aerts, Lord of Boom and Opdorp, invaded my patrimony, which I think ought to amount to one hundred thousand florins, if not more. The French republic, I hope, will keep the Netherlands, and do justice to my children without distinction, on an equal basis. My reasons for acting as I have done are best known to myself."

Milton Dimmick, son of Dan Dimmick, was born in Milford June 26, 1816, and died at that place April 3, 1851. After receiving an excellent education, he read law and was admitted to the bar of his native county at the age of twenty-one years, and continued in full and active practice to the year of his death. He married, in 1842, Sarah Elizabeth, daughter of Rev. Edward Allen, a Presbyterian clergyman.

Edward C. Dimmick, son of Milton Dimmick, was born at Milford February 2, 1844. He was educated at Honesdale, and subsequently under the tutorship of his grandfather, Rev. Edward Allen. In 1862 he entered the law office of his uncle, M. M. Dimmick, at Mauch Chunk, and was admitted to the bar of Carbon county in 1865. In 1868 he was elected district attorney of Carbon county, and reelected in 1871. In 1873 he was the democratic candidate for the legislature in the district composed of the counties of Carbon and Monroe, but was defeated. In 1874 he

removed to Scranton, Pa., where he now resides. In 1883 he was elected city controller of Scranton, and was reelected in 1885, serving until 1887. He married, December 1, 1868, Irene Sophie, daughter of Alexis I. and Joanna du Pont de Nemours. She died April 1, 1877. He married, March 8, 1880, Joanna M., a sister of his first wife. Mr. Dimmick has three children living—Lavinia Elizabeth Dimmick, Dorothy Dimmick, and Milton Dimmick.

Alexis I. du Pont de Nemours was the son of Eleuthere Irenee Du Pont, and member of the firm of E. I. Du Pont de Nemours & Co. He married Joanna, daughter of Francis Gurney Smith. He was a man of distinguished virtues, and built and presented to the congregation the large and beautiful church of St. John's, in Wilmington, Delaware. He died August 22, 1857. Eleuthere Irenee Du Pont, father of Alexis I. Du Pont de Nemours, and founder of the immense "powder works" on the Brandywine, was born in Paris, France, June 24, 1771. Simple in his habits, generous and ardent in his impulses, he united great energy of purpose and untiring industry with a warm and benovolent heart. In his early youth he was the pupil of the eminent chemist, Lavoisier, an intimate friend of his father, Du Pont de Nemours. Lavoisier, at that time, was superintendent of the royal manufactories and depots of powder and saltpetre (*Regie royale des poudres et salpetres*), and at the mills at Essonne Irenee Du Pont acquired a thorough knowledge of the manufacture of gunpowder. The events of the French revolution having put an end to his career under Lavoisier and involved him and his family in political trouble, they emigrated to the United States at the close of the eighteenth century, arriving in Newport, R. I., on the first of January, 1800. Some months later an accidental circumstance called Irenee Du Pont's attention to the bad quality of the gunpowder made in the land of his adoption, and gave him the first idea of establishing a set of works for its manufacture, a project deemed by many as little short of madness, so great was the reputation of the powder imported from England. Having decided upon the enterprise he went back to France in 1801, revisited Essonne to acquaint himself with the various improvements in powder manufacture which had been made since he left the place, returning

to this country in August, well supplied with plans and models and bringing with him some of the machinery for his future mills. In the following year (1802) these were established on the banks of the Brandywine creek, four miles from Wilmington. After many disappointments and losses his energy and courage surmounted every obstacle, and at the time of his death by cholera, October 31, 1834, while temporarily in Philadelphia, his powder mills were the most extensive in the United States. Since then the immense business has been ably managed by his sons and grandsons, who retain the old firm name. The works are now the largest of their kind in the world. In addition to the buildings devoted to the manufacture and storage of gunpowder, they embrace a saltpetre refinery and laboratory attached, charcoal houses, machine shops, carpenter and blacksmith shops, planing and saw mills. The firm owns over two thousand acres of land, that stretch forth three miles along both sides of the Brandywine, and on which are located three woolen mills, a cotton mill, flour mill, etc., giving employment to upwards of five hundred operatives. There are good roads, substantial bridges, mostly of stone, and in fact no money has been spared to make the estate a model one in every respect. The high reputation permanently maintained by Du Pont's powder is due to the care bestowed upon its manufacture, and to the constant personal supervision maintained over all the processes and character of materials. The quantity of saltpetre and nitrate of soda annually consumed here is enormous, amounting to over eight million pounds, imported mostly from India and South America. The firm take especial pains to have a thoroughly pure and reliable quality of saltpetre used in their powder, and consequently have devised the most rigid tests. All descriptions of powder for military and naval purposes are made at the works, such as hexagonal, prismatic, cannon, musket, rifle, mortar and pistol. In this connection it may be noted that the firm supplied all the powder used in recent experiments with heavy cannon, including those made with the Haskell multicharge gun. It also manufactures diamond grain, eagle, chokebore, and the various grades of canister and rifle powder, as well as shipping, blasting, mining and fuse powders. The firm own a large depot at San Francisco for the requirements of

the Pacific states, and have agencies through South and Central America, and elsewhere. During the Crimean war the allied forces, to enable them to prosecute the siege of Sebastopol, were obliged to procure large supplies of gunpowder from the United States, one-half of which was furnished by the Du Pont mills, and the American powder compared very favorably with the best that could be made in Europe. Eleuthere Irenee Du Pont de Nemours was the youngest son of Pierre Samuel Du Pont de Nemours, a French statesman and economist, and Nicole Charlotte Marie Louise Le Dee de Rencourt, his wife. (See page 891.)

NATHANIEL MARION ORR.

Nathaniel Marion Orr was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county, Pa., September 23, 1875. His great-grandfather, Joseph Orr, emigrated from the north of Ireland in the latter part of the last century, and settled in the state of New Jersey. He subsequently removed to this city, and in 1809 he purchased of General Ross over two hundred and fifty acres of land in the then Wilkes-Barre township, and which comprised the General Sturdevant and Alexander McLean farms, in the fifteenth ward of this city. His second wife was Elizabeth, a daughter of Abraham Johnson, of Kingston township. John Johnson, who was treasurer of Luzerne county in 1846 and 1847, was a nephew of Abraham Johnson. The Johnsons were from Johnsonburg, now in Warren county, N. J. This village was once the county seat of Sussex county, and the first court was held there in 1753. Joseph Orr subsequently removed to Exeter township and bought a farm upon which the town of West Pittston now stands. He afterwards removed to Dallas, where he died. He was a soldier in the revolutionary war. Joseph Orr, son of Joseph Orr by his second wife, resided in Dallas and Kingston township nearly all his lifetime. He married Mary Tuttle, daughter of John Tuttle, who was a son of Henry Tuttle, of Baskingridge, New Jersey. (See page 461). The mother of Mrs. Orr was Mary, daughter of Thomas Bennett, of Forty Fort. (See page 631). Albert

Skeer Orr, son of Joseph Orr, was born in Wyoming, and now resides in this city. He was postmaster of this city under President Arthur. During the late civil war he was sutler of the Fifty-third Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was also connected with the One Hundred and Forty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers and Fifth New Hampshire Volunteers. He was also a wholesale dealer to supply other sutlers, and was purveyor at General Hancock's headquarters. His wife is Priscilla, daughter of John Worden, of Dallas. According to tradition, Samuel Worden, Peter Worden and Joseph Worden, brothers from England, settled near New York, about 1760. At the dawn of the revolutionary war Peter Worden and Joseph Worden went to Nova Scotia. Samuel Worden, a blacksmith, espoused the whig cause, left his home near New York, enlisted and served in the forces which, under Sullivan, chastised the Indians after the Wyoming battle and massacre. Retiring down the river, he died at Sunbury, Pa. He had a son, Nathaniel Worden, a mason, who married Lena, a daughter of Conrad Line, who was of German descent. Mr. Line was born in New Jersey in 1731, and came to Hanover (Nanticoke) before the revolutionary war, and died there in 1815. Nathaniel Worden was a taxable in Hanover in 1796. John Worden, son of Nathaniel Worden, was the father of Mrs. Orr. John H. Worden and Charles W. Worden, brothers of Mrs. Orr, gave their lives on the federal side during the late civil war, and are buried in the same grave in Dallas. N. M. Orr, son of A. S. Orr, was born December 12, 1851, at Dallas. He was educated at Wyoming Seminary and Lafayette college, graduating from the latter institution in the class of 1874, and read law in this city under Henry M. Hoyt. He practiced in this city a short time, when he removed to Allentown, Pa. In 1876 he was the republican candidate for state senator of Lehigh county, Pa., but was defeated by Evan Holben (democrat). He subsequently removed to this county, and in 1878 he removed to McKean county, Pa. He is now practicing his profession at Kane, in the latter named county. Mr. Orr is an unmarried man. George M. Orr, who was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county June 6, 1887, is a brother of N. M. Orr.

HERBERT H. COSTON.

Herbert H. Coston, who was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county, Pa., October 4, 1875, is a native of Honesdale, Pa., where he was born June 9, 1849. He is the son of S. B. Coston, of Scranton, Pa., and grandson of Benton P. Coston. His mother is Elizabeth Hull, the daughter of William Hull. The Hull family are from Connecticut. H. H. Coston was educated at the Wyoming Seminary and Wesleyan University, and read law with Alfred Hand and Isaac J. Post, at Scranton. He is the official stenographer of the courts of Lackawanna and Sullivan counties. Mr. Coston married, August 15, 1885, Addie Belle Pinney. She is the daughter of S. B. Pinney, from Connecticut. Mr. and Mrs. Coston have one child—Carl Herbert Coston.

THOMAS FENIMORE WELLS.

Thomas Fenimore Wells, who was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county, Pa., October 4, 1875, is a descendant of John W. Wells, a native of the state of New York, whose parents were born in Philadelphia. The Wells family were originally from England, and John W. Wells, above named, was one of the earliest settlers in Susquehanna county, Pa. Corydon H. Wells was the son of John W. Wells. The wife of C. H. Wells was Mary G. Bass, a daughter of Thomas H. Bass, and granddaughter of Joseph Bass, who emigrated from Windham county, Conn., to Lebanon township, Wayne county, Pa., where he settled in 1814. His wife was a sister of David Gager, from the same place in Connecticut, and who settled in the township at the same time. Thomas F. Wells, son of C. H. Wells, was born in Dundaff, Pa., September 17, 1853. He was educated in the public schools of Scranton and at Lafayette college, Easton, Pa. He studied law with Hand & Post, in Scranton, where he now resides. He is at present pres-

ident of the board of the Scranton city assessors. This is the only office that he ever held. He married, May 31, 1876, E. Louise Jenkins. Her father is William Jenkins, from central New York, where his ancestors were early settlers. Mr. and Mrs. Wells have a family of two children—Anna Wells and Harold J. Wells.

LEMUEL AMERMAN.



Lemuel Amerman was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county, Pa., December 24, 1875. His great-great-great-grandfather, who resided near Amsterdam, Holland, came over with the Dutch colonists and settled in New York. His great-grandfather, Albert Amerman, came from New Jersey, and settled in Northumberland county, Pa., in 1800, where he bought a tract of land and remained his lifetime, dying in 1821. He served in the war of the revolution. He was a farmer previous to the war, and when the war broke out he gave up his horses, cattle and stock of all kind, a sacrifice upon the altar of his country's liberty. He lost his knee cap at the battle of Monmouth. Henry Amerman, son of Albert Amerman, was a native of New Jersey, and was a small boy when his father removed to Northumberland county. His wife was Susanna Cook, a native of Montgomery county, Pa. Jesse C. Amerman, son of Henry Amerman, is a resident of Cooper township, Montour county, Pa., where he is engaged in merchandizing and farming. In 1873 and 1874 he represented Montour county in the legislature of the state. Mr. Amerman married, December 2, 1845, Caroline Strohm, a daughter of Abraham Strohm. Mrs. Amerman died April 19, 1869. Lemuel Amerman, son of Jesse C. Amerman, was born near Danville, Pa., October 29, 1846. He was born and brought up on a farm and for a time worked on the repairs of the canal. He was educated in the public schools, in the Danville academy, and at Bucknell university, Lewisburg, Pa., graduating from the latter institution in the class of 1870. He taught in the public schools three years. For three years

he was professor of languages and literature in the State Normal School at Mansfield, Pa. Mr. Amerman read law with Lewis C. Cassidy, in Philadelphia, and soon after his admission to the bar of Philadelphia county removed to Scranton, where he has since resided. From 1878 to 1881 he was county solicitor of Lackawanna county, and from 1881 to 1883 he represented the city of Scranton in the legislature of the state. In 1886 he was appointed by Governor Pattison reporter of the Supreme Court, and volumes 111 to 115, both inclusive, of the Pennsylvania state reports, bear his name. In 1887 he was elected controller of the city of Scranton, which office he held for two years. Mr. Amerman married, September 24, 1879, in Philadelphia, Susan Wallaze, daughter of Laurens Wallaze. The Wallaze family were from Virginia. Mrs. Amerman died four months after marriage. Mr. Amerman married a second time, June 6, 1883, Mary C. Van Nort, a daughter of Charles F. Van Nort, of Scranton, formerly of Abington. His second wife died February 14, 1886. Mr. Amerman is a democrat in politics and a Baptist in his religious views. For seven years he was superintendent of the Penn Avenue Baptist Sunday school in Scranton. He has two children.

LEONIDAS CAMPBELL KINSEY.

Leonidas Campbell Kinsey was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county, Pa., April 10, 1876. His father was John Kinsey and his grandfather was Joshua Kinsey. The latter came from Bucks county, Pa., at an early day, and settled near Berwick, in Luzerne county. The maternal ancestor of L. C. Kinsey was Mary P. Campbell, daughter of James Campbell, who was Scotch-Irish, and belonged to that indomitable race of early American settlers which played so prominent a part in the early history of the state. L. C. Kinsey was born at Beach Haven, Luzerne county, Pa., June 30, 1844, and when about a year old removed with his father's family to Montgomery Station, Lycoming county, Pa. He remained there until he was eighteen years of age. He attended

the common schools of his neighborhood in the winter time and assisted in his father's store in the summer time. In 1862 he learned telegraphy, and was in August of that year appointed operator at Troy, Pa., on the Northern Central Railway. He afterwards served that company in like capacity at Elmira, N. Y., and Ralston, Pa. In the spring of 1865 he entered the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company on eastern division of Philadelphia & Erie Railway at Williamsport, Pa., where he was promoted during the summer to telegraphic train dispatcher, and soon after to superintendent of telegraphy of the eastern division of the Philadelphia and Erie Railway; in the meantime engaging in the lumber business, which after a year or two absorbed his entire time. Disposing of this he engaged with the Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad Company and removed to Corry, Pa., in 1869, where he was employed in various capacities; among others, clerk to the general superintendent of that road until 1873, when he entered the civil service of the United States at Washington, in the treasury department, remaining there a little over a year, when he came to Wilkes-Barre and studied law under Hon. D. L. Rhone, his brother-in-law. He practiced law in this city until early in the year 1880, when he became absorbed in the introduction of Bell's Electric Telephone, and was for the next three years busily engaged in founding the present system of telephone exchanges in Luzerne county. In July, 1882, the Luzerne county telephone interests were consolidated with the Scranton company by sale, and he removed to Montgomery Station, the scene of his childhood, where he still resides, employed in farming, merchandizing and in looking after the telephone interests which he still retains. Mr. Kinsey was the first man to introduce the telephone in Wilkes-Barre on a commercial basis. The exchange was opened for business in this city February 1, 1880. Mr. Kinsey is an unmarried man.

EDWARD I. MCCOY.

Edward I. McCoy, who was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county, Pa., April 10, 1876, is a grandson of Rev. Robert McCoy,

of the Methodist Episcopal church, whose son, Joseph McCoy, a native of Bucks county, Pa., was the father of E. I. McCoy. The wife of Joseph McCoy, and the mother of the subject of our sketch, was Eliza Swope, a native of Hollidaysburg, Pa., the daughter of John Swope. E. I. McCoy was born January 10, 1847, at Huntingdon, Pa., and was educated at Franklin and Marshal College, Lancaster, Pa., graduating in 1874. He read law with Brown and Bailey in his native town. In August, 1877, he removed from this city to Tipton, Cedar county, Iowa, where he has since resided. He is now the prosecuting attorney of Cedar county. Mr. McCoy married, October 23, 1879, Mary E. Moreland, a native of Somerset county, Pa., and the daughter of David Moreland, who removed to Tipton in 1853. His first wife dying, Mr. McCoy married a second time, October 30, 1888, Maria M. Cheeny, of Topeka, Kansas. She is the daughter of Rev. Robert Cheeny, of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mrs. McCoy was born in Mechanicsburg, Champaign county, Ohio. In 1868 her father removed to Kansas, where she has resided since. Mr. McCoy has one child—Susan McCoy.

GEORGE F. BENTLEY.

George F. Bentley, who was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county Pa., April 17, 1876, is a native of Montrose, Pa., where he was born April 4, 1850. His grandfather, Stephen Bentley, was a native of Newport, R. I. His father, George V. Bentley, was a native of Cairo, Greene county, N. Y., where he was born April 13, 1813, and removed with his parents to Susquehanna county, Pa., when but an infant. The mother of George F. Bentley, and the wife of George V. Bentley, was Catharine Cochran Sayre, a daughter of Benjamin Sayre, a native of Southampton, L. I., who removed to Montrose in 1816, from Cairo, N. Y., where he married Priscilla, a native of Say Brook, Conn., daughter of Deacon Benjamin Chapman. She was a descendant of Robert Chapman. Mrs. Sayre was the oldest child of Benjamin Chapman and his wife, widow Lydia Cochran. Her sister Catharine

was the wife of Ezra Hand. (See page 875). The same year Mr. Sayre started a store in Montrose, and in 1819 he erected a dwelling house, where for several years he kept the "Washington Hotel." In 1832 he converted his hotel into a temperance hotel, where "a variety of wholesome and refreshing drinks will be kept as a substitute for ardent spirits." Afterwards it was his private residence until it was destroyed by fire in the spring of 1851. He was a member of the first board of trustees of the Congregational church of Montrose, and when in 1823 it was resolved to adopt the Presbyterian form of government, he was elected one of the ruling elders. He was a descendant of Thomas Sayre, a native of Bedfordshire, England, who emigrated to Southampton in 1640. There he purchased a farm which has been in the Sayre family ever since. George F. Bentley was educated at Yale College, and graduated therefrom in the class of 1873. He read law with W. H. Jessup, at Montrose. He has practiced in Scranton, Philadelphia, and now has an office in New York. He is an unmarried man.

HENRY HARDING.

Henry Harding, who was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county, Pa., June 12, 1876, is a descendant of Captain Stephen Harding, whose son, Elisha Harding, was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. (See pages 618 and 668.) Elisha Harding, jr., son of Elisha Harding, was born in Eaton, Luzerne (now Wyoming) county, Pa., in 1790. He married (first) Amy Jenkins, and his second wife was Nancy Jackson, daughter of Nathan Jackson, M. D., who came from Vermont in 1797, and settled on the mountain between Tunkhannock and Osterhouts. His wife was Unity Willard. He died at the old homestead in Tunkhannock township April 30, 1853. Hon. John Jackson, of Tunkhannock township, Wyoming county, is his youngest son. From 1848 to 1851 he was sheriff of Wyoming county, and in 1876 he was a member of the Pennsylvania house of representatives. Elisha Harding, jr., was a justice of the peace for thirty years,

and he may be said to have practically filled all of the offices and managed all of the public business of the town. He acted as general conveyancer and legal adviser for his townsmen. Henry Harding, son of Elisha Harding, jr., was born in Eaton November 4, 1848. He enlisted in the United States navy at the age of sixteen years, and served in the North Atlantic squadron. In June, 1865, he became one of the crew of the "Colorado," under Admiral Gouldsbrough, served two years in Europe and the Meditteranean and secured his discharge in 1868. Mr. Harding was educated in the public schools of his native township and at Tunkhannock, and read law with John A. Sittser, now president judge of Wyoming county, Pa., and was admitted to the Wyoming county bar in 1874. He has practiced in this city and in Tunkhannock, where he now resides. He has been a justice of the peace, burgess of Tunkhannock, councilman, overseer of the poor, and for six years a school director, the last four years as president of the board, which office he now holds. He was for some years the law partner of Judge Sittser. Mr. Harding married, November 6, 1872, Mary Ace, a daughter of Joseph Ace, and granddaughter of Peter Ace, who removed to Wyoming county from Pike county, Pa., in 1864. Mr. and Mrs. Harding have one child—Stanley Harding.

SAMUEL MATTHIAS RHONE.

Samuel Matthias Rhone was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county, Pa., November 20, 1876. He is a son of the late George Rhone, and a brother of Hon. D. L. Rhone, of this city. (See page 170). S. M. Rhone was born in Huntington township, in this county, September 25, 1851. He was educated in the common schools of his native township, at the New Columbus (Pa.) Academy, and Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, Pa., and read law with E. S. Osborne in this city. He now resides at Montgomery Station, Lycoming county, Pa., and is at present a township auditor.

He married, May 2, 1877, Amanda Waltman, a granddaughter of William Waltman, who resided near Bethlehem, Pa., and daughter of Henry Waltman. Mr. and Mrs. Rhone have a family of two children—Cecilia Edna and Mary Alena Rhone.

JAMES HUMPHREY TORREY.

James Humphrey Torrey, who was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county, Pa., November 20, 1876, was born June 16, 1851, at Delhi, Delaware county, New York. His father, Rev. David Torrey, D. D., was the youngest of the eleven children of Major Jason Torrey, who removed with his family from Williamstown, Mass., in 1794 and settled in the wilderness of northeastern Pennsylvania, becoming one of the founders of Bethany and Honesdale, and one of the prominent promoters and organizers of Wayne county. Major Torrey was lineally descended in the tenth generation from William Torrey, who emigrated from Combe, St. Nicholas, England, about 1640 and settled in Weymouth, Mass. Being by profession a surveyor and land agent, and representing the Philadelphia owners of large tracts in Wayne, Susquehanna, Wyoming and Luzerne counties, he was intimately associated with the settlement, growth and development of this section of the state. The struggles and hardships of the early settlers are graphically described in a memoir of Major Torrey, written by his son, Dr. David Torrey, and published in 1885 by J. S. Horton, Scranton. He erected in 1801 the second house in Bethany, then the county seat of Wayne county, Pa. He removed to Honesdale, Pa., in 1826, and built the first house that was erected in that place. Among the children of Jason Torrey who remained in this part of the state and who, with their descendants, have exerted no little influence in molding its life and contributing to its progress, are Hon. John Torrey, of Honesdale, who married a sister of the late H. M. Fuller, of Wilkes-Barre; Rev. Stephen Torrey, of Honesdale, for many years surveyor and real estate agent of the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company; Mrs. Colonel Richard L. Seeley, of Honesdale, mother of the

present president judge of that district, Hon. H. M. Seeley ; and Mrs. Elija Weston, mother of E. W. Weston, Esq., of Scranton.

Rev. D. Torrey, D. D., the father of the subject of this sketch, is a graduate of Amherst College and Union Theological Seminary, and has been settled successively as pastor of Presbyterian churches in the following places : Delhi, N. Y., Ithaca, N. Y., Ann Arbor, Mich., and Cazenovia, N. Y., where he now resides, having retired from the active labors of the ministry. He was married in 1848 to Mary E. Humphrey, of Amherst, Mass., a daughter of Rev. Heman Humphrey, D. D., LL. D., president of Amherst College. Dr. Humphrey was lineally descended in the sixth generation from Michael Humphrey, who before 1643 emigrated from England to Windsor, Conn. Mrs. Torrey's mother was Sophia Porter, who was a sister of Dr. Noah Porter, of Farmington, Conn., who was the father of the distinguished metaphysician, Dr. Noah Porter, president of Yale University. Mrs. Torrey died at Ann Arbor, Mich., April 8, 1867, having borne to Dr. Torrey two children, both of whom still survive, namely, Sarah M., who was married in 1873 to W. D. Wells, a merchant of Cazenovia, N. Y., and James H. Torrey, the subject of this sketch. James H. Torrey was educated in the high schools of Ann Arbor and of Northampton, Mass., and entered the class of 1873 in Amherst College. He left college during his junior year and did not graduate with his class ; but he has since received from the college the honorary degree of A. M. After leaving college Mr. Torrey began the study of the law, January 10, 1872, in the office of Willard & Royce, in Scranton, Pa. After six months study in this office he entered the employ of the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company, at first as a member of an engineer corps and later as weighmaster at the mines, the latter position being preferred as furnishing the more leisure and better facilities for his law studies, which were prosecuted with such devotion as the demands of business permitted. Mr. Torrey married, December 10, 1872, Ella C. Jay, daughter of Douglas H. Jay, of Scranton. Mr. Jay is a great-grandson of ——— Jay, who was a brother of John Jay, the first chief justice of the United States Supreme Court, and a grandson of Joseph Jay, of New Brunswick, N. J., who distinguished himself among the many disinter-

ested patriots of New Jersey during the revolution, by destroying the evidences of long service as an officer in the continental army, and of the loan of large sums of money to the continental congress, so that no successful claim could ever be made for remuneration or reimbursement. Mr. Torrey completed his law studies in the office of E. B. Sturges, in Scranton. He immediately opened an office in Scranton, where he has ever since devoted himself strictly and exclusively to the practice of the law, principally upon the civil side of the court. By appointment of the board of trade he represented Scranton in the inter-municipal conventions of 1886-7, and was associated with Louis Richards, Esq., of Reading, and T. A. Lamb, Esq., of Erie, in the work of drafting and securing the passage of the act of May 24, 1887, for the government of the smaller cities of the state. Mr. Torrey has been the treasurer of the Lackawanna Bar Association since its organization, for several years past secretary of the Lackawanna Law Library Association, and is now (1889) the chairman of the board of examiners of law students. Mr. Torrey has been for many years a manager and was for two terms (1878-80) the president of the Young Men's Christian Association, of Scranton. He was made superintendent of the Sunday school of the Second Presbyterian church in 1882, and an elder in 1886, both of which positions he still holds. Mr. Torrey has four children—Mary Humphrey Torrey, William Jessup Torrey, Elizabeth Jay Torrey and Douglas Jay Torrey.

SAMUEL P. McDIVITT.



Samuel P. McDivitt, who was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county, Pa., November 21, 1876, is a son of Matthew McDivitt and his wife, Jane Patterson. He is a native of Alexandria, Huntingdon county, Pa., where he was born August 5, 1848. He was educated in the public schools, Pennsylvania State Normal School, and Michigan University, Ann Arbor, Michigan, and read law with K. A. Lovell, Esq., at Huntingdon, Pa. He practiced law for four years in Scranton, Pa., and while residing there was secre-

tary and treasurer of the Second Presbyterian church. He was also superintendent of the primary department of the Sabbath school connected with the same church. He was also one of the board of managers of the Young Men's Christian Association. Mr. McDivitt married, May 1, 1884, Emily M. Skinner, daughter of Rev. Thomas Harvey Skinner, D. D., and his wife, Mary Day, of Springfield, Mass. Dr. Skinner was born in Philadelphia October 6, 1820; graduated at the University of New York in 1840; was licensed to preach the gospel in 1843, and was ordained and installed pastor of the Second Presbyterian church of Paterson, N. J., the same year. In 1846 he accepted a call to the West Presbyterian church in the city of New York, and in 1856 was transferred to the Presbyterian church at Honesdale, Pa. In 1859 he took charge of the Reformed Dutch church in Stapleton, Long Island, in which he continued until 1868, when he accepted the pastoral care of the First Presbyterian church of Fort Wayne, Indiana. In 1871 he was settled as pastor in Cincinnati, Ohio. He is now connected with the McCormick Theological Seminary, of Chicago, as Cyrus H. McCormick Professor of Didactic and Polemic Theology. Among Dr. Skinner's published writings are the following articles in the *Princeton Review*: 1860, The Bible its own Witness and Interpreter; 1866, The Trinity in Redemption; 1867, Sanctification. Mr. and Mrs. McDivitt now reside in Chicago, Ill.

WHARTON DICKINSON.

Wharton Dickinson was born September 9, 1849, and was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county, Pa., April 24, 1877. He is a descendant of Samuel Dickinson, of Maryland, by his second wife, Mary Cadwalader, whose grandfather, John Cadwalader, emigrated to Pennsylvania from Pembrokeshire, North Wales, towards the close of the seventeenth century, and married Martha Jones, daughter of Edward Jones, M. D., one of the earliest practitioners of medicine in the province. The mother of Martha Jones was

Mary, daughter of Thomas Wynne, "chirurgion" from Gaerway-Flintshire, Wales, who came over with Penn in the "Welcome," and was speaker of the first three general assemblies. The father of Mary Cadwalader was Dr. Thomas Cadwalader, a member of the provincial council from 1755 to 1776. He filled many important stations, the last of which was in 1778, when he was appointed surgeon of the Pennsylvania Hospital. Philemon Dickinson, son of Samuel Dickinson, graduated at the college of Philadelphia, and read law with his brother, and practiced for a few years. In 1775 he was made colonel of the Hunterdon Battalion, and in the same year he was commissioned a brigadier general. In the following summer he was a delegate to the provincial congress, at Burlington. In September, 1776, he joined Washington at Perth Amboy. He accompanied the American army on its retreat through the Jerseys, and was at Morrisville, Pa., when Washington planned his attack on Trenton. In 1777 he was appointed major general and commander-in-chief of the New Jersey troops. He participated in the battle of Monmouth, and after the battle pursued the enemy as far as Amboy. In 1778 Washington made him chief signal officer from Newburg, N. Y., to Philadelphia. The state of Delaware chose him one of its delegates to the continental congress in 1781. In 1783 he was elected one of the council of New Jersey, of which body he became vice-president, serving two years. The continental congress in 1784 appointed him, among others, to select a site for the federal capital. They reported in favor of Trenton, but their report was laid on the table. In 1790 he was chosen United States senator from New Jersey, and served until 1793. He died in 1809. The celebrated John Dickinson was his brother. Samuel Dickinson, son of Philemon Dickinson, studied law with Edward Tilghman, of Philadelphia, and was admitted to the bar in 1792, but never practiced. He married, in 1796, his cousin Anne, daughter of Samuel Meredith by his wife, Margaret Cadwalader. Samuel Dickinson, son of Samuel Dickinson, was a colonel in the New Jersey militia in 1844, and was captain of the Tenth United States Infantry in the Mexican war. He was the father of Wharton Dickinson, who married, October 4, 1877, Emily H. Barron, daughter of Edward A. Barron.

SAMUEL FRENCH WADHAMS.

Samuel French Wadhams was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county, Pa., May 28, 1877. He was educated at Dartmouth College, from which he graduated in the class of 1875, and read law with E. P. and J. V. Darling, in this city. He practiced in this city until 1884, when he removed to Duluth, Minnesota, where he now resides. He is an unmarried man and a republican in politics. He is the son of the late Elijah Catlin Wadhams, and his wife, Esther Taylor Wadhams. For a sketch of the Wadhams family see pages 109 and 755.

JAMES E. BURR.

James E. Burr, who was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county, Pa., May 20, 1877, is a descendant of Jehue Burr, who came to America with Winthrop's famous fleet in 1630, and on his arrival settled in Roxbury, Mass. (See page 762). Nathaniel Burr, son of Jehue Burr, was born in Springfield, Mass., about 1640. Daniel Burr, son of Nathaniel Burr, had a son James Burr, of Fairfield, Conn., who married Deborah Turney, who had a son Jehue Burr, who was born March 15, 1752. He married Mary, daughter of Daniel Hawley. Jehue Burr settled first at Huntington, Conn., where most of his children were born. In 1795 he removed with his family to what is now Andes, Delaware county, N. Y., then a new country. There he followed the profession of a practical surveyor and land agent. He had a son Isaac Burr, of Meredith, N. Y., who was born December 10, 1780, and married, September 4, 1809, Deborah Raymond. She was born at Norwalk, Conn. Isaac Burr was also a practical surveyor and land agent. He was a member of the New York constitutional convention in 1846. He was also a member of the legislature of the state of New York and at one time was a candidate for con-

gress. He had a son Washington Burr, of Carbondale, Pa., who was born August 7, 1824. He married, November 4, 1851, Lucinda Bradley, of Carbondale. He is a watchmaker and jeweler in Carbondale. James E. Burr, son of Washington Burr, was born at Carbondale, Pa., July 8, 1853. He graduated from the college of New Jersey, at Princeton, in the class of 1875, and read law in this city with E. P. and J. V. Darling, and has practiced in this city and in Carbondale, where he now resides. He has also an office in Scranton. He has been city solicitor of Carbondale since 1879, and from 1881 to 1884 he was one of the school directors of the city of Carbondale. He married, September 6, 1882, Matilda Parsons Bryan, daughter of the late Rev. Edward D. Bryan. Mr. Bryan was born in Harrisburg, Pa., June 15, 1812. His grandfather, George Bryan, was born in 1731 in Dublin, Ireland. He was the eldest son, and in early life emigrated to America, settling in Philadelphia. He was at first engaged in mercantile pursuits, in which he was unsuccessful. He was employed in the public service, having been a member of the colonial congress which met in New York in 1765, and repeatedly a member of the assembly under the proprietary government. After that was at an end he served in the supreme executive council for three years, (the maximum period in seven years permitted by the organic law) as vice-president, and a part of that time as acting president of the council. Soon after retiring from this office he was elected a member of the assembly, where he at once took a leading part. He was a sincere patriot, and by voice and vote gave his powerful support to the popular cause. It was at a time when the most vigilant and ceaseless care was requisite to maintain the new government, both state and national, in their struggle with one of the leading powers of the earth. But his was a nature that could not be exclusively absorbed by the ordinary duties of the hour. His heart was full of sympathy for the weak, the lowly and the suffering of every class, and while he was active in resisting tyranny from abroad, he was equally interested to remove every vestige of oppression at home. Frequent attempts had been made to put an end to African slavery in the colony, but none had hitherto been successful. In his message to the assembly of November 9, 1778, as acting president of

the council, in calling attention to this subject, he said: "This, or some better scheme, would tend to abrogate slavery, the opprobrium of America, from among us, and no period seems more happy for the attempt than the present, as the number of such unhappy characters, ever few in Pennsylvania, has been much reduced by the practices and plunder of our late invaders. 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 all Europe, who are astonished to see a people eager for liberty holding negroes in bondage." In 1779 he was elected to the legislature, where he early matured and brought forward a bill, which, after setting forth in touching terms the wrongfulness of slavery, provided that no child born thereafter in Pennsylvania of slave parents should be a slave, but a servant until the age of twenty-eight years, when all claims for further service should cease; that all slaves should be immediately registered, and unless so registered shall be deemed free, and that slaves shall be tried as other persons, and if capitally punished the master should be paid from the public treasury. "It was passed," says Westcott, "on second reading by a vote of forty yeas to eighteen nays, and upon third reading on March 1, 1780, by thirty-four yeas to eighteen nays." Thus, by a law simple in its operation, with little inconvenience to any, was a great act of justice consummated, striking with withering effect at the roots of a great social evil, and securing a perpetual blessing in its far-reaching consequences. "There is very little doubt," says the authority above quoted, "but that George Bryan deserves the credit of originating and finally of urging this humane measure to a successful vote. He was aided by others, but he seemed to make the passage of the law his especial care. In 1780 he was appointed a judge of the Supreme Court, which office he held for eleven years and until his death, discharging its duties with ability and fidelity. In 1784 he was chosen one of the council of censors, of which body he was a leading member. He died January 27, 1791, and his remains are interred in the burying ground of the Second Presbyterian

church in Philadelphia. George Edward Bryan, son of George Bryan, was clerk of the state senate for some years and auditor general of Pennsylvania from 1809 to 1821. His wife was Anna Maria Steinman, of Lancaster, Pa. Rev. Edward D. Bryan, father of Mrs. Burr, was the son of George Edward Bryan. His early life was passed in Harrisburg and Lancaster. During these years he kept steadily before him the purpose of his life, to enter the gospel ministry. His health was not good and in fact during his entire life he was not robust. He entered Princeton College and after graduation, Princeton Seminary. From that time his life was devoted to the Christian ministry. His first charge was Rye, N. Y., where he remained twenty-two years. A notable feature in his ministry has been his long pastorates. Although an active minister for nearly half a century he had only three charges. After leaving Rye he went to Washington, N. J., where he spent nine years. His next charge was in Carbondale, where his pastorate continued from 1868 to 1880. For six years prior to his death Mr. Bryan had been living in Orange, N. J., without a regular charge. One of his sons, R. W. D. Bryan, a lawyer at Albuquerque, N. M., was astronomer on the *Polaris* in its memorable expedition to the North Pole. Another son, W. B. Bryan, is on the editorial staff of the *Washington Star*. Rev. Edward Bryan, another son, is pastor of a church at Bradford, Pa., and Rev. Arthur Bryan, another son, is a missionary in Japan. The youngest son, John C. Bryan, M. D., is practicing his profession in New York. The wife of Rev. Edward D. Bryan was Sarah Bogart Conger, daughter of John Conger, M. D., late of New York. Mr. and Mrs. Burr have a family of three children—Sarah Bryan Burr, Edward Bryan Burr and Elizabeth Paxton Burr.

CHARLES L. HAWLEY.

Charles L. Hawley, who was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county, Pa., June 13, 1877, is a son of Ira N. Hawley, M. D., of Scranton. C. L. Hawley was born in Montrose, Pa., December 8, 1855, and was educated in the Providence graded school of the

city of Scranton. He read law with E. C. Dimmick, of Scranton, and after his admission practiced in the city of New York, in 1877 and 1878. He then returned to Scranton, where he has practiced and resided since. He is an unmarried man.

HAROLD LEACH.

Harold Leach, who was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county, Pa., September 28, 1877, is a descendant of Ephraim Leach, a native of Connecticut, who removed from that state to what is now Abington township, Lackawanna county, Pa., in 1794, where he made a small clearing and erected a log cabin near where Humphreysville now stands. He subsequently settled in the southern part of the township on a large tract of land now known as Leach Flats. (See page 453 in reference to the early settlers of Abington.) His wife was Elizabeth Fellows, a sister of the late Joseph Fellows. The first Methodist Episcopal sermon in Abington township was preached by Rev. George Peck at the house of Ephraim Leach in 1818. Ephraim Leach and wife were of the nine members that made the first class at Leach Flats. Ebenezer Leach, son of Ephraim Leach, was born at Leach Flats, Abington township, in 1812. He early removed to Providence township, which comprises now the city of Scranton, where he was an alderman or justice of the peace for twenty-eight years. In 1872 he was the republican candidate for mayor of the city of Scranton, but was defeated by M. W. Loftus, democrat. Mr. Leach married, in 1834, Lovina Walley, of Maryland, Otsego county, N. Y. She was the granddaughter of Garrett Walley, of Albany, N. Y., where he was born March 18, 1764, and daughter of John Walley, of Colliersville, N. Y., where he was born November 18, 1793. The mother of Mrs. Leach, and wife of Ebenezer Leach, was Olive Rose, a granddaughter of Nathaniel Rose, of Spencertown, N. Y., where he was born April 6, 1770, and daughter of Nathaniel Rose, of Maryland, N. Y., where he was born November 17, 1792.

Harold Leach, son of Ebenezer Leach, was born at Providence, now Scranton, Pa., September 1, 1856. He was educated at Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, Pa., and read law with E. N. Willard in Scranton. He now resides in San Francisco, Cal. He is an unmarried man and a republican in politics. S. B. Sturdevant, M. D., of this city, is his brother-in-law, having married a daughter of Ebenezer Leach.

THOMAS ROGER HUGHES.

Thomas Roger Hughes, who was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county, Pa., January 9, 1878, is a native of Bethesda, Carnarvonshire, North Wales. In early life he was employed in the Penrhyn slate quarries. Subsequently he came to this country and was soon at work in the slate quarries of Northampton county, Pa. In Wales he went through all the classes of the national school of his native village, from the lowest to the highest, and attended night school during one winter, while working in the quarry. After working nearly two years in the slate quarries of Pennsylvania he spent all his savings on his education, and attended Andalusia College, in Bucks county, Pa., during part of 1870, 1871, and in 1872 graduated with the title of Bachelor of Commercial Law. In October, 1872, he moved to Scranton, a perfect stranger, and worked for a month on the *Times*. He afterwards became bookkeeper of the Co-operative Association, No. 1, of Hyde Park, was elected assessor of the Fourth ward of Scranton in 1876, studied law with Messrs. Gunster and Welles, became deputy clerk of courts of Luzerne county, under Mr. R. J. James, in 1877. After the death of Mr. James in 1879, and the appointment of D. S. Williams, Esq., clerk of courts, Mr. Hughes acted as deputy clerk under Mr. Williams until his term expired, January, 1880. He practiced his profession in Wilkes-Barre until April, 1881, when he removed to Scranton, Pa. Mr. Hughes takes an active interest in the Welsh societies and Welsh institutions of Scranton. He was the secretary of the Quinquennial Eisteddfodau, held in Scranton in 1875 and 1885. He has acted

at different times as secretary and president of the Welsh Philosophical Society and Free Library Association of Scranton, and has been the secretary of the Cymrodorion Society for three years.

FRANK JOSEPH FITZSIMMONS.

Frank Joseph Fitzsimmons, who was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county, Pa., March 19, 1878, is a native of Carbondale, Pa., where he was born September 29, 1852. He is the son of Hugh Fitzsimmons and his wife, Rose Fitzsimmons (*nee* Shannon), both natives of county Cavan, Ireland, who emigrated to America in 1850, and located at Carbondale. Both are now living, and reside on a farm in Wayne county, Pa., near Carbondale. Mr. Fitzsimmons was educated at Manhattan Academy, N. Y., and Villa Nova College, in Delaware county, Pa. He studied law with O'Neill (D. L.) and Campbell (P. H.) in this city, and resides in Scranton. Mr. Fitzsimmons is a democrat in politics, and has represented his party frequently in state and county conventions. In 1880 he was a delegate to the national democratic convention, which met at Cincinnati. He is an unmarried man. He is the editor of *The Lackawanna Jurist and Law Magazine*, at this writing the legal publication for Lackawanna county.

HORATIO NICHOLSON PATRICK.

Horatio Nicholson Patrick was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county, Pa., September 3, 1878. He was born in this city September 26, 1853, and is a son of David L. Patrick. (See page 68). He now resides in Scranton, and in 1885 was the democratic candidate for clerk of the courts of Lackawanna county, but was defeated. He married, December 29, 1885, Ella Lathrop, a native of Lawrenceville, Tioga county, Pa., and daughter of Austin Lathrop, a native of Butternuts, Otsego county, N. Y.,

who was the son of Israel Lathrop, a native of Connecticut. Mrs. Patrick is the sister of General Austin Lathrop, of Corning, N. Y. The wife of Austin Lathrop, and mother of Mrs. Patrick, was Caroline Knox, a native of Knoxville, Tioga county, Pa. She was the daughter of William Knox, and sister of John C. Knox, who was elected a judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, in 1853. He resigned his seat in 1858, and was appointed attorney general of Pennsylvania by Governor Packer. Mr. and Mrs. Patrick have one child—Grace Kathleen Patrick.

JOHN NEVIN HILL.

John Nevin Hill, who was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county, Pa., December 13, 1878, is a native of Selinsgrove, Snyder county, Pa., where he was born September 3, 1855. He is a descendant of Daniel Hill, who was a citizen of Berks county, Pa., at the time of its erection in 1752. He or his father, it is believed, emigrated from Ireland to America. He resided in Windsor township, in Berks county, where he had a farm and kept an inn called Windsor Castle. After the revolution he removed to Westmoreland county, Pa., where he died. Jacob Hill, son of Daniel Hill, was born at Windsor Castle, May 9, 1750, and was reared as a farmer. At the age of twenty-one he was engaged to be married to a daughter of George Gartner, of the same place, who afterwards removed to the Muncy Valley, now in Lycoming county, Pa., where he was killed by the Indians. Gartner moved there in 1773 and was killed five years later. Jacob Hill's marriage was delayed by the revolutionary war. He enlisted and served throughout the war in the Fifth regiment of the continental line as a grenadier under Wayne. After his discharge he and Christina Gartner were married, and after living for a time in Berks county they removed to the Muncy Valley, near the scene of the killing of Christina's father. He took up his residence there in the year 1793, purchased land and continued the peaceful life of a farmer

up to the time of his death, January 9, 1824, six days after the death of his wife. He was an independent man, of thrifty and good habits, a federal during Washington's administration. He afterwards joined the party of Jefferson and called himself a democrat. He spoke and read both German and English and was a devout adherent of the Evangelical Lutheran denomination. Daniel Hill, son of Jacob Hill, was born and lived all his life in Muncy Creek township, Lycoming county, and carried on the business of farming and distilling. His wife's maiden name was Susanna Truckenmiller, who was a native of Lehigh county, Pa., but at the time of her marriage had removed with her family to Turbot township, in Northumberland county, Pa. Mr. Hill was a life-long democrat and took an active interest in politics. George Hill was the son of Daniel Hill. At a tender age he went to reside with a cousin near McEwensville, Northumberland county, Pa. It was then a place of some importance, being on one of the chief highways of the state, a stopping place for the stages, a grain centre, and there was considerable manufacturing—coach making, foundries, &c., many of which are now in ruin. He was ambitious to obtain an education and succeeded against many obstacles. At the age of eighteen he was apprenticed to William Hood to learn the coach-making trade and served his time at the bench. As his term of apprenticeship drew towards a close he began the study of the law under the direction of Hon. James Pollock, of Milton, Pa., afterwards governor of the state. Then he taught school in East Buffalo township and in New Berlin, in Union county, Pa., continuing his law studies under A. Swineford, Esq., and was admitted to the bar in 1848, at New Berlin, then the county seat of Union county. On December 25, 1848, he married Martha Clark Buehler, a daughter of Samuel Buehler, of Catawissa, Columbia county, Pa. Samuel Buehler's wife's name was Mary S. Welker, a sister of Hon. George C. Welker, at one time an associate judge of Northumberland county, Pa. One of their maternal uncles was killed in an Indian foray near the Susquehanna, and their mother, then a young woman, narrowly escaped the same fate. George Hill, after his marriage, settled at Selinsgrove, in Snyder county, Pa., and continued there in the practice of the law until the completion of the railroad to Sun-

bury induced him to take up his permanent abode in that place. As a lawyer and a citizen George Hill has always stood high in the community and has been specially respected for his honesty and good judgment. He is a democrat, and an active member of the Reformed church. At his present age of sixty-six he continues his practice, and his good health and clear mind indicate good habits and care. His wife, Martha Clark Hill, was a woman of an earnest and conscientious mind and of a sweet and patient disposition. She died June 2, 1870, after a lingering illness, at the age of forty-two years.

John Nevin Hill, son of George Hill, studied law with his father, having, after reaching the age of fourteen years, spent most of his time during vacations in the office performing the duties of a clerk and sometimes taking notes of testimony in court before they had a stenographer in Northumberland county, Pa. He went to Hazleton in the fall of 1878 to gain some experience in business matters away from home, and left there in the spring of 1882 to enter his father's office as a partner. He has been admitted to the courts of the following counties: Northumberland, Schuylkill, Lackawanna, Luzerne, Montour, Carbon and Union. Since 1882 he has practiced in the Supreme Court. His success has been in the preparation, trial and argument of cases. He is a democrat in politics, conservative in opinion, but takes no active part in politics. He married, July 15, 1878, Florence Isabel McFarland, a native of Pine Grove, Pa., a daughter of John McFarland, a Scotch-Irishman, who was born November 12, 1828, at Ballyhalaghan, near Six Mile Cross, County Tyrone, Ireland. His father's name was Andrew McFarland; his mother's maiden name was Isabelle Bell. Andrew was a farmer. He raised a large family of children. John was one of the youngest. His ancestors came from Scotland. John came to America to seek his fortune in 1847, leaving Liverpool March 7, and arriving in Philadelphia April 9, in the ship Wyoming. Here he had a brother Andrew, who had preceded him. Andrew was interested in coal mines in the Schuylkill region and was afterwards killed in that section by being thrown from his horse while riding down one of the mountain roads. John at first engaged in mercantile business in Philadelphia, but afterwards went to the Schuylkill min-

ing region in the employ of Brown & White, at Swatara. He continued there until 1855, when he became interested in a colliery called "Monterey," a few miles distant, with D. P. Brown and John S. Graham. Soon afterwards he sold out his interest to Mr. Graham and began buying and selling coal at wholesale. For that purpose he settled at Pine Grove, in Schuylkill county, and traveled to the larger cities, establishing a considerable trade. In 1858 he again undertook mining operations at Locust Gap, in Northumberland county, where, after expending considerable money in opening the veins, the project turned out disastrously. On April 1, 1860, he removed from Mt. Carmel, near the Locust Gap operations, to Northumberland, where he again began business as a wholesale dealer in coal and carried on that business with great success until the time of his death, September 21, 1873. He had an office in Baltimore and sold coal from the Schuylkill, Shamokin and Wyoming regions, and was well known throughout the anthracite fields. He was a man of strong characteristics, eminently social and fond of company. He retained a strong attachment for his native land, and visited his old home before his death. He was a republican in politics, and a member of the Protestant Episcopal church. His father, Andrew, died May 3, 1848, and his mother, February 8, 1869. In 1855 John McFarland married Harriet Kempthorn White, a native of the county of Essex, England, who in June, 1851, sailed from London for New York, in company with her brother, J. Claude White, to visit her grandfather, Thomas Pyne, of the latter city. Her father was the Rev. John Calcutta White, of Raw-reth Rectory in Essex, and he was a son of——White, of Colchester, in the same county, who was the principal of the grammar school there up to the time of his death. The son was a graduate of Pembroke College, and was teacher of mathematics in the Military College, Cambridge. He married Sarah Pyne, a daughter of Thomas Pyne, afterwards of New York city. After the death of Thomas Pyne, Harriet K. White resided for some time with her grandmother and her uncle Percy R. Pyne in New York city. On June 18, 1855, she and her brother Claude were both married at the same time by the Rev. A. Prior, at Pottsville. Harriet married John McFarland and Claude married Mary Ann,

a sister of David P. Brown, of Pottsville. Harriet K. McFarland survived the death of her husband and in recent years has devoted herself to agricultural pursuits, owning two farms selected by herself and personally managing one of them in Montour county, Pa.

John Nevin Hill was educated in private schools in Sunbury, Mercersburg and Reading, Pa., and in Wisconsin. A regular course was interfered with by ill health. He has never held any public office but spent the year 1873 as a clerk in the offices of the recorder of deeds, register of wills and clerk of the Orphans' Court, at Sunbury. He is a member of the board of examiners, one of the committee on court rules and a director of the law library of Northumberland county. Mr. Hill was from 1882 to 1884 a vestryman and church warden of St. Mark's Protestant Episcopal church of Northumberland. His present residence is in Sunbury. Mr. and Mrs. Hill have a family of three children, two born in Hazleton—Martha Olivia Hill and John McFarland Hill—and George Morton Hill, born in Sunbury. Mr. Hill compiled in 1855 the laws and ordinances of the borough of Northumberland, and has acted as the reporter of Judge Rockefeller's decisions for the Pennsylvania County Courts' Reports since that publication was began. He has in preparation the Poor Laws of Pennsylvania, with decisions of our own and the English courts.

ANTHONY BAUMANN.

Anthony Baumann, who was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county, Pa., May 12, 1880, is a native of Baden, Germany, where he was born June 2, 1844. He was educated in the schools of his native county, also in France. He emigrated to this country, and commenced reading law with Joseph J. McClure, at Allentown, Pa. He subsequently removed to this county, and finished his reading of the law with Alfred Darte, in this city. After practicing here for a short time he removed to Scranton, where he

now resides. While here he had charge of the *Volksfreund*, a German newspaper published in this city. He is at present president of the Society for the Protection of Personal Liberty in Pennsylvania. Mr. Baumann married, April 27, 1882, Ida Hooker, a native of Troy, Bradford county, Pa. Her father, Charles C. Hooker, emigrated from Massachusetts to Bradford county in 1824. Mr. and Mrs. Baumann have a family of two children—Carl Baumann and Frieda Baumann.

CHARLES MATTHEW PHOENIX.

Charles Matthew Phoenix, who was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county, Pa., November 27, 1880, is a descendant of Matthew Phoenix, a native of Kingston, Ulster county, N. Y., where he was born in 1769. In 1815 he removed to Monroe township, Luzerne (now Wyoming) county, Pa., and became the owner of a tract of four hundred and nine acres of land. His part of the township was a wilderness, and there were no roads but bridle paths. In a few years Mr. Phoenix made for himself a well cultivated farm. His wife's name was Mary May. Mr. Phoenix died in 1876, at the remarkable age of one hundred and seven years. James Phoenix, son of Matthew Phoenix, was born in Kingston, N. Y., and emigrated to Monroe with his father in 1815. He was a justice of the peace in Monroe township for fifteen years, and from 1876 to 1881 was one of the associate judges of Wyoming county. His wife was Mary Ann Rice, a daughter of Rev. Jacob Rice, a native of Knowlton, N. J., who emigrated to Trucksville, in this county, in 1814. C. M. Phoenix, son of James Phoenix, was born in Monroe township August 28, 1854. He was educated in the public schools of his native township and at the Bowman's Creek Academy. He read law with W. E. and C. E. Little, at Tunkhannock, Pa., and was admitted to the Wyoming county bar in 1880. He practiced in this city a few years, but now resides somewhere in the west.

WILLIAM LEE PAINE.



William Lee Paine, who was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county, Pa., April 6, 1874, is the descendant, in the ninth generation, of Thomas Paine, who formed one of the first companies of pilgrims to Plymouth, Massachusetts Bay Colony, in 1621, accompanied by his son, Thomas Paine, who married Mary Snow, the daughter of Nicholas and Constina Snow, the former of whom came over in the ship *Ann* in 1623, and married Constance, the daughter of Stephen Hopkins, one of the *Mayflower's* band of pilgrims. The immediate predecessors of Captain Jedediah Paine, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, located in Truro township, on the eastern end of Cape Cod, adjoining the Provincetown settlement. The family of Payen or Pagan (the original style of spelling) or Paine were of Norman descent, and were among those who accompanied or followed the Norman invasion of England. In 1639 Thomas Paine, jr., was deputy from Yarmouth or Cape Cod to the first general court, and was in 1655 one of the original proprietors of the the town of Eastham. They were, from the nature of their surroundings, a sea-faring race, and the funeral records of their local churches and township records show many names whose owners were never laid to rest in mother earth, but found a grave in the ocean depths. The family was quite prolific, and under the various names of Paine, Payn and Payne, are well and favorably known. Captain Jedediah Paine was for nearly half a century a ship master and owner, sailing out of New York, and continued in that business until taken with his last and fatal sickness. His wife was Phebe Ann Compton, daughter of Lewis Compton, of Perth Amboy, N. J.

Lewis Compton Paine, son of Captain Jedediah Paine, was born in Perth Amboy, N. J., March 26, 1827. Naturally the sea became a familiar object to Mr. Paine, and at an early age he was the companion of his father and visited with him various parts of the ocean to which his father's business called him, generally the West Indies and the Caribbean Sea. At the early age of fourteen

years he acted as second officer on his father's vessel, and filled this position with satisfaction, acquiring thus early a knowledge of seamanship and the practical parts of navigation. Fate would probably have made the ocean life his, but during a temporary idleness in the shipping service he was induced to visit some friends in Wilkes-Barre. He became interested in business matters here and gradually became weaned from the sea. Attracting the favorable attention of Colonel H. B. Hillman, who was then engaged in mining in Nanticoke, he was employed by him at that place. This was in 1843. During his residence there he became acquainted with and eventually engaged to Miss Mary Campbell Lee, the youngest daughter of James Stewart Lee and Martha Lee (*nee* Campbell). James S. Lee was the brother of Colonel Washington Lee. A long-continued attack of fever, resulting in a very serious and extended convalescence, compelled a removal from and resignation of Mr. Paine's position at Nanticoke and a return to the sea coast. During the period of this convalescence Mr. Paine married Miss Lee, September 19, 1848, and they began married life at Perth Amboy. About this time Captain John Collins, a relative of Mr. Paine's, was organizing a line of steamers to Savannah, Ga., and offered the position of purser to Mr. Paine, who gladly accepted this opportunity to return to his early love, the sea. Within a year the rush of travel to California became so great that Messrs. Howland & Aspinwall formed a new line of steamers, via the Isthmus, and purchased the steamers Tennessee and Cherokee, which formed the Savannah line, and with them formed the new line on the Atlantic to Chagres. Captain Cleveland Forbes, an old family friend, was appointed captain of the latter named ship, and the position of purser was tendered to Mr. Paine and was accepted by him on this new line, where for three and a half years he was steadily engaged, making nearly forty monthly voyages between New York and Chagres. It was while engaged in this business and as purser of the steamship Georgia, under the command of Lieutenant D. D. Porter (now Admiral Porter), that he ran the first passenger train on the Panama railroad, which was then in process of construction. An unusual flood in the Chagres river prevented a landing of the passengers, some one thousand or more

who were on board the steamer lying in the open roadstead en route to California from New York. Mr. Paine had undertaken the landing in his boat for the purpose of examining personally the situation, but nearly sacrificed his life in the attempt. The extraordinary rise in the river had formed a current so strong that the picked crew of sailors forming his boat's crew could hardly contend against its power, and for a long time it was a question whether the boat and her crew could withstand the force which was drifting them on to the rocky ledge which formed the bar at the river's mouth, and over which heavy breakers were running, and with which contact meant, in the state of the river's current, certain death to the whole crew. Lieutenant Porter, who understood and appreciated the situation, was standing at the wheel-house with his glass, deeply interested in the struggle being made, and knowing the inevitable result if the boat failed to clear the reef, and said to himself (as he afterwards stated), as he looked down on the deck where Mrs. Paine and her infant son, the subject of this sketch, were sitting, unconscious of the danger in which husband and father was, "Poor little woman, she will be a widow in five minutes." But brave hearts and strong arms, after a long and anxious struggle, carried the boat away from the rocky ledge, and a successful landing was made in the breakers on the west side of the river's mouth. On the shore was found another thousand of return passengers awaiting the ship's return voyage to New York, but all access to the ship, as well as from her, was cut off. There only remained one of two things to do—to await the falling of the river's current and flood, or to seek an outlet to the new harbor of Aspinwall over the Panama railroad, then being constructed, and but recently reaching the river at Cruces, the first station at which the road touched the Chagres river, at a point some few miles from its mouth. After consultation with the railroad people, the latter course was decided upon. Word was sent to the ship by a native boatman advising her removal to Aspinwall, the ocean terminus of the railroad, some eight or ten miles distant. The river steamer Orus was chartered to transport passengers, mails and specie to the railroad station at Cruces. All the dirt and construction cars of the company were gathered there, and with these

the first trip of the Panama railroad was made under the control and direction of Mr. Paine. This was in 1852. On the return of the steamer to New York the physician's orders compelled a final withdrawal from the influence of the Chagres climate, from the fever attaching to which Mr. Paine had but just partially recovered. Accepting an offer made by his brothers-in-law, Messrs. Washington and Andrew Lee, he joined them in mining coal at Nanticoke, under the firm name of Lee, Paine & Co., at the old Lee mines, now operated by the Susquehanna Coal Company. This situation seemed to promise the change necessary for recuperation from broken health, the result of the attack of Chagres fever, and, coupled with a desire of his wife to return to Pennsylvania, induced a removal from Brooklyn to Nanticoke in 1853. Here, in the latter part of the year, his wife died in child birth. In a short time he removed to Wilkes-Barre, where he has since resided. The panic and depression in business in 1857 made the coal mining business a failure, and the firm of Lee, Paine & Co. was dissolved. On October 15, 1857, Mr. Paine married a second time, Annie E. Lee, of Sycamore Grove, Tredyffrin township, Chester county, Pa., a daughter of David Lee, having the same family name but not related to his former wife. Mr. and Mrs. Paine have had a family of three children, two of whom survive. Mr. Paine was president of the Ashley savings bank until it was closed for want of sufficient business to make it profitable. He is an active member of St. Stephen's Protestant Episcopal church of this city. Since the death of Judge Conyngham he has held the position of senior or rector's warden, and member of the vestry of that church. As chairman of the building committee, he supervised the rebuilding and enlargement of that church in 1887. Mr. Paine was largely instrumental in bringing to this city the Sheldon axle works, in which concern he holds the position of director. These works are said to be the largest of its kind in the world at the present time. He was one of the executors of the will of Isaac S. Osterhout, of this city, and is one of the trustees of the Osterhout Free Library.

William Lee Paine, son of L. C. Paine and Mary Campbell Lee Paine, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., March 23, 1851. He was

educated at Lehigh University, Yale College, and Harvard Law School, graduating from the latter in 1872. He read law in this city with W. W. Lathrope, H. B. Payne and H. W. Palmer, and practiced his profession in this city until 1882, when he removed to New York city, where he now resides. He married, May 18, 1882, Mrs. Maggie A. Lee, daughter of George W. Swetland and granddaughter of William Swetland. (See page 464.) Mr. and Mrs. Paine have a family of two children—Lewis Compton Paine and William Swetland Paine.

WILLIAM BEATTY MINER.



William Beatty Miner, who was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county, Pa., January 11, 1881, is the only son of William Penn Miner. (See page 42.) He was born in this city July 20, 1854, and read law with Dickson (A. H.) & Atherton (T. H.) Soon after his admission to the bar he learned the printer's trade in the office of his father, and subsequently became a partner with his father in the *Daily and Weekly Record of the Times*, of Wilkes-Barre, under the firm name of W. P. Miner & Son. The firm sold out their establishment, when W. B. Miner removed to the west. He is now the editor and proprietor of the *Grant County Herald*, at Lancaster, Wis. He is an unmarried man. His mother was Elizabeth DeWitt Liggett, daughter of John Liggett, who was a merchant in Philadelphia and a soldier in the war of 1812.

F. H. NICHOLS.

F. H. Nichols, who was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county, Pa., December 12, 1881, is a son of Thomas Nichols, of West Pittston, Pa. He read law with John Richards and the late C. S. Stark, at Pittston. He is said to reside in Brooklyn, N. Y.

WILLIAM ALLISON PETERS.

William Allison Peters was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county, Pa., November 20, 1882. He graduated from Yale College in the class of 1880, and read law with E. P. and J. V. Darling, in this city. He now resides in Seattle, Washington Territory.

HENRY RICHARD LINDERMAN.

Henry Richard Linderman, who was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county, Pa., December 5, 1884, is a descendant of Jacob von Linderman (of the family of Margaretha Linderman, the mother of the reformer, Martin Luther), who removed from Saxony during the disturbed period of the Austrian war of succession, and came to the province of New York in the first part of the last century. He purchased a large tract of land in Orange, then Ulster county, was a slave-holder and large farmer, and a man of means and prominence in the county. His son Henry succeeded him in the possession of his property and was also an honored and prominent resident and large land owner of Orange county. Of Henry Linderman's sons, John Jordan Linderman, M. D., was a student of medicine under the famous Dr. Valentine Mott, at the New York College of physicians and surgeons. After graduation he removed to Pike county, Pa., and practiced medicine for fifty years, over a district forty miles in extent, in Pike county, and Sussex county, N. J. He began practice in 1816 and was considered the most eminent physician in that part of the state. Dr. John J. Linderman married Rachel, the daughter of the Hon. Richard Brodhead, who was on the Common Pleas bench in Pike county, Pa., many years, and the sister of United States Senator Richard Brodhead. These were the grand parents of H. R. Linderman, the subject of this sketch. Of Henry Linderman's other sons, the brothers of Dr. John J. Linderman, two were eminent at the bar. The Hon. James

Oliver Linderman was admitted to practice in 1835. He was president judge of Ulster county, N. Y., from 1843 to 1855. Sylvester's history of Ulster county describes him as wonderfully popular, enjoying the confidence of all classes and parties. Willett Linderman, Esq., was admitted to the bar in 1820. He was district attorney of Ulster county, N. Y., from 1837 to 1846, and was eminent as a lawyer. Judge Linderman's son, Henry Willett Linderman, was a brave officer of volunteers throughout the late civil war, is a member of the bar, although not practicing, and resides at Buffalo, N. Y. Of Henry Linderman's remaining sons, two died in youth, and the youngest brother of Dr. John J. Linderman, Henry Shaw Linderman, resided on the old homestead property, and in the house built by his grandfather, Jacob von Linderman, in Orange county, N. Y., until his death, at an advanced age, a few years ago. Jacob von Linderman's family had been distinguished in Saxony for two centuries before he came to this country, his ancestors having achieved eminence in the church, the law, and medicine. Several were counselors and physicians to the elector of Saxony. Casper von Linderman, M. D., first physician to the elector, Frederick Augustus, 1526, and Laurentius von Linderman, LL. D., counselor to the elector Augustus, were the most famous of these. Two others, Diederich von Linderman, and John von Linderman, LL. D., were mayors of Dresden and Leipsic, respectively, at the close of the fifteenth century, and the latter was professor of jurisprudence in the University of Leipsic. Another, Nicholas von Linderman, was Senator at Gotha, 1570. Dr. John Jordan Linderman married Rachel Brodhead, as before stated. She was the daughter of Judge Richard Brodhead, and the sister of the Hon. Richard Brodhead, who, after serving three terms in the house of representatives, was elected to the senate of the United States and served the full term, from 1853 to 1859. Mrs. Linderman was the granddaughter of Garrett Brodhead, lieutenant in a New Jersey regiment (though a Pennsylvanian) during the revolutionary war, and a great-niece of Daniel Brodhead, colonel of the eighth (afterwards first) Pennsylvania regiment of the continental line; commandant of the western military department from 1778 to 1781, afterwards brigadier general, and a member of the

society of the Cincinnati, who received the thanks of congress for his services; also a great-niece of Luke Brodhead, captain in the sixth Pennsylvania of the continental line, and a friend of Lafayette; and a great-niece of John Brodhead, who was also a captain in the revolutionary army. General Daniel Brodhead's son, Daniel, jr., was senior first lieutenant in Colonel Shee's Pennsylvania battalion, was captured by the British the first year of the war, exchanged 1778, and died soon after. A New York nephew of these Pennsylvania officers, Charles Wessel Brodhead, was captain of a grenadier company in the New York line, which he equipped at his own expense, and with which he was present at the surrender of Burgoyne. General Daniel Brodhead was one of the most distinguished patriots and officers of the Pennsylvania line throughout the entire struggle; and captain Luke Brodhead, though promoted to a colonelcy, was obliged to retire from active service because of the desperate character of his wounds received at the battle of the Brandywine. The sword which he took from Captain Grant, of the British army, at the battle of Long Island, is now in the possession of his grandson, Luke W. Brodhead, Esq., of the Water Gap, Monroe county, Pa. These Pennsylvania officers, ancestors of Mrs. Linderman, were the sons of Daniel Brodhead, of Brodhead manor, the ancestor of the Brodhead family in Pennsylvania. He was one of the first magistrates in the Minisink valley, and justice of the Quarter Sessions by the king's commission; a man of large property and great prominence. He came to Pennsylvania from New York in 1737. He was the grandson of Daniel Brodhead, the founder of the family in America, who was a Yorkshire gentleman and a captain of grenadiers in Charles II's army. This Captain Brodhead was a great-nephew of John Brodhead, lord of the manor of Monk Britton in Yorkshire, whose descendants still hold the estate in England, granted their ancestors by King James I. Captain Brodhead came to America with Colonel Richard Nichols, in the expedition which took New York from the Dutch in 1664, and settled in the conquered province in command of the forces at Kingston. John Romeyn Brodhead, the historian, General Thornton Brodhead, of the Mexican war, killed at the second Bull Run, while commanding the Third

Michigan Cavalry, the late John M. Brodhead, M. D., second comptroller of the treasury, Washington, D. C., were among the numerous well known members of this family. The mother of Asa R. Brundage, of the Luzerne bar, was Jane Brodhead, daughter of Judge Richard Brodhead.

Dr. Henry Richard Linderman, son of Dr. John J. and Rachel Brodhead Linderman, graduated from the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons, began practice with his father, then removed to Carbon county, and in 1855, being then thirty years of age, was appointed chief clerk of the mint at Philadelphia. He resigned in 1864. In 1867 he was appointed director of the mints and assay offices, with personal supervision of the Philadelphia mint; resigned in 1869; was then commissioner of the United States in several capacities, notably to examine the methods of coinage of the different great European powers (1870-71), and then (1872) for the fitting up of the new mint at San Francisco. He was the author of the coinage act of 1873, which abolished the silver dollar and placed this country upon a single gold standard, and authorized the trade dollar for purposes of commerce with China and Japan, and which codified the law relative to the mints, assay offices, and coinage of the United States, and provided that the office of director of the mint, with full supervision of the mints and assay offices, should be a bureau of the Treasury department. This legislation was passed by congress through the efforts of Dr. Linderman. Upon the new law going into operation he was appointed to the office of director of the mint for the term of five years, as provided in the coinage act. Under its provisions he organized and perfected the mint service, and left it at his death, what it has been since, the admiration of the civilized world. He was the confidential adviser of the president and secretary of the treasury, and the author of much of the legislation of the resumption period in our national finances, and was regarded by the financial world, in Europe and the Orient as well as in our own country, as one of the ablest of American financiers. He was the author of "Money and Legal Tender in the United States," and a writer of approved authority upon financial and coinage topics. His official reports were looked upon as of such value that they were used in some

of the American colleges as text books. Dr. Linderman married, in 1856, Miss Emily Davis, of Wilkes-Barre. She was the daughter of George Hyer Davis, one of the early and well known coal operators of the Carbon county district, and a granddaughter of the late Samuel Philip Holland, of Wilkes-Barre, in whose house on River street she was brought up by her grand parents, her mother having died soon after the birth of this child. Through her father, Mrs. Linderman is descended from the well known Coleman family of Lancaster county, and is also of the same stock as the late Rear Admiral John Lee Davis, of the United States navy. Her grandfather, Samuel Philip Holland, is remembered by all old residents of Wilkes-Barre as the head of the coal operating firm of Holland, Lockhart, McLean & Co., and as a distinguished figure in Wilkes-Barre fifty years ago. He was an Englishman of old county stock, and came to this country with a competence, which he invested in coal lands. His father, Philip Holland, passed much time in Philadelphia, and died, while on one of his visits there from England, during the yellow fever epidemic in Washington's administration. He is buried in old Christ church burying ground in that city. Samuel Holland was the friend of Reverdy Johnson, of Baltimore, in which city he passed much of his leisure, of Henry Clay, and of Crittenden, of Kentucky, and of many more of the famous Americans who were gathered together each winter at the capital, forty miles away. To the society of these distinguished Americans he was welcomed as a friend and an acquisition. He was a large, portly, and remarkably handsome man, of great polish of manner, and with the breeding of the old school of English gentlemen. Few men of his time, in eastern Pennsylvania, were more widely known and honored. He died in 1856, when his house passed into the hands of the late Anthony H. Emley, and his widow left Wilkes-Barre to make her home with her children, who were all living elsewhere. Mr. Holland's large coal interests and his at one time enormous land ownership should have made him one of the very wealthy men of his day, but he was fully thirty years in advance of the times in his ideas, and he failed some two years before his death. Governor David R. Porter, of Pennsylvania, was for a long time Mr. Holland's partner in a large portion of his coal interests.

The late Dr. Garrett Brodhead Linderman, of Bethlehem, who married Lucy, daughter of the late Judge Asa Packer, and who was widely known as one of the leading coal operators of Pennsylvania, was a brother of Dr. Henry R. Linderman.

Henry R. Linderman was born in Philadelphia, in September, 1858, the only issue of the late Hon. Henry Richard Linderman, M. D., director of the mints and assay offices of the United States, and Emily Davis, his wife. After being under the charge of a private tutor, he was prepared for college at the Episcopal school of St. Clement's Hall, Ellicott City, Maryland, and entered the Lehigh University, at South Bethlehem, Pa., in 1875, where he finished a course of study in the school of general literature and law in the spring of 1878. He was then entered as a student at law in the office of the late E. Coppee Mitchell, Esq., of Philadelphia, but the illness and death of his father, Dr. Linderman, in January, 1879, prevented his beginning the study of his profession at that time. In 1881 he entered the law office of the Hon. John B. Storm, at Stroudsburg, Pa., as a student at law, and was admitted to the bar of Monroe county in May, 1883. He entered at once upon the active practice of his profession with Henry J. Kotz, then district attorney, at Stroudsburg. In the fall of 1884 he removed to Wilkes-Barre and began practice with the Hon. John Lynch, where he remained two years. Since then Mr. Linderman, though chiefly occupied in looking after private interests, has been engaged as counsel in litigation of importance in Washington, in which he has met with gratifying success, and in the February term of the Oyer and Terminer Court for Monroe county, 1888, was engaged, with the district attorney, in the trial of the Welsh murder case at Stroudsburg, the commonwealth securing a conviction of murder in the second degree. He expects soon to resume the active practice of the law.

HENRY MARTYN HOYT.



Henry Martyn Hoyt, who was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county, Pa, September 7, 1885, is a native of Kingston, Pa.,

where he was born November 8, 1861. He was educated at Wyoming Seminary and Yale College, graduating from the latter institution in the class of 1883, and read law with Dickson (A. H.) and Atherton (T. H.), in this city. He now resides at Spokane Falls, Washington Territory. He is a son of J. D. Hoyt and a brother of E. E. Hoyt, of the Luzerne bar, whose biography may be found on page 627.

CHARLES VAN LOON GABRIEL.

Charles Van Loon Gabriel, who was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county, Pa., June 2, 1886, is a son of Albert Gabriel, and a grand-son of Henry Gabriel, who removed from Connecticut to Pennsylvania in 1818. Colonel Wright, in his history of Plymouth, says: "Henry Gabriel was a blacksmith and made Plymouth his home and residence. He married respectably, and spent a long, laborious and useful life there. He was a man of integrity and a most excellent and exemplary citizen. He accumulated some property, and died but a few years since, beloved and regretted by the whole of the community in which he spent the greater part of his life." The wife of Henry Gabriel was Edith Van Loon. She was the daughter of Abraham Van Loon, who removed from Esopus, N. Y., to Plymouth in 1794. She is the sister of Stephen Van Loon, who was elected sheriff of Luzerne county in 1816. The wife of Albert Gabriel and the mother of Charles V. Gabriel is Mary, daughter of Christopher Garrahan, a native of Ireland, whose wife was Abigail Hallock. Charles V. Gabriel is a native of Plymouth, where he was born January 1, 1859. He was educated at the Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, Pa., Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., and at the College of New Jersey, at Princeton, graduating from the latter institution in the class of 1882. He subsequently entered the Columbia College Law School, from which he graduated, after which he entered the office of A. R. Brundage, in this city. He is now practicing his profession in the city of New York. Mr. Gabriel is an unmarried man.

GEORGE MERRITT ORR.

George Merritt Orr, who was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county, Pa., June 6, 1887, is a son of Albert S. Orr, of this city, and a brother of N. M. Orr, of the McKean county (Pa.) bar. (See page 976.) He was born at Dallas, Pa., June 13, 1856, and read law with H. W. Palmer, in this city. He was educated at Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, Pa., and at the academies of W. S. Parsons and E. B. Harvey, in this city, and at the law department of the Michigan University, at Ann Arbor. His wife is Helen Easterline, a daughter of the late Joseph Easterline, of this city. He has two children. Mr. Orr is practicing his profession at Kane, Pa.

GEORGE URQUHART.



George Urquhart was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county, Pa., June 27, 1887. He was born in this city December 31, 1861, and during the years 1880 and 1881 attended Yale College. His health failing him, he retired from his studies until 1884, when he entered the junior class of the College of New Jersey, at Princeton, and graduated from that institution in the class of 1885. He read law with Dickson (A. H.) & Atherton (T. H.), and remained with them until admitted to the bar. He is a descendant of George Urquhart, a native of Scotland, who came to America in 1786. The grandfather of the subject of our sketch was Captain John Urquhart. His father is George Urquhart, M. D. Dr. Urquhart is a native of Lambertville, N. J. He came to this city when a lad. He was educated in the schools of Lambertville and at the Wyoming Seminary, at Kingston. He graduated from the Jefferson Medical College, in Philadelphia, in 1850, and also attended lectures at the Medical School of the University of Pennsylvania. The doctor has been in continual practice in this city since his graduation. He married, October

20, 1852, Mary Ann Hodgdon, daughter of Samuel Hodgdon, who was admitted to the Luzerne county bar November 6, 1843. George Urquhart is the only son of Dr. George Urquhart. He is an unmarried man, and now resides in San Francisco, California, where he was admitted to the Supreme Court of that state September 3, 1888.

ROBERT WODROW ARCHBALD.

Robert Wodrow, from whom the subject of this sketch descends, was a Presbyterian minister of the Church of Scotland. The Wodrow family were originally settled in England, but at an early day came to Renfrewshire, Scotland, where, by oral tradition existing as early as 1700, they had possessed the hill of Eglishame, in that county, or other lands there, without interruption for three hundred years. The family name appears in several forms, such as Woodrow, Widderow, Witherow and Vidderow, all pronounced pretty much alike; but the uniform spelling in that branch of the family under consideration has been as given in this article.

The first authentic record is of Patrick Wodrow or Vidderow, who was vicar of the parish of Eglishame in 1562. He married Agnes Hamilton, daughter of a brother of the House of Abercorn. Both lie buried in the Eglishame church yard. Patrick Wodrow had two sons—James or John Widderow and Robert. The latter was born about 1600 in the Hill of Eglishame, and was educated at Edinburg and Glasgow as a lawyer, and became chamberlain to the earl of Eglinton. He married Agnes, daughter of John Dunlop, a grandson of Dunlop, of Dunlop. The fourth son of this union was James, born January 2, 1637, and subsequently professor of theology in Glasgow University from 1692 until his death in 1707. Prof. Wodrow was a man of singular piety and learning, and endured, with so many others, the religious persecutions of those times. A sketch of his life, written by his son, was published by Blackwood in 1828.

Robert Wodrow, with whose name this sketch begins, and

who is widely known as the faithful and laborious author of the History of the Sufferings of the Church of Scotland, was the second son of Prof. James Wodrow, and was born at Glasgow in 1679. His mother, Margaret Hair, was the daughter of William Hair, the proprietor of a small estate in the parish of Kilbarchan, Renfrewshire. In this parent he was equally fortunate as in the other. To all the piety of her husband she added a degree of strength of mind not often associated with her sex. In 1691 young Wodrow was entered a student in the university of his native city and went through the usual course of academical education then adopted there, and which included several of the learned languages and various branches of philosophy. Theology he studied under his father, and while engaged in this pursuit was appointed librarian to the college, a situation to which the peculiar talent which he had already displayed for historical and bibliographical inquiry had recommended him. This office he held for four years, and it was during this time that he acquired the greater part of that knowledge of the ecclesiastical and literary history of his country which he applied during the course of his after life to such good purpose as to have the effect of associating his name at once honorably and individually with those interesting subjects. At this period he imbibed also a taste for antiquarian research and the study of natural history, which introduced him to the notice and procured him the friendship of several of the most eminent men of the day. But all these pursuits were carefully kept subordinate to what he had determined to make the great and sole business of his life, the study of theology, and the practical application of its principles. To the former he devoted only his leisure hours, to the latter, all the others that were not appropriated to necessary repose. On completing his theological studies at the university Mr. Wodrow went to reside with a distant relative of the family, Sir John Maxwell, of Nether Pollock, and while here offered himself for trial to the presbytery of Paisley, by whom he was licensed to preach the gospel in March, 1703. On October 28 following, he was ordained minister of the parish of Eastwood, (which is now a suburb of the city of Glasgow), through the influence of the family with which he resided. Eastwood

was at that period one of the smallest parishes in Scotland, but it was just such a one as suited Mr. Wodrow; for, its clerical duties being comparatively light, he was enabled to devote a portion of his time to his favorite studies of history and antiquities, without neglecting the obligations which his sacred office imposed upon him; and of this circumstance he appreciated the value so highly that he could never be induced, though frequently invited, to accept any other charge. Glasgow in 1712 made the attempt in vain to withdraw him from his obscure but beloved retreat, and to secure his pastoral services for the city, and Stirling in 1717 and again in 1726 made similar attempts, but with similar results. Although the charge in which he was placed was an obscure one, Mr. Wodrow's talents soon made it sufficiently conspicuous. The eloquence of his sermons, the energy and felicity of the language in which they were composed, and the solemn and impressive manner in which they were delivered, quickly spread his fame as a preacher, and placed him at the head of his brethren in the west of Scotland. The popularity and reputation of Mr. Wodrow naturally procured for him a prominent place in the ecclesiastical courts which he attended, and in this attendance, whether on presbyteries, synods, or the general assembly, he was remarkable for his punctuality. Of the latter he was frequently chosen a member, and on occasions of public interest was often still more intimately associated with the proceedings of the church, by being nominated to committees. In all these instances he took a lively interest in the matters under discussion, and was in the habit of keeping regular notes of all that passed, a practice which enabled him to leave a mass of manuscript records behind him containing, with other curious matter, the most authentic and interesting details of the proceedings of the Scottish ecclesiastical courts of his time now in existence. In 1707 Mr. Wodrow was appointed a member of a committee of presbytery to consult with the brethren of the commission in Edinburg as to the best means of averting the evils with which it was supposed the union would visit the church and people of Scotland, and on the accession of George I he was the principal adviser of the five clergymen deputed by the assembly to proceed to London

to plead the rights of the former, and to solicit the abolition of the law of patronage, of which he was a decided enemy. In this the deputation did not succeed. The law was continued in force, and Mr. Wodrow, with that sense of propriety which pervaded all his sentiments and actions, inculcated a submission to its decisions. Mr. Wodrow's life presents us with little more of particular interest than what is contained in the circumstances just narrated until it became associated with that work which has made his name so memorable, namely, "The History of the Sufferings of the Church of Scotland from the Restoration to the Revolution." This work, for which his integrity, candor, liberality of sentiment and talents eminently qualified him, he contemplated from an early period of his life; but it was only in the year 1707 that he began seriously to labor on it. From this time, however, till its publication in 1721 and 1722, he devoted all his leisure hours to its composition. On the appearance of Mr. Wodrow's history its author was attacked with the vilest scurrility and abuse by those whom his fidelity as an historian had offended. Anonymous and threatening letters were sent to him, and every description of indignity was attempted to be thrown on both his person and his work. The faithful, liberal and impartial character of the history, nevertheless, procured its author many and powerful friends. Its merits were, by a large party, appreciated and acknowledged, and every man whose love of truth was stronger than his prejudices, awarded it the meed of his applause. Copies of the work were presented by Dr. Frazer to their majesties, and the prince and princess of Wales, and were received so graciously, and so much approved of, that the presentation was almost immediately followed by a royal order on the Scottish exchequer for one hundred guineas, to be paid to the author as a testimony of his majesty's favorable opinion of its merits. Mr. Wodrow's literary labors did not end with the publication of his history. He afterwards planned and executed the scheme of a complete history of the church of Scotland, in a series of lives of all the eminent men who appeared from the beginning of the reformation down to the period at which his preceding work commenced. Besides these works, Mr. Wodrow has left behind him six small but

closely written volumes of traditionary and other memoranda, regarding the lives and labors of remarkable ministers, and comprising all the occurrences of the period which he thought worth recording. These volumes are designated by the general name of *Analecta*, and the entries extend over a space of twenty-seven years—from 1705 to 1732. The *Analecta* contains much curious information regarding the times of its author, and is full of anecdotes, and amusing and interesting notices of the remarkable persons of the day. It is preserved in the original manuscript in the Advocate's library at Edinburg, where it is often consulted by the curious inquirer into the times to which it relates. The *Analecta* in its present form probably never was intended for publication. It was a mere collection of notes and comments to be made the basis of subsequent labors. "These notes," says Burton (*Book Hunter*, p. 311), "were written on small slips of paper in a hand closely cramped and minute, and lest this should not be a sufficient protection to their privacy a portion was committed to certain cyphers which their ingenious inventor deemed no doubt to be utterly impregnable. * * Wodrow's trick was the same as that of Samuel Pepys and productive of the same consequences—the excitement of a rabid curiosity which at last found its way into the recesses of his secret communings. They are now published in the fine type of the Maitland Club in four portly quartos, under the title *Wodrow's Analecta*."

Mr. Wodrow seems to have also been an omnivorous gatherer of pamphlets and manuscripts, some of the latter rising high enough in importance to be counted state papers. How the minister of the quiet rural parish of Eastwood could have gotten his hands on them is a marvel, but the appreciation of his labors is to be found in the way this material has been ransacked and made use of by book makers, and the whole collection has been at last published in a number of large octavo volumes by the Wodrow Society. A large portion of Mr. Wodrow's time, all of which was laboriously and usefully employed in the discharge of his various duties, was occupied in an extensive epistolary correspondence with acquaintances and friends in different parts of the world. But this was no idle correspondence. He made it in all cases subservient to the purposes of improving his general

knowledge, and of adding to his stores of information, and with this view he was in the habit of transmitting to his correspondents lists of queries on subjects of general and public interest, and particularly on matters connected with religion as they stood in their several localities. With all this labor he regularly devoted two days in every week to his preparation for the pulpit, and bestowed besides the most assiduous attention on all the other duties of his parish. Some of the most curious relics of this eminent man are a dozen bound volumes of manuscript sermons written with a quill, and yet in such a minute hand as to be absolutely illegible to the unaided eye. These were not of course intended for use in the pulpit, the custom of the Scottish church at that day requiring the delivery of sermons from memory and forbidding the use of notes. But they show the care with which his sermons were prepared, and the painful diligence necessarily employed, in the midst of all his other literary labors, to commit them to their present form. In the case of Professor Simpson, the successor of Mr. Wodrow's father, who was suspended from his office by the general assembly for his Arian sentiments, Mr. Wodrow felt himself called upon as a minister of the gospel, and a friend to evangelical truth, to take an active part with his brethren against the professor. The latter, as already said, was suspended, but through a feeling of compassion the emoluments of his office were reserved to him, a kindness for which, it is not improbable, he may have been indebted, at least in some measure, to the benevolent and amiable disposition of Mr. Wodrow. In the affair of the celebrated Marrow controversy, which opened the way to the secession of 1743, Mr. Wodrow decided and acted with his usual prudence, propriety and liberality. He thought that those who approved of the sentiments and doctrines contained in the work from which the controversy took its name—the Marrow of Modern Divinity—went too far in their attempts to vindicate them, and that the assembly, on the other hand, had been too active and too forward in their condemnation. On the great question about *subscription to articles of faith* he took a more decided part, and ever looked upon the non-subscribers as enemies to the cause of evangelical Christianity. The valuable and laborious life of the author of the "History of the Sufferings

of the Church of Scotland," was now, however, drawing to a close. His constitution had been naturally good, and during the earlier part of his life he had enjoyed uninterrupted health, but the severity of his studious habits at length began to bear him down. He was first seriously affected in 1726, and from this period continued gradually to decline till 1734, when he expired on March 21; dying, as he had lived, in the faith of the gospel, and love to all mankind. Mr. Wodrow was married, in 1708, to Margaret Warner, granddaughter of Wm. Guthrie, of Fenwick, author of the "Trial of a Saving Interest in Christ," and daughter of the Rev. Patrick Warner, of Ardeer, Ayrshire, and minister of Irvine. Sixteen children were born of this marriage, of whom four sons and five daughters survived their father. Robert Wodrow, his eldest surviving son, was born December 21, 1711. He was educated for the ministry and succeeded his father in the parish of Eastwood in 1735. In 1757 he resigned his charge and took up his residence upon the island of Little Cumbray, which is situated just off the shores of Ayrshire, in the firth of Clyde. It used to be said of this devout man that even in public he prayed first for the little Cumbray isle, and then for the realm of England and the rest of the world. He died January, 1784, and is buried in the Little Cumbray churchyard. He was twice married, his second wife being Ann Ruthven, by whom he had several children. His eldest son, Andrew, settled early in America, and left descendants who are still living at Romney, West Virginia. Mary Ann Wodrow, daughter of Robert Wodrow last named and paternal grandmother of R. W. Archbald, was born June 24, 1764. She was married August 4, 1789, to James Archbald, who, though inferior in social station, amply repaid her in the depth and tenderness of his attachment. But little is known of the family of the elder Archbald. His father was named James, and he had two brothers, John and William. The father lived on the main land at Knockendon, in Ayrshire, and had a cattle farm on the big Cumbray island, and a sheep farm on the little Cumbray, the latter being in charge of his son James. After her marriage Mrs. Archbald continued to reside on the little Cumbray isle. In the seclusion of this spot, with the busy commerce of Glasgow and the Clyde sailing by in sight through

the waters of the firth, she found leisure to develop and gratify the literary and poetic tastes with which she was naturally gifted. Here was born, March 3, 1793, James Archbald, the revered father of the subject of this sketch. A second son, Patrick (or Peter) was born at Stevenson, in Ayrshire, in 1805, while Mrs. Archbald was on a visit to her uncle James Wodrow, minister of that parish, to whose family she was warmly attached. Two daughters, Margaret and Helen Louisa, were also born to her. With this family she removed with her husband, in 1807, to America, and settled at Auriesville, Montgomery county, New York. Having purchased a farm in the charming Mohawk Valley, it was found that Mr. Archbald, as an alien, took but a defeasible title to the land. This led to a correspondence with Dewitt Clinton, already prominent in public life, in which the gifted pen of Mrs. Archbald enlisted him in her behalf, and through the influence of Mr. Clinton a special act was passed which confirmed the title to her husband. It is said that upon this occasion Mr. Clinton was so impressed with the literary talents of Mrs. Archbald that he urged her to undertake the history of the state of New York. Amid all her household duties Mrs. Archbald found time to record the doings of each day in a diary, which still exists in manuscript, and which reads with the charm of a story, and often contains important reference to public events of the day. She kept up a regular correspondence to the end of her life with her relatives in Scotland. She has left a volume of paintings in water color, mainly of flowers exquisitely painted from nature; and though distant from literary centers, she gathered about her a library of twelve hundred volumes, each one of which bears evidence of having been carefully perused and digested. Her husband died suddenly August 3, 1824, aged sixty-one. Mrs. Archbald survived him several years, and died January 3, 1841, in her seventy-seventh year. It is of more importance to inquire who was the mother of a man than who was his father, since the qualities of the former are more likely to be reflected in him than those of the latter, and this seems to be exemplified in the life of James Archbald. Born, as we have seen, on the little Cumbray isle, on the west coast of Scotland, and on the shores of the Atlantic, his early years were spent away from

the busy haunts of trade, with only the cultivated mind of a mother to foster his ambition. The eldest of his father's family, he naturally and early became the dependence of his parents; and, apt in all the consequent minor duties of the house and farm, he might often be seen diligently knitting socks for the family while watching the sheep of his father grazing about him. Upon his removal to America, to the farm at Auriesville, N. Y., a new life opened before him. No railroads or canals then offered means of transportation, and the great Mohawk valley turnpike was the main artery of travel. At the age of fourteen young James, to whom thus early was committed the transaction of such business, might be seen driving his wagon load of wheat down the turnpike to Albany, some forty miles distant, where he sold his grain with the good judgment of maturer years. As he advanced toward manhood he became engaged in the varied pursuits of farming, lumbering, and finally trading to the then far distant Canadian line. While there he received an offer from the Northwest Fur Company, which he came near accepting, and which would have entirely changed the course of his life. It must not be supposed that while thus actively engaged the cultivation of his mind was entirely neglected. He eagerly seized every opportunity for reading and study; became an ardent admirer of poetry, and could recite even in his later days lengthy quotations from Burns and Byron, as well as most of the British poets. The intervals of labor were employed to gratify his inherited taste for reading, and often while resting at the plow the few spare moments were spent in perusing a book produced from his pocket. In the summer of 1817 the construction of the Erie canal was begun. This great work, which has linked to imperishable fame the name of Dewitt Clinton, its projector, opened a new field to Mr. Archbald's energies. He became a contractor and built that section of the canal which destroyed the symmetry of his own beautiful farm. His work as a contractor was well done; much to the surprise of the engineer, there were none of those attempts at cheating so common on politically managed improvements. The engineer in charge was the celebrated John B. Jervis, who, feeling pleased with the young man's faithfulness and capability, offered him a position in his engineering corps.

Mr. Jervis was soon after offered the charge of the newly begun Delaware and Hudson Canal, and in the year 1825 Mr. Archbald was employed by him upon it. He was placed under an engineer somewhat noted for his *fast* qualities, who, not finding any congeniality in the straightforward plodding assistant, asked his removal on the ground that he would never make an engineer. Mr. Jervis at once assented, and to the general surprise made him resident engineer in charge of that division. In 1829 the newly opened mines and railroad at Carbondale being in their incipient stages of existence, the directors elected Mr. Archbald superintendent, and from that time his life was principally passed in the Lackawanna valley. His mother was still living at this time on the farm at Auriesville, and such was his devotion to her that several times he walked the whole distance from Carbondale, by way of Rondout and the banks of the Hudson, to his old home to cheer her with a visit. Some seven or eight years after this W. C. Bouck, canal commissioner, and afterwards democratic governor of the state of New York, offered Mr. Archbald the position of engineer in charge of that portion of the Erie canal enlargement lying between Troy and Utica, a distance of one hundred miles. This he accepted and left Carbondale, much to the regret of the company and of the citizens of the place. But he did not stay away long. The strife and trickery of politics which prevailed among the canal authorities disgusted him and at the earnest solicitation of the president of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company he once more took charge of the road, after the absence of a year. In 1847 the Pennsylvania Coal Company commenced building their gravity railroad from Pittston to Hawley, and this too was placed in charge of Mr. Archbald and constructed upon his plans. In the prosecution of this work he was subjected to extreme fatigue and frequent exposure, and on one occasion he lost his way and spent all night in the woods near Jones Lake. Often at the end of the week's work he would walk home to Carbondale, several miles, over the mountains. The mines and works at Carbondale, Honesdale and Hawley were at the same time in his charge, and the consequent physical and mental strain upon him were too great. In the spring of 1850 he was taken with erysipelas, and for several

months his life was despaired of. So important to the enterprises in his charge was his supervision considered to be, that a physician was sent from New York city by the company, and one of the directors took his place at the bedside of Mr. Archbald to help nurse him back to life. In 1851 Carbondale was made a city, and the citizens thereof, to show their respect and attachment, elected him mayor, which office he filled for four successive terms, and until he removed from the place. In 1854 Mr. Archbald was chosen vice-president of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana railroad, and he once more and finally dissolved his connection with the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company and the Pennsylvania Coal Company, and took personal charge of the western railroad. His stay in the west, however, was limited to a year, when he received his final recall to the scene of his early labors. A new railroad was in progress and mighty changes were taking place in the valley. The extension of the Delaware and Hudson railroad had built up the village (now the borough) of Archbald, named in his honor; the business of the Pennsylvania Coal Company had made Dunmore and the enterprises of the Scrantons had made Slocum Hollow (which is now transformed into the city of Scranton) the center of the coal trade of the valley. The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad having been established, George W. Scranton was compelled by ill health to abandon his position in the employ of that company, and by the general voice of the directors Mr. Archbald was appointed general agent. He now moved his residence to Scranton, leaving Carbondale (after a sojourn of about thirty years), much to the regret of her people, and followed by the good wishes of the entire population. In 1858 Mr. Archbald was appointed chief engineer of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and subsequently president of the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg, both of which positions he held at the time of his death. He had a competency—the proceeds of a life of industry, not a dollar having been made in speculation—but his active habits of life still forbade his retiring from his customary pursuits, and until near his death he possessed the elasticity and industry of younger days, rose with the early dawn, and on a tramp over the moun-

tains could rarely be tired out by men who were much his junior in years. Esteemed most by those who knew him best, Mr. Archbald had the entire confidence and affection of the railroad managers and employees. The simplicity of his character, the purity of his life, and the uprightness of his dealings, have made his name a synonym for honesty. He never failed in his word; he never refused a favor nor harbored an enmity; he never solicited an office. In 1866 Mr. Archbald reluctantly accepted the unanimous nomination of the republican party for congress. Personally his inclinations were averse to running the gauntlet of the campaign, but the clamorous entreaties of his friends overbore his better judgment. Even with the powerful assistance of Susquehanna county, which was then attached to this congressional district, he was defeated by his opponent, Charles Denison. James Archbald died at Scranton August 26, 1870.

The wife of James Archbald was Sarah Augusta Temple Frothingham, daughter of Major Thomas Frothingham and Elizabeth Frost. Thomas Frothingham was descended from William Frothingham, who, as appears from the town records of Charlestown, Mass., came from England and settled at that place in 1630. The second son of William Frothingham was Nathaniel, born in 1639. There were two other brothers of the original family, Peter and Samuel, and Nathaniel had a family of seven children who came to ages of maturity, so that early foundation was thus laid for the spread of the Frothingham name, a geneological history of which has been compiled in recent years by Richard H. Frothingham, a member of the family. A curious relic has come down to the present generation from this time and source. It consists of a small box or trunk about twelve by eighteen inches in size and six inches high, covered on the outside with black leather, patched in many places, and having on the lid the date of 1678, marked in brass headed nails. The inside is lined with what is supposed to be a kind of wall paper of that day. Rude figures, outlined in black upon the white ground, and looking almost as though made with a burnt stick, alternate in lines with several oft repeated pious texts, such as :

GODS WORD IS PVRE A SHIELD MOST SVRE.
 THE PAINFVL HAND SHAL RVLE THE LAND.
 SAVE VS O LORD FROM HETHENS SWORD.
 FROM EVEL STRAY AND LIVE FOR AYE.
 AN EVEL WOMAN IS LIKE A SCORPION.

These would seem to betray a Puritan origin, and the box is reputed in the family to have been brought over from England.

The oldest son of Nathaniel Frothingham was also named Nathaniel, and was born July 2, 1671. His wife was Hannah Rand. Nathaniel Frothingham—third of the name—eldest son of Nathaniel and Hannah, is next in succession. He was born December 7, 1698, and died May 7, 1749. He married July 27, 1721, Susanna Whittemore. Their second son and third child was William, who was born October 16, 1729, and was married October 16, 1751, to Hannah, oldest child of Charles Hewson and Hannah White. Of this marriage was born January 27, 1755, Thomas Frothingham, maternal grandfather of the subject of this record.

Thomas Frothingham was born at Charlestown, Mass., and was the second son of his parents. He was apprenticed at the age of fourteen to learn the trade of cabinet maker. Early in 1775, the danger of hostilities with the mother country being apprehended, he formed with other young men a company of artillery. Secret meetings were held and a wooden gun, mounted on a carriage, was used to drill with. On the 19th of April, hostilities having been begun at the battle of Lexington, he enlisted in the artillery for eight months under his master, Lieutenant Benjamin Frothingham, and subsequently, in January 1776, reënlisted for a year longer. In April following he went with the army to New York, and was there under Captain Corsen, "one of the most experienced fire workers," as he says in a letter to his son, "to be found in the then colonies." Upon the retreat of the army from New York in September, 1776, he was appointed conductor of military stores, and in September, 1779, deputy field commissary, with the rank of major. He was assigned a post at West Point, and remained in this office and service till the close of the revolution. In 1784 he entered into a partnership with Benjamin Gorton, and opened a store at Claverack landing, on the North river, now incorporated in the city of Hudson. In 1790 the firm was dissolved, but Mr. Frothingham continued the business until the fall of 1805. From Hudson he removed to Sand Lake, a village twelve miles east of Albany, and there took charge of the construction and management of a glass fac-

tory, in which position he continued until his death, January 25, 1827. Major Frothingham was a gentleman of the old school. He was tall and dignified in his bearing, and courteous in his manners. He was a prominent mason, and served a term in the state senate of New York in 1821 and 1822. The senate at that time sat as a court of errors and appeals, and the position of senator carried consequent importance and dignity. On September 27, 1785, he married Elizabeth, daughter of Gideon Frost and Sarah Ireland, of Cambridge, Mass. Gideon Frost was descended from Edmund Frost, who was born July 12, 1672. The line passes down through Ephraim, the son of Edmund, born January 12, 1718, and a second Edmund, the son of Ephraim, born November 6, 1752. Edmund Frost married Hannah Cooper, and from them was born, June 24, 1724, Gideon Frost, the father of Elizabeth. Sarah Ireland, the wife of Gideon, was the daughter of John Ireland and Sarah Shepherd, and was born August 26, 1728. Part of the land over which the grounds of Harvard college, at Cambridge, now extend was originally in the Frost family, as well as a large part of that on which the village of North Cambridge has grown up. The old Frost house, in the latter place, over two hundred years old, is still standing. Its long sloping roof, low ceiling and old tiled fire places would delight the antiquary. It was kept up in the old style by the late Mrs. Susan Austin, a descendent of the family, until her death recently.

Elizabeth Frost, the wife of Thomas Frothingham, was born November 15, 1760. She was a woman of peculiar mould, and some of the characteristics of the mother have descended to her children. One of these certainly deserves mention. Even at that early day she was one of the few who espoused the cause of the negro against his master. The state of Massachusetts then afforded a safe refuge for the escaping slave, and the village of Sand Lake, N. Y., a few miles from the state line, was the last station upon the underground railway. While living at that place Mrs. Frothingham frequently harbored and concealed members of this persecuted class, and when the way was open, helped them on to the white stone which marked the dividing line of the two states, and made the slave a freeman. Mrs. Frothingham

did not rise with the dawn, but, on the contrary, when the neighboring blacksmith began to stir his morning fires, this was her signal for retiring. Nevertheless, she lived to a good old age, dying December 26, 1843, at the ripe age of eighty-three.

The youngest child of Thomas and Elizabeth Frothingham was Sarah Augusta Temple Frothingham. She was born September 14, 1805, at Hudson, N. Y., but while still an infant her parents moved to Sand Lake village, already mentioned, and there the whole of her early life was spent. Upon the occasion of a visit to Auriesville she met James Archbald, ten years or more her senior, and still living with his mother on the farm. Seven years later, November 27, 1832, she became his bride, and removed with him to the then seeming wilderness of Carbondale, Pa., where meantime the mines and works of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company had been developing under his superintendency. Her life from this time on mingles with that of her husband, and but little is to be said of it. A dutiful daughter, a faithful and loving wife and mother—how brief, how simple the record, yet how important! She made a place for herself, while she lived, in the hearts of her friends and family, and passed to her rest July 5, 1874, in the sixty-ninth year of her age, having survived her husband nearly four years.

James Archbald left to survive him five children—James, Mary Wodrow, Thomas Frothingham, Augusta, and Robert Wodrow. James was born February 13, 1838, graduated at Union College in 1860, and succeeded his father as chief engineer of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, which position he still holds. He married, January 25, 1865, Maria H., daughter of the late Joseph J. Albright (one of the pioneers, and prominent in the later development, of Scranton), and has several children. He was captain of Company I, One Hundred and Thirty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers, in the late war, and was present at the battle of Antietam. His engineering skill is attested by the new Bergen tunnel of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, at Hoboken, N. J., with its approaches, and the Buffalo extension of the same railroad, over two hundred miles from Binghamton to Buffalo, N. Y. He is at present the general and energetic manager of the Barber Asphalt Paving

Company, and resides at Scranton. Mary W. was born June 16, 1840, and married, September 4, 1867, George H. Catlin, of Shoreham, Vermont. They now reside at Scranton, Mr. Catlin being vice president of the Third National Bank there. Thomas F. was born July 23, 1843, and died February 17, 1882, leaving a daughter, Sarah Elizabeth. Augusta, born March 19, 1846; deceased March 9, 1873; unmarried and without issue.

Robert Wodrow Archbald was born September 10, 1848, at Carbondale, Luzerne (now Lackawanna) county, Pa., where he lived until near nine years of age, removing in August, 1857, with his parents to Scranton. He attended the public schools of the latter place until 1864, when he began the pursuit of civil engineering, intending to make that his calling. A road to be known as the Wyoming Gravity Railroad had been projected at that time from Wilkes-Barre over the Pocono mountains to Stroudsburg, Monroe county, to connect at the latter place with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad and give an outlet for the transportation of coal in that direction. The work was in charge of his eldest brother, James Archbald, and the summer and fall of 1864 were spent by him in the field as one of a corps of engineers under his brother. Following the same design, in January, 1865, he entered the Polytechnic Institute, at Troy, N. Y., but, under some discouragements at the outstart, was diverted from the idea of becoming an engineer, and returned home. For a few months in the spring and summer of 1865 he took his place again in the field upon the Wyoming Gravity road, but in the fall of that year, having determined upon taking a classical course at college, he entered Flushing Institute, a preparatory school, at Flushing, Long Island. From there he successfully entered the academic department of Yale College in September, 1867, and graduated four years later in the class of 1871. No special honors fell to him at college, save a declamation prize, an oration at the junior exhibition, and a place on the famous wooden spoon committee. He was also leader of the class glee club. In senior year he was a member of the so-called Scroll and Key society. Returning to Scranton in 1871, he took up the study of the law in the office of Hand and Post. That firm was composed of Alfred Hand—subsequently one of the law

judges of Luzerne and Lackawanna counties—and I. J. Post, Esq., since deceased. Mr. Archbald was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county September 17, 1873, and began the practice of the law at Scranton. The disadvantage of practicing at such a distance from the county seat was keenly felt by him, as by others, and while the division of the county was being strenuously urged, there seemed for the time very little likelihood that it would be accomplished. Taking this view of things, Mr. Archbald removed, in January, 1878, to the city of New York, intending to cast in his lot there. He soon returned, however, and resumed practice at Scranton, and in August following had the satisfaction of aiding in the establishment of the new county of Lackawanna. In February, 1883, he was mentioned for the position of city solicitor of Scranton against I. H. Burns, Esq., the incumbent of the office, who had then successfully held it for three terms. The election was by the city councils, of whom a majority were republicans, the same as Mr. Archbald, Mr. Burns being a democrat. The first ballot was a tie, but on the second a change of two votes gave the election to Mr. Burns, and he has held the office ever since. In 1884, as the term of Hon. John Handley, president judge of the Forty-fifth Judicial District, composed of the county of Lackawanna, drew towards a close, Mr. Archbald was favorably mentioned as a candidate upon the side of the republicans. His nomination was contested, however, by H. M. Edwards, Esq., who is now serving his second term as district attorney of the county, but Mr. Archbald was chosen by a vote of about two-thirds of the nominating convention. The position and popularity of Judge Handley, who was the anticipated candidate of the democratic party, made the nomination seem at the time a barren one. But dissensions having sprung up in the ranks of the opposition, Edward Merrifield, Esq., was nominated as the regular candidate of that party, and Judge Handley became an independent candidate. After a spirited canvass, the result of which was to the end extremely doubtful, Mr. Archbald was elected, November 4, 1884, by a plurality of about two thousand votes. On January 5, 1885, at the age of thirty-six, he took his seat upon the bench as additional law judge of Lackawanna county, Hon. Alfred Hand, by the retirement of Judge Handley,

becoming at the same time president judge. He continued in this position until August 2, 1888, when, upon the elevation of Judge Hand to the Supreme Court by the appointment of Governor Beaver, Judge Archbald became in his turn president judge of the courts of Lackawanna. Three judges now compose those courts, the associates of Judge Archbald being Additional Law Judges John F. Connolly and Frederick W. Gunster. In religious belief Judge Archbald is a Presbyterian, and he is a member of the First Presbyterian church of Scranton. Mr. Archbald was married, January 21, 1875, at Oxford, Chenango county, N. Y., to Elizabeth Baldwin, only daughter of Benjamin Cannon and Anna Miller. Four children have been born of this union—Robert W., Jr., January 10, 1876; Anna, August 22, 1878; Hugh, October 30, 1880, and a child which died in infancy. Mrs. Archbald was born at Oxford, N. Y., May 29, 1850, but at an early age removed with her parents to the village of Cannonsville, in the same state, and upon the election of her father to the county clerkship of Delaware county the family took up their residence at Delhi, the county seat. In 1859 they again returned to Cannonsville, and finally removed to Oxford in the summer of 1873. Owing to the deficiency of schools at Cannonsville, where her girlhood was mainly spent, Mrs. Archbald was sent away from home from time to time, to Cooperstown, N. Y., East Greenwich, R. I., and Oxford Academy, finishing her studies at the well known school of Miss Porter, at Farmington, Conn.

Benjamin Cannon was a native of Cannonsville, N. Y., where he was born June 17, 1818. He was educated at Oxford academy and Union college (Schenectady, N. Y.) from which he graduated in 1840. After finishing his college course he spent a year in the law office of Judge Amasa J. Parker, at Delhi. He was admitted to the bar of New York city in 1843. He was county clerk of Delaware county, N. Y. from 1853 to 1859. He died at Oxford December 19, 1877. He was the son of Benjamin Cannon, a native of and the founder of Cannonsville, where he was born in 1776. He died there in 1839. The wife of Benjamin Cannon, jr., was Anna Miller, the daughter of Epaphras Miller and his wife, Elizabeth Baldwin. Mr. Miller's grandfather was William Miller and his father was Matthew Miller, who was

born in Glastenbury, Conn., July 7, 1732. He married Alice Stevens, granddaughter of Timothy Stevens, a Harvard graduate, who was the first minister settled at Glastenbury in 1693. The father of Alice Stevens was Benjamin Stevens. His wife was Dorothy Olmstead. Epaphra Miller was born in Glastenbury June 2, 1778, and removed to Oxford in 1800 [as the agent of General Hovey, the owner of the town site of Oxford. He was a merchant and for nearly fifty years pursued the same employment. He was identified with many plans for the growth and prosperity of the place of his adoption, and was one of the earnest and active men of the village. None were more zealous to advance the standard of education, to open public thoroughfares and add to the beauty of the village. The wife of Epaphras Miller was Elizabeth Baldwin, a native of West Stockbridge, Mass. They were married at Wilkes-Barre July 14, 1810, by Rev. Ard Hoyt. Her great-great-grandfather was one of three brothers who came from England in 1645 and were the first settlers of Milford, Conn. Her great-grandfather was Joseph Baldwin, her grandfather was Ebenezer Baldwin, and her father was Samuel Baldwin, M. D. The latter was born November, 1756, in the town of Egremont, Berkshire county, Mass. At the age of seventeen he was one of the drafted militia of his native state and served in the continental army at different periods for thirteen months. In the year 1775 he was a "minute man," being called into active service soon after the battle of Lexington, on April 19 of that year. He joined the continental troops at Boston, where he remained three months. In 1775 he was one of the volunteers who marched into Canada in prosecution of one of the most difficult and perilous enterprises undertaken during the revolutionary contest. Besides suffering from an attack of smallpox at Montreal on his way to that place, he marched in one day sixty miles on the ice of Lake Champlain. In the spring of 1777 the army under General Gates was obliged to retreat before the combined British forces of the north. Mr. Baldwin returned to Egremont much reduced and enfeebled by the hardships and privations which he had endured. He was drafted again in the following September and once more joined the army under General Gates. He was present at the battle of Saratoga

and witnessed one of the most important events of the revolution, the surrender of Burgoyne on October 17, 1777. After this Mr. Baldwin devoted himself to study and succeeded in acquiring a substantial education in the ordinary branches of English learning, together with a sufficient knowledge of the languages to enable him to begin the study of medicine. At the age of twenty-eight he entered upon the practice of his profession at West Stockbridge, Mass., where he continued for sixteen years, during which time he was twice elected a representative to the legislature of the state. In the year 1800, after the death of his wife, he removed to the Wyoming Valley, Pa., where he resided at Wilkes-Barre, and Forty Fort (with the exception of two years spent in Ohio), until he removed to Oxford, N. Y., in 1819. He enjoyed an unsullied reputation as a man of integrity and good morals. He died in Oxford September 2, 1842.

The two following named persons are the only associate judges of Luzerne county, Pa., that are now living :

SILVESTER BRISTOL.

Silvester Bristol, who was commissioned an associate judge of Luzerne county, Pa., November 10, 1851, for five years from the first Monday of December, 1851, is a native of Washington, Dutchess county, N. Y., where he was born July 12, 1813. He is the grandson of David Bristol, a native of England, whose wife was Mabel Thomas, of New Haven, Conn. His father, Samuel Bristol, was a native of Dutchess county, N. Y. Silvester Bristol emigrated, when a young man, to this county, and in 1842 was elected a justice of the peace for the township of Providence, now a portion of Scranton, Pa. Mr. Bristol was for many years engaged in the hotel business—the Bristol House in Scranton and the Luzerne House in this city being among those he was proprietor of. The Bristol House in this city derived its name from him. Mr. Bristol married, in 1838, Elizabeth Daw, a daughter of Isaac

Daw, of Connecticut. His second wife, whom he married March 21, 1866, is Sarah Wright, a daughter of Job Wright, of New York state. Mr. Bristol has six children living, five by his first wife and one by his second wife—four daughters and two sons—Samuel A. Bristol, of Asbury, N. J., and George Bristol, of this city. Judge Bristol resides in West Pittston, in this county.

DANIEL KIRTLAND MORSS.

Daniel Kirtland Morss, who was commissioned an associate judge of Luzerne county, Pa., November 23, 1871, for a term of five years from the first Monday of December, 1871, is a resident of Moss Side, near Carbondale, Pa. His grandfather, Asa Morss, was a native of Methuen, Mass., whose wife was Hannah Austin, of Dracut, Mass. The father of D. K. Morss was Foster Morss, also a native of Methuen. His wife was Roxanna Kirtland, of Durham, Greene county, N. Y., a daughter of Daniel Kirtland, of Saybrook, Conn. His wife was Lovesa Lord, of Saybrook. D. K. Morss was born January 27, 1821, at Windham, N. Y., and was educated at the Delaware Academy, Delhi, N. Y. He has filled the offices of justice of the peace and assistant United States assessor in addition to his being associate judge. He was elected a justice of the peace three times, but took his commission out but once. Mr. Morss removed to Carbondale in 1844, and followed the mercantile business until 1861, when he retired from that business and removed to his country seat, Moss Side, about a mile from the centre of the city of Carbondale. He has been proprietor of and ran a half dozen dairy farms, and the Lenoxville mills at Lenoxville, Susquehanna county, Pa. He is also a director in the Carbondale Miners' and Mechanics' Savings Bank. Mr. Morss enjoys the distinction of being the last associate judge in this county. On December 8, 1876, we wrote the following: "Our last associate judge, Hon. D. K. Morss, on Wednesday of last week retired from the office of associate judge of Luzerne county, which position he has held during the past five years. It

is universally admitted that no public officer ever vacated his position whose official acts met with greater and more unqualified approbation than those of Judge Morss. He was accommodating, obliging and gentlemanly in the extreme, and most thorough and exact in the performance of his duties. We unite in the common sympathy of the bar and people of Luzerne county, and mingle our regret at the retirement of Judge Morss from the bench, and express the general sentiment of his numerous friends in wishing him a long life and the highest prosperity in whatever sphere his lot may be cast in the unknown future. Under the new constitution the office of associate judge is abolished in this county." We also append the proceedings of the members of the bar of Luzerne county on Judge Morss's retirement. On Wednesday, November 29, 1876, a meeting was held in the bar office, and tributes of a very complimentary nature were paid to Judge Morss's official relations while attending to the duties of his office, his general upright bearing, and his congeniality in social relations. Hon. E. L. Dana, A. Ricketts, Esq., Hon. L. D. Shoemaker, W. S. McLean, Esq., and others made short addresses. The following resolutions were passed unanimously:

WHEREAS, At a meeting of the members of the bar, held at the court house, in the city of Wilkes-Barre, the 29th day of November, 1876, the fact being announced from the bench that the term of office of the Hon. D. K. Morss as associate judge expires with the present sessions of the court, now about to adjourn, it was, upon motion of Hon. L. D. Shoemaker, duly seconded by A. Ricketts, Esq.,

Resolved, That we hereby express our appreciation of the upright, impartial and straightforward course of the Hon. D. K. Morss while upon the bench, and of his uniform courtesy and urbanity, as well as promptness and readiness in the discharge of his official duties.

Resolved, That while we regret the separation from Judge Morss in an official capacity, we at the same time express our satisfaction that the office of associate judge in Luzerne county is closed by so excellent an example. And we respectfully pray the court that this preamble, and the resolutions therewith, be entered upon the minutes of the court.

Judge Dana then endorsed the action of the court as follows: Now, November 29th, 1876, fully concurring in and approving of the foregoing preamble and resolutions, direct that they be filed and entered at length upon the court minutes.

Judge Morss married, December 30, 1863, Emily Gertrude Mott, a daughter of James Mott, a native of Dutchess county, N. Y., and his wife, Mary Ann Barber, a daughter of Calvin Barber, a native of Connecticut. Mr. and Mrs. Morss have one child—Alice Minerva Morss.

APPENDIX.

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