



FAMILIES
OF THE
WYOMING VALLEY

BIOGRAPHICAL, GENEALOGICAL, AND HISTORICAL.

SKETCHES OF THE BENCH AND BAR

OF LUZERNE COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.

BY

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HISTORIOGRAPHER OF THE WYOMING HISTORICAL AND GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

** May 60*

“This shall be written for the generation to come.”—*Psalms cii: 18.*

“Remember the days of old; consider the years of many generations; ask thy father and he will shew thee, thy elders, and they will tell thee.”—*Deut. xxxii: 7.*

“The man who feels no sentiment of veneration for the memory of his forefathers, who has no natural regard for his ancestors or his kindred, is himself unworthy of kindred regard or remembrance.”

—*Daniel Webster.*

IN TWO VOLUMES.

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TO THE FRIEND,
BOTH OF MY YOUTH AND OF MY MATURER MANHOOD,
TO THE
PATRIOTIC CITIZEN AND CHRISTIAN GENTLEMAN,
HON. ANTHONY MADISON HIGGINS,
OF
SAINT GEORGE'S, DELAWARE,
THIS BOOK IS RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED.

FAMILIES

OF THE

WYOMING VALLEY.

JAMES AUGUSTUS GORDON.

James Augustus Gordon, the oldest resident member of the bar in Luzerne county, was born October 6th, 1797, in the town of Painted Post (now the city of Corning), Steuben county, New York. His mother was the daughter of Cornelius Atherton, a grandson of Gen. Humphry Atherton, of Boston. Mr. Gordon early suffered the loss of his father, James A. Gordon, Sr., and after his death his mother removed to Wyoming, where her relatives then resided. She was universally known as the "Widow Gordon," and from 1804 to the time of her death, in 1846, she resided in Wilkes-Barre. Mr. Gordon comes of some of the best blood of Scotland. Of the Ayrshire Gordons, George Gordon, the grandfather of our subject, was born near Alloway Kirk, on the banks of the Doon, and came to New Jersey in 1767, settling at Elizabethtown, where the father of James A. Gordon was born in 1769, as also his brother John, who was the grandfather of John B. Gordon, late United States Senator from Georgia. Mr. Gordon, after having served an apprenticeship to the trade of carpentering, commenced the study of the law with Hon. George Denison in September, 1820. He was admitted to the bar on the 7th of August, 1822, on the certificate of Thomas Dyer, Roswell Wells, and Garrick Mallery, Esquires, the examining committee. The education of Mr. Gordon was quite limited, he never having attended any school after he was thirteen years of age. He was an amateur type-setter in boyhood days, and spent his leisure time in the printing office of Hon. Charles Miner, where he first imbibed his taste for journalism. In his early years he was as-

sistant editor and contributor to the *Detroit Free Press* and other newspapers. In 1834 he established the *Mountaineer* at Conyng-ham, in this county. This paper was the avowed and energetic enemy of the monopoly of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company. In it first appeared Mr. Gordon's best efforts against the monopolizing tendency of that age. Although Mr. Gordon was a good student, and well versed in the law, he had little taste for the practice, but was fond of his mechanical skill. He has spent the greatest part of his life as a constructing engineer, and the specimens of his handiwork can be seen at Mauch Chunk, Blossburg, Pittston, and other places. In 1871 he located himself at Plymouth, where he now resides. His time has been chiefly devoted to journalizing. Among his published productions are "Old Memories of Wyoming and its Early Settlers." Mr. Gordon married September 22d, 1822, Hannah Wall, daughter of Coggshall Wall, of North Norwich, Chenango county, N. Y., a great-granddaughter of ex-Governor Coggshall, of Rhode Island, and cousin of Hon. Garrett D. Wall, ex-governor of New Jersey. Mr. and Mrs. Gordon have had twelve children. Captain Harry M. Gordon and an invalid daughter are the only survivors.

HENDRICK BRADLEY WRIGHT.

Hendrick Bradley Wright was born at Plymouth, Luzerne county Pennsylvania, on the 24th day of April, 1808. His father, Joseph Wright, was of that family of Wrights whose ancestors came to America from England in 1681 with William Penn's colony of Quaker emigrants. John Wright, one of the number, in a short time after the landing, commenced a residence in the eastern part of Burlington county, New Jersey, and was the first settler of Wrightstown, being the founder, in fact, of the village of that name. He held a commission of Justice of the Peace and Captain of the militia under the royal seal of Charles II., and at the same time was an ardent member and supporter of the Society of Friends. A diary kept by this pioneer is still in the possession of the family. The mother of Hendrick B. Wright, whose maiden

name was Hendrick, was descended from an earlier Puritan settler of Massachusetts. His father removed from Wrightstown to Plymouth (or the Susquehanna country, as many then called it) in the year 1795, and soon became one of its most prominent and substantial inhabitants. Ambitious for the welfare of his son, he secured for him the best educational advantages which the locality afforded, and in due course of time sent him to Dickinson College, where he pursued the usual classical and mathematical studies. Upon leaving college he began the study of the law in the office of the late Judge Conyngham, of Wilkes-Barre. Under the wise counsels and kind encouragement of that able jurist and truly admirable man, he made rapid progress, and was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county on November 8th, 1831, on the certificate of James McClintock, O. Collins, and George Denison. During the ten years which followed, Mr. Wright devoted himself assiduously to his profession. The bar of Luzerne county at that period contained many of the most learned and eminent counselors of Pennsylvania. Among these Mr. Wright soon took a high position, and as an advocate achieved a marked pre-eminence. Above the middle height, of large frame, of erect and commanding figure, with great power, and a flexibility of voice, and a countenance full of life and expression, he was an orator who arrested and continued to compel attention. It was not without reason that his clients believed and said that no jury could resist him. Armed at all points with evidence, drawn from every available source, and brought to bear upon the minds of the triers in such order and with such strength as to render the cause of an opponent almost hopeless from the outset, he followed these attacks with arguments of such earnestness and energy as rarely failed to complete the rout, and secure an easy victory. In truth, it may be said that in a just cause he never knew defeat. Such success could not otherwise than win for him an extensive reputation, and a laborious as well as a lucrative practice.

In the year 1841, partly to satisfy his numerous friends, and partly as a respite from professional toil, he accepted a nomination to the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, and was elected. He at once became prominent as a committeeman and debater, and was soon acknowledged as one of the leaders of the

House. In 1842 he was again elected, and appointed chairman of the Committee on Canals and Internal Improvements, a subject that had always deeply interested him, and to which he now devoted much attention. He also took a position on the Judiciary Committee under his friend, Judge Elwell, of the Columbia Judicial District, for the express purpose of procuring a repeal of the law providing for the imprisonment of poor debtors. In this matter his efforts were untiring, and he had at last the satisfaction of seeing that barbarous law blotted out of the statute book of his native State. He also strenuously endeavored to procure the abolition from the prison discipline of Pennsylvania of the system of solitary confinement, a method of punishment which always appeared to him as equally needless and inhuman. But in this effort he was unsuccessful. In 1843 the nomination of State Senator was offered to him, but preferring the popular branch of the Assembly, he declined the honor, and was again elected to the House. Upon the opening of the session he was chosen Speaker, a position which he ably filled, and where he acquired a facility in parliamentary rules and usages which proved of singular advantage to him in the years that followed.

In May, 1844, the Democratic National Convention met in Baltimore to nominate a candidate for the Presidency. It was a time of great excitement growing out of the Texas annexation question. The convention was almost equally divided in sentiment upon the subject, and great fears of serious dissensions were entertained. The friends of annexation met in council and after a long discussion determined that every other consideration must yield to the necessity of appointing to the chairmanship of the convention some man skilled in parliamentary rules, and of sufficient tact and courage to secure their enforcement in every possible emergency. Mr. Wright, then a delegate at large from Pennsylvania, was at once recognized as the man for the occasion and, having been first unanimously elected temporary chairman, discharged his difficult and responsible task with such efficiency during the organization of the convention that he was unanimously chosen its permanent presiding officer. At this convention, whose session lasted nearly a week, and over whose stormy discussion its able chairman held an unrelaxing and impartial

rein, James K. Polk, a Texas annexation candidate, was finally nominated. At the close of the convention Mr. Wright bade farewell to the assembled delegates in these words:

“Our labor is terminated: our work is done. In a few hours we leave this arena of the last four days’ action, but my voice falters under the thought that we part forever. This body, composed of the most distinguished men of the country, was assembled to discharge as solemn and sacred a trust as that committed to the men who met in the hall of the Continental Congress when the great charter of American liberty was born. If the eastern conqueror wept over the millions of human beings passing in review before him—for that in a short time not one of them should be left—how much more reason have I to weep at the thought that this concentrated monument of mind before me must pass away in the change of all things. But it cannot be. It will be fresh on the page of history when the pyramids of the Nile shall have crumbled, stone by stone, to atoms. The man may die, but the fruits of his mind are the growth of eternity.”

From 1844 to 1852 Mr. Wright was again engrossed in the duties of his profession. In the latter year he was elected to Congress and served a term with marked ability. He was renominated in 1854, but was defeated by Hon. Henry M. Fuller (father of Henry A. Fuller, Esq., of the Luzerne county bar), who represented the American or “Know Nothing” element, of whose narrow and exclusive policy Mr. Wright had always been a most uncompromising foe. Colonel Wright (by which title he was generally known), having been commissioned by Gov. Wolf, in 1834, District Attorney, concluded to retire from public life and devote the remainder of his days to the law. But upon the breaking out of the rebellion, in 1861, he was again called from his retirement. The nomination to Congress was tendered him by both political parties. He accepted, and was, of course, elected; and, amid the perplexities and dangers which surrounded the Federal Congress during the next two years, he was distinguished as a consistent and untiring advocate of an undivided Union. Although a life-long Democrat, and as such wedded by the strongest political ties to the doctrine of state sovereignty, yet in him the citizen ever rose above the politician, and in the hour of national peril he was contented to let political opinions slumber until the great and pressing work of national salvation was

accomplished. Thus, while he advocated no measure of subjugation, and regarded interference with domestic institutions for their own sake as inadvisable, he constantly supported the government by his vote and his voice in its every attempt to overthrow the internal enemy. At this time there was practically three great parties in the nation, the Democratic, Republican, and War Democrats, of which latter party Mr. Wright was a member. In a speech delivered January 14th, 1863, not long after he had followed Captain Joseph Wright, of the Luzerne county bar, his eldest son, to a soldier's grave, he thus replied to the resolutions offered by Mr. Vallandigham, a Democrat :

“ Sir, there is no patriotic man who does not desire peace ; not peace, however, upon dishonorable terms ; not peace that would destroy our great government ; not peace that would place us in an humble attitude at the feet of traitors, but that peace which will make peace live ; peace that shall maintain and perpetuate the eternal principles of union based upon equality handed down to us by our fathers and sealed with their blood ; the peace of Washington and Lafayette, whose images decorate the walls of this house ; a peace that shall not defame and belie the memory of these illustrious men is the one I would see established in this land. * * * Our army went to the field to suppress rebellion. Its numbers have reached over eight hundred thousand men, larger than any army of ancient or modern times. It is still in the field, and its destiny is to preserve entire this Union and protect the flag, and it has the courage and power to do it. * * * I bring my remarks to a close. Where I stood when the rebellion began I stand to-day—on the same platform. My opinions have undergone no change. I denounced rebellion at the threshold ; I denounce it now. I have no terms to make with the enemy of my country which will destroy the Union ; I am satisfied that no other can be obtained. Time will determine whether my position is right or not, and I calmly abide it. The war, sir, has cost me its trials and tribulations, and I can truly close my remarks with a quotation from an ancient philosopher, uttered over the dead body of his son, slain in battle :

‘ I should have blushed if Cato's house had stood
Secure and flourished in a civil war.’ ”

On the same day Mr. Vallandigham spoke to the resolutions of Mr. Wright and defined his position on the war question. In this speech he thanked God that not the smell of so much as one

drop of blood was upon his garments, and characterized as a monstrous delusion the attempt to whip back the Southern brethren into love and fellowship at the point of the bayonet, and denounced in exceedingly bitter terms the usurpations and infractions of public liberty and private right by the administration. Mr. Vallandigham closed his third term in Congress on the 4th of March, 1863. He returned to Ohio and was arrested by the military authorities for a speech delivered at Mount Vernon, Ohio. On the next day he published the following address to his political friends :

MILITARY PRISON, Cincinnati, (Ohio), May 5th, 1863.

To the Democracy of Ohio :—I am here in a military bastile for no other offense than my political opinions, and the defense of them, and of the rights of the people, and of your constitutional liberties. Speeches made in the hearing of thousands of you in denunciation of the usurpations of power, infractions of the constitution and laws, and of military despotism were the sole cause of my arrest and imprisonment. I am a Democrat—for the constitution, for law, for the Union, for liberty—this is my only “crime.” For no disobedience to the constitution ; for no violation of law ; for no word, sign or gesture of sympathy with the men of the South, who are for disunion and Southern independence, but in obedience to *their* demand as well as the demand of Northern abolition disunionists and traitors, I am here in bonds to-day ; but “Time, at last, sets all things even !” Meanwhile, Democrats of Ohio, of the Northwest, of the United States, be firm, be true to your principles, to the constitution, to the Union, and all will yet be well. As for myself, I adhere to every principle, and will make good, through imprisonment and life itself, every pledge and declaration which I have ever made, uttered, or maintained from the beginning. To you, to the whole people, to Time, I again appeal. Stand firm ! Falter not an instant !

C. L. VALLANDIGHAM.

He was tried by a military commission, convicted, and sentenced to close confinement in Fort Warren, Boston Harbor, during the war. President Lincoln changed the sentence to a banishment across the lines. He was taken to Tennessee, and delivered into the hands of Colonel Webb, of the 31st Alabama Regiment of the Confederate States army, Mr. Vallandigham making the following declaration :

“I am a citizen of Ohio and of the United States. I am here within your lines by force and against my will. I therefore surrender myself to you as a prisoner of war.”

The arrest, trial, and banishment of Mr. Vallandigham occasioned much discussion, both in public assemblies and in the papers of the day. Without an exception among the Democratic newspapers, the whole transaction was denounced as a violation of the rights of free speech, personal liberty, and trial by the constituted tribunals of the country, and also by such Republican champions as the *New York Tribune*, the *New York Evening Post*, the *New York Commercial Advertiser*, the *Albany Statesman*, the *Boston Advertiser*, the *Boston Traveler*, the *Springfield Republican*, and, in short, by the ablest and most influential champions of the Republican party, backed, as the *New York Evening Post* avows, by at least three-fourths of the Republican party itself. Mr. Vallandigham was coldly received by the Southern leaders as too good a Union man for them, and soon made his escape through the blockade to the Bermudas and Canada. While thus an exile he was nominated for Governor by the Democratic party in Ohio, and received the largest vote ever polled by a Democratic candidate in that State. Mr. Vallandigham was a member of the Democratic National Convention at Chicago in 1864, and brought about the nomination of McClellan and Pendleton. He subsequently held no office, and was always recognized as a Democratic leader until his death.

Mr. Wright was succeeded in Congress by Hon. Charles Denison, a Democrat, and at that time a member of the bar of Luzerne county. He is now deceased. In a speech delivered by him in Congress, May 2d, 1864, he uttered the sentiments of the Democratic party, as follows:

“You speak of bringing the South back. I ask back to what? back to where? It cannot be back to the constitution, for the constitution has been destroyed, and all civil rights have been destroyed with it. And should they come back to the crude and chaotic proclamation of the President's military war power, that has made a camp of the entire land? They have enough of war power at home; and with this power and its proclamations, and our confiscation acts and reconstruction bureaus, there is no motive for the South to come back. They can but fare worse to fight, and fight they do.

PREFACE.

If I unwittingly * * *
Have aught committed that is hardly borne
To any in this presence, I desire
To reconcile me to his friendly peace :
'Tis death to me to be at enmity ;
I hate it, and desire all good men's love.

—*Richard III.*

These words, employed by the craft of Gloster to close the eye of suspicion against his unholy ambitions and cruelty, are here bestowed to speak a serious truth. It has been the chief aim in the preparation of this work to present all the principal facts in the lives and ancestry of the members of the legal profession in Luzerne county ; to present them reliably, and, in such comment as may be esteemed to verge upon the line of criticism, to offer only a generously impartial judgment. The task has involved much labor and been attended by all the many difficulties that of necessity accompany historical research in any previously unexplored field ; but it has been patiently and honestly performed, and the results, as recorded in the printed pages which follow, are sincerely believed to be substantially accurate and fair. If error there be, either in date, circumstance, or expression of opinion, it is error undesignedly perpetrated, and Gloster's speech is borrowed to make appropriate apology in advance. A complete biography of the members of a bar as numerous and admittedly conspicuous for their professional talent as that of Luzerne county, if made to include a genealogy of the families represented—and no biography is complete without that (see Matthew I., and Luke III.)—is necessarily in great part a history of the county itself. It is, at least, a history of the greater number of its leading families and leading men, and contains more or less detailed reference to all the principal events in the county history. These particular biographies have, in the research they have made requisite, developed not a few facts hitherto unrecorded in book form, which must needs be of interest and importance to the general student of local history. Nearly all the old New Englanders, particu-

larly those from Connecticut, and all the old Pennsylvania families from the lower counties who together made up the earlier settlers of the Wyoming Valley, and endured the hardships, fatigues, and dangers of this then practically unbroken wilderness, figure in these pages as the progenitors of many of the men who have been, or now are, practitioners at the Luzerne county bar. Most of them were men who would have made their mark anywhere, or under any circumstances, in sufficient proof of which we have the fact that they did that very thing amid discouragements that were not more than paralleled in any part of the country, or at any period in our colonial history. The first settlement of the valley was in 1762, but a year later these original pioneers were driven away—some being ruthlessly massacred—and it was not until 1769 that a second attempt at settlement was made. These sixty-niners found three foes to conquer; the Pennamites or claimants under the Pennsylvania title, the treacherous and predatory Indians, and the then unbroken forests. Only men of stout hearts and vigorous understanding could hope to make successful combat against such a formidable trio of obstacles to civilized settlement at one and the same time. The Connecticut settlers brought with them both these essential adjuncts to the needed victory. They were no mere experimenters or excursionists. They had come to stay, and they began immediately to lay the foundations of a permanent Christian and enlightened community by setting aside parts of their great land purchase for gospel, and parts for educational purposes, and still other parts for public commons or parks forever. When, only nine years later, the ever memorable massacre came, they had established several villages, containing, as near as can be estimated, eight hundred houses, the homes of a hardy, thrifty, and God-fearing people. It is but natural that among the descendants of these men are numbered many of the most brilliant, persevering, and successful pulpit workers the state has produced. And when, in a day and a night, the savages, spurred to fiendishness by the machinations of the British, had sent scores of them to bloody graves and given nearly all their beautiful homes to the torch, they had not vanquished the indomitable spirit of the survivors, who returned just as soon as it was safe, avenged them-

selves upon their cruel persecutors, rebuilt their razed domiciles, re-tilled their fields, re-opened their schools and churches, and made a new, and even an improved, Wyoming, the seat of lasting peace and continuous plenty. In the lives of these men, and the troubles and trials that surrounded them, was an ever progressing development of those traits of individuality and moral energies that are the corner-stones of our liberties and prosperity, and the most valuable and valued heritage of their descendants. Some there are in our galaxy, whose ancestry lived and died in other lands, or came here at a later date. Tracing their histories has carried us into all parts of the world, and resurrected many incidents of unusual moment in its history, all which will, we think, be found both generally interesting and instructive. In every instance, with these and with the others, we have gone to the most reliable authorities for our facts, seeking always precision and completeness as essential in a work of this kind, if it is to have any real and permanent value. This, so far as known, is the first history of the bench and bar of a county ever published. The biographies of the judges and leading lawyers of the United States and of single states have been collated and printed in book form, but the lesser divisions, and the idea of including all, whether distinguished or otherwise, or in the beginning or at the maturity of their professional careers, has, up to this time, been disregarded. Objection has been made that the biographer should deal only with those whose life-work has been completed and who have been gathered to their fathers. While that objection is very ingeniously and plausibly supported, we have not felt it to be insuperable, though, on the other hand, we have convinced ourselves that no family or sectional history can be esteemed complete that ignores the living. And the living of to-day are the dead of to-morrow. These biographies were all first published, in the order of the professional seniority of their subjects, in the weekly issues of the *Luzerne Legal Register*, the first bearing date February 18, 1881; and comparatively recent as that date is, no fewer than ten have since been called to the other world, as follows: Stephen S. Winchester, Hendrick B. Wright, James A. Gordon, Charles Pike, Ebenezer W. Sturdevant, Calvin Wadhams, William R. Kingman, Aaron

J. Dietrick, Daniel S. Bennet, and Harrison Wright. For valuable assistance rendered in connection with our labors we are gratefully indebted to Rev. Horace Edwin Hayden, Sheldon Reynolds, Oscar J. Harvey, Hon. Steuben Jenkins, Irving A. Stearns, and especially to C. Ben Johnson. With this brief statement of the certainly modest design of the work and those matters incident to its compilation in which it has been thought the reader might feel an interest; with the advance caution to critics that it offers no pretensions to literary excellence, and with the hope that the imperfections, from which we cannot reasonably expect it has wholly escaped, will be generously overlooked, and that it may serve a useful local if not general purpose, we commend it to that great literary ocean, where, if it founders, it will at least leave us the consoling reflection that it abides in its distress in the company of many wrecks of craft far more ambitiously freighted and far more ceremoniously launched. With the second volume we propose to have a complete and perfect index to the entire work, which will embrace every name mentioned in the book, besides a complete historical index to the same.

WILKES-BARRE, PA., June, 1885.

“One hundred and forty thousand of the American people in my district have sent their sons to the army to fight for and maintain their government as laid down in the constitution. They have sent me here as their representative to maintain the same thing, and in their name I ask what you have done with their government? On the 4th day of March, 1861, they placed their government in your hands. And in that government was secured to the people free speech, a free press, security of person and property, and the elective franchise undisturbed by military power, and to those suspected of crime a fair and speedy trial, and to all the benefit of the great right of the writ of *habeas corpus*. What have you done with this government? The one which you have furnished secures none of these rights. Shall I tell them you are not bound by your oath in time of war; that when you made your oath to ‘preserve, protect, and defend the constitution,’ it was upon condition that we had no war? When do you propose to restore to the people their government?

“The interpretation which I claim for the President’s war power is the only one which will perpetuate our republican form of government. The history of every day which passes over our heads is full of meaning, and confirms this position. There does not exist on earth a more despotic government than that of Abraham Lincoln. He is a despot in fact, if not in name. The constitutional right of the citizen to bear arms has been denied, and houses searched and arms taken from the citizen; the right of trial denied, and citizens have been banished the country without trial or conviction; and I only mention some of the outrages perpetrated by this war power to say that if our government has been fairly administered under this new interpretation of the war power for the last three years, it does not matter how soon it is destroyed. It is not worth to the people a dollar, or a battle, or a man. And it does not matter to the people whether their liberties have been taken away by Abraham Lincoln as President or as Commander in Chief of the army; he is no less a despot, and they no less slaves.”

We have quoted thus largely from the speeches of Mr. Vallandigham and Mr. Denison to show the distinction between the Democratic party, of which the above named gentlemen were honored leaders, and the Union or War Democratic party, of which Mr. Wright was a member. The Democratic party was as much of a union party as either the Republican or War Democratic party. They believed that the exertion of public force in the war should be exclusively for the object with which the

war was begun, to wit: the restoration of the union, and the jurisdiction of our laws over the revolted country, and being confined to that object, and relieved from the incumbrance of other objects, should be brought to a speedy and honorable conclusion. - They also charged the Republican and Administration party as being false to its promises made as the condition upon which it attained power; that it had broken the constitution shamefully and often; that it had wasted the public treasure; that it had suspended the ancient writ of liberty, the *habeas corpus*, rendering it impossible for the citizen to obtain redress against the grossest outrage; that it had changed the war into a humanitarian crusade outside of any constitutional or lawful object; that it had grossly mismanaged the war in the conduct of military operations, and to retain its power it had undertaken to control State elections by direct military force, or by fraudulent selection of voters from the army. The Republican and Administration parties held that the Union should be maintained, even if it became necessary to hold the Confederate States as conquered provinces.

After the close of the XXXVIIth Congress, for a number of years, Mr. Wright held no National or State offices, but he was by no means idle. Besides attending to a large practice, and taking an active interest in municipal affairs, he wrote and published two works; the one "A Practical Treatise on Labor," which first appeared in the shape of weekly letters to the *Anthracite Monitor*, the then official organ of the miners and other labor associations of this region. This book is an index to the man's heart. It shows clearly that his great object of life is not personal, but that he is in sympathy with his less fortunate fellow-creatures. These ideas he has made a manly effort to impress on the law-making power of the country. The other, "Historical Sketches of Plymouth," his native town; a work gotten up with taste, containing thirty beautiful illustrations, likenesses of the leading men of the early settlement of the town, some of the old landmarks, private residences, public buildings, coal mines, etc. In tracing the pages of this book, in which the author gives a vivid description of the plain and frugal habits and simple customs of a primitive people, the reader will discover the deep and indelible impressions which they made upon the mind of the

author; a generous and heartfelt offering to a race of men, all of whom he personally knew, but who now, with an exception of one or two, have left the stage of human action. His work was the design of a memorial for these pioneers. The author of this history makes no effort to assume an elevated plane of rhetoric or finished diction, but treats his subject in simple and plain language; but which, in his narrative of events showing the perils and exposures of frontier life, touches the heart and enkindles sympathetic emotion.

In 1872 Mr. Wright was a Democratic candidate for Congressman at Large, and having received the endorsement of the Workingmen's Convention, ran several thousand votes ahead of his ticket. In this region the support he then received was especially liberal and complimentary. In 1873 he was chosen to preside over the State Democratic Convention which met at Erie, and he was subsequently made chairman of the State Central Committee of the party, and conducted the campaign with great vigor, paying out of his own pocket a large proportion of the expense attending it. The defeat of Allen in Ohio disheartened the Democratic forces in our State, and the campaign resulted in a Republican success. In 1876 Mr. Wright was nominated for Congress in the Luzerne district while absent from home, and without his solicitation, or even knowledge. He was elected by a majority of 1,456 votes over Hon. H. B. Payne, his Republican competitor. In 1878 he was renominated and re-elected by a majority of 2,494 over Henry Roberts, his Republican opponent. In 1880 he received over 4,000 votes for Congress, although not a candidate. He closed his political life on March 4, 1881, after a service of thirteen years in the State and National Legislatures.

In his refusal of further political honors he is persistent, and will listen to no inducements which will break his resolve. Mr. Wright was, during his long period of time in Congress, what may be called a working man, in committee and in the House, ever on time and ready to share in the public labors. During the last four years of his public service in Congress, his untiring aim and object have been to aid by legislation the working men of the country; to accomplish which he introduced a supplement to the homestead law, (in the passage of which he took an

important part in 1862) by which a small loan by the government should be made to poor and deserving men, repayable in ten years, at a small rate of interest, secured on the premises by mortgage, to enable men of small means to enter and settle upon the public lands, which to them is otherwise unavailable. In the accomplishment of this great and philanthropic measure he failed; but this abated none of his zeal or indomitable perseverance. This bill was defeated in the XLVth Congress, but he renewed it in the XLVIth, and it was defeated in committee of the whole House by three majority only. The committee reported it to the House with a negative recommendation. Mr. Wright was more successful in his support of the eight-hour law. This bill was passed at the last session of Congress by more than a two-third vote. His speeches on the homestead bill and the eight-hour bill should be carefully read by every laboring man in the land. They show a progress much in advance of the age—noble efforts in a great cause. The support of these two great measures has been the *daily* work of Mr. Wright for the last four years, and the advancement of the social condition of the laboring classes has occupied his attention for the last twenty years. But it is not in a legislative capacity only that we are to deal with the subject of this notice. Mr. Wright has shown by his acts in the whole course of his life that charity and benevolence were the ruling features of his heart. The distribution of his holiday loaves to the city poor—a practice he has continued for years; his acts of generosity to the poor the year round; his aid to people in debt and contributions to public charities and various subscriptions for public purposes, all indicate the existence in him of that priceless feature of exalted manhood and the true ornament of human life. Colonel Wright is now in his seventy-third year, unbent with the weight of more than "three score and ten," and in the enjoyment of good health. Though possessed of a considerable estate, and of the highest rank socially, he is ever approachable to the most humble of his fellow-citizens, who are made to feel as much at home in his presence as they would be in that of their fellow-workmen. There are few of them who have not seen Colonel Wright. His voice, too, upon the hustings and in the halls of justice still echoes upon their ears.

With his retirement from public life he also retires from business pursuits. He is now engaged in the erection of a place of retreat at Harvey's Lake, some twelve miles northwest of Wilkes-Barre, where he designs to spend most of his time for the remainder of his days. He and the Hon. Charles T. Barnum, who resides on the western shore, purchased the lake of the State some years ago and have stocked it with fine fish. It is some ten miles in circumference, and a delightful mountain home, a thousand feet above the sea. It is to be hoped that Mr. Wright, in his new home and with leisure on hand, will continue to chronicle and put in print for the public those unwritten matters connected with Wyoming's history, which would afford so much pleasure to the residents of the valley. His knowledge of men and public affairs, gathered up during a long and eventful public life, might, too, be a source of employment to him and pleasure to others. An experience of about three-quarters of a century by an observing man, must necessarily have accumulated a pretty good stock of local general history.

Col. Wright is an old member of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, and was President of the association during the years 1870, 1871, and 1872.

Mr. Wright was, on the 21st day of April, 1835, married to Mary Ann Bradley Robinson, granddaughter of Col. Zebulon Butler, who commanded our army at the Battle of Wyoming, July 3d, 1778, and daughter of John W. Robinson, Esq., of Wilkes-Barre, who was a descendant in direct line of Rev. John Robinson, a portion of whose followers came over on the Mayflower. The Colonel has in his possession the veritable cane which that stern and unbending old Dissenter from the English Church carried in his lifetime, and which was brought by his family on their voyage to the New World. It has been handed down from generation to generation with pious and reverential care. It is a valuable relic, and considering its age of over two hundred and fifty years, is in a state of perfect preservation save that the initials "J. R." engraved upon its silver head have become nearly defaced; but still enough is left of the outline of the letters to indicate their character.

Mrs. Wright died September 8th, 1871. Mr. and Mrs. Wright

have had a family of ten children, five of whom survive. George Riddle Wright, only surviving son, is a member of the Luzerne county bar.

EBENEZER WARREN STURDEVANT.

Ebenezer Warren Sturdevant was born June 11th, 1806, in Braintrim, Luzerne (now Wyoming) county, Pennsylvania, on the property there originally owned by his maternal grandfather, then by his father, and which he now owns. His father, Samuel Sturdevant, was born at Danbury, Connecticut, September 16th, 1773, and died March 4th, 1847. His mother, Elizabeth Sturdevant, *nec* Skinner, was born at Hebron, Connecticut, July 16th, 1773, and died August 26th, 1833. Mr. Sturdevant's grandfather, Rev. Samuel Sturdevant, took an active part in the struggle for American independence, entering the army as an orderly sergeant, and being promoted to a captaincy, serving uninterruptedly from the battle of Lexington to the surrender at Yorktown. Soon after he emigrated to Braintrim, where, at the place known as Black Walnut Bottom, he bought a large farm, and resided there until his death, in 1828. Ebenezer Skinner, the grandfather of our subject on his mother's side, had located in 1776 at the mouth of the Tuscarora creek, only two miles distant, on lands adjoining the after-purchase of the Rev. Samuel Sturdevant. Upon the advance of the Indians down the valley in 1778, he with his family went by canoe down the river to Forty Fort, that being then, and for many years afterwards, the only means of travel up and down the Susquehanna. One of his sons, John N. Skinner, was in the battle of Wyoming, and was one of those in charge of the fort as protectors of the women and children. Mr. Sturdevant's mother, then but seven years of age, was with her mother in the fort, and after the massacre went on foot, with the women and children spared by the Indians, through the wilderness called the "Shades of Death" to the Delaware river, and thence to Connecticut.

Mr. Sturdevant, like all farmers' boys, remained at home until the age of fifteen, living the uneventful and careless life of a boy

on a country farm. At that age he entered the old Wilkes-Barre Academy, then under charge of Dr. Orton as principal, and remained under his tuition a year, making such advancement educationally that he was fitted to continue his studies at Hamilton Academy, Hamilton, New York. Remaining at that institution two years, he entered the sophomore class of Hamilton College, then under the presidency of Dr. Davis. A year later a large number of the class, including Mr. Sturdevant, left Hamilton to enter at various other colleges, Mr. Sturdevant entering the junior class of Union College, under the presidency of Dr. Nott. Here he took all the degrees conferred at the institution, was the junior and senior orator, and graduated in June, 1830, receiving all the honors in a class of one hundred and six, the largest that had at that time graduated from any American educational institution. In the July following his graduation, Mr. Sturdevant entered the law office of Hon. Garrick Mallery, at Wilkes-Barre, and remained two years as a co-student with the Hon. George W. Woodward, since Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. He was admitted to the Bar April 3d, 1832, upon the recommendation of John N. Conyngham, Oristus Collins, and Thomas Dyer, the examining committee. In 1836 he was appointed District Attorney of Luzerne county by Governor Wolf, and also one of the aids of the Governor, with the rank of Colonel. In 1837 Colonel Sturdevant was elected a member of the convention to revise the constitution of Pennsylvania, to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Hon. William Swetland. He took his seat October 21st, 1837, and was one of the most active and influential members of that body. The Colonel at that time belonged to the Whig party, his colleagues from this county being George W. Woodward and Andrew Bedford, M. D., Democrats. Chiefly through his instrumentality the word *white* was inserted in the constitution of 1838, although Dr. Bedford, the father of George R. Bedford, Esq., a member of the Luzerne county bar, had on May 16th, 1837, submitted the following resolution to the convention:

Resolved, That the committee on the third article of the constitution be instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the said article that every *white* male citizen, who shall

have attained the age of twenty-one years, and shall have resided in this State one year, and for six months next preceding the election in the county where he may offer his vote, shall be entitled to vote in the township or ward where he actually resides, and not elsewhere, for all officers that now are, or hereafter may be, made elective by the people."

On the 17th of January, 1838, on the motion of Mr. Martin, of Philadelphia, to amend the first section of the third article of the constitution by inserting the word *white* before the word freeman, Mr. Sturdevant said:

"Mr. President, I must beg the indulgence of the convention while I, as briefly as possible, submit my views upon the subject now under consideration. My inexperience admonishes me that my opinions on so vital a question as this cannot carry with them much weight, and inclines me to keep silence and learn wisdom from the aged and experienced delegates, whose opinions we may expect to hear before the close of this debate. I, however, sir, have a duty to discharge, and never shall shrink from its performance. In justice to my constituents, in justice to the citizens of this Commonwealth, and in justice to myself, I feel called upon to use my feeble exertions in the support of the amendment introduced in this section of the third article. . . . The amendment in this section, to which I shall confine my observations, is in the first line of the third article. The section referred to commences thus: 'In elections by the citizens, every freeman of the age of twenty-one,' etc. By the proposed amendment it will read: 'In elections by the citizens, every *white* freeman,' etc. This is the proposed alteration, and I need not say that I feel in common with every delegate in this hall that the subject is a most important one. The question here proposed to be settled is one that has, and is still producing much excitement in this Commonwealth. 'Will the convention introduce into the constitution an amendment to exclude negroes from voting?' is a question that has been often asked me. I for one, sir, am as ready to answer that question here as I ever have been—in the affirmative. I am for settling at once this apparently vexed question, and of placing it hereafter beyond the shadow of a doubt. I am aware that there are a large number of the people of this State who believe, or pretend at least to believe, that the framers of the constitution of 1790 did not desire to exclude the negroes from voting, and that the language used in that instrument conveys no such idea; but, on the contrary, expressly includes them. Having come to this conclusion, they at once say that we are retrograding, by creating now an exception, and introducing a distinc-

tion where none heretofore existed. I regret much that more examination had not been given to this subject by those who are in favor of giving to the blacks political rights. I deny that a negro is a citizen or a freeman, either by the constitution of 1776, or by the constitution of the United States, or by the constitution of 1790, the present constitution. . . . The constitution of 1776 provides that 'every *freeman* of the age of twenty-one years,' etc., 'shall enjoy the rights of an elector,' and it declares that 'all men are born equally free and independent,' and it further declares that 'all men have certain inalienable rights, among which are enjoying and defending life, liberty,' etc. Now, sir, at this time slavery existed in this Commonwealth, and the children of slaves were born slaves. If you apply the language used here to the negroes, is it true? were they born equal? They were governed by a distinct code of laws, and treated by the framers of that instrument as neither citizens nor freemen. A severe penal code was in force, by which they were punished and governed. They had not the rights of trial by jury, and were regarded as having no interest in the government of the country. By this constitution, too, the *freemen* of this Commonwealth were directed to be 'trained and armed for the defense of the country.' Yet both slaves and free negroes, by laws then, and for a long time after, in force, were prohibited from carrying arms, either 'guns, swords, clubs,' etc. (see Con. 1705). '*Freemen*,' then, as used here, could not apply to negroes. The framers of this constitution unquestionably regarded them as a degraded race, and therefore took no notice of them. Esteeming them neither citizens nor freemen, they left them where they had found them, in the enjoyment of no political rights. Such, then, was the condition of the negro in 1776, and such it continued to be up to 1780, when an act of the Legislature was passed 'for the gradual abolition of slavery' in this Commonwealth. This law, among other things, repeals the laws for the government of negroes before referred to, gives to them the trial by jury, and ordains that no negro born after its passage in Pennsylvania should be a slave for life. This act changes in no way the *political rights* of the negro. It gave him no other rights or privileges than those specified. It conferred not upon him the rights of a *citizen*, a *freeman*, or an elector. I think, therefore, sir, that up to the date of the constitution of 1790 the negro, although in the enjoyment of some additional civil rights, was not a citizen or a freeman. Did the present constitution confer on him the right of suffrage? Pennsylvania was still a slave holding State. All those unfortunate beings who were slaves for life, at the passage of the law referred to, in 1780, were still slaves, and their children, being born of slave parents,

were slaves till the age of twenty-eight years. The Legislature unquestionably had the power to have repealed the laws of 1780, 'for the same power which took off the burden might impose it again at pleasure.' In the constitution of 1790 (art. iii., sec. 1), nearly the same language is used as in the old constitution. The language of the present constitution is, 'in elections by the citizens, every freeman of the age of twenty-one,' etc. Now, sir, had the framers of the present constitution intended to have embraced in the word 'citizen,' or 'freeman,' the negro population, would they not have used some language that would have placed that intention beyond doubt? A strong circumstance that of itself would have much weight in my mind is, that the constitution of the United States had been adopted prior to the meeting of the delegates to form the constitution of 1790, and out of the *thirteen* States who had adopted that constitution *eight* of them were *slave holding States*. In this constitution the words 'citizen,' 'freemen,' and 'people,' are used as in the present constitution of Pennsylvania, and most surely could not have then been supposed to include either slaves or free negroes. . . . Slavery existed in this Commonwealth when the constitution of 1790 went into operation, and for years after; and the negro, at that time, was regarded as inferior to the white, and it was deemed neither sound policy for the State, nor in accordance with the letter and spirit of the constitution of the United States, to confer upon him any political rights. . . . No man, sir, on this floor feels more sympathy for this unfortunate race than I do. No man regrets more than I do the existence of slavery in this country. Yet, sir, I am not disposed to interfere with the institutions of slavery in any of our sister States. I am no abolitionist. I believe the American people will have to answer hereafter for the sin of having introduced slavery among them; but, at the same time, I do not believe that the doctrines or measures pursued by the abolitionists will have the least tendency to expiate that sin. On the contrary, sir, the course being pursued by that class of men will only tend to degrade the negro, to rivet still closer his chains, and finally, by exciting sectional prejudices, may subvert the liberties of our happy country. In this Commonwealth, sir, I would give to the negro all those rights which he now enjoys. I would place him as nearly on an equality with the white as the condition of his race would warrant. I would secure to him those civil and religious privileges peculiar to our institutions, but never, sir, would I concede to him that *political*, that *conventional right*, which was purchased with the blood and treasures of our ancestors—the right of voting and being voted for. Whenever you confer on them the right of voting, you, at the same

moment, concede to them the right of being elected to the highest office in your State—a condition of things that no *patriot* can desire to see. I am satisfied that it is not the desire of the black to enjoy the right of suffrage. They, sir, would have been silent on this subject, but that they have been goaded on by the mistaken zeal of deluded philanthropists. . . . I call upon delegates on this floor to pause before they yield a right to the negro, which, by an attempt to elevate him, will degrade us; which will violate a sacred pledge given by this State to her sister States at the adoption of the constitution of the United States, and which, while it is a triumph and a sanction given to the anti-American doctrines of the abolitionists, may result finally in the overthrow of the Union.”

Colonel Sturdevant was ably seconded in the convention by such men as Charles J. Ingersoll, George W. Woodward, Andrew Bedford, M. D., Robert Fleming, Almon H. Read, George M. Keim, Samuel A. Purviance, James Pollock, Wm. M. Meredith, Tobias Sellers, John Houpt, John A. Gamble, James Clarke, and many other noted and distinguished men, and the amendment finally prevailed by a vote of 77 for and 45 against it.

In 1840 Colonel Sturdevant was the Whig candidate for Congress, and, although running largely ahead of his ticket, was defeated by Hon. Benjamin A. Bidlack, subsequently Charge d'Affaires at Bogota, New Granada. In 1842 Colonel Sturdevant was elected Brigadier General of the brigade comprising the northeastern counties of Pennsylvania, and subsequently promoted to the office of Major General of the division to which his brigade was attached. He held the two offices consecutively during a period of seventeen years, and is now known as the oldest Major General in the State.

General Sturdevant was in the active practice of his profession successfully up to 1857. In 1840 he removed to his present residence, then just completed, on the Firwood farm. Since his retirement from an active practice, he has been chiefly engaged in the management of his real estate interests, but formerly he was identified with many of the most important enterprises of the State and section, acting as director of one of the branches of the Reading Railroad, for which he procured a charter, and taking an active part in securing legislation authorizing the construction of the North Branch Canal. He has been for thirty years a



manager of the Wilkes-Barre Bridge Company, and was a director of the old Wyoming Bank. For the years 1835-6-7-8 he was President of the Wilkes-Barre Borough Council, having for his colleagues Henry Pettebone, W. S. Ross, Hendrick B. Wright, B. A. Bidlack, Edmund Taylor, A. C. Laning, W. H. Alexander, Hugh Fell, and Anning O. Chahoon. At present he is a director of the First National Bank of Wilkes-Barre, and for years has been a member of the City Council, chairman of the Committee on Law and Ordinances, and is now President of that body.

During a long term of years, General Sturdevant has been in some manner connected with most of the important business enterprises looking to the development and improvement of the various interests of the Wyoming and Lackawanna valleys. His connection with the now gigantic iron interest of the Lackawanna in the days of its infancy is peculiarly interesting. In 1839 he was requested by the President of the Bank of North America, Philadelphia, as the agent and attorney of the bank, to visit a body of the land owned by the bank in the old township of Providence (now city of Scranton), with a view to looking after iron ore reported to have been discovered on one of the bank's tracts by a well known hunter of that vicinity. On a pleasant morning he set out in a buggy, carrying with him a saddle, a pair of saddle bags, and a hatchet, in preparation for a journey through the woods, if it should be necessary. Passing through the locality of Scranton, then called Slocum Hollow, where then stood the old red Slocum house, the old forge on Roaring brook, and two miles beyond the residence of Elisha Hitchcock, he found the man he sought, to whom he agreed to pay \$50 in consideration of his showing him the ore, provided that a test should prove it to be valuable. After unharnessing his horse, which he accoutred in saddle and saddle bags, the General mounted and followed the old hunter (who carried his rifle, with an eye to the possibility that they might arouse a deer or a bear from their mid-day nap) about five miles over a foot path pretty well obstructed by fallen trees to Stafford Meadow brook, near which, in a small ravine, on a tract in the warrantee name of Daniel Van Campen, and owned by the Bank of North America, they found outcroppings of iron ore on both sides of the gully. Taking as much of the

ore as the General could carry in his saddle bags, the two returned to the hunter's house, and hastily harnessing the horse, the General drove back to Wilkes-Barre by moonlight. The next day the ore was securely boxed and sent to the President of the bank by stage. Soon General Sturdevant received a letter from the President enclosing a statement of the very favorable analysis of the ore by Professor Booth. The General paid the promised \$50 to his friend, the hunter, and the Scrantons a little later bought the Daniel Van Campen tract, with other lands adjoining, and took initial steps leading to the wonderful development of the interests of the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company, and through them of the thriving, energetic, and rapidly growing city of Scranton.

General Sturdevant up to 1842 had been an active and earnest member of the Whig party, but becoming dissatisfied with the Whig leaders during the administration of President Tyler, concluded to leave the party. General Sturdevant, as stated by him in the Constitutional Convention, was no abolitionist. He was also opposed to a national bank, which the Whig leaders of that day attempted to foist upon the people, and also to the tariff bill of that period. Since that time the General has been an ardent Democrat, and quite prominent in the affairs of his party. Though often tendered the candidacy for high political honors, he has never willingly consented, preferring the comforts of private life to the highest office in the country.

For many years General Sturdevant has been a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church. For more than thirty years he was a vestryman of St. Stephen's Church, Wilkes Barre. He was a liberal contributor toward the establishment of St. Clement's parish, in which Firwood is located, and the erection of its house of worship, and since the organization of the parish he has been senior warden of that church.

General Sturdevant was married May 1st, 1832, to Martha Dwight Denison, of Wilkes-Barre, daughter of Austin Denison, of New Haven, Conn., and Martha Denison, *nee* Dwight, and a niece of President Dwight of Yale College. On her mother's side she was of the seventh generation of descendants of Colonel Timothy Dwight, grandson of John Dwight, of Dedham, Mass.,

the common ancestor, it is believed, of all who legitimately bear his family name on this continent. She was a lady of very superior education and fine accomplishments, as honest a christian woman as ever lived, proud of the Dwight name, and cherishing through life every incident in the history of the family, with which she was thoroughly acquainted. She died October 20th, 1842. Only one child, Mary Elizabeth Sturdevant, who was born April 10th, 1833, and died June 18th, 1835, was born of this marriage.

On the 12th of May, 1847, General Sturdevant married Lucy, daughter of Hon. Chas. Huston, a Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, who bore him four children,—Charles Huston, Mary Elizabeth, Edward Warren, and Lucy Huston,—and who died, in the fullest confidence of faith and holy hope, May 3d, 1879, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. J. N. Stone, Jr., in Philadelphia, surrounded by her husband and children, in the sixtieth year of her age. For more than thirty years Mrs. Sturdevant had lived amid an increasing circle of appreciative and loving friends. A devoted wife and mother, a faithful and exemplary church member, a constant worshiper in her parish church, a most efficient teacher in the Sunday-school, and a true friend to all, to whom her friendship was helpful and full of comfort, her loss to the whole community, and especially to the parish of St. Clement's Church, was so great as to seem irreparable. She was born in Bellefonte, Centre county, Pa., and was trained under the pastoral care of Rev. Geo. W. Natt. She left, besides her husband and her two sons and two daughters, a countless number of mourning friends, to whom the bereavement of her loss was greater than can be told.

General Sturdevant, still in active business life, and identified with the leading interests of Wilkes-Barre and vicinity, an efficient and prominent member of the City Council, sound in health, and thoroughly alive to the important events of the time, is passing the latter years of his life at Firwood farm, the care of which is his daily occupation and pleasure. His two sons, Charles Huston Sturdevant and Edward Warren Sturdevant, are members of the Luzerne county bar. Hon. John Sturdevant, so long and favorably known in Wilkes-Barre, was his brother, and Rev. Byron

D. Sturdevant, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was his nephew. Since 1858 the General has been a member of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society.

ANDREW TODD McCLINTOCK.

Andrew Todd McClintock was born February 2d, 1810, and is consequently now in the seventy-second year of his age. The scene of his birth was in the old town of Northumberland, in the county of that name, in this State. He is of Scotch-Irish extraction; the scion of a stock which has contributed very largely, especially within the last fifty years, to the galaxy of Pennsylvania's eminent public men. His grandfather was James McClintock, who was born in the town of Raphoe, county of Donegal, Ireland, where, also, Andrew's father, Samuel, was ushered into the world. The latter came to this country at the age of eighteen, and was followed, seven years later, by the grandfather. They settled in Northumberland county, where both lived and died; the father at Northumberland, in 1812, aged thirty-six years.

Andrew's mother was Hannah, the daughter of Col. Andrew Todd, of Trappe, Montgomery county, a soldier of the Revolution, and through her our respected fellow-citizen is related to the Porters, the Hamills, and other leading families in Montgomery county.

Mr. McClintock was but two years of age when his father died. His earlier education was received at the public schools of his native county—very primitive affairs at that early date; after which he was sent to Kenyon College, Ohio, of which, at the time, the late Bishop McIlvaine was President. There were in attendance at the college at the same time the late Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War during the war; Judge Frank Hurd, one of Ohio's most distinguished Democrats; and Rufus King, Dean of the Law School of Cincinnati. He remained in

this institution three years, devoting himself assiduously to study, and achieving the happiest results.

Upon leaving college he returned to Northumberland, and soon after entered the office of James Hepburn, Esq., a very talented attorney of that day, as a student at law. Here he pursued his studies diligently for about a year, at the expiration of which time he came to Wilkes-Barre, where he completed his law course in the office and under the tuition of the late Hon. George W. Woodward. He passed a highly creditable examination, and was admitted to the bar on August 8th, 1836, upon the recommendation of John N. Conyngham, Chester Butler, and Volney L. Maxwell, the examining committee. Immediately afterwards he entered into partnership with his late tutor, and the law firm of Woodward & McClintock continued and prospered until 1838. In 1839 Mr. McClintock was appointed District Attorney of the county by Hon. Ovid F. Johnson, Attorney General of the Commonwealth, who, by the way, was a descendent of Rev. Jacob Johnson, who settled in the Wyoming Valley prior to the Revolution. David R. Porter was at this time the Governor of the State. Mr. McClintock discharged the duties of this, the only political office he ever held in his life, with distinguished ability and perfect conscientiousness for the term of one year, at the expiration of which time, public position having become distasteful to him, he resigned, and resumed his private practice. He has frequently since been solicited to accept political stations of high trust and emolument, but has persistently refused. When, in 1867, an act of the Legislature gave Luzerne title to an Additional Law Judge, the members of the bar *en masse*, and very many of our best and most prominent business men, turned instinctively to Andrew T. McClintock as the man of all others in the profession best fitted for the post. He would bring to it a degree of dignity that would insure universal respect, a profound knowledge of the law, and a fairness and impartiality against which no taint of suspicion had ever for an instant rested. The following correspondence is the best attestation of how generally this conviction was entertained, and how universal was the regret occasioned by Mr. McClintock's final refusal to accept the honor tendered him:

WILKES-BARRE, PA., *April 8, 1867.*

We, the undersigned, members of the Democratic party of Luzerne county, are very desirous that Andrew T. McClintock, Esq., should become the Additional Law Judge of the Eleventh Judicial district. And we urge upon him to accept the position, should it be tendered to him. We have the fullest confidence that he will be the choice of the Democratic party beyond all question, and we shall do all that it may be necessary for us to do to secure his nomination. It is simply unnecessary to speak of Mr. McClintock as a man and as a lawyer. He is known to every one, and he is without reproach, whilst his professional ability is acknowledged with profound respect here and elsewhere.

Stanley Woodward,
Hendrick B. Wright,
Geo. B. Kulp,
C. F. Bowman,
A. R. Brundage,
G. B. Nicholson,
Gustav Hahn,
E. L. Merriman,
O. F. Nicholson,
T. H. B. Lewis,
E. K. Morse,
D. Rankin,

Charles L. Lamberton,
Charles Pike,
G. R. Bedford,
D. L. O'Neill,
Howard Ellis,
Rufus J. Bell,
D. R. Randall,
Stephen S. Winchester.
D. C. Cooley,
M. Regan,
John Lynch,
C. L. Bulkeley.

The following leading lay Democrats and others also signed the above petition :

J. B. Stark,
M. J. Philbin,
James Johnson,
G. W. Kirkendall,
S. Bristol,
W. W. Smith,
L. Myers,
E. Taylor,
E. Troxell,
G. P. Steele,
Robert Baur,
J. Pryor Williamson,
B. F. Pfouts,
T. S. Hillard,
Fred. Mercur,
J. E. Vanleer,
S. Bowman,

G. M. Reynolds,
E. B. Collings,
Charles Erath,
Peter Pursel,
Marx Long,
Walter H. Hibbs,
Neal McGroarty,
J. Reichard,
Peter Raeder,
A. H. Emley,
C. A. Zeigler,
S. H. Puterbaugh,
C. C. Plotz,
James Campbell,
Charles Dorrance,
S. R. Marshall,
James Mullens.

WILKES-BARRE, *April 10, 1867.*

A. T. McCLINTOCK, Esq.,

Dear Sir: The Legislature of the State has passed an act providing for the election of an Additional Law Judge for the several courts of Luzerne county. The very great magnitude and importance of the interests of our county, to be chiefly protected and administered in our civil and criminal courts, places the question of the judgeship high above the region of partisan politics. We need for the place a judge who shall be learned in the law, of known integrity of character, and high moral courage. Satisfied from a life-long acquaintance with you that you possess the qualifications we seek, we respectfully urge you to permit the use of your name for the office indicated. And we cheerfully pledge you our best efforts, and the use of all proper and legitimate means to secure for you the same expression of opinion and desire from the great majority of your fellow-citizens of Luzerne county.

Henry M. Hoyt,
W. W. Lathrope,
Andrew Hunlock,
Garrick M. Harding,
A. M. Bailey,
E. B. Harvey,
V. L. Maxwell,
W. W. Ketcham,
W. P. Miner,

Alexander Farnham,
Calvin Wadhams,
R. C. Shoemaker,
A. H. Winton,
H. W. Palmer,
H. B. Payne,
Jerome G. Miller,
C. D. Foster,
D. C. Harrington,

George Loveland.

In addition to the names of the lawyers above given, all of whom are Republicans, the following influential members of the Republican party, among others, signed the petition:

S. D. Lewis,
Joseph Brown,
Lewis C. Paine,
W. W. Loomis,
Douglass Smith,
E. P. Kingsbury,

Charles Parrish,
Arnold Bertels,
W. C. Gildersleeve,
Thomas F. Atherton,
A. J. Davis,
John S. Law.

WILKES-BARRE, *April 15, 1867.*

A. T. McCLINTOCK, Esq.,

Dear Sir: At a meeting of the members of the bar of Luzerne county on the 8th inst., the undersigned were appointed a committee to solicit the use of your name for the position of

Additional Law Judge for our several courts, under the act of Assembly recently passed. We therefore present the question directly to your consideration. The unanimity and urgency on the subject on the part of your brethren of the bar is the most emphatic view we can offer you. It is their clear and spontaneous desire, and we are authorized to state that no ordinary consultation of your private feelings can override a call to serve the public made by so large and responsible body of your fellow-citizens. We need not urge our views of your qualifications for the duties of this office, nor the obvious necessity that the very first order of qualifications should be brought to its duties. Your knowledge of the situation is very full, and we leave the whole matter with you, hoping that a careful and conscientious review of the case will enable us to report your affirmative response to those whom we represent.

Very respectfully, your obedient servants,

C. L. LAMBERTON,
HENRY M. HOYT,
V. L. MAXWELL,
S. S. WINCHESTER.

WILKES-BARRE, *April 24, 1867.*

Gentlemen: Your communication of the 15th inst., informing me of the proceedings of a meeting of the bar of Luzerne county, held on the 8th inst., was duly received. I have given careful consideration to the reasons so kindly urged to induce me to permit the use of my name for the position of Additional Law Judge for our several courts, under the act recently passed. I did not suppose that anything could be urged to induce me to hesitate in answering such a suggestion, but your strong appeal, and the appeal made to me from my fellow-citizens, without distinction of party, have forced upon me the consideration of whether my duty should overrule my inclination, and have, I confess, greatly embarrassed me. I would like to oblige my friends, and am deeply sensible of the compliment they have paid me; but if, before receiving such expressions of confidence in my fitness for the position, I distrusted my ability to discharge the duties thereof with acceptance, I certainly am now convinced that I could not fulfill the expectations which it is evident my brethren of the bar and my fellow-citizens entertain of my qualifications for the office. The standard which, in your kind appreciation of my qualifications, you esteem me fitted to fill is so high that I cannot undertake even to try to come up to it. I am averse to public life—the result, probably, of too exclusive

attention to the calls of my profession. I greatly prefer the bar to the bench, and cannot bring myself to the point of consenting to the use of my name for the position of judge. Another consideration has its influence in bringing me to this conclusion. I have been counsel for many years for interests that embrace a large portion of the business and property of our county. My relations to those interests have been so confidential and intimate that I could not, on the bench, feel free to sit in cases where those interests were involved, even though they might arise after my relations as counsel to such interests had ceased, and I could not, therefore, dispose of very much of what must, in the next few years, make up the greater part of the business of our courts.

With every disposition to oblige my friends, and with a deep sense of their kindness in the expression of their partiality to me for the position of Additional Law Judge, I must decline, decidedly and absolutely, the use of my name for the office. I cannot consent to accept the position.

Very truly, your friend,

ANDREW T. McCLINTOCK.

To Messrs. C. L. Lamberton, Henry M. Hoyt, V. L. Maxwell, and S. S. Winchester, Committee of the Bar of Luzerne county.

By 1877 it had been ascertained that the new constitution was in many particulars defective. It was generally acknowledged a vast improvement upon the old instrument, but it was not in mortal power to foresee all our possible political wants and contingencies, so that brainy, industrious, and careful as was the Constitutional Convention, that body left a number of things undone needed to make the fundamental law as nearly as possible perfect, and did other things so imperfectly that a revision was already imperatively demanded. To make this revision was a delicate and difficult task—one that could not safely be assigned except to the very clearest legal minds in the State. The Legislature authorized the appointment of a commission for the purpose, and the choosing of its members fell to the lot of Governor John F. Hartranft, who took counsel from the wisest of his friends, and made the following excellent selections: Daniel Agnew, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court; Benjamin Harris Brewster, perhaps the greatest lawyer at the Philadelphia bar; Samuel E. Dimmick, Attorney General of the Commonwealth;

William A. Wallace, then United States Senator; William H. Playford, then a State Senator; Henry W. Williams, a Judge of the Supreme Court; and Andrew T. McClintock. It is not too much to say that, distinguished as were each and all of these gentlemen in the profession of the law, Mr. McClintock was the peer of the ablest of them. The commission held a number of sessions, Mr. McClintock participating actively in all the discussions, and returned its report to the Governor, by which official it was submitted to the Legislature. No action has as yet been taken upon it by that body, but it is the opinion of many of the best legal minds of the Commonwealth that in such delay a grave error of judgment has been committed, and many important interests neglected.

Mr. McClintock is one of the busiest men in the community in which he lives. He has a very large and important clientage, including the Pennsylvania Coal Company, the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, and the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad Company, for which corporations he has been many years counsel. In 1870 Princeton College conferred upon him the degree of L.L. D. He is a Director of the Wyoming National Bank, President of the Hollenback Cemetery Association, and President of the Luzerne County Bible Society. He has been a Director of the Wilkes-Barre City Hospital since its organization; is a Director of the Home for Friendless Children, and President of the Wilkes-Barre Law and Library Association. He is a member of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society of Wilkes-Barre, and during the Centennial year was its President. He is an Elder of the First Presbyterian Church of Wilkes-Barre, and has been chosen a number of times a Delegate to the General Assembly of that denomination.

Mr. McClintock has always been an old-school Democrat, but never in any sense a politician. His views have been those of the Jeffersons and Jacksons of his party, and his contempt for that class which has, from time to time, for selfish purposes, sought to compromise the views which made the names mentioned and the party they led great, has always been thorough and outspoken. This is the kind of party man who never sacrifices the esteem of his political opponents, and hence it was that

nearly all the leading Republicans of his county were so willing and anxious that Mr. McClintock, Democrat though he was, should sit upon the judicial bench, to be the arbiter of their liberties and their properties. The names of Henry M. Hoyt, now Governor; Henry W. Palmer, now Attorney General; W. W. Ketcham and Garrick M. Harding, since Judges themselves; Hubbard B. Payne, since a State Senator, and others equally distinguished, and of the same party, will be noticed as among those who bear witness to the justice of this tribute to Mr. McClintock's deserving, in the flattering terms in which they speak of him in the correspondence quoted.

Mr. McClintock was married May 11th, 1841, to Augusta, daughter of Jacob Cist, of Wilkes-Barre, and has had five children, four of whom survive. His only son, Andrew Hamilton McClintock, is a member of the Luzerne county bar. J. Vaughan Darling, also a member of the Luzerne bar, is his son-in-law.

Mr. McClintock is above the medium height, and of more than average weight. He has a stately presence and kindly countenance. Having always been a man of good habits, he is wonderfully well preserved, and few would take him from his appearance to be within fifteen years as old as he is. The numerous civic positions he holds evidence the esteem in which he is held, and the faith reposed by his fellow-citizens in his resources. His charities are numerous, and of the practical sort. He has acquired a considerable fortune through his profession, but lives quietly, and utterly without ostentation. In brief, he is one of the most useful and most respected of our citizens, as well as in the forefront of his chosen profession. He is the oldest member of the Luzerne county bar in active practice, and is still in full possession of all his normal mental vigor. Had his ambition led him in that direction, he might have occupied high political positions, but he always preferred the private station, and therein has achieved such honors as few men have in similar pursuits had the mind, patience, and perseverance to lay up for themselves.

EDWARD INMAN TURNER.

Edward Inman Turner is a native of Plymouth, Pennsylvania, where he was born May 27, 1816. He graduated at Dickinson College, and immediately after commenced the study of law in the office of the late Hon. John Nesbitt Conyngham. He was admitted to the bar November 5, 1839, upon the recommendation of George Griffin, George W. Woodward, and O. Collins, the Examining Committee. Mr. Turner is a son of the late John Turner, also a native of Plymouth, and grandson of John Turner, who emigrated about the year 1780 from near Hackettstown, New Jersey. Mr. Turner is unmarried. Soon after his admission to the bar he removed to St. Paul, Minnesota, but subsequently returned to Plymouth, where he has been chiefly engaged in agricultural and mercantile pursuits. The late Hon. Samuel G. Turner was his brother.

EDMUND LOVELL DANA,

Edmund Lovell Dana was born at Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, January 29, 1817. His father was Asa Stevens Dana, a descendant of the Dana family that came to America about 1640. Its various members all through the history of our country have borne a conspicuous and highly honorable part, as well in political positions they have occupied, as in the paths of science, law, and literature; and through the pre-eminent literary accomplishments of Richard H. Dana, the name has become endeared to every scholar and household throughout our land. To particularize, and give the name and history of the various leading and prominent men of this family, would lead too far from the purpose of this sketch, which is to give an account of the Danas of Wyoming, and particularly of Gen. Edmund L. Dana, a prominent member of that family.

The name of Anderson Dana is first found at Wyoming in "a list of the inhabitants of Pittstown, April 30th, 1772," where

he owned a share of the town. He soon sold out, purchased and removed to a farm at Wilkes-Barre, a part of which, including the old homestead, still remains in the possession of General Dana, and for which he holds a deed dated September 11th, 1772. When the enemy came to desolate the valley in 1778, he mounted his horse and rode through the settlement, arousing and urging the people to the conflict. Although exempt, he went out with the little force, acted as adjutant and aide to Col. Zebulon Butler on the field, and fell in the midst of the hottest of the strife. "He came from Ashford, Conn.; was a lawyer of handsome attainments, and the leader in the establishment of free schools and a gospel ministry. He represented Wyoming in the Connecticut Assembly, and had just returned home when the news of the invasion reached the valley." He left a family of children, of whom his son Anderson became his successor in keeping the old homestead farm, and raised there a large family of children. The latter married a daughter of Asa Stevens, who fell in the battle. Stephen Whiton, son-in-law of the elder Anderson, also fell in the battle. He was Deputy Sheriff at the time. Captain Hezekiah Parsons, the father of our respected citizen, Calvin Parsons, Esq., married his daughter, who was born several months after the battle. Anderson Dana, the elder, was the grandson of Jacob Dana, of Cambridge, Mass., where the family first settled.

One of the sons of Anderson Dana, Jr., Asa Stevens Dana, was the father of Gen. E. L. Dana, the subject of this sketch. His mother was Ann, daughter of Hon. Joseph Pruner, a descendant of one of the early German settlers of this State, and who settled in Hanover at an early day. In the spring of 1819 the father of Gen. Dana removed to Eaton, now Wyoming county, opposite Tunkhannock, where he resided until his death. Here Edmund L., with a number of brothers and sisters, grew up, working on the farm and attending school in the winter. At the age of fifteen he began preparing for college at the Wilkes-Barre Academy, and entered the sophomore class in Yale College in October, 1835, graduating in 1838. Immediately after graduating he was engaged as civil engineer on the North Branch Canal, where he continued until the 7th of April, 1839. At this time he began

the study of law under Hon. Luther Kidder, and was admitted to the bar April 6th, 1841, upon the recommendation of Oristes Collins, Thomas Dyer, and Chester Butler, the examining committee. He soon after entered the office of the late Hon. George W. Woodward, at one time Chief Justice of Pennsylvania, on his appointment to the bench, and took charge of his large business, which he successfully managed, and from that time to December, 1846, was actively engaged in practice in the counties of Luzerne and Wyoming.

In December, 1846, when a call was made by the government for troops to aid in prosecuting the war with Mexico, he tendered the services of the Wyoming Artillerists, of which company he was Captain, which was accepted; started by canal boat for Pittsburg December 7, 1846, and on the 16th of December was there mustered into the United States service to serve during the war. His company was assigned to the First Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and designated as Company I. Upon the arrival of the advance transport and troops at Lobos Island on their way to Vera Cruz, Captain Dana was selected to make a survey of Lobos harbor. He and his command were at the subsequent landing of the troops, participated actively in the siege of Vera Cruz, and his company was part of the troops assigned to receive the surrender of the city and the castle of San Juan D'Ulloa. After the capitulation of the city and castle, he accompanied Gen. Scott into the interior of Mexico; was at the battle of Cerro Gordo, April 18th, 1847; accompanied the movement to, and occupation of Perote Castle and the cities of Jalapa and Puebla; in the siege of the latter was actively engaged, and for good and soldierly conduct there he received special mention in General Orders. He led the charge at the Pass of El Pinal; marched to the city of Mexico; remained there until peace in June, 1848, and returning was mustered out of service at Pittsburg July 20, 1848. He and his company were welcomed home with the highest honors by an immense concourse of people. He at once resumed the practice of law.

In 1851 Gen. Dana was a candidate for Congress in the district composed of the counties of Wyoming, Luzerne, and Columbia. This was previous to the division of Columbia county, and before

Montour was formed out of Columbia. His competitor, John Brisbin, was elected. In 1853 he was a candidate for State Senator in the district composed of the counties of Luzerne, Columbia, and Montour. His opponent, Charles R. Buckalew, was elected.

At the breaking out of the war with the South, he held the commission of Major General of the Ninth Division Pennsylvania Militia, and in the summer of 1862 was appointed by the Governor commandant of a camp of organization and instruction, located in Kingston township, and called Camp Luzerne. The 143d Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers was recruited and organized at this camp, and he was elected Colonel, October 18th, 1862. On the 7th of November, 1862, the regiment broke camp, proceeded to Harrisburg, where it was armed; thence to Washington, being assigned to duty in the northern defenses of Washington; and thence to the front, February 17, 1863, going into camp at Belle Plain, where the regiment was attached to the Second Brigade, Third Division, First Army Corps, commanded by Gen. John F. Reynolds. On the 20th of April, Col. Dana, with his regiment, accompanied the division on an expedition to Port Royal, below Fredericksburg, when a feint was made of crossing the river. On the 29th, with his command, he was exposed to a brisk cannonade from the opposite bank of the river, the sharpshooters on both sides being very active. On the morning of May 2d marched to Chancellorsville; arrived at midnight, passing in the last three or four miles many wounded borne from the front, and through woods lit up by the glare of bursting shells. The First Corps went into position on the extreme right of the army, on the Ely road towards the Rapidan, Col. Dana's regiment being on the left of the corps. After the battle, returned by a tedious march, and went into camp at Falmouth on the 8th. A month later the corps started on the Gettysburg campaign, and was the first infantry to reach the field. Bivouacking on Marsh creek, four miles from Gettysburg, on the night of June 30th, it moved forward on the morning of July 1st, and soon heard the cannon of Buford's cavalry engaging the enemy's advance. Sometime before noon the brigade went into position on a ridge beyond that on which the seminary stands, under a heavy fire, the 143d

forming on the line of the railroad. Early in the action the command of the brigade devolved on Col. Dana.

"A terrific fire of infantry and artillery was brought to bear on the position; but it was manfully held, though the dead and wounded on every hand told at what a fearful cost. Repeated charges were made with ever fresh troops, but each was repulsed with fearful slaughter. Finally the enemy succeeded in flanking the position, and the line was pressed back a short distance, but made a stand in a field a little back from the railroad cut. Later in the afternoon the brigade was forced to retire to a position near the seminary. When this movement became necessary, under the pressure of overwhelming numbers, and the command was given, the color-bearer and many of the men were with difficulty made to face to the rear, seeming determined to die rather than yield the ground. In executing this movement the color-bearer of the regiment was killed, still clinging to his standard. This incident is mentioned by an English officer who was at the time with the enemy, in an article in *Blackwood* for September, 1863, Am. Ed., p. 377: 'Gen. Hill soon came up. . . He said the Yankees had fought with a determination unusual to them. He pointed out a railway cutting in which they had made a good stand; also a field, in the center of which he had seen a man plant the regimental colors, around which the enemy had fought for some time with much obstinacy, and when at last it was obliged to retreat, the color-bearer retired last of all, turning round every now and then to shake his fist at the advancing rebels. Gen. Hill said he felt quite sorry when he had seen this gallant Yankee meet his doom.' The flag was rescued and brought safely off. Col. Dana throughout the severe and protracted contest moved on foot through the fire along the line wherever his presence was required. When all hope of longer holding the ground was gone, the brigade fell back through the town, and took position on Cemetery Hill, where the shattered ranks of the two corps which had been engaged were reformed." Bates' *Hist. Pa.* Vols., vol. iv., p. 488.

The morning of July 2d opened with artillery and picket firing, and in the afternoon a severe attack was made upon the left of the line, in which Gen. Sickles' corps was engaged, and Col. Dana with his brigade was ordered to its support. The movement was effected under a heavy fire of shells, under which some loss was sustained, and a position taken on the left center, in open ground, where it rested for the night, having recovered several captured guns. At four o'clock on the morning of the 3d, a heavy artillery

fire was opened along the whole front, which was increased at one P. M. so as to envelop the Union line, shells and solid shot plowing the ground in every direction. Later in the afternoon the last grand infantry charge by Gen. Longstreet was made upon the left center, the strength of which fell a little to the right of the position where the brigade lay. This charge, made with great force and bravery, and pressed with unusual persistency, was completely repulsed, large numbers were slain, many prisoners taken, and the enemy, retiring broken, did not again venture to renew the battle. The loss of the brigade in killed, wounded, missing in action, and prisoners was more than half its entire strength. After the battle Col. Dana accompanied and led his command in the pursuit of the Confederate army, crossing at Berlin into Virginia. He participated in the movement, October, 1863, to Centerville, and with his regiment and a battery of artillery aided in repelling a cavalry attack at Haymarket, October 19.

The losses of the First Corps were so great during this unexampled campaign, that it was broken up in March, and the remnants consolidated with the Fifth Army Corps. The 143d Regiment thus became part of the First Brigade, First Division, Fifth Army Corps. On the 4th of May, 1864, Col. Dana with his regiment marched on the Wilderness campaign, encamping at night near the house which Jackson had used for his headquarters at the battle of Chancellorsville. Early the next morning the march was resumed; the enemy, posted in the woods, was encountered in large force; the corps was formed in line of battle, and the fighting became severe. Col. Dana had his horse shot under him, was wounded, and taken prisoner with a number of his officers and men. He was conveyed that night to Orange Court House, thence to Danville and to Macon, Ga., and in June following to Charleston, S. C., and was one of the fifty officers, including Brigadier Generals, Colonels, Lieutenant Colonels, and Majors, who were placed under the fire of our own guns, in retaliation for some supposed violation of the usages of war by the Federal Government in the siege of that city. On the 3d of August, Col. Dana and his fellow prisoners were exchanged for an equal number of Confederates, released from confinement, and

sent North, and early in September he rejoined his command before Petersburg. On the 1st of October, he was with his regiment in the movement upon the Vaughn road, and participated in the fighting of that day, and in the erection of breastworks in continuation of the line of investment. Returning to camp on the 4th, he was assigned to the duty of guarding Fort Howard and two batteries in the investing line. On the 8th of October, he was instructed to make and conduct an advance of the outposts, skirmish and picket lines of the Fifth Corps. This was effected after a sharp encounter with the enemy's outposts, and for his conduct and management of the affair he was complimented by the General commanding the corps in the following official communication:

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS.

October 9, 1864.

COL. E. L. DANA, *Com. 143d Pa. Vol.*

Colonel: The General commanding the corps directs me to express to you his satisfaction with the performance of your duties yesterday as commander of the line of skirmishers of the corps. Your duties were important, arduous, and of a highly responsible character, all of which you performed with credit to yourself and the command.

I am, Colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRED. I. LOCKE, *Lt. Col., A. A. Gen.*

Through Brig. Gen. Baxter, *Com. Fifth Division.*

He was at the first battle of Hatcher's Run, October 28th and 29th; on the Weldon raid from the 7th to the 12th of December; and in the second Hatcher's Run battle of the 6th and 7th of February, 1865. The 143d, together with the 149th and 150th Pennsylvania Regiments, and 24th Michigan, all greatly reduced by hard fighting, and all amongst the most trusted troops, was detached from the corps, and sent on special service to Baltimore; thence the 143d was sent to Hart Island, to the duty of guarding the prisoners of war collected there, and of furnishing escort for conscripts, recruits, and convalescents as they were sent to different points. The war being ended, the regiment was mustered out of the service on the 12th and 13th of June, 1865, and reach-

ing Wilkes-Barre, was, with its officers, welcomed home, after three years' absence, with an enthusiastic reception.

Col. Dana was retained in the service, detailed on court martial duty at Elmira, and later at Syracuse, N. Y. For long, faithful, and tried service he was brevetted Brigadier General, and was honorably mustered out of the service on the 23d of August, 1865. His military record equals that of any other individual in northern Pennsylvania; it is great in extent, experience, and brilliancy. As an officer, his reputation is best attested by his old comrades in arms, the 143d Pennsylvania Regiment, who worship him with a devotion rarely surpassed.

After the cessation of hostilities, he resumed the practice of the law, and in the fall of 1867 was nominated and elected over Hon. Henry M. Hoyt, now Governor of Pennsylvania, who was his opponent, to the office of Additional Law Judge of the Eleventh Judicial District of Pennsylvania, comprising the populous county of Luzerne. He took his seat on the 2d of December, 1867, and served for the full term of ten years. For several years, in addition to presiding alternately with Judge Conyngham in the Courts at Wilkes-Barre, he also presided as an *ex-officio* Recorder in the Mayor's Court of the cities of Scranton and Carbondale. Prior to the expiration of his term, the following correspondence took place:

HON. EDMUND L. DANA.

Dear Sir: The undersigned, members of the bar of Luzerne county, hereby respectfully urge you to consent to be a candidate for re-election to the office of Additional Law Judge of this district. We do this in view of the very satisfactory, able, and impartial manner in which you have discharged your official duties hitherto. We shall be glad to take all proper steps to secure your re-election.

Andrew T. McClintock,
Henry W. Palmer,
A. R. Brundage,
Alfred Hand,
H. B. Payne,
Elliott P. Kisner,
George K. Powell,
George B. Kulp,

Henry M. Hoyt,
Hendrick B. Wright,
Stanley Woodward,
L. D. Shoemaker,
Charles E. Rice,
George R. Bedford,
E. S. Osborne,
J. Vaughan Darling,

T. H. B. Lewis,
W. W. Lathrope,
R. W. Archbald,
E. Robinson,
J. M. C. Ranck,
E. G. Butler,
Q. A. Gates,
Charles Pike,
R. C. Shoemaker,
Paul R. Weitzel,
Charles D. Foster,
J. A. Opp,
Alexander Farnham,
Joseph D. Coons,
M. Cannon,
Joseph E. Ulman,
E. H. Painter,
Benjamin F. Dorrance,
David L. Patrick,
E. P. Darling,
William S. McLean,
N. Taylor,
A. H. Winton,
Jabez Allover,
T. R. Martin,
Harrison Wright,
Edward H. Chase,
F. M. Nichols,
C. P. Kidder,
S. B. Price,
W. H. McCartney,
P. J. O'Hanlon,
D. S. Koon,
Lyman H. Bennett,
Henry A. Fuller,
Thomas H. Atherton,
Allan H. Dickson,
L. M. Bunnell,
John O'Flaherty,
George Sanderson, Jr.,
George S. Horn,
D. W. Rank,
W. H. Gearhart,
L. W. Dewitt,
Sheldon Reynolds,

William P. Ryman,
Charles H. Sturdevant,
G. Mortimer Lewis,
Mont. J. Flanigan,
P. C. Gritman,
Gustav Hahn,
A. M. Bailey,
Alfred Darté, Jr.,
L. B. Landmesser,
E. V. Jackson,
Isaac P. Hand,
Jerome G. Miller,
D. M. Jones,
S. J. Strauss,
Oscar J. Harvey,
F. C. Sturges,
A. D. Dean,
F. E. Loomis,
George W. Shonk,
W. L. Paine,
John A. Gorman,
F. C. Mosier,
H. Hakes,
E. W. Simrell,
George Loveland,
Andrew Hunlock,
H. H. Coston,
L. Amerman,
M. J. Wilson,
H. A. Knapp,
James H. Torrey,
Isaac J. Post,
W. G. Ward,
J. H. Campbell,
S. P. McDivitt,
Edward N. Willard,
H. M. Hannah,
A. Chamberlin,
B. M. Espy,
C. W. Kline,
Charles E. Lathrop,
John Espy,
C. S. Stark,
E. B. Sturges,
Frank Stewart,

C. L. Lamb,
F. L. Hitchcock,
G. F. Bentley,

George S. Ferris,
Thomas Nesbitt,
H. M. Edwards.

WILKES-BARRE, *April 11, 1877.*

A. T. McCLINTOCK, H. M. HOYT, ESQs., AND OTHERS.

Gentlemen: The communication signed by you and the members of the bar of Luzerne county, requesting me "to consent to be a candidate for re-election to the office of Additional Law Judge of this district," is received. The assurance it contains, that the manner in which my official duties have been discharged, during the past ten years, has merited your approval, is truly grateful. I had not intended to be a candidate for re-election. My purpose was, at the close of my judicial term, to retire from an office of some labor and of great responsibility. The wishes, however, of the bar, so generally expressed, together with intimations of their desire, by citizens in different portions of the county, have induced a reconsideration of that purpose; and, after reflection, I have concluded to assent to your request, that my name may be presented to the people of this judicial district for re-election as Judge, if it be their and your pleasure.

I am, very sincerely, etc.,

EDMUND L. DANA.

The above petition contained the names of nearly the entire bar in 1877 of both political parties. The General was regularly nominated by the Democratic Convention, and when the Republican Convention met they made no nomination for Judge, but instead passed the following resolution:

"That this convention having entire confidence in the learning, integrity, and ability of Edmund L. Dana, as illustrated by his administration of the office of Additional Law Judge of this district in the past ten years, hereby cordially recommend him to the voters of Luzerne county for re-election."

In the same year a new party sprung into existence, known as the Greenback-Labor party, which, by means of a most earnest and efficient organization and effort, swept the county of Luzerne like a tornado, and carried all their men into office over both the other political parties. Of course Gen. Dana went down with the rest. But his defeat did not detract from his high character

and reputation as a jurist, or from the regard of his friends and neighbors.

In 1878 Judge Dana was induced by a large number of prominent citizens of both political parties in Lehigh county to allow his name to be used as a candidate for President Judge of that county. He consented, the Republican party making no nomination, but he was defeated by Hon. Edwin Albright by a small majority.

General Dana is a man of fine culture, of scholastic tastes and acquirements, true and honorable in all his dealings, and a fitting representative of an old Wyoming family. Although not an active partisan, he has always acted with the Democratic party. For more than thirty years he has been connected with St. Stephen's Episcopal Church at Wilkes-Barre. He is an ardent lover of field sport, indulges much in hunting and fishing, filling out his time snatched from the care of business in these his favorite pastimes. He was married in 1842 to Sarah Peters, daughter of Ralph Peters, Esq., and grand-daughter of Hon. Richard Peters, of Philadelphia. The Judge has one son, Charles Edmund, who has for some years been residing and traveling in Europe, engaged in the study of art, a study to which he is zealously devoted, and in which he has made gratifying progress. He is married to Emily, only child of the late Peter T. Woodbury, who was a distinguished lawyer in the city of New York. He was the nephew of Hon. Levi Woodbury, LL. D., of New Hampshire.

Gen. Dana is at present a member of the Council of his native city. He is the Corresponding Secretary of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society of Wilkes-Barre, and was its first President.

WILLIAM PENN MINER.

William Penn Miner, who comes next on the list of our attorneys in the order of their seniority, is the not unworthy scion of a house well known as lawyers, journalists, authors, and otherwise in public life in at least four of Pennsylvania's most populous and important counties. In Bucks, Chester, Susquehanna, and Luzerne the Miners have been honorably and usefully conspicuous figures. They are of Yankee origin; that is to say, the first we can trace were Yankees.

Hon. Charles Miner, the father of William Penn Miner, was born in Norwich, Connecticut, and came to Pennsylvania in 1799, at the age of 19. His father, Seth Miner, held some lands (now in Susquehanna county) under the Connecticut claim. After his arrival, in February, 1799, Mr. Miner "worked in the sugar," as they phrased it. Currency being a not over-plentiful article in the young nation in those days, he was paid in sugar. Having earned one hundred and five pounds of the saccharine article, he strapped his earnings on his back, and trudged with it northward as far as the Wyalusing. Here he sold his sugar, bought provisions, and made a clearing three miles west of Montrose. Charles sold his improvements a very few years later, moved into Wilkes-Barre, and went to work with his brother Asher, who had established here *The Luzerne County Federalist*. The brothers had served a portion of an apprenticeship to the printing trade in New London, Connecticut. For two years the *Federalist* was published under the firm name of A. & C. Miner, when Asher, who was the elder brother, removed to Doylestown. Charles was elected to the Legislature in 1807, and re-elected in 1808, distinguishing himself as an active member on both occasions. In 1816 he sold out and went to West Chester, where he founded *The Village Record*, was elected to Congress, and served from 1824-28 inclusive, representing Chester, Delaware, and Lancaster counties, having for his colleague James Buchanan, afterwards President of the United States. Asher started the *Doylestown Correspondent*, now the *Bucks County Intelligencer*,

and continued to conduct it successfully for twenty years; then he, too, went to West Chester, and from that time on until 1832 the *Record* was run by the brothers in partnership. Charles returned to Wilkes-Barre in 1832, where, having first given himself a national reputation through the compilation and publication of his "History of Wyoming," he died peacefully, October 26, 1865. Asher returned, also, to Wilkes-Barre, near which he died at a green old age.

It was from such stock as this came William P. Miner, who was born in Wilkes-Barre, September 8th, 1816, in the house at the corner of Union and Franklin streets, which was built by his father (now occupied by Mr. Thos. W. Robinson). His mother was Letitia, daughter of Joseph Wright, Esq., and granddaughter of Thomas Wright, Esq. Both of these were likewise publishers, so that the subject of this sketch came from families of newspaper men on both sides. The elder Wright started the *Wilkes-Barre Gazette* before the ushering in of the present century, and it was conducted by his son for a number of years.

Wm. P. Miner was educated in the Academy at West Chester and in the old Wilkes-Barre Academy, and was an apt and exemplary student. He studied law with his brother-in-law, Hon. Joseph J. Lewis, who was Commissioner of Internal Revenue under President Lincoln, and the Nestor of the Chester county bar, and was admitted to the bar in Chester county in 1840. He was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county August 3, 1841. In 1846 he was elected Prothonotary and Clerk of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions, and of the Orphans' Court of Luzerne county, as the candidate of the Whig party, with which his father and entire family had always been closely identified. He resumed the practice of the law at the expiration of his term of three years; but on April 19, 1853, he started the *Weekly Record of the Times*, when he may be said to have permanently retired from practice. The daily edition of the *Record of the Times* was started by him, October 5, 1873, and continues, as our readers all know, in a flourishing condition to this hour. As the establishment of this paper indicates, when the Whig party ceased to exist, Mr. Miner became a Republican of a most pronounced type.

We think it safe to assume that he never entertained any real love for the legal profession, though he was always conscientious and earnest in the management of such cases as came under his charge. Inheriting the trait, as already stated, from both his father's and mother's side, his natural favoritism was for the newspaper profession, in which he was ever zealous and enterprising. His paper was a clean paper, too, scrupulously avoiding all disposition to sensationalism, invariably of a character fit to enter into the most exacting family in such regard. His leaning was to dealing with industrial subjects, which, his keen vision early discerned, constituted the very best literature, because the most useful, for the digestion of the readers of this immediate vicinity. The *Record*, as it was always briefly called, gave, in particular, every possible encouragement to the prosecution of the coal trade, and in that and other ways, as is beyond all question, has greatly accelerated and added materially to the growth and prosperity of Wilkes-Barre and the county generally.

Mr. Miner is still busy with his pen, for, though he retired from the management of the *Record* in 1876, it is only the other day that we read, of his writing, a remarkably exhaustive and interesting "History of the Coal Trade in Luzerne and Lackawanna Counties." He is a member of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, and was one of its charter members.

Mr. Miner married Miss Elizabeth D. Liggett, of Philadelphia, on April 11th, 1842, by whom he has had five children, four daughters, three of whom are still living, and one son, William B. Miner, well known to our citizens as a member of the Luzerne county bar. These constitute a happy family, now residing at the "Old Home," as the old homestead is called, located about three miles north of Wilkes-Barre, where it is the intention of Mr. Miner to pass his remaining days in quiet retirement, a comfort to which his long, busy, and useful life well entitles him. Mrs. Miner died in 1871.

LAZARUS DENISON SHOEMAKER.

Lazarus Denison Shoemaker is, in the order of seniority, the eighth on the list of resident attorneys admitted to practice in the Courts of Luzerne county since August, 1822, as appears from the Court Rules published in 1879. Of those still living and practicing, there are but two whose admission ante-dates his. He was born in Kingston, Luzerne county, on the 5th day of November, 1810, and is, therefore, at this writing, in the sixty-third year of his age. His father was Elijah Shoemaker, in his time one of the foremost citizens of the Wyoming Valley, and the owner of large landed estates within its precincts. The Shoemakers are of what is generally called "good old stock." They are supposed to be of Holland origin, emigrating from thence, first to England, and afterwards to America. Arrived in this country, they located on the banks of the Delaware, in what was first Bucks county, now Monroe, and were probably among the first settlers of that section, which, by the way, is known to have attracted a colony of the Hollanders from the Hudson as early as 1650. These hardy pioneers constructed, what they called, "The Mine Road," from the Hudson to the Delaware, one of the earliest of the country's thoroughfares, which must needs have been a substantial piece of work, since, as late as 1800, John Adams traveled it on his way to Congress, at Philadelphia, as being the best route from Boston. It got its name of "Mine Road" from the fact that the Hollanders were attracted to the region of the Delaware by the stories of Indians to the effect that there goodly stores of precious metals were to be gotten, and which stories resulted in the digging of the historical mines at Minisink. Some, from whose gathered data the earlier history of our State has been made up (among them Stickney, Hazzard, and Nicholas Scull, the latter a Surveyor General of the Province about 1748), believed that these settlements were older than Penn's colony at Philadelphia. The Shoemakers must have been among the first comers. We find the name of Benjamin Shoemaker, the great-grandfather of the subject of our sketch, in the

Court records of 1752, as having been, with others, "summoned to serve on the grand inquest," and "made default in their appearance." He was afterwards, as appears from other records, chosen a Commissioner. This gentleman left the Delaware, and came to the Wyoming Valley in 1763, and was, therefore, one of its earliest settlers. After the first Massacre, however, he returned to the Delaware, and died there in 1775. His son, Elijah, the grandfather of the subject of our sketch, joined the emigrants from Connecticut, in 1776, under the auspices of the Connecticut and Susquehanna Land Company. He became a permanent and prominent settler, and here the most of his immediate descendants continue to abide. He was killed at the memorable Massacre at Wyoming, July 3d, 1778, leaving a son, Elijah Shoemaker, Jr., but six weeks old. This, then, so cruelly orphaned infant, lived to become the father of the present Mr. Shoemaker. He was born at Forty Fort, on May 20, 1778. The place is adjacent to the elegant residence which he subsequently erected, and which is now owned and occupied by Robert C. Shoemaker, a nephew of Lazarus. His mother was Jane McDowell, daughter of John McDowell, of Cherry Valley, Northampton county, now Monroe. Mr. McDowell emigrated from Ireland in 1735, and earned for himself the gratitude of many worn and weary families whom he succored on their toilsome way from New England to Wyoming, and whose route took them by his house and through an almost unbroken wilderness. His grandmother's maiden name was Elizabeth Depui, one of the earliest settlers of the vicinity of Stroudsburg. The Depuis were Huguenots from Artois, in the north of France. Elijah, during the pendency of the disputes as to the title to the land of the valley, cleared a portion of that which he had purchased with money left him by his father of the Susquehanna Company, built an unpretentious habitation, and engaged in farming in a small way. It was while his affairs were in this condition that Elijah, Jr., was born and the Massacre of Wyoming occurred; wherein he acted as Lieutenant in the little band of patriots, and was slain. The widow and her babe were left in very poor circumstances, for practically everything in their little home had been carried off or destroyed by the British and savages. Mrs. Shoemaker was a woman of much

energy, however, and succeeded by her perseverance and ingenuity in caring for her boy until he became old enough to care for her. Before the son had attained his majority, the Connecticut question had been settled, and he was the possessor of a large and valuable farm. This he managed with great ability and thrift, ultimately erecting upon it a mansion, which is still pointed out as a model of good taste and convenience. In 1814 he was elected Sheriff of Luzerne county. A biographer says of him, that he "performed the duties of the position with great satisfaction to the people. At that time the settlers were poor, and many of them burdened with debt. By his leniency in the performance of his duty, and by his own individual aid, many were enabled to save their homes. He was a strong man physically and intellectually, and was brave and fearless in time of danger. His education was limited, being only such as could be acquired at the country school house; yet he had sufficient culture and learning to make him a good and useful citizen and an honest man of the olden time. In July, 1829, he was seized with a fever, which caused his death after a few days' sickness, in the fiftieth year of his age. He left a fine estate, still occupied by his descendants, and a family of nine children—six sons and three daughters. His widow survived him two years. They both sleep in the beautiful cemetery at Forty Fort, near the place which knew them so well in life, and which is fragrant to their posterity with sweet memories of the past." The maternal grandfather of Mr. Shoemaker was Col. Nathan Denison, a native of New England, who, in 1769, married Elizabeth Sill, in a log cabin situated within the present city of Wilkes-Barre. This is recorded as the first marriage of whites that was ever celebrated in the Wyoming Valley, and Lazarus Denison, a son of this marriage, and father of the late Hon. Charles Denison, was the first white child ever born between its hills. The Denisons trace their ancestry back nearly three centuries to William Denison, who was born in England about 1586, and who came to America and settled at Roxbury, Mass., in 1631. "A record of the descendants of Capt. George Denison, of Stonington, Conn., with notices of his father and brothers, and some account of other Denisons who settled in America in the colony times," is a book of over

400 pages, compiled by John Denison Baldwin and William Clift, and recently published. In this book are contained the names of 6,403 descendants of the original William; yet the compilers say, in their preface, that "with longer time and more zealous co-operation on the part of some of the descendants, we could have added largely to the list of family records." Among those mentioned are many who achieved distinction in the various walks of life, some in letters, some in law, others in the pulpit, others in public office, and still others in the tented field and in the bloody wars with the mother country and with the Indians, whose untamed and treacherous ways kept in a constant state of precariousness the hold of our earlier settlers on their properties and their lives. George Denison, a brother of Lazarus' mother, was a distinguished lawyer among such competitors as Judges Gibson, Conyngham, Bowman, and Mallery, and was elected to the State Legislature for several sessions, and to Congress for two terms. He took a high rank in both bodies. Charles Denison, a cousin, was also a lawyer of marked ability, and was three times elected to Congress.

Coming from a union of two such families, it would have been, indeed, strange had not Lazarus Denison Shoemaker within him the elements out of which successful and useful men are made. There flows in his veins English, Irish, French, and Dutch blood, and all of it good blood. His preliminary education was provided at the celebrated Moravian school, Nazareth Hall, Bethlehem. From here he was sent to Kenyon College, at Gambier, Ohio. At this college ex-President Hayes and the present Vice-President, David Davis, were in their time students, as also Andrew T. McClintock, Esq., of this city, and Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War under President Lincoln. From Kenyon, Mr. Shoemaker entered the Freshman class of Yale College, in 1836, and graduated with honors in 1840. His collegiate course being thus brilliantly concluded, he engaged in the study of the law with Gen. E. W. Sturdevant, in Wilkes-Barre. He was a patient and painstaking student, the General says, and in 1842 passed a highly creditable examination, and was admitted to the bar in August of that year. Since that time he has been in continuous practice of his profession here, excepting when

called away for the performance of official duties, to which his superior abilities made it the pleasure of the people to assign him. In 1866 he was nominated by the Republican party as their candidate for State Senator, and though the district was at that time, as, indeed, it has almost always been, strongly Democratic, his personal excellence attracted to him from the latter party a sufficient following to compass his election by a majority of over two hundred. He was assigned a place, in the first year of his term, on the Committee of the Judiciary (General), and in the second year became its Chairman, a position which he held until the expiration of the term. He was a working Senator, and labored zealously at all times for what he deemed the best interests of his constituents and the State. He was instrumental during these three years in having placed upon the statute books, among others, two acts, which all must admit were conceived in wisdom and a sincere desire to secure to the people, first, a purer and safer administration of justice in our Courts; and second, a protection against illegal voting, and a consequent honest expression of the will of the people at the polls. These statutes were, "An Act for the better and more impartial selection of persons to serve as jurors in each of the counties of the Commonwealth," under which each party in every county elects one Jury Commissioner, and what is familiarly known as "The Registry Law." If these measures have not achieved all that was designed in their enactment, the fault lies not in the acts themselves, but in the failure of their enforcement. Mr. Shoemaker acquitted himself so satisfactorily as a State Senator, that upon his return to his constituents he was nominated for Representative in Congress for the Twelfth Congressional District. This was in 1870. The campaign was a highly exciting one, being vigorously contested on both sides. It ended in a triumph for Mr. Shoemaker by a majority of 1,220. Two years later he was re-elected by a still more flattering support. At Washington, again he was, though not much of an orator, an indefatigable working member, as many who profited by his mediation there will gladly attest. He was Chairman of the Committee on Revolutionary Claims and Claims of the War of 1812, and was a member of the Committee on Claims, and of the Judiciary. At the expiration of his second

term in Congress he came back to Wilkes-Barre, and resumed his law practice. He has held no public position since, excepting that of Prison Commissioner, to which he was first appointed by Judge Harding, and reappointed by Judge Rice.

In addition to having been, as thus detailed, a leading lawyer with a large and successful practice, and an official of the sort whose acts justify the public confidence, Mr. Shoemaker has occupied a conspicuous place in the banking, industrial, and other corporative enterprises of the valley. Among other positions held by him in this connection have been a Directorship in the Wyoming Insurance Company, and the Presidency of the Wyoming Valley Manufacturing Company and of the Second National Bank. He is President of the Board of Trustees of the Franklin Street Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he is a consistent member, and is also President of the Wyoming Camp Meeting Association of the M. E. Church. He is also a Trustee of the Home for Friendless Children, and a Director of the Crystal Spring Water Company. He has also been a member of the School Board and Town Council of this city.

His wife, whom he married in 1848, was Esther W. Wadhams, a daughter of the late Samuel Wadhams, of Plymouth, one of the earliest of the Shawneeites (a descendant of John Wadhams, who came to America in 1650, and settled in Wethersfield, Connecticut), and sister of ex-State Senator Elijah C. Wadhams and Calvin Wadhams, Esq., of Wilkes-Barre. Mr. and Mrs. Shoemaker have one son and five daughters living. The son, Levi, is a graduate of Yale, and the eldest daughter, Clorinda, is the wife of Irving A. Stearns, the well known civil and mining engineer of this city. His third daughter, Caroline I., married William G. Phelps, a son of John C. Phelps, Esq., of this city.

Personally, Mr. Shoemaker is universally liked. He has a temper which it seems impossible to ruffle, a genial good nature that is pictured in a pair of the merriest, twinkling eyes, and a countenance almost constantly wreathed in smiles. With such a disposition, an excellent though far from bulky physique, a family of whom any father might be proud, and a handsome income, he bids fair to live to an honored and contented old age.

SAMUEL McCARRAGHER.

The erect bearing and elasticity of step of Samuel McCarragher would lead few to suppose that he is in his sixty-fourth year, but the fact is he was born in Princeton, N. J., on November 10th, 1818. His father was John McCarragher, whose birthplace was in the County Tyrone, Ireland, and who emigrated to this country just two years before Samuel was born. When the latter was a boy of six, the parents removed to Wilkes-Barre, where Mr. McCarragher has chiefly resided since. His preliminary education was had at the old Wilkes-Barre Academy, from whence he was sent to Lafayette College, where he graduated. He read law with Hon. Luther Kidder, and was admitted to the bar November 7th, 1842, or within three days of his twenty-fourth birthday. In 1847-48 he was District Attorney, or, more properly, Deputy Attorney General for Luzerne, by appointment of the then Governor, Shunk. A year later he was elected, as a Democrat, Clerk of the Courts of Quarter Sessions and Oyer Terminer, and of the Orphans' Court, which offices he held for three years. On January 22d, 1851, he married Eliza G. Simpson, by whom he has had four children, only one of whom, a daughter, is still living. Mr. McCarragher left the Democratic party in 1856, and has ever since affiliated politically with the Republicans. He has been fortunate in a worldly way, having accumulated considerable property, and has thereby been enabled to retire from the active practice of his profession. He enjoys the high esteem of all his neighbors and acquaintances.

STEBEN JENKINS.

Steuben Jenkins, lawyer, farmer, historian, and antiquarian, is one of the best known, and certainly one of the most useful men in Luzerne county. His ancestry on both sides was from New England. His paternal great-grandfather was John Jenkins, Sr., who, though born in Kingston, R. I., came to Wyoming from Colchester, Conn., with the first company of settlers under the King Charles II. grant, in 1762, as the first general agent of the settlement, an appointment conferred upon him by the Connecticut Susquehanna Company. He made the discovery of coal at Wyoming in 1762, and reported the same to the company, who, at their meeting at Windham, April 17, 1763, voted to "reserve for the use of the company all beds and mines of iron ore and coal that may be within the towns ordered for settlement." He was a surveyor and conveyancer by profession, and made its first surveys; drafted most or all of its early public documents; was its first magistrate or justice of the peace, and its first presiding or chief judge of court; and was five times sent as its representative to the Colonial Assembly of Connecticut. Wyoming was then called Westmoreland, and made part of Litchfield county, Conn.—a circumstance which may seem a little strange to this generation. He it was who presided at a "town meeting legally warned," as the following from Miner's "History of Wyoming" attests:

"At a meeting of ye proprietors and settlers of ye town of Westmoreland, legally warned and held in Westmoreland, August 1st, 1775, Mr. John Jenkins was chosen moderator for ye work of ye day.

"Voted, that this town does now vote that they will strictly observe and follow ye rules and regulations of ye Honorable Continental Congress, now sitting at Philadelphia.

"Resolved by this town, that they are willing to make any accommodations with ye Pennsylvania party that shall conduce to ye best good of ye whole, not infringing on the property of any person, and come in common cause of liberty in ye defense

of America, and that we will amicably give them ye offer of joining in ye proposals as soon as may be.

"Voted, this meeting is adjourned until Tuesday, ye 8th day of this instant, August, at one of the clock in ye afternoon, at this place.

"This meeting is opened and held by an adjournment August, the 8th, 1775.

"Voted, as this town has but of late been incorporated and invested with the privileges of the law, both civil and military, and now in a capacity of acting in conjunction with our neighboring towns within this and the other colonies, in opposing ye late measures adopted by Parliament to enslave America; also, this town having taken into consideration the late plan adopted by Parliament of enforcing their several oppressive and unconstitutional acts, of depriving us of our property, and of binding us in all cases without exception, whether we consent or not, is considered by us highly injurious to American or English freedom; therefore do consent to and acquiesce in the late proceedings and advice of the Continental Congress, and do rejoice that those measures are adopted, and so universally received throughout the continent; and in conformity to the eleventh article of the association, we do now appoint a committee to attentively observe the conduct of all persons within this town touching the rules and regulations prescribed by the Honorable Continental Congress, and will unanimously join our brethren in America in the common cause of defending our liberty.

"Voted, that Mr. John Jenkins, Joseph Sluman, Esq., Nathan Denison, Esq., Mr. Obadiah Gore, Jr., and Lieut. William Buck, be chosen a committee of correspondence for the town of Westmoreland."

On July 3d, 1778, he and his family, except his eldest son, John, were prisoners in Jenkins' Fort, with Stephen Harding's family and others—some sick and some wounded. He died at the "drowned lands," in the Minisink region, in the fall of 1784.

His son, the grandfather of Steuben, was Col. John Jenkins, Jr., and was born November 27, 1751, in New London, Conn. He was also a surveyor and conveyancer, lawyer, school teacher, constable, and agent of the Susquehanna company at Wyoming. He came to the valley with his father in 1769, and at once took an active part in the Pennamite and Revolutionary wars. He was taken prisoner by the Indians in the latter part of November,

1777, carried to Niagara, and in the spring to Montreal and Albany, whence they proposed taking him to Kanadaseago to a grand council for disposition. On the way he escaped, and after great fatigue and suffering from hunger reached home. He subsequently joined Capt. Spalding's company as a Lieutenant; went with Col. Hartley to Tioga Point in the latter part of September, 1778, through an almost impenetrable wilderness, with streams swollen by the equinoctial rains then prevailing, and was an active participant in the battle at Indian Hill, below Wyalusing. The next year, in April, he waited on Gen. Washington, and with him planned the Sullivan campaign. He served in that campaign as chief guide of the army, and received the thanks of General Sullivan in general orders for his gallant conduct and important services in the battle of Newtown, August 29th, 1779. On the 25th of February, 1781, he set out with his company to join Gen. Washington at headquarters on the Hudson, and arrived on the 11th of March; was engaged in the battle of King's Bridge, July 3d, 1781, and when the army marched for Yorktown accompanied them; was at the surrender of Cornwallis, October 17th, 1781, serving under Baron Steuben. Returning with the army to the Hudson the same fall, and the war being really at an end, and becoming tired and disgusted with the inactivity and weariness of camp life, he, on the 1st of March, 1782, resigned his commission, and returned home to the defense of his family and friends from the barbarity of the savages, who still infested that locality, and the antagonism of the active and embittered Pennamites. He was an active, leading man in all the struggles of the settlers against the Pennamites, firm and unyielding in his adherence to their rights, never compromising, never surrendering, and when the rights of the settlers were in good part gained, he refused to accept, because it was not all he claimed and believed their due. He married Bethia Harris, of Salem, Conn., in Jenkins' Fort, on June 23d, 1778, ten days before the memorable massacre, and just twenty days after he had returned from his captivity among the Indians. He held many local and county offices after the war, among the latter those of Commissioner and member of the General Assembly, besides carrying on extensive farming operations and iron smelting, and acting for some

time as Surveyor General and General Agent of the Connecticut Susquehanna Company. He was also made a Major, and afterwards promoted to be Lieutenant Colonel of the Militia. He was elected to the office of High Sheriff as a Democrat in 1796, but the next highest on the return was a Federal, and he got the commission from a Federal Governor—aided somewhat by the Pennamite influence. His home was in Exeter township, on the site of the old battle ground, where he died, March 19th, 1827, aged 75. He had five sons and three daughters.

One of the sons, James, was born January 29th, 1796, at Wyoming. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Captain Samuel Breese, a soldier of the Revolutionary war. He commenced business at Wyoming, as a merchant, in May, 1826, continuing many years, and became very successful. He died August 8th, 1873, aged 77 years and 7 months. These were Steuben's father and mother. The latter carried in her veins the blood of many distinguished New England and other families. On her side, Mr. Jenkins traces his ancestry from John Haynes, who was the first Governor of Connecticut, in 1639, through Hon. Samuel Wyllys, of Hartford, Conn., before whose door stood the famous Charter Oak, and who married Ruth, daughter of Governor Haynes; through Rev. Abraham Pierson, founder and first President of Yale College, and his son, Rev. John Pierson, one of the first Board of Trustees of Princeton College, and Rev. Timothy Woodbridge, of Hartford, Conn. His mother was a cousin of Hon. Sidney Breese, Chief Justice of Illinois, and a United States Senator from that State, and also of Samuel Finley Breese Morse, the inventor of the first practical working telegraph. Through his grandmother, Bethia Harris, he is a direct lineal descendant of James Harris, of New London, Conn., who came to this country and settled in Boston, somewhere about the middle of the seventeenth century, and a recent published record of whose descendants gives the names of 1,973 persons, a number of them well known citizens of New England and elsewhere. The name Harris occurs upon the paternal side also, as do those of Gardner, Otis, Rogers, Stanton, Thomas, Denison, Jacobs, and Rowland.

He (Steuben) was born September 28th, 1819, at his grandfather's homestead, and the most of his life has been spent in the

vicinity hallowed and made historically classic by the above, his ancestors. The site, as already stated, is that of the Wyoming battle ground. He was educated in the common schools and at Oxford Academy, N. Y., where he attended six months, and about the same length of time the Academy at Bethany, Wayne county, Pa. He began the study of the law with the late Hon. Hendrick B. Wright, on the 23d of June, 1845. Being possessed of unremitting industry, a portion of the time during which his studies were continued was spent in teaching school in Pittston and in his father's store at Wyoming. On the 3d of August, 1847, on the motion of his preceptor, and the certificate of Henry M. Fuller, Charles Denison, and H. W. Nicholson, Examining Committee, he was admitted to practice in the several Courts of Luzerne county. He was with Colonel Wright as student, and subsequently as partner, just eight years, when, his health being impaired by too strict application to business, he was offered and accepted charge of the Foreign Mail Bureau, in the General Post Office, at Washington, where the labor was much less onerous. This position he retained two years, when he returned to Wyoming, and, in conjunction with his brother, James, established the banking house of Jenkins & Brother; but soon recognizing that a financial crisis (which, it will be remembered, came in 1857) was impending, was prudently impelled to the closing up of the business, and in 1858 he resumed the practice of the law. During this time he was twice, namely, in 1856 and 1857, chosen a member of the State Legislature, wherein he served on several important committees, and took decided positions with reference to all the leading measures. In 1863 he was chosen clerk and counsel to the County Commissioners, which positions he retained continuously until 1870. Besides being a safe and ready legal adviser for the Commissioners, his records made while in this position are models of beauty, for Mr. Jenkins is an elegant penman. Few, if any, masters of the chirographic art excel him. Since 1870 his time has been divided between farming and historical and antiquarian pursuits, though he still finds opportunity to practice law. As a local historian and gatherer of Indian relics, fossils, minerals, shells, and other matters having especial reference to the early and sanguinary history of

the valley, it is not too much to say that Mr. Jenkins leads most living workers. He has one of the best and largest collections in the country—a fact familiar to competitors, far and wide. They are the rich fruits of many years of arduous as well as intelligent labor and research. As a historian, it may be remarked that he prepared and delivered the historical address at the Wyoming Monument at the commemorative exercises on the Centennial Anniversary, July 3d, 1878, and the historical address at the 100th Anniversary of the Battle of Newtown (Sullivan's victory over the British, Indians, and Tories), August 29th, 1879; and besides contributing liberally to the press and a number of publications for years past, he has accumulated an immense amount of material for a History of Wyoming, which he is now preparing for publication. In this connection, it should be noted that in tracing the genealogies of all the early settlers of Wyoming of any note, he has, by dint of years of the most laborious effort, succeeded in resurrecting many highly important facts that have escaped predecessors in the same line of inquiry. His library contains 2,500 volumes and 2,000 pamphlets, mostly of an historical character, and many of them rare publications. He is a member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania and other kindred societies.

In addition to all the other positions we have enumerated as having been held by him, Mr. Jenkins has been 22 years Secretary of the Wyoming Bible Society, 16 years a Director and Secretary of the Forty Fort Cemetery Association, 16 years Secretary of the Wyoming Monument Association, 18 years Trustee of the Luzerne Presbyterian Institute, 12 years Trustee of the Wyoming Presbyterian Church, 7 years School Director of Wyoming and Secretary of the Board, 7 years Director of the First National Bank of Pittston, 3 years a Prison Commissioner for Luzerne county, 7 years Secretary of the Board of Prison Commissioners, 7 years a Justice of the Peace for Kingston township, and 20 years in the Agricultural Society of Luzerne county. He is also Treasurer of the Trustees of Kingston township.

Mr. Jenkins married, on the 24th of February, 1846, Catharine M. Breese, who was born July 27th, 1822. By her he has had four children, one son and three daughters, now living at Wyo-

ming. Elizabeth, his second daughter, is married to William S. Jacobs, of Wyoming.

This is the record of a certainly busy life—a life busy, too, in works of good. But those which by most men would be looked upon as onerous tasks, Mr. Jenkins seems to regard as pleasant recreations. Others' work is his play. That, at least, would appear to be a fair interpretation to put upon the vast amount of work he has undertaken without murmur, and successfully accomplished. It is not many such men any community can boast; for, in addition to all this, Mr. Jenkins is a pleasant mannered and spoken gentleman, who is never so absorbed by his labors but that he has time for a friendly hand-shake and kindly word or two with the unusually large number who are pleased to call him friend, or for an occasional hour with some musical instrument, on a number of which he is, with his other accomplishments, a skillful performer.

DAVID SNYDER KOON.

Among the veterans of the Luzerne bar is David Snyder Koon, of Pittston, who was a practicing attorney and prominent man when many of our present leading lawyers were still in swaddling clothes. Mr. Koon is of Knickerbocker Dutch origin, the name having been originally Kuhn. His father, Henry, settled in New York City, and was a soldier of the war of 1812. He went to his grave with the mark of an enemy's bullet on him, which he received at the battle of Plattsburg, where he was badly wounded. David was born in Dutchess county, N. Y., on September 9th, 1818. His education was secured by a two years' attendance at the common schools of Greenfield and Carbondale, now Lackawanna county, in a printing office, and in teaching school, upon which avocation he entered when yet a very young man. He read law in the office of the late Judge D. N. Lathrope, of Carbondale, and was admitted to the bar on January 5th, 1848, the

Examining Committee at the time being composed of Harrison Wright, Charles Denison, and J. J. Slocum, all now deceased. Mr. Koon has been in the continuous practice of his profession ever since, either in Carbondale, Providence, Pittston township, or Pittston borough, excepting during eight months, when he held the position of Cargo Inspector on the State Canal, at the Beach Haven office, to which he was appointed by the Canal Commissioners in 1853. It was an office of great importance in those days, and during the short term for which Mr. Koon held it over \$200,000 of the State's moneys passed through his hands. At the expiration of the eight months he was appointed Collector for four years, at Pittston, but as the State works were sold as soon as the new division of the North Branch Canal became navigable, which was shortly thereafter, he was not called upon for the performance of any active duties in the position. Mr. Koon served two terms in the State Legislature, sessions of 1866-1867. At the first election he received a majority of 600 votes, and at the second had 3,600 over his highest opponent. He has held numerous other local positions, and as nearly as he can calculate has had, from the fact that he has occupied several positions at the same time, about one hundred and forty-five years of office. He was four years Postmaster at Providence under the Polk Administration, two years United States Deputy Revenue Assessor under President Johnson, and has repeatedly run the gamut of the township and borough offices in Carbondale and Pittston. He was Judge, Inspector, and Clerk of Elections seventeen years, Justice of the Peace ten years, Director and Secretary of the Poor Board over thirteen years, Township Attorney for Pittston fifteen years, School Director twice, State and County Tax Collector three times, etc., etc. These are not extraordinarily high offices, to be sure, but it speaks volumes for a man's reputation with those who should know him best, his immediate neighbors, that he should have been called upon to fill so many of them so frequently. Mr. Koon married, in January, 1849, Eliza A., only daughter of Amasa Hollister, of Covington township, one of the numerous Hollisters from Connecticut, who settled in Wayne and Luzerne counties, and has two children.

FRANKLIN JARED LEAVENWORTH.

Perhaps the majority of his fellow-citizens are not aware that Franklin Jared Leavenworth is a regularly graduated attorney and member of the bar of Luzerne county, but such is nevertheless the fact. Mr. Leavenworth was born in Delaware City, Delaware, on January 24th, 1827, and is consequently at this writing in the fifty-sixth year of his age. His father was Jared Leavenworth, a native of New Haven, Conn., and of English extraction. Mr. Leavenworth, the subject of our sketch, was educated at the Towanda Academy, and came to Wilkes-Barre in 1843. Shortly afterwards he entered the office of the late Luther Kidder, Esq., as a student at law, and was admitted to the bar January 10th, 1848. He began to practice immediately after his admission, and in a short time succeeded in establishing a first-rate legal business, but at the expiration of three years opportunities were offered him in other walks of life which promised much more liberal pecuniary rewards, and he bade farewell to his clients and entered upon those pursuits, succeeding so well that he never afterwards resumed practice. He is now engaged in the coal, real estate, and mercantile business, with offices under the First National Bank. In fact, Mr. Leavenworth may be said to be one of Wilkes-Barre's solid men, foremost in more than one of its leading enterprises, and the possessor of a handsome property, wherein, in the enjoyment of the companionship of an interesting family, it will be his happy privilege to tranquilly spend the evening of a useful life.

GEORGE LOVELAND.

George Loveland, who is among the senior members of our bar, was born in Kingston, November 5th, 1823, when our sister borough, instead of being the handsome town it now is, consisted of but a few straggling wooden houses. His father, Elijah Loveland, came here in 1812, from Norwich, Vermont. His mother is of the ninth generation of the descendants of Thomas Buckingham, one of the Puritan fathers, who emigrated from England to Boston, Mass., among the first of his class, in June, 1637, and who is the ancestor of the vast family of American Buckinghams, so many of whom have gone high up the ladder of distinction in the professions and in politics in various sections of the Union. George's preparatory education was received at home and in the Dana Academy, after which he was sent to Lafayette College, in which latter institution he was distinguished by an earnest disposition to learn and an enviable capacity for acquiring knowledge. After leaving Lafayette, he taught school for a period of about three years, when, tiring of that avocation, he entered upon the study of the law in the office of Gen. E. W. Sturdevant. He was admitted to practice August 19th, 1848, upon the recommendation of H. W. Nicholson, H. M. Fuller, and Charles Denison, Examining Committee, and has following his profession ever since. Mr. Loveland was married at Lyme, Conn., on September 29th, 1869, to Miss Julia Lord Noyes, a grand-niece of George Griffin, Esq., once a prominent lawyer here, and afterwards a leading member of the New York bar, now deceased. His only sister is the wife of Governor Henry M. Hoyt. Mr. and Mrs. Loveland have two children living, Charles Noyes and Josephine Noyes. Mr. Loveland is a gentleman of excellent attainments, but being of an exceptionally retiring disposition, and having small need of the pecuniary rewards of an active practice, has never figured very conspicuously in legal conflicts, albeit he has achieved considerable in the way of office work, in which branch of legal labor he certainly excels. He is

a useful citizen and a devout Christian, having been made an Elder of the Presbyterian Church while living in Kingston, an office he continues most acceptably to fill in this city, of which he is now a resident. Mr. Loveland is of the sixth generation of the descendants of Thomas Loveland, who settled at Wethersfield (now Glastenbury), Conn., in 1674, on the last piece of land (No. 44) of the first survey in Connecticut of lands purchased from the Indians.

ASA RANDOLPH BRUNDAGE.

One of the best known of Luzerne's citizens, as well as one of the leading practitioners at its bar, is Asa Randolph Brundage, of Wilkes-Barre. Like most of our older attorneys, Mr. Brundage is descended from an early settler. Israel Brundage, the first of the name of whom there is any record in this country, was born in England, and emigrated to America in 1713. From his loins have come a very numerous and, in every branch of it, a highly respectable family, not a few of whom have achieved eminent distinction in various walks of life. Four Brundages, Asa's grandfather and three granduncles, fought in the Revolutionary war on the side of independence, serving gallantly all the way through that memorable struggle. His father, Moses S. Brundage, who was born near Bloomfield, N. J., bore arms in the second and final conflict with the mother country, in 1812, doing duty as a commissioned officer with the American forces on Staten Island. Some years after the close of the war, namely, in 1820, he came to Luzerne, and located in the village of Conyngham, where, as farmer, miller, and merchant, he soon became the foremost citizen of the place. Every rural community has among its citizens some one man to whom the rest look up as a sort of leader and general adviser. To that station the elder Brundage was, by common consent, allotted by the people, and he held it, undisputed, for many years. He was a devout and prominent Methodist. At his home always tarried the ministers of that faith when they came to Conyngham to preach its doctrines,

and that home was long known, for miles in all directions, as "The Methodist Tavern." Asa's mother was Jane, daughter of Richard Brodhead, Sr., and sister of Richard Brodhead, Jr., one time United States Senator from Pennsylvania, and known throughout the nation as one of the ablest members of that body. The Brodheads were originally of Yorkshire, England. The founders of the American branch of the family came over the sea as early as 1632, and representatives thereof were public men in the Empire State more than a century since. Grandfather Brodhead settled in Pennsylvania, on the Delaware, in Monroe county, near Stroudsburg, and gave his name to the well known Brodhead's creek, in that vicinity. Daniel Brodhead was one of the earlier Surveyors General of the Commonwealth, and another member of the family lies buried in the Moravian Cemetery, at Bethlehem, between two Indians. J. Romaine Brodhead, the historian, of the State of New York, and James O. Brodhead, of Missouri, are also members of the family.

Asa was born at Conyngham, March 22d, 1828, and left the paternal roof when but fourteen years of age, to accompany to Mississippi the Rev. T. C. Thornton, who had been one of the Faculty at Dickinson College, and had become President of Centenary College, at Brandon, in the State named. He entered Centenary, which, even at that early day, accommodated, at times, as many as five hundred students, and served a five years' course, when he graduated, being chosen as the valedictorian of a class of two hundred. His education thus brilliantly completed, he came to Wilkes-Barre, and at once entered the law office of the late Col. Hendrick B. Wright, under whose tutelage he prosecuted his studies with the utmost industry, and with signal success. He was admitted to the bar, after passing a critical examination at the hands of Harrison Wright, O. Collins, and H. W. Nicholson, Esqs., on April 2, 1849.

In 1853 he married Frances B. Bulkeley, daughter of the late Jonathan Bulkeley, who was of the seventh generation of descendants of "Peter Bulkeley, the Puritan," who came to this country from Woodhill, England, in 1630, and settled, with a few companions, in Massachusetts, in a place first named by them Concord, where he died, in 1659. A paragraph in Neal's "History

of the Puritans," relative to Peter Bulkeley, reads thus: "He was a thundering preacher, and a judicious divine, as appears by his treatise '*Of the Covenant*,' which passed through several editions." This book was dedicated "To the Church and Congregation at Concord," and to his nephew, "The Rt. Honorable Oliver St. John, Lord Ambassador of England to the High and Mighty Lords, the States General of the United Provinces of the Netherlands; also Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas." Jonathan Bulkeley, the father of Mrs. Brundage, was a midshipman in the United States navy about the commencement of the century, and assisted in the capture of Francois Dominique Toussaint, the Haytian general, in the island of San Domingo. He was elected Sheriff of Luzerne county in 1825. Two children have been the fruit of this marriage, the eldest of whom, Richard B. Brundage, is at present a student at law in his father's office. The other child is a daughter.

After being admitted, Mr. Brundage rose rapidly in his profession, and in 1855 was a contestant in the Democratic Convention with ex-Judge Edmund L. Dana and others for the nomination for District Attorney. After a sharp contest, he carried off the honors of the candidacy. His Republican opponent at the polls was the late Judge W. W. Ketcham, whom he defeated, being the only candidate on his ticket who succeeded in achieving an election. His term proved to be an exceptional one in the matter of the large number of important criminal cases that came on for trial during its continuance. These included, among others, two capital cases, in which Reese Evans and James Quinn were respectively defendants. Mr. Brundage brought all his skill and energy to their prosecution, and both were convicted and hanged. Besides having been District Attorney, he has held a number of local offices, and has been frequently mentioned in his party for Judge, Congressman, and other high positions. He was the choice of the Luzerne Convention of 1880 for Congress, but retired from the Conference when it became evident that Lackawanna county would not recede from her demands. He has been many times the delegate of his party to State and National Conventions, on the floors of which he has delivered some stirring addresses.

As an attorney, Mr. Brundage has but few peers at this or any other bar in the State. He is a fluent speaker, and very effective before a jury. Many retain a lively recollection of his eloquent, but unavailing, defense of the murderer Muller, and nearly every reader will recall some one or more of his many other brilliant efforts in the criminal and other Courts. His well known capacity, and the untiring zeal and energy which he brings to the maintenance of the rights of those by whom his professional services are employed, have attracted to him a large and profitable clientage, of the continued enjoyment of which the liveliest competition is not at all likely to deprive him. He has frequently, too, been employed in civil suits, one of which, in behalf of the county, he recently recovered a handsome judgment against the State.

Mr. Brundage is a communicant of St. Stephen's Episcopal Church of this city, and for twenty-five years has been one of its Vestrymen.

Personally, Mr. Brundage is one of the pleasantest of gentlemen, and of a most affable demeanor, besides being a brilliant conversationalist. He is still in the full vigor of a robust manhood, and the possessor of a competency, which ought to make the remainder of his journey of life a pleasant one.



CHARLES ISAAC ABEL CHAPMAN.

There are many, even of the intimate friends of Charles Isaac Abel Chapman, who are surprised when informed that he is an attorney at law, but it is nevertheless a fact that he was found qualified and regularly admitted to membership of the Luzerne county bar, January 8th, 1850. Mr. Chapman is a native of Wilkes-Barre, in which city he was born on the 9th of October, 1826. His father, Isaac A. Chapman, was a native of Norwich, Conn., and a civil engineer by profession. "He married," to use the son's language, "my mother (Rebecca D. Jennison), a New

London girl, bringing her from Troy, N. Y., to Wilkes-Barre, four years previous to my birth." His youth had been one of privation and hardship, which he had, however, successfully surmounted, achieving in his young manhood a position in the service of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, of whose early work he had principal charge, under the late Josiah White, with whom he had projected what is claimed to have been the first railroad, and "navigated" the first rail car that ever ran on this continent. In partnership with the late Charles Miner and Jacob Cist, he began the mining of coal, near Mauch Chunk, as early as 1814, one of the very first adventures of the kind ever made in the anthracite region. He died while in this service, and when the subject of our sketch was but an infant.

Shortly after his death, Mrs. Chapman, in conjunction with Miss Sarah E. Trott (afterwards Mrs. Judge George W. Woodward), opened and taught the first female seminary in the borough of Wilkes-Barre. She subsequently was married to Eleazer Carey, Esq., of Pittston, who assisted young Chapman to a liberal education, sending him, when he had grown old enough, to the Academy, taught then by Dr. Orton, and afterwards by Professors Siewers, Dana, and others. Having been prepared at this institution, he entered Lafayette College as a sophomore, and graduated in 1846 in a class of eighteen, among whom were Judge Henry Green, of the Supreme Court of the State; Rev. Chas. Jones, of Staten Island, N. Y., and Rev. Chas. Wood, of Philadelphia. He read law one year with Washington McCartney, Esq., of Easton, but was prostrated by inflammatory rheumatism, attended with ophthalmia, which debarred him from the pursuit of his chosen profession. He was admitted to practice, but under the counsel of his physician soon relinquished his law books, and took to field duty as an axeman under Wm. R. Maffet, Esq., of Wilkes-Barre, who was then superintending the construction of the Pennsylvania Coal Company's railroad from Pittston to Hawley. Upon the completion of that work, he accepted employment on the unfinished North Branch Canal extension for a year, and subsequently assisted Mr. Maffet and ex-Governor John F. Hartranft in the location of the North Pennsylvania Railroad. After this last survey, he spent a winter

as transcribing clerk in the State Senate, at Harrisburg, and the following year was commissioned Lieutenant and Quartermaster of the 131st Pennsylvania Volunteers. During his term of service he was most of the time acting Brigade Quartermaster under Major-General Humphries, participating in the actions at Fredericksburg, Antietam, and Chancellorsville. At the close of the war, he returned to the profession of land surveying, which he has followed at intervals ever since.

Mr. Chapman was a pioneer Republican, and in 1856 was the first candidate of that party in Luzerne for the lower house of the State Legislature. He was, of course, defeated. Three years afterwards he ran for the office of Recorder, and in the fall of 1880 was the regular Republican candidate for County Surveyor, but in each contest his Democratic opponent was successful.

The elder Chapman was a devoted student and a vigorous writer, and compiled and published the first "History of the Wyoming Valley," a book which has been more or less a guide to all his successors in that line of research and authorship. The son inherited much of his father's literary tastes, and has written largely and intelligently on all manner of subjects. He is a Bachelor of Arts, a Master of Arts, and has for a number of years been a member of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society. He is a remarkably fluent stump speaker, being given to a sort of sledge-hammer oratory that seldom fails to evoke the plaudits of an audience, particularly of the working classes. The same degree of intensity and fierceness of expression enters into his frequent contributions on political and other topics to the local press. He is as nearly fearless as possible in the utterance of his convictions, and while at times extremely radical, is given credit by all who know him for perfect sincerity.

In answer to an inquiry as to his spiritual faith, Mr. Chapman says: "I have no religion to boast of, but am a firm believer in the divinity of Jesus Christ and the innate depravity of man, including lawyers, priests, and politicians."

Mr. Chapman was married, on the 16th of February, 1854, to Martha S. Blanchard, fourth daughter of John Blanchard, grandson of Captain Jeremiah B. Blanchard, who commanded Pittston Fort at the time of the Massacre. Mr. and Mrs. Chapman have

three children, two sons and a daughter. The sons, Maxwell and Blanchard, are engaged in gold mining in Mexico. The daughter is unmarried. Mr. Chapman is a resident of Port Blanchard, in the township of Jenkins.

DAVID LUDDINGTON PATRICK.

There are but few citizens of Luzerne county unacquainted with David Luddington Patrick. Quiet, unassuming, though good natured to a fault, combining, in short, all those qualities which go to make men popular with their fellow-men, the name and face of David L. Patrick are known, and the man is liked, from one end of the county to the other.

Mr. Patrick was born near Farmer's Mills, Dutchess county, N. Y., on January 8th, 1826. His father was David Patrick, a farmer, who was a native of Putnam county, in the Empire State, and a descendant of Capt. John Patrick, a Scotchman, who came to this country from England, in 1630, with his brother, Capt. Daniel Patrick, in the company of John Winthrop, who, in that same year, was Governor of the Colony of Massachusetts. Mr. Patrick settled, however, in Connecticut, and from him came a numerous progeny, which quickly diffused itself throughout the country—North, South, East, and West. The grandfather of the subject of our sketch was also named John Patrick. A relative married Jemima Tyler, a sister of Governor Tyler, of Virginia, who was father of John Tyler, afterwards President of the United States, succeeding to that exalted position upon the death of President Harrison, upon the same ticket with whom he had been elected Vice-President in the great "Tippecanoe and Tyler too" campaign. The elder David removed from New York to what is now Wyoming county, in 1831, and who afterwards purchased lands in Abington township, from which place he subsequently departed for the far West, dying on his farm at Clearwater, Wright county, Minn., June 1, 1877, at the advanced

age of eighty-five years. He had served with distinction as a Lieutenant in the second war with Great Britain. David L. was educated in the common schools and at the Madison Academy, Waverly, Pa. He came to Wilkes-Barre in 1848, and read law with H. W. & G. B. Nicholson, tutors under whose direction no young man of average good parts could fail to acquire a reasonably thorough knowledge of the law and familiarity with its practice. His admission came August 5th, 1850, after he had passed a very creditable examination at the hands of the committee, H. B. Wright, Harrison Wright, and O. Collins. It was not long after this that Mr. Patrick began to attract the favorable notice of his fellow-citizens. He took an active interest in politics, his sympathies being inherited from his antecedents with the Democratic party, and in 1855 he was placed in nomination by that party for the office of Clerk of the Courts of Luzerne county, to which office he was subsequently elected by a handsome majority, serving the full term of three years. At the expiration of his term, in 1858, so well had he acquitted himself of the duties with which he was entrusted, he was placed in nomination for the still more important and lucrative office of Prothonotary, and again he was triumphantly elected. As Prothonotary, he was in all respects efficient, and being attentive and obliging, he made an exceedingly popular official. He was elected Burgess of the borough of Wilkes-Barre in 1868, and served the full term.

Mr. Patrick was married on the 15th of June, 1852, to Polly A. Griffin, a daughter of Elias Griffin, a well known farmer of Abington, then Luzerne, now Lackawanna county. The couple have had five children, three sons and two daughters. Horatio N., the eldest, read law with his father, and is now practicing in Lackawanna county.

GARRICK MALLERY HARDING.

Garrick Mallery Harding was born in Exeter, Luzerne county, July 12, 1830. He is descended from the Puritan stock of New England, his ancestors having, away back in the early dawn of the Republic, left the stormy beaches of Massachusetts to settle, finally, amid the more sheltered and inviting silences of Pennsylvania. In glancing at the genealogical record of this branch of the Harding family, many interesting facts are found which connect them, not only with the sacrifices demanded in the early development of this continent, but also with the stirring and patriotic episodes linked with the struggles for freedom and the preservation of the doctrines of liberty. Among the first mentioned of the ancestors of the subject of this sketch is Stephen Harding, who, in 1669, was a freeman in Providence, R. I., and a Baptist in religion. The next was his fourth son, Stephen, who probably first saw the light of day at Providence, after 1680. He was a sea captain, a man of wealth in middle life, and from his acquaintance and transactions, evidently one of the first persons in the colonies. In his latter days misfortune overtook him. He engaged largely in commerce, lost heavily, and retired at last to end his days on his farm. The third son of the latter was also a Stephen. He settled first in Colchester, Conn., about 1750, where his children were born. Subsequently in 1774, he removed to the Wyoming Valley, and settled on the west bank of the Susquehanna, in what is now Exeter, Luzerne county. Exeter bears the same relation to Wyoming that Concord, in Massachusetts, bears to Bunker's Hill. Bunker's Hill became classical ground through the early struggles of the colonists, which began at Concord, and Wyoming's classical history dates from the Massacre, which had its beginning at Exeter, wherein two of Mr. Harding's ancestors were slaughtered. He died October 11, 1789, aged 66. He commanded Fort Wintermoot in the Wyoming Massacre. He had nine sons and three daughters, of whom the eighth son, John, born about 1765, was the grandfather

of Garrick M. Harding, and the only survivor of that family in the Wyoming Massacre. The father's name was Isaac. He removed to Illinois in 1846, and subsequently was elected as one of the Judges of the County Court of Lee county. He died at Pawpaw Grove, Illinois, in 1854.

Garrick M. Harding attended Franklin Academy, in Susquehanna county, and Madison Academy, at Waverly, and afterwards entered Dickinson College, at Carlisle, Pa. Being quick to learn, and possessing an active mind, he readily advanced to the highest place in his classes, and graduated with distinguished honors. After leaving school, he began the study of law under the careful tutorship of Hon. Henry M. Fuller. This was in 1848. Two years later he was admitted to the Luzerne bar, on the same day with D. L. Patrick. The bar of Luzerne county at that time was conspicuous for the strength and ability of its members, among whom were the Hon. Geo. W. Woodward, ex-Chief Justice of the Supreme Court; Hon. Luther Kidder and Hon. Oristus Collins, ex-Judges of the Court of Common Pleas; Hon. Hendrick B. Wright, Hon. Henry M. Fuller, Lyman Hakes, Harrison Wright, and H. W. Nicholson, men of great acquirements and marked ability. The active energies that had served him so well in the elementary preparations of his chosen profession aided him largely in subsequent legal battles, which demanded the clearest comprehension of law, and the most intimate familiarity with judicial methods. Of fine personal appearance, robust and ruddy; with an eloquence that never failed to magnetize, he was a power before juries, and this naturally secured for him a large and lucrative practice. From 1850 to 1856 he was in partnership with Hon. Henry M. Fuller. In 1858 he was elected District Attorney of Luzerne by the Republicans, after a hotly contested campaign, in which Gen. Winchester, a popular Democrat, was defeated by 1700 majority, although the county was largely Democratic. In 1865 he formed a partnership with his former student, Henry W. Palmer, now Attorney General of Pennsylvania, which continued until 1870. After a long and constantly developing practice, he was, on the 12th of July, 1870, his fortieth birthday, appointed by Governor Geary President Judge of the Eleventh Judicial District, to fill a vacancy caused

by the resignation of Hon. John N. Conyngham. In the fall of the same year he was unanimously nominated by the Republicans of Luzerne for the same position, and the successful issue of that campaign gave ample evidence of his popularity, he having defeated the late George W. Woodward, ex-Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, by a majority of 2365. On the bench, Judge Harding displayed those active qualities which had been a distinguishing feature of his life, and the promptness with which he dispatched business, the constant attention he gave to the duties demanded, the fearless methods that he employed, all linked with an integrity of purpose that was undeviating, gained for him the highest respect of the bar, and the wide plaudits of the people.

Probably the most startling incident in Judge Harding's career was the attempt made by certain parties to impeach him in the early part of 1879. It was startling because it was a complete surprise to everybody. The friends of the Judge were, probably, annoyed to a greater extent than he was when the proceedings were instituted, and not a few of his political enemies looked with contempt upon the effort to disgrace him. The attempt at impeachment was widely commented upon in the leading press of the country, while the metropolitan editors joined in a universal condemnation of the movement. When it was first reported that a petition was circulating asking for Judge Harding's impeachment, none believed that the authors contemplated bringing the matter before the Legislature. The petition did not contain the name of a *single member of the bar of either Luzerne or Lackawanna county, nor is there to be found on it the name of a single man of prominence, and with the exception of a very few which were familiar by reason of having been before him in the Court of Quarter Sessions, the names were not recognized as those of residents in this section.* Mr. Ricketts, the prosecutor, had great difficulty in getting the petition before the Legislature. Not a single member of the Legislature from this county, of either political party, would touch it. The charges against Judge Harding bore upon their face the open evidence of their malignity, and at one time it was seriously questioned whether the mere publication of them did not in itself constitute the worst kind of a libel, that warranted immediate action. That Judge Harding courted the fullest and

freest investigation, the following letter, addressed to Hon. Benj. L. Hewitt, Chairman of the General Judiciary Committee, proves:

My Dear Sir: Your favor of yesterday, inviting me to appear with counsel for the purpose of cross-examination of witnesses in the preliminary inquiry about to be made respecting charges preferred against me, involving both my personal and official character, is at hand. Allow me to thank you, and through you to thank the members of your committee also, for the courtesy thus extended.

My official duties at this time will not permit of my personal attendance, but my counsel, Gen. McCartney and Stanley Woodward, Esq., will appear in my stead.

I have but a single request to make in connection with the proposed inquiry, and that is, that your committee will allow my accuser the widest possible latitude for investigation consistent with your views of right in the premises.

Very respectfully,

April 1, 1879.

GARRICK M. HARDING.

The committee gave the latitude requested. Mr. Ricketts did his best to bring some witness forward to swear that the charges of the petition were true, but all to no purpose. As one journal remarked at the time, "Not a single one of the charges preferred against Judge Harding, and declared by Mr. Ricketts to be susceptible of proof, was established. Such an utter, complete, absolute failure was never before witnessed anywhere in a proceeding aspiring to a dignity beyond that of a broad farce." The sub-committee of the House reported that there was no ground for impeachment in the case under the constitution and the laws. Their report was a virtual indorsement of the following editorial expression: "The case has had just such an ending as we predicted it would have. Judge Harding stands fully and completely vindicated of all the foul charges brought against him. It is eminently fitting that it should end in an ignominious failure—a farce so broad as to cover with shame and confusion the men who instigated the proceeding."

In the fall of 1879, after nearly ten years of hard work on the bench, Judge Harding tendered his resignation as President Judge, to take effect on the first of January following. As he was quite earnest in his desire to retire, the Governor accepted

his resignation, and appointed Stanley Woodward, Esq., to fill the vacancy. Judge Harding at once resumed the practice of law, and he is at this writing busily engaged in the practice of his profession.

In private life, Judge Harding is generous and charitable; devoted to his family and his books; a faithful friend and an outspoken opponent. In fine, he is a worthy representative of those men whose stout hearts and arms made the valley of Wyoming classical ground, and whose vigor of body and mind, force of character, and native integrity still bloom and flourish among their children.

Judge Harding was married on the 12th of October, 1852, to Maria M., daughter of John W. Slosson, of Kent, Litchfield county, Conn. Mr. and Mrs. Harding have had a family of three children, two sons and a daughter. John Slosson, his eldest son, is a graduate of Yale College, and is now a student at law in his father's office, and expects to be admitted to the bar in a few weeks. Harry, his youngest son, is in the Freshman class in Yale. The daughter, their eldest child, is the wife of William W. Curtin, only son of Hon. Andrew G. Curtin, ex-Governor of Pennsylvania. Mrs. Harding died January 27th, 1867, and the Judge has been a widower ever since.

HENRY MARTYN HOYT.

Henry Martyn Hoyt, now Governor of Pennsylvania, was born in Kingston, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, June 8, 1830. He is a descendant of Simon Hoyt, who was the first member of the Hoyt family who immigrated to New England. In Drake's "History of Boston," we find "Simon Hoyte" on the "List of the names of such as are known to have been in Salem and about the north side of the Massachusetts Bay before and in the year 1629." The name of "Simon Hoytt" appears on the first list of "such as took the oath of freemen" in Massachusetts, May 18,

1631. We find "Symon Hoite" mentioned in the Dorchester records in 1633. On the 8th of October, in the same year, "Symon Hoyte" was chosen one of that town's committee to "see to" fences "for the east fielde."

Walter Hoyt, son of Simon, born about 1618, was in Windsor in 1640. From there he went to Fairfield county, Connecticut, and was one of the early settlers of Norwalk, where the name was frequently spelt Haite or Hyatt. He was a fence viewer there in 1655, and a deputy to the October sessions of the General Court in 1658, 1659, and 1661. He was confirmed as sergeant of a company at Norwalk by the "General Court of Election, Hartford, May 19, 1659." He was a deputy in May and October, 1667, and one of the proprietors named of the town of Norwalk confirmed by the General Court in 1685. He died about 1698.

John Hoyt, son of Walter, was born July 13, 1644, at Windsor, Connecticut. He was a freeman in Norwalk in 1669. He removed to "Paquiack," or Danbury, before June, 1685. Rev. Thomas Robbins, in a century sermon, delivered in Danbury, January 1, 1801, says John Hoyt was one of the eight original settlers of Danbury in 1685. The births of five of his children are recorded at Norwalk from 1669 to '79 with the spelling Haite.

Thomas Hoyt, son of John, was born at Norwalk, January 5, 1674, and died before 1749, but was living in 1727.

Comfort Hoyt, son of Thomas, was born February 20, 1724. He lived in Danbury, and died May 19, 1812. His tombstone states that he and his wife "lived together in the married state 62 y."

Daniel Hoyt, son of Comfort, was born May 2, 1756. He was a farmer; lived in Danbury, Conn., and Kingston, Luzerne county, Pa. He died in 1824. He was a freeman in Danbury in 1778. He removed to Pennsylvania about 1795.

Ziba Hoyt, son of Daniel, was born September 8, 1788, in Danbury, Conn. He afterwards removed to Kingston, Luzerne county, Pa., where he died, December 23, 1853. He was First Lieutenant of the "Wyoming Matross," an artillery organization connected with Col. Hill's Regiment, Pennsylvania Militia. He left for the western frontier in 1813, and his bravery and coolness in the campaign about Lake Erie has become a matter of history.

Colonel Hill, in his report to General Tarryhill of one of the engagements, says:

"I cannot close this report without bearing testimony of the good conduct of this company. This being the first time the company was ever under fire, it was hardly to be expected that their conduct would come up to the standard of tried and practical veterans. Great praise is due to Capt. Thomas and Lieut. Hoyt for their cool bravery and soldier-like bearing."

Lieut. Hoyt afterwards accompanied Gen. Harrison to the river Thames, where he participated in that battle. The British were under Gen. Proctor, and the Indians under Tecumseh.

These were the ancestors of Henry M. Hoyt. At a family reunion, held at Stamford, Conn., in 1866, at which there were six hundred persons of the name of Hoyt present, Gen. Hoyt said:

"I come from Pennsylvania, strong and great, the keystone of the federal arch; I come as one of her delegates, as a 'Pennsylvania Dutchman,' if you please, and, if necessary, to vindicate her thrift, her steadfastness, and her institutions, not in competition or contrast with Connecticut, but as a co-equal and a co-worker in the field of ideas, of which New England is not the exclusive proprietor. We are all 'Yankees,' and the Yankee should, will, and must dominate the country and the age. These hills have borne great crops of great men—which at last is the best product—men attuned to the keynote of our social structure: *the importance, the inviolability, the integrity of the manhood of the individual.* I am in entire accord with all I have heard said here of Connecticut and Massachusetts; but, within the proper limits of 'State rights,' I am for my own Commonwealth. I revere and love the solidity of the mountains, the men, and the civilization of the State of my birth. I hold that my grandfather did a *smart* thing, if he never did a great thing, to wit, when he left Danbury, Fairfield county, Connecticut, and went to the Wyoming Valley, in Pennsylvania."

Bishop Peck, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Gen. W. T. Sherman and Senator John Sherman are relatives of Governor Hoyt, their mothers being Hoyts, as are also Hon. Joseph G. Hoyt, of Maine; Dr. Enos Hoyt, of Framingham, Mass.; Dr. William H. Hoyt, of Syracuse, N. Y.; Rev. James Hoyt, of Orange, N. J.; Rev. Cornelius A. Hoyt, of Oberlin, Ohio; Rev. James W. Hoyt, of Nashville, Tenn.; Rev. O. P. Hoyt, D. D., of Kalamazoo, Mich., and other distinguished Hoyts.

General Hoyt remained at home working on his father's farm until the age of fourteen, when he entered the old Wilkes-Barre Academy, and subsequently Wyoming Seminary, where he prepared for college. He entered Lafayette College, at Easton, Pa., where he remained for two years. At the end of that period, through the retirement of Dr. Junkin, the college was for a while closed, and Mr. Hoyt then entered Williams College, at Williamstown, Mass., and graduated in 1849. In 1850 he was a teacher in the Academy at Towanda, and in the subsequent year he returned to Kingston, having been elected Professor of Mathematics in the Wyoming Seminary, which position he held for another year. He also taught the Graded School in Memphis, Tenn., for one year. Subsequently he became a student at law in the office of the late George W. Woodward, ex-Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. After the appointment of Judge Woodward to the bench, Mr. Hoyt continued his studies in the office of the late Hon. Warren J. Woodward, and was admitted to the Luzerne county bar April 4, 1853. In 1855 he was a candidate for District Attorney on the Whig ticket, but was defeated by Gen. Winchester by a small majority, and in 1856 he took part in the Fremont campaign.

In 1861 Gen. Hoyt was active in raising the 52d Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers. The national cause found no more ready supporter than Mr. Hoyt, and he was commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel of the 52d Regiment in August, 1861. In 1863 he was appointed Colonel. On the Peninsula he was of Naglee's Brigade, and participated in the reconnoissance from Bottom's Bridge to Seven Pines in advance of the whole army, and commanded the party which constructed the bridges across the Chickahominy. When the battle of Fair Oaks opened, he rendered signal service by communicating to Gen. Sumner the exact position of the Union troops, joining Sumner's column as it moved to the support of Heintzelman in that battle, and fighting under him to the end. This brigade had the honor of being selected to hold the enemy in check at the passages of the Chickahominy, and when recalled joined Franklin at White Oak Swamp, in both situations exhibiting the most undaunted courage. At the close of this campaign, Col. Hoyt was ordered first to

North Carolina, and thence to South Carolina, where he was engaged in the siege of Fort Wagner, the first serious obstacle to the reduction of Charleston. The operations were laborious, and conducted under the terrible fire of the enemy, and the more wasting effect of the summer's heat. For forty days the work was pushed. When all was ready a hundred heavy guns opened upon devoted Wagner, and the troops were held in readiness to assault, Col. Hoyt having been assigned the task of charging Fort Gregg; but before the time for the movement had come, the enemy evacuated and the stronghold fell without a blow. In June, 1864, a plan was devised to capture Charleston by surprising the garrison guarding its approaches. The attempt was made on the night of July 3d, 1864. The following extract from the *Charleston Mercury*, of July 6th, 1864, says:

"The second column, under the immediate command of Col. Hoyt, of the 52d Pennsylvania Regiment, attacked the Brooke gun and landing in overwhelming numbers. Lieut. Roworth, of the 2d South Carolina Artillery, was compelled to fall back, after himself and men fighting bravely. The enemy, cheered by this success, with their commander at their head waving his sword, advanced in heavy force upon Fort Johnson, but there they were received with a terrific fire by the light and heavy batteries on the line."

The "*overwhelming numbers*" therein referred to were Hoyt's *one hundred and twenty* men against the *four hundred* Confederate garrison. Col. Hoyt was highly complimented for his deportment in this action by a General Order issued by Gen. Foster, commanding. In this encounter Col. Hoyt and nearly the whole of the command were captured. Gen. Foster says:

"Col. Hoyt bestows unqualified praise on the officers and men who landed with him; of these seven were killed and sixteen wounded. He himself deserves great credit for his energy in urging the boats forward and bringing them through the narrow channel, and the feeling which led him to land at the head of his men was the promptings of a gallant spirit, which deserves to find more imitators."

Gen. Schemmelfinnig said of Col. Hoyt, after recounting the preliminaries:

"After this you placed yourself at the head of the column, and led them most gallantly, faithfully carrying out, as far as possible

with the small number of men who landed with you, the orders given you by me. Had you been supported, as your brave conduct deserved, it would have ensured the success of the important operations then being carried on in front of Charleston."

Col. Hoyt, with other Union officers, was sent to Macon, Georgia, and subsequently to Charleston. While enroute from Macon to Charleston Col. Hoyt, with four other officers, escaped from the cars. After several days and nights of wearisome, but fruitless, efforts for liberty they were recaptured by the rebels with the aid of bloodhounds. He was one of the fifty officers, including Brigadier Generals, Colonels, Lieutenant Colonels, and Majors (Gen. Dana and Lieut. Col. Conyngham being among the number), who were placed under the fire of our own guns in retaliation for some supposed violation of the usages of war by the Federal Government in the siege of that city. After his exchange he returned to his regiment, and at the close of hostilities, which occurred not long afterwards, resumed the practice of his profession. Col. Hoyt was breveted Brigadier General for meritorious conduct, and his old comrades join heartily in declaring that it was well earned.

In 1866 Col. Hoyt was elected a member of the School Board of this city in connection with Hon. Henry W. Palmer, and during his incumbency the present Franklin street school building was erected. Hon. D. L. Rhone and Geo. B. Kulp were also members of the same board, and principally through their efforts the present Washington street school building was erected. This was before the election of Messrs. Hoyt and Palmer to the School Board.

In 1867 he was appointed Additional Law Judge of the county of Luzerne. His record on the bench was of the first order. He was able, fearless, faithful, and dignified. In the fall of the same year he received the nomination of the Republican party for the same position, and, although running largely ahead of his ticket, was defeated by Gen. Dana, the Democratic candidate. The county, at that time, was strongly Democratic.

Gen. Hoyt's reputation as a lawyer is second to none. His legal knowledge is not only broad and comprehensive, but accurate to the slightest detail. His arguments are concise, logical,

and philosophical—too much so, perhaps, for success before juries, but of the utmost value and importance in legal discussions before the courts. He is truly learned in the law. As a counselor, he is preeminently valuable. During the time he practiced at the bar his advice was sought after by his brethren in important and critical emergencies, and, when given, all who knew him knew it might be relied upon. His knowledge of the fundamental principles was so thorough that the greatest respect was always expressed by lawyers for even an “off-hand” opinion on matters under discussion at the various meetings of the members of the bar. He was attorney for many of the large banking, mining, and railroad corporations. But his education and study were by means confined to legal matters. Mathematics, in its highest branches, is his favorite pursuit; while history, philosophy, science, theology, and general literature are alike studied with great zeal and relish, all contributing abundantly to enrich a mind well capable of enjoying their most hidden treasures.

The training which Governor Hoyt received in early life as farmer boy, as scholar, and as teacher, always within the influence of his father's example, taught him, at least, the value of thoroughness and accuracy in whatever is undertaken. And it may well be stated, as characteristic of the man, that to whatever subject he has given his attention he has spared no effort to reach the very marrow of it, and understand it in all its details. His library is large, and extends over a very broad field of literature.

In 1869 Col. Hoyt was appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the counties of Luzerne and Susquehanna, but resigned the position in 1873.

In 1875 he became Chairman of the Republican State Committee, and he conducted the campaigns of that and the succeeding year with success.

In 1878 he was nominated by the Republican party for the position of Governor of the State of Pennsylvania. It was at the time of the greatest excitement in the State on the question of the resumption of specie payments. Many believed that no one could be elected on an unqualified hard money campaign; but the General, scorning all subterfuges, sounded the keynote of the

campaign in his first address by declaring: "Professing to be an honest man, and the candidate of an honest party, I believe in honest money." In June of the same year, in some remarks he made at the Du Quesne Club, at Pittsburg, he used the identical language. We make this statement because it is generally supposed that Hon. Galusha A. Grow is the author of the sentiment. He was elected by a large plurality, and inaugurated January 14, 1879. His term is for four years, he being the first Governor who, in pursuance of the new constitution, serves for that period. The oath of office was administered by the late Hon. Warren J. Woodward, his former instructor, and then a Judge of the Supreme Court of the State.

Subsequent to his election, Governor Hoyt wrote for the Historical Society of Pennsylvania a "Brief of a Title in the Seventeen Townships in the County of Luzerne: A Syllabus of the Controversy between Connecticut and Pennsylvania."

Being positive by nature in all the habits of his mind, he is naturally positive in his political views; but in all political discussion he has shown that his positiveness is not a result of partisan bitterness, but a conclusion from a thorough and careful study of the constitution and history of his country.

His official correspondence and veto messages abundantly illustrate the accuracy of thought and legal ability above mentioned. They are models of conciseness, and, so far as they go, are studies in the science of government. No bill was ever passed over his veto; but, on the contrary, the vetoed bill invariably showed a loss of strength after the reasons for the veto had been made known.

During Governor Hoyt's administration no extraordinary or unusual opportunity has presented itself for the display of executive ability, but it will be marked as among the most peaceful and successful the State has enjoyed. At the time of his inauguration, through a variety of causes, the treasury was in an unsatisfactory condition, several hundred thousand dollars of dishonored school warrants being afloat for want of sufficient funds for their redemption. By wise adjustment of the revenue laws, and a vigorous collection of delinquent taxes, the finances of the State have been brought into excellent condition, so that now every

demand is promptly met, and when he retires sufficient funds will be on hand for every purpose of governmental expense, besides large annual additions to the sinking fund. The State debt falling due during his term has been refunded at very favorable rates of interest, so that hereafter an annual saving of several hundred thousand dollars will be made in the interest account. The credit of the State has never been so good as at the present time, and is fully equal to that of the general government.

A valuable reform in the method of punishing persons convicted of first offences, especially the young, has been adopted through the exertions of Governor Hoyt, and is to be carried into effect at the reformatory prison now in process of construction at Huntington. To this subject of the punishment of convicts, Governor Hoyt has given thorough examination and study. Through his influence exclusively the General Assembly were induced to change the plan of building a state penitentiary into one for constructing a reformatory on the most approved and successful models, for the purpose of providing a place where unfortunate criminals, not yet hardened in crime, might be brought under good influences, and at the end of their terms of punishment have a chance, at least, of restoration to society as useful and honest citizens. Whatever benefit results from this wise humanitarian effort, the State will owe to the forethought and industry of Governor Hoyt.

The extirpation of the so-called medical college, located in Philadelphia, which, by the sale of bogus diplomas, had, for a long period, brought disgrace on the State and Nation, as well as the destruction of upwards of two hundred fraudulent insurance companies, had the active co-operation and support of the Governor.

In addition to the literary work already mentioned, Governor Hoyt has delivered a number of addresses on different occasions which have secured for him the reputation of being the most scholarly and cultivated Executive the State has ever had. Notably, one at the opening of the Pan-Presbyterian Synod in Philadelphia, and one at an agricultural fair at the same place. The first attracted very general attention from theologians of this and other countries there assembled as displaying a remarkable fami-

liarity, not only with all church history, but also with the tangled and abstruse theological dogmas, disputes, and doctrines of ancient and modern times—not usually within the knowledge of laymen.

Among the last and most valuable of his acts will be regarded in the history of our times his opposition to a system of personal politics, which had grown to such proportions as to threaten the integrity and freedom of our institutions. In his letter declining to act as chairman of a distinctive political meeting while holding the office of Governor, written during the campaign of 1882, he stated his convictions, and asserted “the inherent right of the freemen of a Republic to declare the ends and aims of public conduct.” He rose to the height of the inspiration of the founders of this Republic in his declaration that “where in all the space between abject submission and rebellion, no place is given for appeal, argument, or protest, *revolution* is an appropriate remedy.” And he only repeated the lessons of the history of the abolition movement and many others when he asserted that “peace will never come until the moral forces in politics which you have organized prevail.” His position was taken with great pain at the thought of the possibility of offending some sincere friends; but being satisfied of his duty, and knowing better than they could the dangers arising from the political system which used public trusts solely for private and personal schemes, he sounded the alarm, and took his place, as he did in the attack on Charleston, in front of his friends. However much men may, in the excitement incident to a hard political struggle, differ from him in judgment, no man, friend or foe, can deny the moral courage behind the act. As to that there is no room for debate.

In conclusion of the summary of the characteristics of Governor Hoyt, here feebly portrayed, we would say that in him there is not only the intellectual power manifest in his writings and his labors at the bar, but there is a rare intellectual and moral candor, an honesty of thought, an unselfishness of purpose, and a warmth of affection, known best to them who know him best, and appreciated by his friends. In conversation, he always says something worth remembering. It is a flash of insight into some object or other. Wit, energy, determination, sincerity, are his characteristic

qualities—a man who believes least of all in idle complainings and questionings. Dilettanteism has no place in his composition. Sincere in his conviction of the beneficence of the results, he has shown himself willing to adopt the best methods effectual for their attainment. If no sufficient aid of the kind most desirable is present or assistant, yet in no case is the alternative of idle *laissez faire* and complaint to be adopted. With clear insight into the heart of things, both as to their present bearing and future prospects, he has never been known to avoid a responsibility, or betray a friend. His unselfishness appears at times like a lack of self-appreciation, which might be, if it has not already been, taken advantage of by scheming, if less able, associates.

Governor Hoyt was married on the 25th of September, 1855, to Mary E. Loveland, daughter of Elijah Loveland, a native of Vermont, but who removed to Kingston in 1812. Her mother is of the ninth generation of the descendants of Thomas Buckingham, one of the Puritan fathers, who emigrated from England to Massachusetts among the first of his class, in June, 1637, and who is the ancestor of the vast family of American Buckinghams, so many of whom have gone high up the ladder of distinction in the professions and in politics in various sections of the Union. Mr. and Mrs. Hoyt have three children living, one son and two daughters. The son, Henry M., studied law in Philadelphia with Hon. Wayne MacVeagh, and graduated in the law department of the University of Pennsylvania. He is now a practicing lawyer in Pittsburg.

ALEXANDER FARNHAM.

Like the larger number of those who have achieved especial distinction in the several walks of life in this section of Pennsylvania, Alexander Farnham, the subject of our present sketch, comes of New England ancestry. He was born January 12th, 1834, in Carbondale, at that time in Luzerne county, now Lackawanna, and one of the oldest cities of the State—the sixth, we

believe, in point of age. His father was John P. Farnham, a native of the town of Oxford, N. Y., who was educated as a physician, and removed to Carbondale when quite a young man, where he practiced his profession for a few years. His health failing him, he subsequently engaged in mercantile pursuits. His grandfather was a Captain in the Revolutionary war, and having been captured by the British, was imprisoned in one of the prison ships in New York harbor, and died soon after his release by reason of the hardships incurred. His father was Samuel Farnham, a native of Hampton, Conn., who afterwards lived in New London, from whence he removed to Oxford, N. Y., where he married Sarah Balcom, whose father was Colonel of a New Hampshire regiment during the Revolutionary war. The Farnhams are of an old English family, some of whom came with the first installment of Puritans to this country, and it is from them that this branch of the family descended. John P. Farnham married Mary Frances Steere (the mother of Alexander), of Norwich, N. Y., who was a daughter of Mark Steere, of Providence, R. I., who for several years prior to the war of 1812 was engaged in the West India trade, and who during that war was captured in his own ship, the *Comet*. He was kept a prisoner in Jamaica, West Indies, for about a year, and was subsequently released by reason of his ship being captured in neutral waters. After the war he removed to Norwich, N. Y., where his father owned a large body of land, including the present site of the town. The father of Mark Steere was one of the Judges of Rhode Island, and his grandfather was Chief Justice of that State.

Mr. Farnham was educated at Madison Academy, Waverly, Pa., and at Wyoming Seminary, Kingston. It is here worthy of remark, parenthetically, that the last named institution has laid the educational ground-work upon which the good names and reputations, and the business and professional successes of no small number of the very best men this portion of the State has produced, have been builded. The late Hon. Winthrop W. Ketcham was at this time one of the professors of Wyoming Seminary, and was Mr. Farnham's first Latin teacher. Young Farnham, having determined to enter the legal profession, sought and secured admission to the National Law School, at Ballston

Spa, N. Y., from which he graduated while yet in his minority, receiving his diploma from the hands of the late Chancellor Walworth. His studies for the bar were still further pursued in the office and under the tutelage of the then well known and successful law firm of Fuller & Harding, consisting of the late Hon. Henry M. Fuller and ex-Judge Harding. He was admitted just one day after becoming of age, that is, on January 13th, 1855, on the recommendation of Warren J. Woodward, Volney L. Maxwell, and Andrew T. McClintock, by whom he had been examined.

At this time Mr. Farnham was quiet and unobtrusive, almost to an awkward shyness; but that he was well grounded in the law, as they say, and patient and persevering in the advocacy of a cause, soon made itself generally apparent, and it was not long until he had gathered about him an important and profitable clientage. He is a Republican in politics, and in 1870 was made the candidate of that party for District Attorney, but at the election ensuing was defeated by his Democratic opponent, the late E. L. Merriman. Three years later he was again made the nominee, and after a somewhat exciting canvass scored a victory over John B. Collings, who had been placed in nomination for the position by the Democrats. Too much can scarcely be said in praise of Mr. Farnham's conduct of this office. Upon the expiration of his term, we wrote:

We can say that he discharged his duties well, and that he retires with the entire confidence of the people. He managed the business of the office with consummate tact and ability, and has probably gained more popularity out of the difficult and trying position than any officer who ever preceded him. His efforts in behalf of the cause of morality, by the suppression, to a large extent, of a variety of crime, made him the terror of evil-doers, and all parties respect him for the firmness he displayed. But few men occupying a similar position ever retired with a brighter record, or more respected and esteemed by all classes with whom he came in contact in the official discharge of his duties, than Mr. Farnham.

We have learned of nothing since the date on which the foregoing was written that would warrant us in unsaying a word it contains. He was a faithful Commonwealth's attorney. He

recognized and fully appreciated the too frequently ignored fact, that he had been retained by the people to see that their laws were faithfully executed, and offenders against them were brought to bar, and, if found guilty, punished. He fulfilled the Jeffersonian idea: "He was honest; he was capable."

While yet District Attorney, in 1874, Mr. Farnham's name was prominently mentioned in connection with the candidacy of his party for Additional Law Judge, but the nomination was finally tendered Gen. E. S. Osborne. Again, in 1877, when Judge Dana was made the nominee of the two parties, and again, in 1879, when Judge Rice carried off the honors, Mr. Farnham was backed by considerable following, who felt that he would have been acceptable to the people as a candidate, and faithful to them on the bench, as he undoubtedly would. After the formation of the new county of Lackawanna, many of its most prominent Republicans solicited the use of his name as a candidate for the Judgeship there, but he politely but positively refused. He has also been spoken of as a Republican candidate for Congress for the Twelfth district, and would have been accorded that honor had he evinced a willingness to accept it. He was a delegate to the Chicago Convention, where the late President Garfield was nominated, and distinguished himself there as an ardent leader of the Blaine forces.

Mr. Farnham married, July 18th, 1865, Augusta, daughter of the late Rev. John Dorrance, D. D., of this city. Dr. Dorrance was descended from Rev. Samuel Dorrance, a Scotch Presbyterian divine, who graduated from Glasgow University in 1709, and was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Dumbarton in 1711. Eleven years later he emigrated to America, and settled in Voluntown, Connecticut, where he continued in the active performance of his ministerial duties until his decease, in 1775. His son, George Dorrance, was a Lieutenant Colonel of the Militia of Wyoming, and was killed at the memorable Massacre. His grandson, who was Mrs. Farnham's father, succeeded Rev. Dr. Murray, better known as "Kirwin," in the charge of the Presbyterian Church, at Wilkes-Barre, in August, 1833, and continued in that charge until his death, in 1861. He was a man of much more than ordinary talent and character, and was honored

with the degree of Doctor of Divinity by the College of New Jersey, at Princeton. Mr. and Mrs. Farnham have three children, two sons and a daughter.

Though always doing a large legal business, Mr. Farnham has, nevertheless, found time to take upon himself, and creditably perform, many social, neighborly, and municipal duties. In connection with the latter, he has served one term in the Board of Directors of the Third School District, and is at present a member of the City Council and Chairman of the Law and Ordinance Committee, and by reason of his professional knowledge and care in deciding as to the meaning of the law, he is a valuable member of that body. He is a progressive Councilman and a man of excellent judgment, and rarely, if ever, takes the wrong side of a question affecting the city's interests.

Though still, as in his younger days, a man of exceptionally reserved demeanor, disinclined, almost to a fault, to obtrude himself upon public attention in any way, his professional services are always in demand (he has been and still is associated with many of the most important causes ever argued in our Courts), and socially is extensively regarded as a gentleman of worth and culture. He is, in brief, a good lawyer, a good citizen, and a good neighbor.

EDWARD PAYSON DARLING.

Thomas Darling was the paternal greatgrandfather of Edward Payson Darling, the subject of the present sketch. He was either the first American ancestor of the family, or his immediate descendant. The family is of English extraction, and the first of the name to reach this country was among the earliest of the early New England arrivals. The exact date of his coming is not, however, known. Thomas Darling married Martha Howe, a niece of Lord Howe, the commander of the British forces in America during the Revolutionary war.

His son, the grandfather of Edward Payson, was Eliakim Darling, whose birth occurred in New Hampshire, in 1767. He married Ruth Buck, of Buckport, Maine, who was born in 1775, and died in 1855. Eliakim moved to Buckport, Maine, at an early age, where he became an extensive ship-builder and owner, in which he drove a thriving trade with several foreign countries. During the war of 1812 he was captured by the British while attempting to run the blockade of the New England coast, but as it was after peace had been declared, although not known at the time in this country, his ship and its contents were soon after released. He died at the age of sixty-six, in good circumstances.

His son, William Darling, who was the father of Edward Payson, was born in Buckport, Maine, but removed, when a very young man, to Reading, Berks county, Pa., where he was admitted to the bar, and entered actively into the practice of the law. He was a lawyer of fine parts, and held a leading position in the Courts for many years. In 1851 he was a United States Commissioner to the World's Fair, at Crystal Palace, London, and during that year delivered a series of addresses at Exeter Hall, in that city, on the relations of the two countries. The Earl of Shaftesbury presided on these occasions, and the addresses elicited wide-spread notice and comment in both countries. He retired from active practice when but forty years old. He had been previously appointed President Judge of the Berks district, but his health failing shortly after, he resigned the position, though he nevertheless lived to the comparatively advanced age of seventy-eight years. He was also a Vice-President of the American Sunday School Union from its organization until the time of his death.

Edward Payson's mother was Margaret Vaughan Smith, the daughter of John Smith, of Berks county, who was owner of the Joanna furnace, in that county, a noted establishment at an early day. In 1832 the Joanna furnace was being operated by William Darling, and, as appears from a report made to the Auditor General of that year, employed one hundred and sixty-eight men. The furnace was owned by Mrs. Darling, to whom it descended from her father. John Smith was the son of Robert Smith, of Chester county, Pa., who was the son of John and Susanna Smith,

who emigrated from the north of Ireland in 1720, and settled in Uwchlan township, in the county last named. Robert was born at sea during the voyage over. He was of the sturdy, plucky, and enduring sort who constituted the main reliance of this now great country through the troublesome years of its infancy.

In an article written by Joseph S. Harris, Esq., and published in the *Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography*, we are indebted for the following sketch of the Smith family:

“Little is known of the history of the Smith family prior to their emigration to Pennsylvania, except that the family name was originally Macdonald, and that the branch of it from which Robert was descended formed an important part of the earliest Scottish emigration across the North Channel into Ireland in the time of James I. of England. Near the end of the seventeenth century, Robert Smith’s grandfather lived in the northeastern part of Ireland. Just before the battle of the Boyne, as the soldier king, William III., was personally reconnoitring the locality which was soon to become famous, his horse cast a shoe. There was, of course, no farrier in attendance to replace it, but Macdonald, in whose neighborhood the accident occurred, and who, like many other farmers in thinly peopled districts, volunteered to repair the injury, shod the horse, and so enabled the King to proceed. His neighbors, who, like himself, were in sympathy with the cause of which William was the champion, dubbed Macdonald ‘the Smith.’ Such a change of name would not now be considered a compliment, as Smiths are so numerous that the name confers no special distinction, but in that district there was a surfeit of Macdonalds; all the possible changes had been rung on the name, and still there were hardly enough names to individualize the members of the clan. Smith was a novelty, and the branch of trade it represented has always been an honored one, especially in primitive society, and this particular Scotchman, proud to have his name linked with that of a great man and a decisive battle, as that of Boynewater was soon known to be, accepted the cognomen, and handed it down to his posterity as the family name. The Macdonalds held their lands in Ireland by tenant right, and while they, with the rest of their countrymen, were subduing the savage land which they now called home, they lived in peaceful obscurity. But when the colonists had won for themselves prosperity, that prosperity invited the interference both of their landlords and of the English government. Being Presbyterians, they resisted the legislation by which their rulers attempted to establish uniformity of ritual throughout the

island, and when by the Sacrament Test, as it was called, they were required to pay tithes to the Established Church; when marriages by their own clergymen were declared null, and the issue of such marriages illegitimate; when they were forbidden to bury their dead by the rites of their own church, or to have teachers of their own faith; when they were debarred from all positions of power or trust, and heavily taxed on their productions and traffic; and when, in addition to these governmental oppressions, the absentee landlord took occasion, as the leases expired, greatly to increase the rents, these sturdy colonists, who had in one century turned the most desolate part of Ireland into a garden, and its most lawless district into an abode of peaceful and happy industry, decided again to abandon their homes, and to seek others beyond the seas; where, under Penn's mild and beneficent rule, permanent prosperity might be hoped for as the reward of honest toil; where they could build houses and reclaim land for the benefit of themselves and their children, and where they might worship God in the way that their customs and their consciences dictated.

"Such were the causes that led to the Scotch-Irish emigration to Pennsylvania in the first half of the eighteenth century, which gave to that colony so many of its best citizens. Among the first of these emigrants were the parents of Robert Smith—John and Susanna—who left their homes in 1720, one year after the enforcement of 'The Test,' and whose special grievance was, not the raising of the rent of their homestead, but the absolute refusal of their landlord to renew their lease unless they would comply with the requirements of that hated act.

"The company was composed, as the beginning of such an emigration is apt to be, of the best class of the Scotch settlers in Ireland, men of property and education, many of them being clergymen and fine scholars, who, for years afterwards, furnished the most eminent teachers of the classical and theological schools in the southeastern part of Pennsylvania.

"Though the voyage was stormy, and unusually long even for those days of dull sailors, tradition tells of no losses of life on the journey, while there was certainly one life gained, for Robert Smith was born at sea. Immediately after landing at Philadelphia, the emigrants pushed westward thirty miles into Chester county, and passing by the fertile Great Valley took up lands to the northward in the hilly country of Uwchlan township, in a locality long known as the Brandywine settlement.

"With her brother John came Mary Smith, who married Alexander Fulton, removed to Little Brittain, Lancaster county,

and to whom in due time was born a grandson, Robert Fulton, who has indissolubly linked his name with the history of steam navigation.

"Nothing is remembered of the early life of Robert Smith. His father died in 1760, and his mother in 1767; the homestead fell to Robert, who prospered there, as wise and diligent men did in those days. Sergeant Robert Smith is reported in the public records of the time as 'going to Reading to be qualified,' when, in 1757, the war between the French and English made the Indians restless and aggressive on the whole Pennsylvania border, and called out large bodies of militia in that peaceful colony. His next appearance is in the commencement of the Revolution, in August, 1775. The colony had but a small navy, and the chief reliance for the defense of Philadelphia was on obstructions to be placed in the channel of the Delaware river. Numerous plans were offered, and after discussing them thoroughly it was decided to place a line of *chevaux-de-frise* across the channel. At the date last mentioned, Robert Smith was thanked by the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania for a model of a machine for handling *chevaux-de-frise*, and was soon after directed by the same body to report on the merits of the rival plans of Govett and Guion for building them. The next year the work was taken up in earnest, and in June, 1776, the Council instructed him to take charge of and sink the proposed defenses. He remained in charge of these works for nearly a year, during which time he was also engaged in planning the land fortifications which were included in the same line of defenses. While engaged in these military defenses, he was also called to aid in raising the civil bulwarks of the State, and sat in the Convention which, on the 28th of September, 1776, adopted the first State Constitution of Pennsylvania.

"Robert Smith was at this time a man of considerable means, of great energy and extensive influence, and when, after the first flush of enthusiasm with which the colonists entered upon the Revolutionary war had passed away, the necessity of organizing and disciplining the forces who were to conquer freedom for a continent was recognized, he was considered the fittest man to do this work for his county, then the second in importance in the State, and was accordingly called, on the 12th day of March, 1777, by the Supreme Executive Council, to the responsible post of Lieutenant of Chester county. This office, whose name and duties were analogous to those of the King's Lieutenants in the counties of the mother country, gave him, with the rank of Colonel, the charge of raising, arming, and provisioning the military contingent of his district, and in every way preparing the

troops to take the field. They remained under his command till they were called into active service.

"The selection proved a wise one. The Scotch-Irish were generally of good fighting material, and the circumstances under which they had left their old homes made them have no hesitation in taking up arms against the British government. Colonel Smith had had some experience in military affairs and in administration, and would no doubt have taken the field, but that he was somewhat past the prime of life, and had grown too large (weighing over 250 pounds) to undergo the fatigues of service at the front. He seems through this period of his life to have been somewhat of a pluralist, though it may have been to aid him in the discharge of his duties as County Lieutenant that he was elected Sheriff of Chester county, March 29, 1777, and appointed Justice of the Peace, March 31, 1777. The latter office he held for a number of years, and he was re-elected to the former, November 21, 1778. In October, 1783, he was one of the two persons elected by the people, as the custom then was, for the office of Sheriff, but the Governor, in whom was vested the final choice, selected William Gibbon, the other candidate.

"As illustrating the temper of the time, and especially the feelings of those who were his nearest neighbors, the following incident is worthy of note. When in the spring of 1776 Pennsylvania was called on for her quota of the troops needed to defend New York against the advance of the British under Howe, the Rev. John Carmichael, pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Brandywine Manor, preached one Sunday the country's claim to the services of her sons with such vigorous eloquence, that every man of his congregation enlisted, and that summer, while they fought the bloody battle of Long Island, women reaped the harvests at their homes in Uwchlan.

"Col. Smith retired from the position of County Lieutenant, March 21, 1786, which he had held for nine most eventful years, and from all public offices, except that of a Trustee of the State Loan Office, which he retained for about a year after this time. He served for one term in the State Assembly in 1785. In the latter part of 1787, being then sixty-seven years of age, and no longer in robust health, he retired to his farm, twelve years of uninterrupted public life having led him to covet the quiet of home, and his private affairs, which had been so long neglected, requiring his attention.

"His life was prolonged for sixteen years more, till 1803, and his death was caused by a paralytic stroke. He is remembered as a man of upright and decided character, but of winning manners, and from having so long been in official positions, so

respected and confided in by his fellow-citizens, as to be constantly called on as an adviser in difficulties and an arbitrator in disputes. He was a staunch Presbyterian, an Elder, and a pillar in the church of which the Rev. John Carmichael was pastor, and he brought up his family after the most approved Scotch fashion. Reading the scriptures and prayer were an important part of the daily routine of the home life, and a large part of each Sunday was devoted to the study of the bible and the Westminster catechism.

"He married, December 20, 1758, Margaret Vaughan, daughter of John Vaughan, of Red Lion, Chester county, who survived him long, dying in 1822, at the age of eighty-seven. Of their children, Jonathan was for many years honorably and prominently connected with the First and Second United States Banks, and with the Bank of Pennsylvania, as their cashier; Joseph was an iron and shipping merchant of Philadelphia, and John (the grandfather of the subject of our sketch) was an iron-master, owning the Joanna furnace, near the line between Chester and Berks counties."

The late Gen. Persifer F. Smith was a grandson, as was also Persifer F. Smith, for so many years reporter for the Supreme Court of the State.

A daughter of Robert Smith married Rev. Levi Bull, D. D., an eminent clergymen of the Episcopal Church, and who was at the time of his decease the oldest Episcopal minister in the Diocese of Pennsylvania. He was rector of St. Mary's Church, in Chester county, for nearly fifty years. He was a grandson on his maternal side of John Hunter, who was a member of the first vestry of St. Peter's Church, in Great Valley, Chester county. Dr. Bull was the son of Col. John Bull, of Revolutionary memory, who was one of the twelve members of Philadelphia county that met in Provincial Convention in January, 1775, and one of the four members that represented Philadelphia county in the Convention that framed the Constitution of the State, and which was adopted the 28th of September, 1776. He was a gentleman of considerable eminence in his day, and at one time was the owner of the mill and plantation of Charles Norris, where is now the present borough of Norristown.

Another daughter married Rev. Nathan Grier, who succeeded Rev. John Carmichael as pastor of the Brandywine Manor Church. He was the son of Nathan and Agnes Grier, early

emigrants from Ireland, who settled in Plumstead, Bucks county, Pa. His brother John was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1776. Mr. Grier was the grandfather of Rev. N. G. Parke, of Pittston.

Out of such ancestry came Edward Payson Darling. He was born in Robeson township, Berks county, on November 10, 1831, and was educated at New London Cross Roads Academy and at Amherst College, graduating from the latter in 1851. The New London Academy was established by Rev. Dr. Francis Allison in 1743. It became justly celebrated, and served to aid in furnishing the State with able civilians, and the church with well qualified ministers. Among those who were wholly or partially educated here were Charles Thomson, Secretary of the Continental Congress; Dr. John Ewing, Provost of the University of Pennsylvania; Dr. David Ramsay, the historian; the celebrated Dr. Hugh Williamson, one of the framers of the Constitution of the United States and historian of North Carolina, and three signers of the Declaration of Independence—Governor Thomas McKean, George Read, and James Smith. He read law in Reading, and was admitted to the bar there on November 10, 1853. In 1855 he removed to this city, and on August 13, of that year, became a member of the Luzerne bar, at which he quickly rose to a foremost position. He has never held nor sought political preferment; has, in fact, never taken an active hand in politics in any way. In all civil questions, involving commercial, real estate, and corporation law, he stands among the foremost in his profession, as is attested by two facts: first, that he has a larger number of students than any brother lawyer; and, second, that he is executor and trustee of many of the largest estates in the county. He holds many business positions of great responsibility, being a Vice-President of the Wyoming National Bank and of the Miners' Savings Bank. He is also a partner in the banking house of F. V. Rockafellow & Co. He is one of the Directors of the Wilkes-Barre Gas Company, a Trustee of the Wilkes-Barre Female Institute, a Trustee of the Wilkes-Barre Academy, and a Trustee under the will of the late Isaac S. Osterhout of the "Osterhout Free Library," and was one of the applicants for the charter recently granted by the State, under which

the finishing link in the new through line of railroad from Boston to Chicago, of which the new North and West Branch forms a part, is to be erected. By his associates in all these business enterprises and trusts, his clear conception of the law and admirable judgment and tact are highly valued.

Mr. Darling married, on September 29th, 1859, Emily H., a daughter of Nathaniel Rutter, Esq., of this city, who has borne him three children, Mary R. and Emily C., who are now being educated in Germany, and Thomas, who is at present in the Freshman class at Yale College. Mrs. Darling died during the last year.

The bulk of the creditable work of this world is accomplished by two very different kinds of men. The one includes the dashing, quick-witted, never hesitating, always-to-the-fore kind, for whom the obstacles which beset all paths seem to possess a sort of fascination, and who go at them instanter, on a full tilt, and with a nerve and courage conspicuous to and winning the plaudits of all. The others are seldom thought by the masses to possess extraordinary talents. But to those who know them intimately, in place of quick wit, they present never-erring judgment, and in place of mere dash, an industry that never tires. Obstacles cause them to hesitate, but only long enough to determine the method by which they can be surely surmounted. They don't win applause, but they enlist confidence. They are paid, not with huzzas, but with trusts. If anywhere a record of what each accomplishes is kept, the balance will be found to be largely on the latter's side.

A brother of Edward Payson, Henry Darling, D. D., is now the President of Hamilton College, at Clinton, N. Y., a very wealthy educational institution, being possessed of property valued at \$700,000. His first wife was the sister of ex-Judge Strong, of the Supreme Court of the United States. He was Moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in 1881. Hon. Charles E. Rice and Elliot P. Kisner, Esq., are graduates of Hamilton College. J. Vaughan Darling, Esq., of the Luzerne county bar, is also a brother.

STANLEY WOODWARD.



Stanley Woodward, at present Additional Law Judge of Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, is of the stock of the earliest of the New World pioneers. He was born in Wilkes-Barre, Pa., on the 29th day of August, 1833, on the property now owned by Hugh Murray, on Northampton street. His mother also was born in the same house. Many of the Woodwards have figured conspicuously and honorably in our National history, inheriting the qualities which made such distinction possible from an ancestry remarkable for their advanced faith in America, and patriotic devotion to her institutions.

The earliest of the name to cross the water, of whom we have record, was Richard Woodward, who emigrated from Ipswich, England, on April 10, 1634, nearly two hundred and fifty years ago, with his wife, Rose, and his sons, George and John. He was one of the earliest "proprietors" of the town of Watertown, Massachusetts, where he was admitted a freeman, September 2, 1635. His eldest son, George, was admitted to like title, honors, and rights, May 6, 1646, and in 1674 was elevated to the position of Selectman.

John Woodward, grandson of Richard, and son of George, settled in Newton, Massachusetts, at an early age. His first wife was Rebecca, daughter of Richard Robbins, of Cambridge. He married a second time Sarah Bancroft, of Reading, in that State, on July 7, 1686.

Richard Woodward, great-grandson of the first Richard, and son of John, was born December 26, 1677. He purchased some land in Canterbury, Connecticut, on November 8, 1708, as some old records show, and probably moved thereto about that date, but of this there is no absolute certainty. Amos, his son, was born at Newton, April 2, 1702, and died January 29, 1753, at Canterbury.

Enos Woodward, son of Amos, was born January 31, 1726. About a year before the Declaration of Independence, he removed from his Yankee home to the Wallenpaupack, in what is now

Pike county, Pennsylvania. It was a wild, border country at that time, of course, and the brave pioneer was greatly harassed by the Indians, and frequently during the Revolutionary war driven off by them, but he as invariably returned, made his clearing, and farmed it, reared his family, and died and was buried there. His wife survived him many years, and when she, too, was called away from a peaceful old age, her remains were interred at Cherry Ridge, in Wayne county.

Abishai Woodward, son of Enos, was born at Canterbury, Connecticut, January 10, 1768, and was consequently but seven years old when his father entered the North Pennsylvania forests. Raised amid such surroundings, and coming of such sturdy parentage, he could not but imbibe early courageous convictions and self-reliant habits, which made him, as a man, distinguished among his neighbors. He was married in Paupack, October 6, 1789. A few years after this he lost his left hand by an accident, which, unfitting him for the stern physical toil of the farmer of those days and in those parts, he set himself to acquire the knowlege necessary for school teaching. Having achieved this, he removed to Bethany, Wayne county, and opened a school. Here, besides caring for his school, he was successively Constable, Deputy Sheriff, Justice of the Peace, Sheriff, and Associate Judge, in all which positions he never once forfeited his own self-esteem, but earned the love and admiration of all his fellow-citizens. He died on his farm, near Bethany, November 27, 1829.

His son, George Washington Woodward, was born after the father removed to Bethany, on March 26, 1809, and was educated at Geneva Seminary and Hobart College, Geneva, New York. From here he was transferred to the Wilkes-Barre Academy, then under the charge of Dr. Orton. He studied law with Thos. Fuller, of Wayne county, and with Hon. Garrick Mallery, at Wilkes-Barre. He was admitted to the bar August 3, 1830, and married, September 10, 1832, Sarah Elizabeth, only daughter of George W. Trott, M. D. In 1836 he was elected a Delegate to reform the Constitution of the State. In 1841 he was appointed President Judge of the Fourth Judicial District, composed of the counties of Mifflin, Huntington, Centre, Clearfield, and Clinton. In 1844 he was the caucus nominee of the Democratic members

of the Legislature of Pennsylvania for United States Senator, but was defeated in the election by Simon Cameron, the candidate of the Whigs and of a faction representing the Native American party. In 1845 he was nominated by President Polk a Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, but his confirmation was defeated in the Senate. In 1852 Governor Bigler appointed him a Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and in the fall of that year he was elected for the full term of fifteen years. In 1863 Judge Woodward became the Democratic candidate for Governor of the State against Andrew G. Curtin, but he was defeated by a majority of 15,000, although Luzerne county gave a majority of 2,786 in his favor. For four years prior to the expiration of his term of office on the Supreme bench, he acted as Chief Justice, by virtue of the seniority of his commission. In 1867 and 1868 he was elected to represent the Twelfth District in the Fortieth and Forty-first Congress. In 1873 he was elected as a Delegate-at-Large to the last Constitutional Convention on the Democratic ticket. He died in Rome, Italy, May 10, 1875.

The present Judge Woodward, and subject of this sketch, is the eldest son of the deceased Chief Justice. He was prepared for college at the Episcopal High School of Virginia, located near Alexandria, Va., and at Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, where Governor Hoyt was his instructor in Latin and Greek. From here he went to Yale College, where he distinguished himself particularly in the literary and forensic departments of the college course, this fact being marked by his winning several prizes for excellence in English composition, and by his election at the hands of his classmates as editor of the *Yale Literary Magazine*, the oldest college magazine in the United States, and which is still in full vigor and a leading publication. He was also a member of the famous college fraternity, known as the "Skull and Bones Society," to which honor his eldest son, John Butler Woodward (now a Senior at Yale), has succeeded him. Mr. Woodward graduated from Yale College in 1855. He began the study of the law in New Haven, during his senior year, and upon graduation entered the law office of his cousin, Hon. Warren J. Woodward, afterwards Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, now deceased. He was admitted to the bar of Luzerne

county August 4, 1856. Hon. A. T. McClintock moved for his admission, just twenty years later than his own, which was upon motion of Hon. George W. Woodward, the father. Warren J. Woodward had just been appointed to the President Judgeship of the district composed of the counties of Wyoming, Columbia, and Sullivan, and Mr. Woodward succeeded at once to a considerable practice, retaining many of the old clients, as well as the old office of his father and cousin. He has often, however, narrated the pangs which he endured when a former client would call and politely ask for the papers in some case, which he felt it necessary to entrust to "some *older* lawyer." From the time of his admission until his appointment to the bench by his former instructor and life-long friend, Judge Woodward enjoyed a large and lucrative practice, having been for most of the time one of the counsel of the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad Company, the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad Company, the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, and the Central Railroad of New Jersey, and having besides a large miscellaneous practice.

Judge Woodward for many years has been one of the Trustees of the Home for Friendless Children, and his wife is one of the lady managers. He was attorney and solicitor of this institution for ten years, his services having been entirely gratuitous.

During the late civil war he was Captain of Company H, Third Pennsylvania Regiment of Militia. He remained in this service at this time about two months. This was in 1862, and was known as the Antietam campaign. In 1863 he was Captain of Company A, Forty-first Regiment of Pennsylvania Militia. This was in the Gettysburg campaign, and he remained at the front then for three months. Such men as Edward P. Darling, William L. Conyngham, John Richards, and Jerome G. Miller were privates in Capt. Woodward's company. In one of the campaigns he raised his company in one night.

In 1865 Mr. Woodward was a candidate for the State Senate on the Democratic ticket, but was defeated by Hon. L. D. Shoemaker by over two hundred majority.

In 1872 he was a candidate for Congress in the district composed of the counties of Luzerne and Susquehanna, having Mr.

Shoemaker again as his competitor, and he was again defeated. The county of Susquehanna was more largely Republican than Luzerne was Democratic.

In 1879 Mr. Woodward was appointed Additional Law Judge of Luzerne county to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Hon. Garrick M. Harding. This appointment was made by Governor Hoyt, and was a grateful recognition of Mr. Woodward's abilities at the hands of a political opponent. In the fall of 1880 he received the nomination for Additional Law Judge at the hands of the Democratic party for the period of ten years, and was elected by a majority of nearly one thousand over both his competitors, Hon. Hubbard B. Payne, Republican, and Agib Ricketts, Esq., National.

Judge Woodward's connection with the Wilkes-Barre Fire Department began in 1857, when he joined the Good Will Fire Company as a private. Two years later he was elected Assistant Engineer, and upon the retirement of Walter G. Sterling, Esq., was made Chief Engineer, in which capacity he continued to serve until his resignation, in 1879, the department meanwhile having been reorganized as a paid fire department. During his administration it was classed by the Board of Underwriters as among the most efficient in the country, being placed by them, with six other cities, in the first class. The reputation thus acquired it continues to maintain. On Judge Woodward's retirement from the Fire Department, the City Council unanimously passed the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, After twenty-one years of continuous service in the Fire Department, during which time he has earned the highest meed of praise for efficient, honorable, and faithful public service, Hon. Stanley Woodward, Chief Engineer of the Fire Department of the city of Wilkes-Barre, has tendered his resignation as a member of the Fire Department of this city; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the long and faithful service of Chief Engineer Woodward has impressed itself so thoroughly on the Fire Department, that this Council, representing the citizens and taxpayers of the city of Wilkes-Barre, feels reluctant to part with him in his official capacity, or to sever his connection therewith. A natural fireman and an executive leader, Chief Woodward has brought the department lately under his control to such efficiency that the citizens and property-owners, as well as the Board of

Underwriters, have at all times expressed a sense of safety from the ravages of fire, unequalled under any other Chief Engineer, and co-equal with that of any other city in the country.

Resolved, That the thanks of the people of this city, represented by this Council, are most cordially tendered to Chief Woodward, and while we regret that he has tendered his resignation, we part with him with the assurance of our sincerest personal regards, and our warmest wishes for his future welfare and success in whatever position he may occupy, either in public or private life.

Resolved, That we congratulate Chief Woodward upon his recent elevation to the bench, and the people of the county upon their acquisition of the service of a tried and faithful public servant.

From 1860 to 1863 Judge Woodward represented the Second ward in the Council of the borough of Wilkes-Barre.

During the latter part of 1855 and early part of 1856 he edited the *Luzerne Union*, then owned by Mr. Bosee.

In 1876 Governor Hartranft appointed Mr. Woodward one of his aids, with the rank of Colonel.

In 1878 Colonel Woodward was a member of the Executive Committee having charge of the Wyoming Centennial Celebration. He procured the subscription of more than one-half of the funds raised to defray the expenses, and was Chief Marshal of the grand parade on July 4th of that year, which will long be remembered as the most remarkable demonstration ever witnessed in Northeastern Pennsylvania, and at which President Hayes and a portion of his cabinet were present.

Judge Woodward married June 3, 1857, Sarah Richards Butler, daughter of Col. John Lord Butler, and great-granddaughter of Col. Zebulon Butler, whose name is interwoven with all the history of the Revolutionary war, and particularly with that portion of it known as the Wyoming Massacre. The first Court held in Luzerne county was at the house of Col. Zebulon Butler. Judge Woodward now owns the property, which is located at the corner of River and Northampton streets. On her mother's side, Mrs. Woodward is a descendant of Thomas Richards, one of the Puritan fathers of New England. Her grandfather, Deacon Samuel Richards, was Captain of a company in the Connecticut line during the Revolutionary war. He marched from Farmington, Conn., to Boston in time to participate in the battle of Bunker

Hill, and served throughout the entire war. He kept a journal, or diary, of every day's occurrences, which is still in the possession of his daughter, Mrs. Butler, the mother of Mrs. Woodward, and which is regarded, of course, as a relic of great value. It contains, among other things, a graphic description of the execution of Major Andre, of which he was an eye witness. As an interesting co-incidence, it may be mentioned that Col. Zebulon Butler and Capt. Richards, the one the paternal and the other the maternal ancestor of Mrs. Woodward, were both stationed at West Point at the same time during the war, and were on terms of intimate friendship. Capt. Richards was a member of the Cincinnati Society, and his certificate of membership is in possession of the family. He married April 27, 1796, Sarah Welles, daughter of Jonathan Welles, of Glastenbury, Conn., by his wife, Catharine Saltonstall, granddaughter of Thomas Welles, great-granddaughter of Samuel Welles, and the great-great-granddaughter of Thomas Welles, the immigrant. Roswell Welles, who was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county in 1787, the year of its organization, was a son of Jonathan Welles, and the great-uncle of Mrs. Woodward. Mrs. Richards' mother was the daughter of Roswell Saltonstall, of Branford, by his wife, Mary (Haynes) Lord, the daughter of John Haynes, A. M., of Hartford, and granddaughter of Rev. Joseph Haynes, A. M., of Hartford, and great-granddaughter of John Haynes, Governor of Massachusetts in 1635, and the first Governor of Connecticut, in 1639. Roswell Saltonstall was the son of Governor Gurdon Saltonstall, of New London, who was the son of Colonel Nathaniel Saltonstall, of Haverhill, and grandson of Richard Saltonstall, of Ipswich, and great-grandson of Sir Richard Saltonstall, ambassador from England to Holland. Mr. and Mrs. Woodward have had a family of three children, a daughter, who died in infancy, and two sons, John Butler, who is now, as before stated, a Senior in Yale College, and George Stanley, who has just prepared for the Freshman class in the same institution.

It is not too much to say that Judge Woodward is a noteworthy member of a noteworthy race. In every sphere of life to which either duty or inclination has called him, he has shown himself possessed of the qualities that shine. At the bar, in the

army, as a fireman, and on the bench, he has labored with an adaptability of merit and temperament to his situation and its requirements that have always brought success. As an advocate, he has impressed juries with his eloquence, no less than with his thorough understanding of the rights and wrongs of the causes he has essayed to discuss, and won verdicts against what seemed almost insurmountable obstacles. In pleading to the court, his capacity to develop all the strong points in his client's favor, and present them at once tersely and vigorously, has upon all occasions brought him deserved compliment, and generally, what was still better, a judicial affirmance of the law as he understood and rendered it. As a soldier, he united the qualities of a successful disciplinarian with those which invariably brought him the good will and esteem of his command. As a fireman, he was cool-headed, deliberate, and wise in discretion, and untiring and fearless in execution. The fire department, under his guidance, always had the confidence, as well as the respect, of the populace. On the bench, though, comparatively speaking, he has but newly come to it, he has already exhibited, not only a remarkable familiarity with the fixed principles and rulings of the law, but a perspicacity, independence, and justice of conception in adjudicating new points, that prove him eminently fitted for the high and responsible station he occupies.

Personally, he may be said to be liked by everybody, and to like everybody. His uniform courtesy and unvarying good nature make him a welcome addition to the best social circles. His unusual powers of repartee, and remarkable capacity for saying happy things in after-dinner and other extempore speeches, contribute, in no small degree, to the popularity he enjoys with all who have the good fortune of his acquaintance. Tall, fine looking, the picture of good health, he is likely to be preserved to a long life of usefulness to the public, and advantageous companionship to his family and unnumbered friends.

AGIB RICKETTS.



Agib Ricketts was born in Orangeville, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, in 1833. He is the son of the late Elijah Green Ricketts, an old settler of Columbia county, and is of English and Scotch extraction. In his young days he entered Wyoming Seminary, after which time he taught school in his native place, subsequently graduating at Dickinson College, at Carlisle, Pa. He then entered the law office of William G. Hurley, at Bloomsburg, and was admitted to the bar of Columbia county in 1856, and on the 6th of January, 1857, was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county, where he has been in continual practice since.

On May 17, 1862, Mr. Ricketts was appointed Chief of Police of the borough of Wilkes-Barre. It was during his term in this office that he arrested the late Hon. Ezra B. Chase, at one time Speaker of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, and at that time District Attorney of the county; Ira Davenport, a prominent merchant of Plymouth, and Geo. B. Kulp. Speaking from personal knowledge, the writer, as one of the persons arrested, has never learned the cause of his arrest, although more than twenty years have passed since the event. Mr. Ricketts claimed that it was by virtue of the following order of the War Department:

August 8, 1862.

Ordered, that all . . . Chiefs of Police of any town, city, or district, be and they are hereby authorized and directed to imprison any person or persons who may be engaged by any act of speech or writing in discouraging volunteer enlistments, or in any way giving aid and comfort to the enemy, or any other disloyal practice against the United States.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Messrs. Chase, Davenport, and Kulp were arrested on Friday evening, August 29, 1862. They applied next day before Judge Conyngham for a writ of *habeas corpus*. Mr. Ricketts claimed until the following Wednesday for time to make answer, when

he quoted the above order as his justification. Judge Conyng-ham remanded the prisoners to the custody of the Sheriff, claiming that the President had suspended the writ of *habeas corpus*, when, as a matter of fact, Congress had not passed the act authorizing the President to suspend the writ, until March 3, 1863. The following are the words of the law enacted at the last named date:

“That during the present rebellion the President of the United States, whenever, in his judgment, the public safety may require it, is authorized to suspend the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* in any case throughout the United States, or any part thereof.

It was estimated that over four thousand persons were arrested during the month of August, 1862, but the exact number was never given, as the War Department issued an order “that the names of parties arrested should not be published.” The arrest of the persons named caused great excitement and indignation, and led to the resignation of Mr. Ricketts as Chief of Police, as appears from the following letter of his to the Town Council:

WILKES-BARRE, *October 17, 1862.*

Gentlemen of the Town Council: You will please accept my resignation of the position of Chief of Police of this borough. Having been told by members of your body that they considered me incompetent to discharge the duties of the office with proper judgment, and requested, therefore, to resign, it would be presumption to retain it. It was impossible to resign at once in obedience to this request, as it would have then seemed disloyal and a shrinking from grave duty, but now recent action of the War Department has removed this difficulty. Permit me to return grateful thanks to those of you who have sustained me so manfully in the discharge of my duty.

Respectfully,

A. RICKETTS.

During the three days, from Wednesday until Saturday, that Messrs. Chase, Davenport, and Kulp were under arrest, they amused themselves in the following manner: Mr. Chase in visiting Camp Luzerne, at Mill Hollow, where the 143d Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers were encamped, and in assisting Col. Hannum in editing the *Luzerne Union*; Mr. Davenport in visiting

friends and relatives in Wilkes-Barre; and the writer in visiting Scranton, Pittston, and other places in the valley. On Saturday morning they came to the conclusion that the whole matter was a farce, and they returned to their respective places of business, and that was the last they ever heard of the arrest. As almost every Chief of Police in the United States had arrested from three to five men under similar circumstances, it became necessary for the War Department to issue the following order:

September 8, 1862.

Arrests for violations of these orders and for disloyal practices will hereafter be made only upon my express warrant, or by direction of the Military Commander or Governor of a State.

Because of the arrests by the Chiefs of Police throughout the North, the Democratic party carried the States of New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois in 1862, and after that time very few arrests of citizens were made.

During the Antietam campaign, Mr. Ricketts was Captain of Company I, Third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers. He left for the seat of war on September 13, 1862, and remained in the service about three weeks.

In 1878 Mr. Ricketts presented a petition to the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the impeachment of the late Hon. Charles P. Waller, President Judge of Wayne county, and in 1879 for the impeachment of Hon. Garrick M. Harding. It is needless to say that none of the charges alleged as cause for impeachment were sustained.

In 1880 he was the Independent or Labor Reform candidate for Additional Law Judge of Luzerne county. In a total poll of nearly 25,000 votes, he received 470.

In 1862 Mr. Ricketts married Annie Piper, of Carlisle, Pa. The couple have a family of five children, two sons and three daughters.

It is not the purpose of the writer of these papers to carp or criticise. Any attempt in that direction in the case of the gentleman whose biography is above briefly outlined would be construed as prompted by a desire for revenge, arising out of the circumstances of the arrests that have been alluded to, but we can honestly say that we entertain no such desire. Nevertheless,

we feel that our task would be far from complete, our outlinings of the characters and records of our brothers of the legal fraternity of Luzerne much short of accuracy, were we to refrain, even in this case, from the general summarizing with which all the previous sketches have ended.

Agib Ricketts is manifestly a man of great natural ability. He is a student of wonderful industry. He has been a great reader, not only in the field of jurisprudence, but of general literature; is a ready and concise writer, and an excellent speaker; has a remarkable memory, and a moral and physical courage that make him wholly insensible to fear. Yet there is an erratic something that has always stood between him and success in his profession and in general life; that has resulted in his being distanced by men of far less capacity, and far fewer of the qualities that usually achieve the victories of the professional arena, and that has caused him to net a much narrower margin of material gain than would seem to be the legitimate earnings of such exceptional talents and energies as he undoubtedly possesses. He will quote the law of Moses against the Jew; will cite the teachings of Christ to correct the erring Christian; has, seemingly, a formidable array of the best authorities in support of every position he assumes; but very often they are like symmetrical and beautiful arches, perfect in every particular, saving only that they have defective keystones.

Personally, Mr. Ricketts is all that a gentleman should be under ordinary circumstances. He is a delightful companion among those with whom he has had no cause of contention. It is only when his apparently irresistible inclination to exaggerate his own grievances or those of his clients is upon him, that he is led into unfairness and injustice to his fellows—to the effort for the incarceration of the innocent citizen, and the pulling down of the unoffending judge.

CALVIN WADHAMS.

The family of Wadham had its origin in Devonshire, England, and its name from the place of its residence, Wadham, which signifies "home by the ford," in the parish Knowston, near the incorporated town of South Molton. Lyson, in his "Magna Brittanica," says: "The manor of Wadham, at the time of the Domesday survey, in 1086, belonged to an old Saxon by the name of Ulf, who held it in demesne since the time of Edward the Confessor, 1042. It was not improbable that he, Ulf, might be the ancestor of Wadham, of which this was the original residence. William De Wadham was freeholder of this land in the time of King Edward I., 1272, and both East and West Wadham descended in this name and posterity until the death of Nicholas Wadham, founder of Wadham College, Oxford, in 1609, when it passed to his sisters' families, and is still in possession of their descendants. Merrifield, in Somersetshire, came into possession of Sir John Wadham, Knight, by his marriage with Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Stephen Popham, and was inherited by their son, Sir John Wadham, whose descendants were called 'Wadham, of Merrifield.' The principal places of residence of this family in England were in the counties of Devon, Somerset, and Dorset."

Calvin Wadhams, the subject of this sketch, is a native of Plymouth, in Luzerne county, where he was born, December 14, 1833. He is a descendant of John Wadham, or Wadhams, as the name is now spelled, who came from Somersetshire, England, as early as 1650, and settled in Wethersfield, Conn., as may be seen from deeds of purchase of lands and other records of the town. He died there, 1676.

John Wadhams, son of John, born July 8, 1655, also died in Wethersfield.

Noah Wadhams, son of John, was born August 10, 1695, and removed from Wethersfield to Middletown, Conn., in 1736, thence to Goshen, Conn., about 1773, where he died, 1783.

Noah Wadhams, son of Noah, was born May 17, 1726, and was educated at the College of New Jersey, now at Princeton, then at Newark, N. J., where he graduated. His diploma, dated September 25, 1754, is now in possession of the above-named Calvin Wadhams, his great-grandson. It bears the name of Rev. Aaron Burr (father of Aaron Burr, who was, in 1801, Vice-President of the United States) as President of the College. "The document is the surviving witness of three generations past and gone, and a testament, also, of the times of George III., and when the present State of New Jersey was one of the colonies of his realm." Mr. Wadhams studied theology at New Haven, Conn., receiving the degree of A. M. from Yale College, 1758. He was ordained a minister of the Congregational Church, and settled as the first pastor of the New Preston Society, in the towns of New Milford and Washington, Conn., at its organization, in 1757, and continued his pastoral relations to that society for eleven years. At a meeting of the Susquehanna Company, in Connecticut, in 1768 "the standing committee was directed to procure a pastor to accompany the second colony, called the 'first forty,' for carrying on religious worship and services, according to the best of his ability, in the wilderness country," and Rev. Noah Wadhams was chosen for that purpose. He had married Elizabeth Ingersoll, of New Haven, November 8, 1758, and they had a family of small children. "Leaving his family at their home in Litchfield, he embarked with his flock in 1769, amid the perils which lay before them on the distant shore of the Susquehanna, in a wilderness made more forbidding because of the savage people who were in possession of the valley." He continued his pastoral relations, interrupted by an occasional visit to his family in Litchfield, until the year succeeding the Wyoming Massacre, when he removed them to Plymouth. There he faithfully pursued his religious duties, holding meetings in Plymouth and other and distant parts of the county, during the remainder of his life. He died May 22, 1806.

Calvin Wadhams, son of Rev. Noah, was born December 22, 1765. He was one of the prominent business men of the county, and his success was remarkable. In frugality and industry, he was a genuine type of the men of his time, and his labor, econ-

omy, and good judgment made up the rule of his long and prosperous life. He was a religious man, whose charity and hospitality were all embracing. He married, February 10, 1791, Esther Waller, of Connecticut, and he died April 22, 1845, aged 80 years.

Samuel Wadhams, son of Calvin, and father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Plymouth, August 21, 1806. He inherited largely the energy, character, and views of his father; was a man of good business qualities, even tempered, and of friendly disposition. He married, April 7, 1824, Clorinda Starr Catlin, of New Marlboro, Mass., and he died, December 15, 1868, as he had lived, an upright and worthy Christian member of society.

The subject of this sketch graduated at the College of New Jersey (Princeton) in 1854, exactly one hundred years after his great-grandfather graduated from the same institution. He studied law with Hon. L. D. Shoemaker, and was admitted to the bar April 6, 1857. He married, October 8, 1861, Fanny D. Lynde, a native of Wilkes-Barre, daughter of John W. Lynde, a native of Putney, Vt. Her maternal grandfather was Capt. Josiah Cleveland, of Revolutionary memory. They have had four children, Mary Catlin, Lynde Henderson, Frank Cleveland, all of whom are now deceased, and Raymond Lynde, who was born September 25, 1872.

Mr. Wadhams is one of the oldest members of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, having been elected during the first year of its existence, on the 6th of September, 1858. He was chosen its Secretary in 1861, and served for eleven years, with the exception of two years, when he was Corresponding Secretary. At the annual meeting, February 11, 1873, he was elected President of the society, and served for one year, with efficiency.

Mr. Wadhams was one of the incorporators and first managers of the Wilkes Barre Hospital, and took an active part in the direction which brought about its present success.

As a memorial to their deceased children, Calvin Wadhams and Fanny, his wife, erected Memorial Church, one of the principal church edifices in Wilkes-Barre, at a cost of \$125,000. Their object in so doing is fully set forth in the following extract from the deed conveying the property:

WHEREAS, Mary Catlin Wadhams, who was born July 20, 1862, and who died January 16, 1871; Lynde Henderson Wadhams, who was born April 8, 1864, and who died February 9, 1871; and Frank Cleveland Wadhams, who was born May 7, 1868, and who died January 14, 1871, were all children of Calvin Wadhams and Fanny D. L. Wadhams, and were taken away by death early in life, leaving their parents at the time childless. And the said Calvin Wadhams and Fanny D. L. Wadhams desiring to commemorate the brief lives of their children, and feeling accountable as parents, not only for the influence exerted by their children while on earth, but for the perpetuation of good influences after they have gone to their reward, and anxious to do some act as representing the good works which they hoped of and from their children had the latter attained mature years, have erected in the city of Wilkes-Barre a church for the worship of Almighty God, intended as a house of prayer for all people.

And in connection therewith a congregation was gathered and a church organization duly effected, February 24, 1874, the membership numbering forty-two.

In the fall of 1870 Mr. Wadhams organized a Sunday-school in the upper part of town, which rapidly increased in membership, and at the organization of the church became attached thereto, he remaining Superintendent a number of years.

The work on the church was begun on Tuesday, May 21, 1872, and on Saturday, July 20, same year, the tenth anniversary of Mary Catlin Wadhams' birth, the corner-stone was laid with appropriate religious services. The motives actuating Mr. and Mrs. Wadhams in erecting this church are very clearly expressed in a paper which was read on the occasion of the laying of the corner-stone.

These children were not permitted to live long enough to exert much influence for good in the world. We, therefore, desire to enlarge that influence by erecting this edifice for the worship of God. We feel that as our children can no more speak for Jesus here, they may have a representative to do it for them; and as they cannot go about doing good, the money that would have been theirs may be profitably spent in getting others to go about doing good for them.

The church was publicly dedicated to the worship of Almighty God April 8, 1874, the tenth anniversary of the birth of Lynde Henderson Wadhams. Mr. Wadhams formerly presented the

church to the Board of Trustees, by whom it was accepted, subject to the following conditions:

1st. That the same shall be kept and maintained as a place for the worship of Almighty God agreeably to the principles of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America in its doctrines, ministry, forms, and usages. 2d. That the same shall be used only for religious purposes, and shall not be used for any secular purpose whatever. 3d. That said Memorial Church shall keep and maintain the buildings and premises in thorough order and repair. 4th. That the buildings and furniture be kept reasonably insured. 5th. That every tenth pew in the church edifice shall remain forever free, and shall not be liable to any charge or assessment for any purpose whatever. 6th. That the said Memorial Church, in case of the death or inability of the said grantors, shall keep in thorough order the lot in Hollenback Cemetery in which lie buried the said three children of the said Calvin Wadhams and Fanny D. L. Wadhams, his wife.

On May 7, 1874, the sixth anniversary of the birth of Frank Cleveland Wadhams, the first pastor was installed.

Many of Mr. Wadhams' relatives are and have been well and favorably known, some of them as occupants of important positions in this and other parts of the country. Hon. E. C. Wadhams, late State Senator for this district, is a brother; Hon. L. D. Shoemaker, ex-Congressman, a brother-in-law, and Sam F. Wadhams, one of the young members of the Luzerne bar, a nephew. The late Moses Wadhams, Esq., of this city, was also a brother. Rt. Rev. Edward Prindle Wadhams, Bishop of the Diocese of Ogdensburg, is also a relative.

Mr. Wadhams had an attack of paralysis in May, 1882, from which he has never wholly recovered. Previous to that time he was an active business man and enterprising citizen, solicitous for the city's welfare, and never loth to contribute of his means and time and effort to advance its interests.

It is needless to add to the facts above detailed, that he is a man of most generous impulses. What he gave away for good purposes, out of the great charity of his heart, when he was wealthy, would have left him still so, had it been retained by him. He works now in his profession, not much as an advocate, but industriously as an office lawyer, seemingly not at all embarrassed or hindered in any way by an eyesight so defective that

it compels him almost to bury his head in the paper he is reading, or on which he is writing. He has many friends, and just enough enemies to affirm his possession of that quality of self-respect without which a man is not a man.

JOHN RICHARDS.

John Richards, of Pittston, is a native of Woodstock, Vermont, where he was born August 16, 1830. He is a descendant of Thomas Richards, a Puritan, as to whom almost nothing can be gathered from the available records but his name. The exact time of his birth, arrival, and death is uncertain. From the ages of his children, and the "advanced age" of his widow, in 1671, he is supposed, however, to have been born about 1600-5. His name does not occur on any record of Massachusetts or the Plymouth colony. This, considering the generally complete state of these records, makes it certain that he did not first settle at Cambridge, but might have tarried some years at Weymouth, and have afterwards joined Mr. Hooker, some of whose flock first settled at Weymouth, and subsequently at Cambridge. He was not of the one hundred original purchasers of Hartford, but one of the sixty-two original settlers to whom "were granted lotts, to have onely at the town's courtesie, with liberty to fetch woode, and keep swine or coves on the common." The vote conferring the privilege passed February 10, 1639, when his wife was a widow. It was no doubt intended as a legal security to his heirs of what had been possessed by consent in his lifetime; nor was it then an uncommon use of a representative name. He did not, probably, arrive at Hartford before 1637, and as he seems to have made no improvements, and as no use of his name in any record implies that he was alive even in 1638, he no doubt died soon after his arrival, and probably with those who fell, in 1637, in the Pequod war.

John, son of Thomas, was born in 1631. He married Lydia Stocking, and settled on the homestead in Hartford, where he

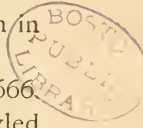
served as collector of a tax of £10, "appointed" by the town in 1655.

Thomas, Deacon, son of John, was born at Hartford in 1666. He settled in the old homestead in Hartford, and was styled "Mr." in 1701, and in 1693 was by a vote of the town allowed to set a shop, which he was building, three feet in the highway. In 1701 he was chosen lister and ratemaker and chimney-viewer for the south side of Little River, and in 1713 grand-juryman. He married October 1, 1691, Mary, daughter of Deacon Benjamin Parsons, of Springfield, and November 10, 1695, was with her received to full communion in the church at Hartford. He died April 9, 1749.

Thomas, son of Deacon Thomas, was born April 3, 1694, and June 16, 1717, married Abigail Turner, of Hartford. He resided in Southington, Conn., but probably died east of the line, in Wethersfield, Conn.

Samuel, M. D., son of Thomas, was born October 22, 1726, at Hartford. When he was but one year of age his parents removed from Hartford to Southington, where he was brought up on a farm, with only the most scanty opportunities for education. At the age of eighteen years he joined the expedition to Cape Breton, where, as a servant to a physician in the hospital established for New England troops, he had free access to medical books, and witnessed many operations and modes of treating disease. After his return he continued his medical studies and observations, and eventually devoted himself to practice, and rose to eminence in the profession. In December, 1747, he married Lydia Buck, whose parents were from Scotland, where she was born in April, 1725. Dr. Richards died November 10, 1793.

Samuel, Deacon, son of Dr. Samuel, was born September 17, 1753, at Canaan, Conn. Of his youthful history nothing is remembered, but he is presumed, by some means, to having obtained uncommon advantages for education. During the Revolutionary war he served in the army as an ensign, was in several battles, and at West Point at the capture and execution of Andre. Before the close of the war he retired on half pay, and afterwards received a pension, and was a member of the Cincinnati. He settled in Farmington, Conn., as a merchant, where he held the



office of post-master for thirty-one years, and did business as a merchant until near the time of his death, which came to him at the age of eighty-eight years. He often served in town offices, and repeatedly represented Farmington in the Legislature of the State, and was highly respected for his discernment, sound judgment, probity, and responsibility. He married April 22, 1782, Sarah Gridley, who died March 16, 1795, and his second wife, Sarah Wells, April 27, 1796. She was the daughter of Jonathan Wells, of Glastenbury, Conn., by his wife, Catharine Saltonstall, and the granddaughter of Thomas Wells, and the great-granddaughter of Samuel Wells, and the great-great-granddaughter of Thomas Wells, the emigrant. Mrs. Richards' mother was the daughter of Roswell Saltonstall, of Branford, by his wife, Mary (Haynes) Lord, the daughter of John Haynes, A. M., of Hartford, and granddaughter of Rev. Joseph Haynes, A. M., of Hartford, and great-granddaughter of John Haynes, Governor of Massachusetts, 1635, and the first Governor of Connecticut, 1639. Roswell Saltonstall was the son of Governor Gurdon Saltonstall, of New London, who was the son of Col. Nathaniel Saltonstall, of Haverhill, and grandson of Richard Saltonstall, of Ipswich, and great-grandson of Sir Richard Saltonstall, ambassador from England to Holland. In a funeral sermon preached by President Lord, of Dartmouth College, on the occasion of the death of Rev. John Richards, D. D., the son of Samuel Richards, he used the following language: "His father was an officer of the Revolution, a good Christian, and an honest man. He was a deacon of the church, held responsible offices in the General and State Governments, and was a pattern of the civic and Christian virtues of the old school, which has now nearly passed away. An intelligent friend characterized him as the best specimen of the old Puritan stock of New England that he had known. He commanded his children and his household after him to fear God." Deacon Richards' only daughter by his second wife was Cornelia, who married November 9, 1826, John Lord Butler, of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., grandson of Colonel Zebulon Butler. Her daughter Sarah is the wife of Hon. Stanley Woodward, of this city. Mr. Richards died at Wilkes-Barre, December 31, 1841.

Rev. John Richards, D. D., the father of the subject of our

sketch, was the only son of Deacon Samuel by his second wife, Sarah Wells. He was born March 14, 1797, at Farmington. President Lord, in a discourse at his funeral, said: "At the age of seventeen, being then a clerk in the neighboring city of Hartford, and intended for mercantile pursuits, he came under the ministry of the venerable Dr. Strong. He was greatly instructed and moved by the preaching of that distinguished man. His mind became profoundly engaged upon the great doctrines of the gospel, and after many spiritual conflicts his heart was bowed to Christ. Then he returned to Farmington, resolved upon a different pursuit of life, and said with his characteristic, abrupt, and unstudied air, 'Father, I want to study and to preach the gospel.' 'T was said and done. He became, in due time, a student at Yale. During his junior year, being then more quickened in his religious feelings, he made profession of his faith. He graduated with honor in 1821; at the Theological Seminary, Andover, Mass., in 1824; was then for one year an agent of the American Board of Foreign Missions; from 1827 to 1831 an honored pastor at Woodstock, Vt.; then till 1837 an associate editor of the *Vermont Chronicle*, and in 1841 was installed as pastor of the church at Dartmouth College." He married in June, 1828, Emily Cowles, the sister of Hon. Thos. Cowles, of Farmington. She was the daughter of Zenas Cowles, a merchant of Farmington, who was the son of Solomon, who was the son of Isaac, who was the son of Samuel, who was the son of John Coles, one of the seven original members of the church at Farmington at its foundation, October 13, 1652. Mr. Richards died March 29, 1859.

Mr. Richards, the subject of our sketch, graduated at Dartmouth College in 1851. He studied law at Hartford, Conn., with John Hooker and Hon. Joseph R. Hawley, and was admitted to the bar of Hartford county in 1853. His health failing, he went in the field with a corps of engineers, and remained for three years. In 1856 he removed to Pittston, and was employed by his relatives, John L. and Lord Butler, at their coal works in Pittston, and in 1857 was supercargo of the first boat of coal shipped at the opening of the extension of the North Branch Canal from Pittston to Elmira, N. Y. He then entered the office of A. T. McClintock,

and was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county April 5, 1858. He practiced law until 1863, when he became a private in Capt. Stanley Woodward's company of Pennsylvania Volunteers. He became sick, and was in the hospital at Chambersburg for some considerable time, and has never fully recovered.

In 1870 Mr. Richards resumed the practice of his profession, and ever since then has remained actively engaged thereat. He is not an eloquent speaker, and makes no pretensions to forensic excellence or elegance. He is, however, a patient and persevering reader and student, and a conscientious practitioner of the law, and is, therefore, always well equipped as a counsellor to advise clients safely and judiciously as to the best methods of enforcing their rights and defending their interests in the courts. Time was when only the great orators, the men of marvelous eloquence, who talked tears to the eyes of jurors and court loungers, were recognized as leaders in the profession of law, when, in fact, it was possible for but few others to achieve therein either distinction or a competence. The finished elocutionist, the sublime rhetorician, the lawyer who brings the bench and box willing worshippers to the shrine of his great eloquence, still walks head and shoulders, in the estimation of the on-looking general public, above his fellows at the bar, but there are now-a-days a class of practitioners, practically unknown to the past, whose quiet advice is the one thing golden, both to their clients and to themselves. These, by persistent research, familiarize themselves thoroughly with the letter and spirit of the common and the statute law, and with the practice of the courts, possess themselves of every detail, however insignificant, of their clients' cases, and, thus prepared, advise unerringly as to the course that will involve the least delay and bring the surest remedy. Every here and there in the older States are representatives of this class, whose voices are scarcely ever heard in a court room, whose names seldom find their way into the public print, yet who have amassed large fortunes in legitimate practice, and brought to speedy and successful arbitrament complicated issues, involving, perhaps, millions of capital and untold private and prized rights and interests. In the humbler ranks of this goodly contingent, John Richards occupies no unenviable place.

His genealogy, above given, shows him to come of most excellent stock, and it is but little to say that in both his busy professional career and private life he has done full honor to his ancestry and the name he inherited from them. He is of a most unassuming demeanor, yet an enjoyable companion, and, where his affections attach, a warm, even an enthusiastic, friend. It is the speech of all who know him that he is a good man, who has led a good and useful life, that in justice merits, when the measure of his years shall have been fulfilled, a good and peaceful ending.

Mr. Richards has been for many years a member of the Presbyterian Church, and is a Trustee of the same. He is a Director of the People's Bank of Pittston, and a member of the Borough Council of West Pittston.

Rosewell Welles, who was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county on the 27th of May, 1787, the date of the organization of the county, and who represented Luzerne county in the Legislature in 1797, 1798, 1802, 1804, 1805, and 1806, was a grand-uncle of Mr. Richards. He was also one of the Associate Judges of the Court of Common Pleas. He died in 1830, at Wilkes-Barre. Mr. Welles resided and owned the premises now owned by the estate of Washington Lee, deceased, at the corner of River and South streets. On this spot Jabez Sill resided, and there the marriage of his daughter to Col. Nathan Denison took place, which was said to have been the first marriage in the Wyoming settlement.

Mr. Richards was married January 22, 1873, to Susan B. Chadwick, daughter of George Chadwick, A. M., the son of Joseph and Mary (Parker) Chadwick, who was born at Bradford, Mass., October 5, 1802, and died at Boston November 11, 1843. He studied medicine with Dr. Rufus Longley, of Haverhill, Mass., Dr. Winslow Lewis, of Boston, Mass., and at Dartmouth Medical College, graduating M. D. in 1828. He began practice at Ipswich, Mass., removed to Chelsea, Mass., and thence to Boston, leaving practice and going into mercantile business. He married Susan Brewster, daughter of Benjamin Joseph Gilbert, of Boston. Mr. and Mrs. Richards have a family of four children.

JEROME GREEN MILLER.

Jerome Green Miller was born in Abington township, Luzerne (now Lackawanna) county, February 27th, 1835. His father, Joseph B. Miller, the son of Elder John Miller, was a native of the same township. His grandfather, Elder John Miller, was a native of Voluntown, now Sterling, Windham county, Conn. He was one of the first to erect the Baptist standard in northern Pennsylvania, and among the foremost to rally to its support and defense. In the Abington Baptist Association he was the moving spirit and acknowledged leader for nearly fifty years. It was organized in his house, and received the impress of his mind; in subsequent years it was fostered by his anxious care, and guided by his prudent counsels. He attended a funeral and preached his last sermon January 1, 1857, and thus closed an active and efficient ministry of upwards of fifty-four years. He baptised, on a profession of faith, not far from two thousand converts, attended eighteen hundred funerals, and solemnized the nuptials of nine hundred and fourteen couples. During that time six whole churches and parts of six others had colonized and became independent bodies at various points in the surrounding country. Seven ministers of the gospel had also been raised up in the church (his own son, Benjamin, being among the number), most of whom are now settled as pastors of Baptist churches at different, and some at distant, places. For a period of twelve years he officiated in the Lackawanna Valley as the only clergyman of any denomination. Elder Miller continued to live with his parents at Voluntown until he was fourteen years of age, when they moved, some four miles distant, to Plainfield, in the same State. He lived in Plainfield until he was nineteen years of age, when his parents emigrated with their children to the State of New York, and settled at North Norwich, in the Chenango Valley. On February 18, 1797, at the age of twenty-two, he was united in marriage with Polly Hall, of his native place, and soon after, with his youthful companion, moved with his parents to

Hardwick, Otsego county, N. Y. After remaining there a few years, he emigrated with his family to Abington. This was on the fifth anniversary of his marriage, February 18, 1802. His wife was the fifth female that arrived in the settlement, and the region was then an almost unbroken forest—the haunt of the wild beast and the hunting ground of the savage. His farm of three hundred and twenty-six acres of land he purchased for forty dollars—twenty dollars in silver, ten dollars worth of maple sugar, and the remaining ten dollars in tinware. Being a practical surveyor withal, there are few farms in the northern portion of Lackawanna county he did not traverse while tracing and defining their boundaries. Elder Miller, although he held his own plow and fed his own cattle, was the great representative of Abington, whose various qualifications to counsel and console, whose characteristic desire to do good, whose benevolence of heart, grave but kind deportment, gave him an ascendancy in the affections of the community attained by few. His second wife, whom he married April 13, 1823, was Elizabeth Griffin, daughter of James Griffin, of Providence, now Scranton. The late Rev. Samuel Griffin, of the M. E. Church, was a brother of Mrs. Miller. Elder Miller died February 19, 1857. His paternal grandfather was a Presbyterian clergyman, and preached the gospel for nearly half a century. Emily Green, daughter of Henry Green, M. D., was the mother of Jerome G. Miller.

Mr. Miller, the subject of our sketch, was educated at Madison Academy, Waverly, Pennsylvania, and read law with the firm of Fuller & Harding, at Wilkes-Barre, and was admitted to the bar April 24, 1858. In 1861 Mr. Miller was the Republican candidate for District Attorney of Luzerne county, but was defeated by Hon. Ezra B. Chase by reason of the vote cast in the army being thrown out. Judge Conyngham delivered an elaborate opinion sustaining the constitutionality of the army vote, and decreeing that Mr. Miller was duly elected District Attorney. The case was taken to the Supreme Court, one of the errors assigned being: "The court erred in allowing the votes cast by volunteers in the army to be counted as legal and constitutional votes, and in adding the same to the votes cast in the county of Luzerne." The Supreme Court held that no person in the army

could vote outside of their respective residences, and refused to allow the votes cast by them to be counted, and decided that Mr. Chase was elected.

Mr. Miller was married October 13, 1864, to Emily, daughter of John Hollenback, of Wyalusing, and has two sons living.

During the Antietam campaign, Mr. Miller was Second Lieutenant in Capt. Agib Ricketts' company of Pennsylvania militia. Alex. Farnham, Esq., was First Sergeant in the same company.

Jerome G. Miller is one of the best natured men in the world. The mention of his name in the presence of those who know him best brings instantaneous suggestion of this fact. An easy-going, contented disposition is conspicuously marked in his every expression and every attitude. He never seems to be in a hurry; is never, so far as outward appearances go, inclined to hard, serious work, yet it must not be imagined that he either belittles or neglects the duties of his profession, or is not successful in it. His voice is seldom heard in the Quarter Sessions. He figures, in fact, very little in open court, yet at his desk he is as energetic, among his books as studious, and as an adviser as to the intricacies of civil law as prompt and as safe as many who, to gauge their accomplishments and their worth by the noise they make, would be esteemed to be many rungs higher up the legal ladder. The profession of the law, like that of arms, has its brilliant leaders, its distinguished specialists, and its aggregation of quiet, unostentations, but tireless, workers, without which latter the sum of its achievements would be small indeed. To that division Jerome G. Miller belongs, and in it he enjoys, among those more familiar with the facts than the general public can be, a reputation for wisdom and trustworthiness that is enviable.

OSCAR FITZLAND NICHOLSON.



Oscar Fitzland Nicholson was born October 9, 1834, in Salem township, Wayne county, Pennsylvania. His father was Zenas Nicholson, an old resident of Salem township, and who removed with his father, Francis Nicholson, an old Revolutionary soldier, when quite young, from Connecticut. The mother of Oscar F. was Nancy Goodrich, daughter of George Goodrich, and granddaughter of Seth Goodrich, of Wayne county, also a native of Connecticut. She was the sister of Phineas G. Goodrich, the historian of Wayne county, and the aunt of Horace Hollister, M. D., the historian of the Lackawanna Valley.

Mr. Nicholson was educated in the common schools of his native place, and studied law with his brothers, George Byron and Lyman Richardson Nicholson, at Wilkes-Barre. For some years he was a clerk in the Prothonotary's office in this city, and was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county on the 24th of April, 1858. He served three years in the Federal army during the late war as a private in Company K, Eleventh Regiment Pennsylvania Cavalry. His brother, Lyman Richardson Nicholson, Lieutenant of Company H, 143d Regiment Pennsylvania Infantry, and who was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county April 6, 1855, was killed at the battle of Gettysburg.

Mr. Nicholson was married September 13, 1870, to Angeline C. Philips, a daughter of Solomon Philips, of Benton township, Lackawanna county, Pa. They have one son, Stanley Fitzland Nicholson.

Horatio W. Nicholson, a half-brother, and who was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county April 6, 1841, was one of the leading lawyers of the county in his day. His mother was Mary, also a daughter of George Goodrich.

"Byron" Nicholson, as he was familiarly called, a brother of Oscar F., and who was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county November 10, 1848, was one of the brightest legal lights of his day and generation. As a counsellor he excelled, but it was in

what is known in the profession as *special pleading* that he enjoyed a rare distinction. He was at once tirelessly studious of, and quick to discern a weakness in, an adversary's case, and it was a particularly venturesome and usually unfortunate attorney who permitted himself to go to a hearing, when Mr. Nicholson was on the opposite side, until he had carefully weighed every word and syllable of his "papers," and strengthened and fortified his defenses at every point. Under existing laws, which allow the amending of a legal document, the tactics he so remorselessly and successfully pursued in this regard would not avail, but he was so well armed in every particular for victorious combat in the judicial arena that he must needs have been successful whatever the obstacles to be overcome.

The subject of the present sketch has much of the legal acumen and many of the elements of character that made his brother so marked a man, and so formidable in the practice of his profession. His knowledge of the principles and history of our law, and his familiarity with the rules of its practice, if spurred by a greater ambition, would undoubtedly suffice to achieve for their possessor both professional distinction and large material gain; but Mr. Nicholson is, seemingly, content with an humble station in life, preferring it to that elevation of the distinguished and the wealthy, which is to be reached after great labor and unusual worriment.

Mr. Nicholson is an unswerving Democrat in politics, and time was when his fearless and trenchant advocacy of the principles of his party brought it many converts. Like many others, however, who, with him, have grown gray in the service, he now leaves that field to the younger and more ambitious.

EDWARD HENRY CHASE.

Edward Henry Chase was born in Haverhill, Essex county, Massachusetts, February 28th, 1835. His father was Samuel Chase, a native of Hampstead, New Hampshire. His grandfather, Benjamin Chase, a native of Newbury, Massachusetts, was a musician during the Revolutionary war, and whose ancestor, Aquila Chase, emigrated from Cornwall, England, in 1640, and settled in Newbury, in 1646, on a grant of a four-acre house lot, in consideration of his services as a mariner to the colony. He died in 1670, leaving eleven children, six daughters and five sons, whose progeny have since overrun the States, and from whom the numerous families of Chases throughout the Union derive their ancestry.

Mr. Chase was educated at Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., graduating in 1855. After graduating he taught one year in the Aurora Academy, now Wells College, at Aurora, N. Y. The following year he removed to Pennsylvania, and entered the law office of Hon. Edmund L. Dana, and was admitted to practice January 4, 1859. He was a member of the Wyoming Light Dragoons, and when the civil war broke out he left for the seat of war with his company, April 18, 1861. They were organized April 22 as Company E, Eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and were enrolled for three months, and Mr. Chase was appointed Colonel's clerk. On the 19th of June, he, in company with Lieut. Col. Samuel Bowman, was taken prisoner at Falling Waters, on the Potomac river, while on a reconnoitre in sight of their camp. They were on horseback, and met some pickets who wore the "blue," and whom they supposed to be United States soldiers. Mr. Chase was accosted by them and asked what regiment he belonged to. He replied the Eighth Pennsylvania. One of the Confederates said, "My God, then you are our prisoners." They were then taken to Winchester, and from thence to Richmond. When they arrived there, they were respectively the eleventh and twelfth prisoners taken since the

war commenced. They were on parole at Richmond for two weeks, and amused themselves by attending the Constitutional Convention, then in session, and arranging personally with President Davis for an exchange for Judge Merryman, of Maryland. The battle of Bull Run having been fought in the meantime, they lost their chance for a parole, and were then taken to Raleigh and Salisbury, N. C., and Mr. Chase was finally surrendered without exchange, May 22, 1862. He says they were well treated, but neither he nor his companion liked their imprisonment.

Mr. Chase was appointed postmaster in April, 1865, but was removed by President Johnson, who, in the meantime, had again become a Democrat, in July, 1866. He was clerk and attorney for the borough of Wilkes-Barre for the years 1868, 1869, and 1870. When Wilkes-Barre became a city he was appointed her attorney and clerk for the years 1871, 1872, and 1873. In October, 1873, he was appointed United States Collector of Internal Revenue, which office he still retains. His district embraces the counties of Bradford, Carbon, Columbia, Lackawanna, Luzerne, Montour, Monroe, Northampton, Pike, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Wayne, and Wyoming. Since 1862 he has been a member of the Republican State or County Committee. He is also a Director of the Wilkes-Barre City Hospital and Wilkes-Barre Academy, and has also been a Trustee in the First Presbyterian Church, this city.

Mr. Chase married, June 18, 1863, Elizabeth, daughter of the late Hon. Edmund Taylor, of this city. Mr. Taylor was at one time Treasurer of Luzerne county, and Associate Judge of the Courts. He was a native of Allyngford, in the county of Herefordshire, England, and emigrated to this country when he was about seventeen years of age. Mr. and Mrs. Chase have four children, two sons and two daughters. His eldest son, Harold Taylor Chase, is now in the Freshman class at Harvard University.

Edward H. Chase has been a good and a useful citizen. As the foregoing detailed facts show, he has devoted himself mainly to duties in part outside of his profession, yet it cannot be doubted that his legal training has, in a large degree, fitted him for a better performance of those duties. As Clerk to the City Council, Postmaster, Internal Revenue Collector, and as officially

connected with the several semi-public institutions of our city, he was made more thoroughly capable and successful by the fact that, in addition to his general knowledge of men and affairs, he had had special training in the law. There are many conspicuous examples of men throughout the country who, having been similarly favored, have thereby been enabled to more thoroughly fulfil their assigned duties, and even climb high up the ladder of distinction. Certain railroad presidents, officers of great insurance and other trust companies, and manufacturing and mining institutions, would have been great men anyhow, but are greater by reason of their having combined, with other faculties and excellencies, the aptitudes growing out of their study and practice of law and equity.

Mr. Chase has been a very positive and active Republican, and it is as a manager of the business and interests of his party hereabouts that he is best known. To that service he brought a fitness of no common order, and an energy that has "snatched victory from the jaws of defeat" more than once. Quick to detect a weak point in his adversary's defenses, and full of achievements to give his own side a consequent advantage, he has always been esteemed by the best of Democrats a "foeman worthy of their steel." While greenback and other schisms in the Democratic ranks have contributed most to the many defeats the Democrats have suffered in this naturally Democratic county, it must be admitted that the managerial skill of Mr. Chase has also had much to do with them.

As a citizen, Mr. Chase is universally respected for his public spiritedness, his many companionable qualities, and the keen-wittedness, industry, and push that made him the architect of the comfortable competence he now possesses.

ROBERT CHARLES SHOEMAKER.

Robert Charles Shoemaker was born in Kingston township, Luzerne county (his present residence), April 4, 1836. He is the son of the late Hon. Charles Denison Shoemaker (a brother of Hon. Lazarus D. Shoemaker), who was a prominent citizen of the county in his day, and a graduate of Yale College. He was Prothonotary, Clerk of the Quarter Sessions and Oyer and Terminer, and Clerk of the Orphans' Court, from January 26, 1824, to April 3, 1828, and from the last named date to August 21, 1830, he was Register and Recorder of Luzerne county. These appointments were made by Governor Andrew Shultze. On the last named date he was appointed Associate Judge of Luzerne county by Governor George Wolf, which he held for a number of years. He was a candidate for the Legislature in 1855 on the Whig ticket, but was defeated by Hon. Harrison Wright, the candidate of the Democratic party. He was also a charter member and Director of the Forty Fort Cemetery Association, and for many years was Treasurer of the Proprietors' School Fund of Kingston. He died August 1, 1861. A writer in the *Luzerne Union*, in giving an account of his death, uses this language: "Death has struck down another one of the old families whose fortunes and sufferings are associated with the memorable times of Forty Fort, the Indian massacre, and the settlement and growth of Kingston. . . . Charles D. Shoemaker, the man whose probity was the incident of inheritance, and whose courteous manners and kindness of heart have signalized him for nearly half a century, died at his mansion in Kingston on Wednesday of last week. . . . Few men in the community were more favorably and generally known. His position in public life had brought him much in contact with the people; and it may be doubted, in the many years of his official life, if any man ever received from him an unkind word or other cause of offense. Certainly the equanimity of his life and demeanor are without parallel. Judge Shoemaker, during the

latter years of his life, devoted his time to agricultural pursuits, not, however, to that extent which might debar him the exercise of social enjoyment and the ministrations of an extensive hospitality. His door was ever open, and his table spread. Never a roof covered a family more liberal or kind to a guest." The father of C. D. Shoemaker was Elijah Shoemaker, whose history is given in our biographical sketch of Hon. Lazarus Denison Shoemaker.

The mother of Robert C. Shoemaker was Mrs. Stella Sprigg, *nee* Mercer, a native of Pittsburg, and daughter of Samuel Mercer, of the county of Lancaster. After the death of her father, she resided principally in New Orleans, where Mr. Shoemaker's father met her, and they were married. She was one of the original members of the First Presbyterian Church in New Orleans, being the first church of that denomination established in that city. The paternal grandfather of Mrs. Shoemaker was Col. James Mercer, of Lancaster county, Pa. He was Major of the Seventh Battalion of Lancaster county in 1777, and served that year; also in the years 1778 and 1779 in the battalion of Col. Stewart, and in 1782 was Colonel commanding a battalion. He was a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature from Lancaster county during the years 1781, 1782, and 1783. He died in 1804.

The subject of our sketch was prepared for college at Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, and Luzerne Institute, at Wyoming, Pa.; entered Yale, and graduated in the class of 1855. He read law with Hon. Andrew T. McClintock, and was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county April 4, 1859.

Mr. Shoemaker married November 22, 1876, Mrs. Helen Lonsdale, *nee* Lea, daughter of Hon. James N. Lea, late of New Orleans. They have two children, both daughters. Mr. Lea was one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Louisiana prior to the late civil war, and is now a resident of Lexington, Va.

Mr. Shoemaker is a Presbyterian in religious belief, and is the Superintendent of the Union Sabbath School at Maltby. He is also one of the Trustees of the Memorial Presbyterian Church of this city, and has been since its organization.

Perhaps no language at our command could more fitly or thoroughly describe Robert C. Shoemaker than that employed

by the obituary writer above quoted to describe the chief characteristics of his father. Excepting that the father was for many years in official life, while the son has never sought public station, the son is in large part a pattern of the father. Unusually quiet and unobtrusive in his deportment, yet genial withal, and dispensing to the many friends who visit his home a generous hospitality, dividing his time between his law office and his farm, fulfilling in his intercourse with his fellow-men the golden rule to the letter, Robert C. Shoemaker is an example of a large class of citizens who live good and useful, if not conspicuous, lives, and die deeply mourned by a larger circle than the average observer would think had acquaintance with them. Mr. Shoemaker's legal attainments have made him very useful, as an office practitioner, to a large clientage, and his general information, gleaned from a wide familiarity with books, lift him far above the average level.

ALFRED DARTE, JR.

Alfred Darté, Jr., was born on the 28th of April, 1836, at Dundaff, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania. His father, Hon. Alfred Darté, is a resident of Carbondale, Lackawanna county, is also a lawyer, and for some years was Recorder of the Mayor's Court of that city. He is a native of Bolton, Toland county, Conn. The grandfather of the subject of our sketch was Elias Darté, also a native of Connecticut. He, with six of his brothers, were soldiers in the Revolutionary war. He received a bayonet wound in the attack on Fort Griswold. His mother was Ann E., daughter of Dorastus Cone, of Esopus, Ulster county, N. Y. The Cone family were also from Connecticut.

Mr. Darté was educated in the common schools and at Wyoming Seminary. He studied law with his father, and was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county May 12, 1859. During the late war he was First Lieutenant of Company K, Twenty-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Infantry, in the three months' service.

He was mustered in at Harrisburg, Pa., April 26, 1861. His father was Captain of the same company. On August 13, 1861, he was commissioned Second Lieutenant of Company M, Fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Cavalry, and afterwards promoted to Captain of the same company. He remained in the army until September 19, 1864, when he was discharged for disability arising from wounds received in action at Trevillion Station, Va. In 1879 Mr. Darté was elected District Attorney of Luzerne county on the Republican ticket by a majority of 2,057 over John T. Lenahan, the Democratic candidate, and of 3,578 over James Bryson, the Labor Reform candidate. Mr. Darté was also a Justice of the Peace for a number of years in the borough of Kingston, where he resides. He is now President of the Town Council. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church in Kingston, and has been a Trustee in the same.

On the 11th of June, 1863, Mr. Darté married Caroline Sealy, a native of Kingston, Pa. Her father, Robert Sealy, is a native of Cork, Ireland. They have no children.

Capt. Darté is a man of splendid form and figure—as fine a specimen of physical manhood as one would wish to see. His full six feet of height, broad shoulders, great width of chest, and finely proportioned and muscular limbs, the whole surmounted by a large square head, with rather dark features, make up the *tout ensemble* of the ideal soldier, and the record of his service shows that his manhood and courage did not disappoint these bounteous gifts of nature's giving. Mr. Darté's disposition is to excessive quietness, almost to taciturnity, yet he is an enjoyable companion, and has a large circle of ardent friends. He has fine legal capacities, and although making no pretensions to forensic excellence, can, nevertheless, always be depended upon for solid, pointed argument, of the sort that has weight with juries. His administration of the affairs of the District Attorney's office was marked by a vigorous determination to an enforcement of the criminal laws, and untainted with suspicion of collusion with wrong-doers for purposes of personal gain. His indictments were drawn with care, and were generally unassailable, and his prosecution of his causes in open court showed unusual familiarity with the statutes, the authorities, and the rules of court. Mr.

Darte may fairly be looked upon as a lawyer of more than usual attainments, with a professional future to be envied; as a citizen, worthy in every particular, and a soldier deserving the gratitude of his fellow-men.

HENRY BLACKMAN PLUMB.

Henry Blackman Plumb was born in Hanover township, Luzerne county, Pa., November 13, 1829. His father, Charles Plumb, in company with the grandfather, Jacob Plumb, a native of Connecticut, removed from that State to New York, and thence to Pennsylvania, settling first at Mount Pleasant, Wayne county, thence in Luzerne county, and from thence to Prompton, Wayne county, where he died in 1853. His mother was Julia Anna, daughter of Elisha Blackman, Jr., a native of Lebanon, Conn., and who removed with his parents to Wyoming in 1772. When the alarms commenced in the early part of 1778 from the expected incursion of the Indians, Mr. Blackman, although only eighteen years of age, was mustered into Captain Bidlack's company, and continued on duty scouting and otherwise until the descent of the forces under Butler. On the 3d of July, he marched to the field with his company, was in the hardest of the fight, and was one of the eight who escaped out of Captain Bidlack's company of thirty-two men that went into the battle. After the surrender of the forts, he with the rest of the settlers who escaped massacre left for the settlement below, and subsequently returned with the company under Captain Spalding in the fall of the same year to bury the dead, save what was left of the property and crops of the valley, and renew the defenses. All the property of Mr. Blackman's family was destroyed, except two cows, which, by mere chance, were recovered. Mr. Blackman died December 5, 1845, aged eighty-five years, and lies buried in the old Hanover burying ground on Hanover Green. His wife was Annie, daughter of Deacon John Hurlbut, a native of Connecticut, and who represented Westmoreland in the Con-

necticut Assembly in the years 1779, 1780, and 1781. The ceremony of laying the corner-stone of Wyoming monument, July 3, 1833, was performed by Mr. Blackman. The father of Mr. Blackman, Elisha Blackman, Sr., was the Lieutenant under Dr. William Hooker Smith, of the "Old Reformadoes," as the aged men were called who associated to guard the fort at Wilkes-Barre. It stood between the present Court House and the Luzerne House, and embraced from a quarter to half an acre of land. It was square built by setting yellow pine logs upright in the earth close together, fifteen feet high, surrounded by a trench. The corners were so rounded as to flank all sides of the fort. The gate opened towards the river, and they had one double "four-pounder" for defense and as an alarm gun to the settlement. The Court House and jail of Westmoreland were within the limits of this fortification. Old Mr. Blackman would not leave the fort. He thought with Dr. Smith by remaining they might afford protection to the survivors. The story of the sufferings of his family is the common story of all. A part of the way during their escape they kept from famishing by gathering berries. When they came to the German settlement, in what is now Monroe county, Pennsylvania, they were treated with much kindness; were fed, spoken kindly to, and helped on their way. Weary, wayworn, and penniless, depending chiefly on charity, they reached, in a few weeks, their former homes in Connecticut. Mr. Blackman, Sr., subsequently returned, and died September —, 1804, at Wilkes-Barre, aged eighty-seven years. His son-in-law, Darius Spofford, who had been married but two months, was killed in the massacre. The survivors of the massacre, with the women and children, left by the usual path across the Wilkes-Barre mountain, but the two Blackmans went down the river, crossed the Nescopeck mountain, and thus reached the settlement below. They were the last to leave the fort at Wilkes-Barre.

Mr. Plumb married on the 28th of September, 1851, Emma, daughter of Ashbel Ruggles, a native of Hanover township, Luzerne county. Mr. Ruggles afterwards removed to Wisconsin, and from thence to Fillmore county, Minnesota, where he died. Mr. and Mrs. Plumb had but one child, George Henry Ruggles

Plumb, a member of the Luzerne county bar. Mrs. Plumb died July 19, 1859, and Mr. Plumb has been a widower since.

Mr. Plumb was educated in the common schools and at the Wilkes-Barre Academy, and studied law with the late Volney L. Maxwell, and was admitted to practice November 21, 1859. He served as Corporal in Company K, Thirtieth Pennsylvania Regiment Volunteers, during the late war. He is not a member of any religious denomination, but is a Unitarian in belief. He is a resident of Plumbton, in the suburbs of the borough of Sugar Notch, and has served as a member of the Council, also as a School Director and Borough Auditor.

Mr. Plumb retired from practice many years ago, but not until he had shown himself the possessor of traits that, by proper development, would have given him a leading position in his chosen profession. He is a gentleman of excellent habits, respected and looked up to by his neighbors, and among whom he takes an active part in all matters appertaining to their common weal.

HARRY HAKES.

A man being successful as a lawyer and a doctor must needs be a mentally strong man. A man who has achieved a more than ordinarily fair standing in both professions is the subject of our present sketch. The Hakes family is of English extraction and of the earliest Puritan stock. The Hon. Harry Hakes was born June 10, 1825, at Harpersfield, Delaware county, N. Y. His father, Lyman Hakes, Sr., first saw light as far back as 1788, at Watertown, Litchfield county, Conn., which county furnished a large part of the early settlers of this valley. The grandfather of Harry Hakes was Lewis Hakes, who married Hannah Church, of the family of Captain Church, about 1778, in Massachusetts. Lyman Hakes, Sr., moved to Harpersfield, N. Y., where he died in 1873. He married Nancy Dayton, of Watertown, Litchfield county, Conn., September 23, 1813. Her father, Lyman Dayton,

was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. The mother of Mr. Dayton was Abiah, daughter of Stephen and Rebecca Matthews, of Watertown, Conn. Stephen Matthews was the son of Thomas Matthews, also of Watertown. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and was at the surrender of Fort Ticonderoga. Thomas Matthews was the son of William Matthews, who emigrated from Wales, England, to Connecticut in 1671. He was born in Watertown in 1699, and died in 1798, aged ninety-nine years. At the age of forty Thomas Matthews was appointed a Magistrate of Watertown, and held the office for forty years, being appointed yearly, and at the age of eighty declined further appointment. Mr. Hakes served in the war of 1812, and was a Judge of the county in which he lived. Mrs. Hannah Carr, *nee* Hakes, sister of Lyman Hakes, Sr., was the grandmother of Hon. C. E. Rice, President Judge of Luzerne county. His family consisted of eight children, four sons and four daughters. Of the sons, Harry was the youngest, and Lyman, Jr., for many years a resident and leading member of the bar of this county, the oldest. He was for more than thirty years previous to his death, in 1873, an active practitioner at the Luzerne bar, and very much at the bars of surrounding counties and in the Supreme Court. As was said by the late Judge Ketcham at the bar meeting held on the occasion of his death, "whether making demonstrations from some intricate and involved legal proposition before the highest tribunal in the State, or struggling for the life of a prisoner in the Oyer and Terminer, or unlocking the mysteries of Fearne on Remainders, and threading the gossamer speculations of the *scintilla juris*, or exulting over the triumph of genius in the locomotive, or strolling, wrapt in the dream of the picture gallery, or participating in the rustic amusement of the fair ground, he was a remarkable man; and for his ability and honor as a lawyer, and for his genius and liberal tastes and benevolence as a man, Lyman Hakes will be long remembered by the bar and by the people." Homer, another of the sons, died in 1854. Another son of this breeder of big men, Hon. Harlo Hakes, resides at Hornellsville, N. Y. Two of the sisters are still living, one the mother of Lyman H. Bennett, a member of the Luzerne bar, and residing in Wilkes-Barre.

The boyhood of Harry Hakes combined the usual experience of farmers' sons—work upon the farm during the summer, and attendance upon the district school during the brief school term in winter. He had even at that age a habit of study and taste for general reading which made him, as nearly as possible for a boy, a proficient in all the branches taught, and gave him a fairly good English education.

Leaving the following of the plow, he entered the Castleton Medical College, in Vermont, from which institution he graduated, in 1846, an M. D., with all the honor that title conveys, and opened an office at Davenport Center, N. Y., which soon became the center of attraction for a large population needing medical help, and in which he remained for three years with gratifying financial success to himself, and more than equally gratifying good to his patients.

In June, 1849, when he was but twenty-four years of age, he married Maria E. Dana, eldest daughter of Anderson Dana, Jr., of Wilkes-Barre, who was the uncle of ex-Judge Edmund L. Dana, of this city. She died in the December following, unfortunately, and the bereaved husband devoted the year 1850 to attendance and faithful and effective work in the schools and hospitals of New York City. Then he removed to the at that time rapidly growing village of Nanticoke, in this county, where he continued the practice of his profession for three years. In 1854 he visited the old country, and spent another year of study in the medical institutions of London and Paris. Returning, he married Harriet L. Lape, the daughter of Adam and Elizabeth Lape, both natives of this county, August 29, 1855. He then resumed his practice as a man of medicine, and, interspersing it with the care and culture of his fine farm in the vicinity of Nanticoke, did good work for himself and his country until the spring of 1857. He has no children living, having lost two in their infancy.

Dr. Hakes had succeeded in the cure of the physical ailments of man, but, probably by hereditary transmission, he had an aptitude for the law. His father, as has before been stated, was a law-giver of no little distinction. His brother was a lawyer of acknowledged repute practicing at our own bar. Another brother

is one of the leading lawyers in the Empire State; has been District Attorney of his county, member of the Legislature, and Register in Bankruptcy. Harry began, urged by these influences, the study of the law, in the office of his elder brother, Lyman, in 1857, passed the usual examination, and was admitted to practice January 25, 1860.

In 1864 he was elected a member of the Legislature on the Democratic ticket, representing Luzerne county. During that term, and the succeeding one to which he was re-elected, he secured an appropriation of \$2,500 each year for the Home for Friendless Children. He served on the Judiciary Local, Judiciary General, Ways and Means, Banks, Corporations, Federal Relations, and Estates and Escheats Committees. He drafted the bill to prevent persons carrying concealed deadly weapons, the bill for the extension of the Lehigh Valley Railroad from Wilkes-Barre to Waverly, N. Y., and the bill for the collection of debts against townships, all of which passed.

Although he still keeps up his relations with his brethren of the "healing art," and takes an active part in business and discussions as a member of the Luzerne County Medical Society, his attention and time are chiefly given to the law, with an occasional digression, at the proper season, with the rod and creel along some mountain stream, or an excursion with dog and gun into the haunts of the quail, the pheasant, and other denizens of the woods.

The Dr. is a life-long, earnest Democrat, and is always ready, both in public and private, to give a reason for the faith that is in him. He is a member of the American Medical Association, and is often a delegate from the Luzerne County Medical Society. He is frequently called upon to make speeches on medical, agricultural, and scientific subjects. He is not a member of any christian church, but is a Methodist in religious belief.

Dr. Hakes is a genial friend, a kind neighbor, and a public spirited citizen. Over six feet in height, he unites with a large frame a large heart, and a grasp, a vigor, and an independence of mind which renders empiricism and the small art and details of professional life distasteful, but especially qualifies him to subject every question, whether in medicine, law, or theology, to the

rigid test of principle, and to that measure and amount of proof of which it is reasonably susceptible.

[Contributed by C. BEN JOHNSON, Esq.]

GEORGE BRUBAKER KULP.

Henry Kolb, or Kulp, as the name is now spelled, the ancestor of George Brubaker Kulp, the subject of our present sketch, came to Pennsylvania as early as 1707, perhaps earlier. He was a native of Wolfsheim, in the Palatinate, and was one of the earliest of the Mennonite preachers in this country. He and his brothers, Martin and Jacob, were trustees of the venerable Mennonite church, on the Skippack, the oldest Mennonite church in America but one. Matthias Van Bebber conveyed one hundred acres of land to the organization on June 18, 1717, and upon that ground a building for worship was erected about 1725. Henry Kolb's name appears first on the list of elders and ministers in this country whose signatures are attached to "the leading articles of the Christian faith of the churches of the United Flemish, Friesland, and other Mennonites, and those in America, adopted in 1632," published at Philadelphia in 1727. His grandfather, on the maternal side, was Peter Schumacher, an early Quaker convert from the Mennonite church. He came to Pennsylvania October 12, 1685, in the "Francis and Dorothy," with his son, Peter, his daughters, Mary, Frances, and Gertrude, and his cousin, Sarah, and remained in Germantown until the time of his death, in 1707, aged eighty-five. The mother of Henry died in 1705, and was buried at Wolfsheim. At the time of her death she was in the fifty-third year of her age. The father died eight years later, aged sixty-four. He was buried at Manheim. The Kolbs were early and conspicuous in the ministry of the Mennonite church. They were devout followers of the teachings of "Menno Simons, who was born at the village of Witmarsum, in Friesland, in the year 1492, and was educated for the priesthood, upon whose duties early in life he entered. The beheading of Sicke Snyder for rebaptism in the year 1531 in his near neighborhood called his attention to the subject of infant

baptism, and after a careful examination of the bible and the writings of Luther and Swinglius, he came to the conclusion there was no foundation for it in the scriptures. At the request of a little community near him holding like views, he began to preach to them, and in 1536 finally severed his connection with the Church of Rome. From him the sect assumed the name of Mennonites. His first book was a dissertation against the errors of John of Leyden, whose followers became entangled in the politics of the time, and ran into the wildest excesses. They preached to the peasantry of Europe, trodden beneath the despotic heels of Church and State, that the kingdom of Christ upon earth was at hand, that all human authority ought to be resisted and overthrown, and all property be divided. After fighting many battles, and causing untold commotion, they took possession of the city of Munster, and made John of Leyden a king. The pseudo-kingdom endured for more than a year of siege and riot, and then was crushed by the power of the State, and John of Leyden was torn to pieces with red hot pincers, and his bones set aloft in an iron cage for a warning. After a convention held at Buckhold, in Westphalia, in 1538, the influence of the fanatical Anabaptists seems to have waned. Menno's entire works, published at Amsterdam, in 1681, make a folio volume of six hundred and forty-two pages. Luther and Calvin stayed their hands at a point where power and influence would have been lost, but the Dutch reformer, Menno, far in advance of his time, taught the complete severance of Church and State, and the principles of religious liberty which have been embodied in our own federal constitution were first worked out in Holland. The Mennonites believed that no baptism was efficacious unless accompanied by repentance, and that the ceremony administered to infants was vain. They took not the sword, and were entirely non-resistant. They swore not at all. They practiced the washing of the feet of the brethren, and made use of the ban or the avoidance of those who were pertinaciously derelict. In dress and speech they were plain, and in manners simple. Their ecclesiastical enemies, even while burning them for their heresies, bore testimony to the purity of their lives, their thrift, frugality, and homely virtues. The shadow of John of Leyden, however,

hung over them, the name of Anabaptists clung to them, and no sect, not even the early Christians, was ever more bitterly or persistently persecuted. In the year 1569 there were put to death for this cause, at Rotterdam, 7 persons; Haarlem, 10; the Hague, 13; Cortrijk, 20; Brugge, 23; Amsterdam, 26; Ghent, 103; Antwerp, 229; and in the last named city there were 37 in 1571, and the same number in 1574, the last by fire. It was usual to burn the men and drown the women. Occasionally some were buried alive, and the rack and like preliminary tortures were used to extort confessions and get information concerning others of the sect. Their meetings were held in secret places, often in the middle of the night, and in order to prevent possible exposure under the pressure of pain they purposely avoided knowing the names of the brethren whom they met and the preachers who baptized them. A reward of one hundred gold guilders was offered for Menno, malefactors were promised pardon if they should capture him, Tjaert Ryndertz was put on the wheel in 1539 for having given him shelter, and a house in which his wife and children had rested unknown to its owner was confiscated. The natural result of this persecution was much dispersion. The prosperous communities at Hamburg and Altona were founded by refugees; the first Mennonites in Prussia fled there from the Netherlands, and others found their way up the Rhine. From the Mennonites sprang the general Baptist churches of England, the first of them having an ecclesiastical connection with the parent societies in Holland, and their organizers being Englishmen, who, as has been discovered, were actual members of the Mennonite church at Amsterdam. Says Barclay, in his valuable work, *Religious Societies*, 'it was from association with these early Baptist teachers that George Fox, the founder of the Quakers, imbibed his views. We are compelled to view him as the unconscious exponent of the doctrine, practice, and discipline of the ancient and stricter party of the Dutch Mennonites.' If this be correct, to the spread of Mennonite teachings we owe the origin of the Quakers and the settlement of Pennsylvania."

Peter Kolb, a brother of Henry, was, like him, a Mennonite preacher, at Griesheim, in the Palatinate, attending to this appointment until God called him, in 1728. He was a very active assist-

ant of Mennonite emigration to Pennsylvania. Martin Kolb, another brother of Henry, was likewise a dispenser of the gospel according to the doctrine of the Mennonites, and one of the most active of his day. He came to Pennsylvania, in 1707, with his brothers, Jacob and John, and Henry, as has heretofore been stated. Count Zinzendorf, in his journal, says: "January 22, 1742. Rode as far as Skippack. January 24. At Martin Kulp's house had an interview with heads of the Mennonites, and discussed with them their doctrine and practice." This was some months before Count Zinzendorf visited the Wyoming Valley. Martin Kolb married May 19, 1709, Magdalena, daughter of Isaac Van Sintern, great-great-granddaughter of Jan de Voos, a burgomaster, at Handschooten, in Flanders, about 1550 a genealogy of whose descendants, including many American Mennonites, was prepared in Holland over a hundred years ago. He married in Amsterdam Cornelia Classen, and came to Pennsylvania with four daughters after 1687. Jacob Kolb, another brother of Henry, married May 21, 1710, Sarah, another daughter of Isaac Van Sintern. An obituary notice of him says: "On the 4th instant (October, 1739) Jacob Kolb, of Skippack, as he was pressing cyder, the beam of the press fell on one side of his head and shoulder, and wounded him so that he languished about half an hour, and then dyed, to the exceeding grief of his relatives and family, who are numerous, and concern of his friends and neighbors, among whom he lived many years in great esteem." Dielman, or Thielman (as the name is sometimes spelled), Kolb, another brother of Henry, came to Pennsylvania somewhat later than his other brothers. He was at Manheim, where he attended as a preacher to the Mennonite congregation, "making himself most valuable by receiving and lodging his fellow believers fled from Switzerland," as appears from a letter dated August 27, 1710. He subsequently emigrated to Pennsylvania, where he in connection with Henry Funk supervised the translation of Van Braght's *Martyrs' Mirror* from the Dutch to the German, and certified to its correctness.

"This book is the great historical work of the Mennonites, and the most durable monument of that sect. It traces the history of those Christians who from the time of the Apostles were opposed to the baptism of infants and to warfare, including the

Lyonists, Petrobusians, and Waldenses; details the persecutions of the Mennonites by the Spaniards in the Netherlands and the Calvinists in Switzerland, together with the individual sufferings of many hundreds who were burned, drowned, beheaded, or otherwise maltreated; and contains the confessions of faith adopted by the different communities.

“Many copies of the book were brought to America, but they were in Dutch. No German translation existed, and much the larger proportion of those here who were interested in it could read only that language. It was not long before a desire for a German edition was manifested, and the declaration of a war between England and France in 1744, which in the nature of things must involve sooner or later their colonies in America, made the Mennonites fearful that their principles of non-resistance would be again put to the test, and anxious that all of the members, especially the young, should be braced for the struggle by reading of the steadfastness of their forefathers amid sufferings abroad. Their unsalaried preachers were, however, like the members of the flock, farmers who earned their bread by tilling the soil, and were ill fitted both by circumstances and education for so great a literary labor. Where could a trustworthy translator be found? Where was the printer, in the forests of Pennsylvania, who could undertake the expense of a publication of such magnitude? Naturally, they had recourse to the older and wealthier churches in Europe, and on the 19th of October, 1745, Jacob Godschalck, of Germantown, Dielman Kolb, of Salford, Michael Zeigler, Yilles Kassel, and Martin Kolb, of Skippack, and Heinrich Funck, of Indian Creek, the author of two religious works published in Pennsylvania, wrote, under instructions from the various communities, a letter to Amsterdam on the subject. They say: ‘Since according to appearances the flames of war are mounting higher, and it cannot be known whether the cross and persecution may not come upon the defenseless Christians, it becomes us to strengthen ourselves for such circumstances with patience and endurance, and to make every preparation for steadfast constancy in our faith. It was, therefore, unanimously considered good in this community, if it could be done, to have the *Bloedig Toneel* of Dielman Jans Van Braght translated into the German language,

especially since in our communities in this country there has been a great increase of young men who have grown up. In this book posterity can see the traces of those faithful witnesses who have walked in the way of truth and given up their lives for it.'

"At Ephrata, in Lancaster county, had been established some years before, and still exists, a community of mystical Dunkers, who practiced celibacy, and held their lands and goods in common. About 1745 they secured a hand printing press, now in possession of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, on which they printed over fifty books, which are among the scarcest and most sought after of American imprints. The chronicle of the Cloister says: 'Shortly before the time that the mill was burned down the Mennonites in Pennsylvania united together to have their great martyr book, which was in the Dutch language, translated and printed in German. For this work there was nobody in the whole country considered better fitted than the brotherhood in Ephrata, since they had a new printing office and paper mill, and moreover could place hands enough upon the work. After the building of the mill was completed, the printing of the martyr book was taken in hand, for which important work fifteen brethren were selected, of whom nine had their task in the printing office, viz., a corrector, who was also translator, four compositors, and four pressmen. The others worked in the paper mill. Three years were spent upon this book, but the work was not continuous because often the supply of paper was deficient. And, since in the meantime there was very little other business on hand, the brethren got deeply into debt, but through the great demand for the book this was soon liquidated. It was printed in large folio, using sixteen quires of paper, and making an edition of thirteen hundred copies. In a council held with the Mennonites, the price for a single copy was fixed at twenty shillings, from which it can be seen that the reasons for printing it were very different from a hope of profit. That this martyr book was a cause of many trials to the recluses, and added not a little to their spiritual martyrdom, is still in fresh remembrance. The *Vorsteher* who had put the work in motion had other reasons for it than gain. The spiritual welfare of those who were entrusted to him lay deep in his heart, and he neglected no opportunity to provide for

it. The three years that this book was on the press were an admirable preparation for spiritual martyrdom, although their worldly affairs were in the meantime unfortunate and permitted to fall into neglect. If this is considered, and the small price and how far those who worked on it were removed from all self-interest, it cannot fail to appear how valuable must have been to them the descriptions therein contained of the lives of the holy martyrs.'

"In this rather remarkable way have been fortunately preserved the particulars concerning the publication of the Ephrata martyr book. The *Vorsteher* referred to in the chronicle was Conrad Beissel, the founder of the Cloister, who among the brethren was known as *Vater Friedsam*. The greater part of the literary work upon it was done by the learned prior, Peter Miller, who later, at the request of Congress, according to Watson the annalist, translated the Declaration of Independence into seven different European languages. The publication of the first part was completed in 1748, and the second in 1749. It is a massive folio of fifteen hundred and twelve pages, printed upon strong thick paper, in large type, in order, as is said in the preface, 'that it may suit the eyes of all.' The binding is solid and ponderous, consisting of boards covered with leather, with mountings of brass on the corners, and two brass clasps. The back is further protected by strips of leather studded with brass nails. Among the additions made at Ephrata were twelve stanzas upon page 939, concerning the martyrdom of Hans Haslibacher, taken from the *Aussbundt* or hymn-book of the Swiss Mennonites. Some of the families in Pennsylvania and other parts of the United States, the sufferings of whose ancestors are mentioned in it, are those bearing the names of Kuster, Kulp, Hendricks, Yocum, Bean, Zimmermen, Rhoads, Shoemaker, Keyser, Landis, Meylin, and Brubaker. The story of the burning of Maeyken Wens, at Antwerp, in 1573, is more than ordinarily pathetic. 'Thereupon on the next day,' says the account, 'which was the 6th of October, this pious and God-fearing heroine of Jesus Christ, as also her other fellow believers, who in like manner had been condemned, were with their tongues screwed fast, like innocent sheep brought forward, and after each was tied to a stake in the market place, were robbed of

life and body by a dreadful and horrible fire, and in a short time were burned to ashes. The oldest son of this aforementioned martyr, called Adrian Wens, about fifteen years old, upon the day on which his dear mother was sacrificed, could not stay away from the place of execution, so he took his youngest brother, called Hans Matthias Wens, about three years old, on his arm, and stood on a bench not far from the burning-stake to witness his mother's death. But when she was brought to the stake he fainted, fell down, and lay unconscious until his mother and the others were burned. Afterward, when the people had gone away and he came to himself, he went to the place where his mother was burnt, and hunted in the ashes until he found the screw with which her tongue had been screwed fast, and he kept it for a memento. There are now, 1659, still many descendants of this pious martyr living well known to us, who, after her name, are called Maeyken Wens.'

"The before-mentioned Heinrich Funk and Dielman Kolb were appointed a committee by the Mennonites to make the arrangements with the community at Ephrata, and to supervise the translation. Their certificate is appended, saying: 'It was desired by very many in Pennsylvania that there should be a German translation and edition of the martyr book of the defenseless Christians or *Tauffs-gesinneten*, before printed in the Dutch language, and the brotherhood in Ephrata, on the Conestoga, offered and promised not only that they would translate the book, but would take care that it should be of a neat print and a good paper and at their own cost, if we would promise to buy the copies and have none printed or brought here from any other place. Thereupon the elders and ministers of those communities of the *Tauffs-gesinneten*, which are called Mennonites (to which communities the said book is best adapted), went to Ephrata and made there with their said friends an agreement that they, the said *Tauffs-gesinneten*, would buy the said books at a reasonable price, and would not give orders elsewhere, provided they should receive assurance of good work, paper, and translation, but if the print should not turn out well they should be released. Heinrich Funk and Dielman Kolb had such a great love for this book that they both, with common consent, gave their time and labor to it,



and, as the leaves came from the press and were sent to them in their order, went over them one at a time, comparing them with the Dutch, and in this work have not omitted a single verse. They have not found in the whole book one line which does not give the same grounds of belief and sense as is contained in the Dutch. They have, indeed, found a number of words about which they have hesitated and doubted, and which might have been improved both in the Dutch and German, but it is not to be wondered at that in so large a book a word here and there is not used in the best sense; but nobody ought to complain for this reason, for we are all human and often err. Concerning the errata placed before the register, it has been found that many that were in the Dutch edition have been corrected, though not all, and some have been found in the German, although, as has been said, they are not numerous. We have, therefore, at the request of the rest of our fellow ministers, very willingly read through this great book from the beginning to the end and compared it with the Dutch, and we have according to our slight ability and gift of understanding found nothing that would be disadvantageous to this book, or in which the teachings of the holy martyrs have not been properly translated, but we believe that the translator has done his best, with the exception of the typographical errors, of which, in our opinion, there are few for such a great book. But should some one go through it as we have done, and find some mistakes which we have overlooked or not understood, it would be well for him to call attention to them, because two or three witnesses are better than one. We further believe that the best thing about this book will be that the Lord through his Holy Spirit will so kindle the hearts of men with an eager desire for it that they will not regard a little money but buy it, and, taking plenty of time, read in it earnestly with thought, so that they may see and learn in what way they should be grounded in belief in Christ, and how they should arrange their lives and walk in order to follow the defenseless Lamb and to be heirs of the everlasting Kingdom with Christ and his Apostles. In this book are contained many beautiful teachings out of both the Old and New Testament, accompanied with many examples of true followers, from which it is apparent *that we must*

through much tribulation enter into the Kingdom of God. Acts xiv. 22. We see in it many true predecessors who have followed the Lamb, of whom Paul says, Hebrews xiii. 7: *Remember them which have the rule over you, who have spoken unto you the word of God: whose faith follow, considering the end of their conversation.* Although the road is small and narrow, nevertheless it leads to everlasting joy.'

"There is still another event in the history of this publication recorded in the chronicles of the Cloister. 'This book had finally in the Revolutionary war a singular fate. There being great need of all war material and also paper, and it having been discovered that in Ephrata was a large quantity of printed paper, an arrest was soon laid upon it. Many objections were raised, and among others it was alleged that since the English army was so near, this circumstance might have a bad effect. They were determined, however, to give up nothing, and that all must be taken by force. So two wagons and six soldiers came and carried off the martyr books. This caused great offence through the land, and many thought the war would not end well for the country, since they had maltreated the testimonies of the holy martyrs. However, they finally again came to honor, since some judicious persons bought what there was left of them.'"

The ancestors of Mr. Kulp were, as we have said, among the leaders of the Mennonite church, the founders of all Baptist organizations. They refuse belief in infant baptism, and in the realism of baptism without faith and repentance. Dielman Kolb, the brother of Henry, gave his big brain and bigger endeavor to the translation of "*Der Blutige Schau-platz oder Martyrer Spiegel.*" All the Kolbs, or Kulpes, of the older time lent their efforts to good works, and from the earliest settlement of the Germans in Pennsylvania to the present time there has been a large number of Mennonite preachers of the name of Kulp, particularly in the counties of Bucks and Montgomery, in this State.

For many of the facts herein contained we are indebted to Samuel W. Pennypacker, Esq., author of "Historical and Biographical Sketches," particularly of the Mennonites, of whom he is a descendant, and a most capable and industrious writer, whose

worth is fully appreciated in circles where the literature treating of early Pennsylvania is understood.

Henry Kulp died in 1730, and left a family of seven children, three sons and four daughters, viz., Peter Kulp, David Kulp, Tielman Kulp, Mary Karsdorp, Dorithy Gotshalk, Annie Swarts, and Agnes Kulp. Peter, the eldest of the three sons, was born in this State, and died in 1748. Jacob was the eldest son of Peter, and was born March 7, 1740. He died June 28, 1818, aged seventy-eight. His bones lie away in the Mennonite church yard, at Kulpsville, Montgomery county, Pa. His marriage certificate, dated November 6, 1766, states that he was a resident "of the township of Whitepain, in the county of Philadelphia, in the Province of Pennsylvania." It is in the possession of the subject of this sketch, his great-grandson, and is a remarkably well preserved document, being looked upon by its present owner as possessing a value far in advance of its intrinsic substance. The document being historically interesting, is here reproduced:

WHEREAS, Jacob Kulp, of the Township of Whitepain, in the County of Philadelphia, in the Province of Pennsylvania, and Mary Cleamans, Daughter of Abraham Cleamans, of Lower Solford, in the County and Province aforesaid, having Published their Intentions of Marriage with each other according to law in that case provided, & nothing appearing to obstruct their proceedings, Did Appear at the house of Samuel Buchman, in the County and Province aforesaid, on the 6th day of November, in ye year of our Lord 1766, in an Assembly for that occasion Mett; & the said Jacob Kulp, taking the said Mary Cleamans by the hand, Did, in a solemn manner, openly Declare that he took her to be his wife, promising, by the Lord's Assistancè, to be unto her a Faithful & Loving husband until death should separate them; and there & therein, in ye said Assembly, ye said Mary Cleamans Did, in Like manner, openly Declare that she took ye said Jacob Kulp to be her Husband, promising in like manner to unto him a Faithful & Loving wife until Death should separate them; & there & then the said Jacob Kulp & Mary Cleamans, she, according to the Custom of Marriage, assuming ye name of her husband as a Further Confirmation therefor, Did to these presents put their hands; & we, whose names are underwritten, being amongst others present at the solemnization & subscription,

in manner aforesaid, Witnesses thereunto, have also set our hands the Day & Year written.

JACOB KOLB.

ABRAHAM DAWES.

JOSEPH MATHER.

my

SAMUEL X HENRIKS.

mark.

ANDREW BARGE.

SEBASTIAN JARRETT.

SAMUEL BACHMAN.

ELISABETH KOLB.

her

MARY X KULB.

mark.

WM. T. MILLER.

LEVI FOULKE.

his

WILLIAM X NASH.

mark.

HENRY SWEITZER.

BERNHARDT FREYER.

GEO. J. KEYDER.

Done before me.

WM. DEWEES.



William Dewees, at the above date, was a resident of Chestnut Hill. The names of Bernhardt Freyer, Geo. J. Keyder, Samuel Bachman, and Elisabeth Kolb, attached to the above certificate, are written in German.

Jacob Kulp had eight children, viz.: Abraham, Jacob, David C., Elizabeth, intermarried with ——— Lloyd, Catharine, intermarried with Abraham Sellers, Mary, intermarried with David Reiner (Rev. Jacob K. Reiner, the venerable minister of the Dunker church, at Indian Creek, Montgomery county, Pa., is a son of David Reiner), Susanna, intermarried with Christian Stover, and Nancy, intermarried with John Snare. Mrs. Snare was the youngest child, and was born September 5, 1784.

Abraham Kulp, who was the eldest son of Jacob, was born in Towamencin township, then in Philadelphia, now in Montgomery county, Pa., July 19, 1770. His first wife, the grandmother of Geo. B., was Barbara Sellers, the daughter of Leonard Sellers, and granddaughter of Philip Henry Soller (now written Sellers), who emigrated to this country from Weinheim, Germany, in the ship "James Goodwill," David Crockett, master, from Rotterdam, September 11, 1728, accompanied by his wife and four children. He first settled near Skippack, Montgomery county, but soon thereafter purchased a considerable tract of

land near Sellersville, Bucks county. He ended his earthly pilgrimage near by, at the age of sixty-five, leaving seven sons and three daughters. Sellersville received its name from Hon. Samuel Sellers, a brother of Leonard, and who occupied a position in the Pennsylvania Legislature, from which the title of Honorable was acquired. He was also Sheriff of Bucks county. Hons. Tobias and Mahlon S. Sellers were members of the same family, which is spread over Bucks and Montgomery counties, to the discredit of neither. Abraham's second wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Daniel Wampole. She was born May 21, 1775, and died May 28, 1870, having lived a married life from March 12, 1809, and a widow from 1847. Daniel Wampole was a son of Henry, of the same name, who emigrated from Germany with his brother, Frederick, in 1743, and purchased a large agricultural tract in Franconia township, on the north branch of the Perkiomen creek, in Montgomery county, where Daniel first saw the light of day. A genealogical history of the Wampole family is now being prepared by Rev. Jacob F. Wampole, of Freeburg, Snyder county, Pa. Abraham Kulp died February 11, 1847, near Linden, Lycoming county, Pa. His only living son by his first wife is Elder Jacob S. Kulp, of Pleasant Hill, Mercer county, Ky. David C. Kulp, a brother of Abraham, was one of the most prominent and distinguished men of his native county of Montgomery. He was a Justice of the Peace in the county named for over forty years, and held the positions therein also of Treasurer, Auditor, Commissioner, and other county offices, all acceptably to the people he served. He was a good and faithful servant, whose memory abides green in the heads of those who knew him. Eli Sellers Kulp was the second son of Abraham, and the father of George B. He was born near Kulpville, in Towamencin township, Montgomery county, Pa., on February 2, 1800, and removed to Saint Georges, Delaware, at an early day. He was a teacher by profession, and one of the leading educators of his day, whose heart was in the enterprise, and who gave time and talents to his duties irrespective of the trifling compensation awarded him. He was connected with the first Teachers' Association of New Castle county, Delaware—the first, perhaps, in the State—as its President, and when he died, July 6, 1849, at

Saint Georges, Delaware, of cholera, the others attested their love of him by the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That in the death of our worthy President, Mr. Eli S. Kulp, this association sustains a great and irreparable loss.

Resolved, That we can bear testimony to the fair and impartial manner in which he discharged the duties of his office, and to his courtesy and gentlemanly deportment while a member of this association.

Resolved, That we feel for the people of St. Georges, in the loss they have sustained, and we deeply sympathize with his family in their melancholy bereavement.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the papers of Wilmington, and that a copy be sent to the family of the deceased.

George Brubaker Kulp, lawyer and editor, was born at Reamstown, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, February 11, 1839. He had a common school education, but, suffering the loss of his father at an early age, was compelled to seek work on the canals and railroads to earn a livelihood. While thus employed, most of his spare time was devoted to study, and with such good effect that at the age of seventeen he was found fitted for and entrusted with the charge of a village school, and this though he was left an orphan at the age of ten years. One year later, while yet pursuing the avocation of a teacher, he began the reading of the law. In the year 1853 he removed to Luzerne county, to whose bar he was admitted August 20, 1860, having studied the law in the office of Lyman Hakes, Esq. He then entered into a legal partnership with Hon. W. G. Ward, of Scranton, Pa., under the firm name of Ward & Kulp. This partnership continued until January 1, 1861. In October, 1860, before he had arrived at the age of twenty-two, he was elected Register of Wills of the county for three years, and it was upon this fortunate circumstance, founded upon the esteem in which he was held, despite his extreme youth, that much of his after success was builded. In 1863 he was re-elected for another three years by over three thousand majority.

The limited education which his exertions had procured for him having netted him so handsomely thus early in life, it was small wonder that Mr. Kulp's thoughts were turned to the com-

mon schools as one of the most benign of our country's institutions, and as calling loudly for the aid and encouragement of all good citizens. In 1864 there were but three school houses, all one-story buildings, in the then borough, now city, of Wilkes-Barre, and at these there were but one hundred and eighty-seven scholars in attendance, and this in a borough with a population at that time of from six to seven thousand. In 1865 Mr. Kulp was elected a School Director, as were also Hon. Daniel L. Rhone, now President Judge of the Orphans' Court of this county, and the late Rev. Geo. D. Miles, of the Episcopal church. During that year, principally through the efforts of these three, the present large Washington school building was erected. In 1866 ex-Governor Henry M. Hoyt and ex-Attorney General Henry W. Palmer became members of the board. This twain, seconding the progressive policy of the aforementioned trio, the handsome Franklin school building was soon in course of erection, and before the close of the year it was completed and ready for occupancy. The number of scholars had now increased to six hundred and seventy-six, and at the conclusion of Mr. Kulp's directorship this number had augmented to seventeen hundred and sixteen. The Conyngham school was also built during Mr. Kulp's membership in the board, which covered a period of twelve years continuous service, ending in 1876. During most of this time he was either President or Secretary of the board, and upon his retirement his fellow directors unanimously passed the following preamble and resolution:

WHEREAS, Our fellow member, Geo. B. Kulp, the presiding officer of this board, in consequence of his recent election to the important and honorable position of Councilman of the city of Wilkes-Barre, has at this meeting of the School Board resigned as a member thereof; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the School Board of the city of Wilkes-Barre, that we, his colleagues, desire thus publicly to testify our regret at his retirement from this body, and our admiration of the industry, integrity, and ability with which he has discharged, for the past twelve consecutive years, the duties of a member of the School Board of this city.

It is worthy of remark that during Mr. Kulp's term as a School Director three colored men, who afterward achieved marked dis-

tion, were employed as teachers of the colored school in the borough. These were Hon. J. J. Wright, subsequently Judge of the Supreme Court of South Carolina, Hon. John H. Smythe, present Minister to Liberia, and Geo. W. Mitchell, at one time Professor of Latin and Greek in the noted Howard University.

Mr. Kulp was appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, on January 29, 1867, Assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Twelfth Congressional District. On June 11, of the same year, he was appointed specially by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to make assessments for all taxes imposed on legacies and distributive shares of personal property and succession to real estate in Luzerne county. These two offices he held until June, 1869. He was attorney for the county, with but one year's intermission, from November 13, 1874, to January, 1879, and in that office, as is attested by all cognizant of the facts, did the county signal service.

In 1876 he was chosen a member of the City Council, in which body he continued until 1882, during which six years he was one of the most conspicuous of its debaters, and one of the most stubborn contestants for the rights of the people. Principally through his efforts, he succeeded in having the Court House tower lighted every evening and the mall along the river bank provided with seats. There was also a reduction of the tax rate, and while the city was paying twenty dollars for water plugs per year on Mr. Kulp's entrance to the Council, upon his retirement they paid only twelve dollars and a half per year. In the same manner with gas posts, Mr. Kulp had the price reduced from forty-four dollars to seventeen dollars and a half each per year, and during his service in the Council the city was lighted with gasoline for three years, owing to the fact that the gas company were unwilling to take the price offered by Mr. Kulp and his colleagues. The debt of the city was also reduced from \$146,125.06 to \$46,584.45. Upon his retirement from the City Council, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Council of the city of Wilkes-Barre are eminently due, and are hereby tendered, to Geo. B. Kulp for his faithful service and fidelity to duty as a member of the Council from the Fourth ward, he now voluntarily retiring,

after a continuous service of five years and ten months, signalized by an integrity of purpose, honesty of action, and devotion to pure and economical government.

Resolved, That in his retirement the city loses the services of one who has ever firmly adhered to the best interests of her people; one who, by his devoted efforts, has ably contributed to retrenchment in all departments of the municipal government, and economy in the expenditure of public moneys.

Resolved, That the clerk enter these resolutions in full upon the minutes of the Council, and that a copy, properly attested, be presented to Mr. Kulp.

In January, 1872, he established the *Luzerne Legal Register*, of which publication he is still editor and proprietor, confessedly one of the best legal publications in the State. He has also in preparation a history of the Bench and Bar of Luzerne County. This work when completed will be one of the most valuable historical and genealogical histories ever published in the county. In February, 1877, in connection with Jos. K. Bogert, he established the *Leader*, a weekly Democratic newspaper, which, in January, 1879, absorbed the *Luzerne Union*, then the only other Democratic paper (English) in the county, and became the *Union-Leader*. In October, of the latter year, a daily edition of the *Union-Leader* was established by the firm, from which Mr. Kulp retired in April, 1880, his interest having been purchased by Mr. Bogert.

In addition to the editorial labors thus recorded, Mr. Kulp has compiled and published two legal works of great local value, being the Rules of the Courts, of which a second edition has been emitted, and an Index to and Digest of the Corporations and Local Laws of Luzerne County. He is also the publisher of the Luzerne Legal Register Reports, of which one volume has been issued, and another is in preparation.

Mr. Kulp is a member of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, and of the Southern Historical Society. He has a choice library of over seven hundred volumes, mostly of a historical and biographical character, many of them rare and valuable publications.

Mr. Kulp is a man of very pronounced political convictions, and has frequently been a delegate to City, County, and State

Democratic Conventions. That he is a lawyer of no mean merit, the positions he has held, and the legal publications he has issued, amply attest. That he is one of his adopted city's most useful and enterprising citizens, has its proof in the record of his services in the School Board and in the City Council, much of the legislation of which latter body has been the creation of his genius and perseverance, though it was, perhaps, in obstructing and preventing the passage of mischievous ordinances, to the preparation and possibilities of which insufficient or purblind thought had been paid, that his services have been most valuable to the city. In this way he has saved the citizens many thousands of dollars in taxes, and the corporation many possibly costly law suits. In the care of the interests of the poor he has been especially zealous, and while his blunt and straightforward manners, his contempt for that nice diplomacy which characterizes the conduct of many public men, sometimes awakens against him considerable antagonism, time and reflection is always certain to set him right in the eyes of the people, as his frequent re-election to the School Board and the Council in a ward politically opposed to him by a large majority conclusively prove. His success is the result of earnest purpose; determination which never flags; exactness and promptness in the transactions of business; a deep sympathy with others wants; a sacred regard for his word, and a faithful discharge of all obligations, with a settled purpose of right, which knows no such word as fail.

Mr. Kulp has never been an aspirant for official position for mere profit, and yet there are few years of his life during which he has not been in office. The positions he has held have mostly been, however, those in which service has been given gratis to the public, and solely for the public's good. And in these positions he has left the impress of his genius and his industry more markedly upon the record of this city, perhaps, than that of any other man.

Mr. Kulp has succeeded professionally and as a citizen far beyond, perhaps, his own ambitious expectations, at the starting out—a fact due to his indomitable energy and his unswerving insistence, everywhere and upon all occasions, in behalf of his own rights and the rights of those he has been, from time to time,

called upon to represent. He is a tall man, broad shouldered, of conspicuously strong vitality, and not a few wish and believe him destined to many more years of great usefulness to his friends and the people generally.

The mother of George B. is Susanna B. Kulp, daughter of the late Samuel Breneiser, of Lancaster, Pa. She is still living, at the age of seventy-four years, and resides at Reading, Pa. He was the son of John Valentine Breneiser, who came to this country September 5, 1730, in the ship "Alexander and Ann," from Rotterdam. Her mother was Susanna, daughter of George Schwartz, of Reading, Pa. She died a few years ago, at the age of ninety-five. Mr. Schwartz was a native of Oley, Berks county, and kept a hotel at the corner of Seventh and Penn streets, Reading, Pa., for over forty years. He was born in 1750, and died in 1830.

On October 4, 1864, Mr. Kulp married Mary E. Stewart, eldest daughter of John Stewart, of Scranton, Pa. They have three children living, two sons and a daughter. The grandparents of Mr. Stewart came from Londondery, Ireland, shortly after the Revolutionary war, and settled in Dauphin county, Pa., at or near Harrisburg, where the grandparents of Mr. Stewart are buried. The grandfather's Christian name was also John. John Stewart, the second, was a child when his parents emigrated to America. In 1802 he removed to Philadelphia, and in 1823 to Pittston, where he died in 1829. He married in 1806 Jane Stuart, also of Londondery, who survived him many years. The father of Mrs. Kulp is a native of Philadelphia, where he was born in the year 1820. The mother of Mrs. Kulp is Elizabeth A. Stewart, a daughter of the late Ezra Williams, of Wilkes-Barre (now Plains) township, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania. He was a descendant of Robert Williams, of Roxbury, Mass., who emigrated to this country from England in 1637. Ezra's grandfather, Thaddeus Williams, moved to the Wyoming Valley from Connecticut at an early day. He was driven from the valley at the time of the Massacre in 1778, his house and barn was burned by the enemy, his cattle stolen, his harvest almost entirely destroyed—a spot here and there by chance only preserved. He afterwards returned and settled in Wilkes-Barre. In 1790 he was a resident

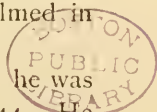
of Weston, Conn. He died April 11, 1796. His wife, Frances Williams, *nee* Case, of Hartford, Conn., died in August, 1815. Thomas Williams, son of Thaddeus, was born in Fairfield county, Conn., January 19, 1756. Fired by the love of liberty, participating with the patriotic spirits of that day, who were indignant at the encroachments of England upon the rights of America, he was among the first that joined the standard of his country at Wyoming when the recruiting banner was unfurled by order of the Continental Congress. In the "Hazleton Travellers," written by Hon. Charles Miner, the historian of Wyoming, we find the following sketch of Thomas Williams: "It is not my purpose to follow the Wyoming troops through their several campaigns. Mr. Williams was with them in constant service till their final discharge, except when allowed to return on furlough (which was a frequent practice in the service), when a brother or friend took his place for a season. Thus at one time Mr. Williams' brother, Isaac, took his place for a month or two. The year of the Massacre Isaac Williams and John Abbott were ambushed by the savages, and both murdered and scalped, near Mill Creek. Isaac was only eighteen when he fell. He was fearless and active, ardent and patriotic. It is impossible, even at this late day, to think of his melancholy fate without the most painful emotions. He fell in the bloom of youth, in the dream of a most promising manhood. But these were times of great trial and suffering. The deprivation of those nearest and dearest was a source of ordinary affliction. It was the common lot. In March, 1779, the spring after the battle, a large body of Indians came down on the Wyoming settlements. So broken were our people by that fatal invasion that they were few in number, weak and illy prepared for defense, although a body of troops was stationed in the valley for their protection. The savages were estimated to exceed four hundred men. They scattered abroad over the settlement, murdering, burning, taking prisoners, robbing houses, and driving away cattle. After doing much injury they concentrated their forces to make an attack on the fort in Wilkes-Barre, situated on the river bank (just in front of the present residence of Hon. Stanley Woodward). Thaddeus Williams, father of Thomas Williams, of whom I am now speaking, occupied a house not far

from where the late Judge Fell lived (near the corner of Northampton and Washington streets), and who for many years kept a public house. The Indians deemed it important to take this house before the attack on the fort should be made, and a detachment of twenty or thirty was sent for that purpose. It happened that Sergeant Williams was then at home. His father was unwell in bed. A lad, a younger brother, of twelve or thirteen, was the only other male person with them, so that the task of defending the house fell entirely on Sergeant Williams. The odds were fearfully against him, the chances of success or escape desperate, but the call of duty to defend his parents from the tender mercies of the savages was imperious. He had been out in the service, and was familiar with danger. Naturally brave, being young and ardent, he resolved to do his utmost, and he did his duty like a hero. There were three guns in the house, all charged. The lad was directed as he fired to reload the pieces as well as he could, which the little fellow faithfully did. The enemy rushed up to the door, but it was barricaded, so that they could not force it open. Sergeant Williams, aiming through the logs, fired, and one of the enemy fell, when they fled, with a hideous yell, dragging away the wounded Indian. But, rallying again, they rushed up, surrounded the house, and several found places through which to fire. The sick father received by a ball a severe wound in the side, but Sergeant Williams was not idle. He fired several times, is certain of bringing another down, and thinks a third, when the party again retreated. The next time they came on with brands of fire, and the fate of the besieged seemed almost certainly sealed, but Mr. Williams getting sight of the savage who had the brand, took deliberate aim and fired. The savage fell, and his companions, dragging him away, with terrible yells, withdrew, and Williams was victorious. There is no doubt that the lives of his parents and the whole family were preserved by his courage and spirit. It was a glorious affair, and reflects on Mr. Williams the highest honor. How many he slew could not be known, as the Indians make it a point to carry off their dead, if possible. After the savages retired from Wyoming, Mr. Williams rejoined his company, and continued in the service till the close of the war. Thus, in the revolutionary contest, the

father was wounded, a brother was slain, and Mr. Williams himself served in the regular army for several years, besides defending the house against so formidable an attack."

Thomas Williams married in 1782 Elizabeth Robertson, of Bethel, Conn. He lived at Danbury, Conn., until the spring of 1790, when he removed again to Wyoming, living until his death in the present township of Plains, rearing a family of six sons and four daughters, of whom Ezra was the third son. The following obituary notice is from the *Republican Farmer and Democratic Journal* of November 20, 1839: "Died, at his residence in the township of Wilkes-Barre (now Plains), on November 12, 1839, Thomas Williams, one of the oldest and most respectable inhabitants of the valley. The whole life of Mr. Williams has been an eminent example of industry, sobriety, usefulness, and patriotism, worthy to be followed by all. He bore an honorable part in the Revolutionary struggle, and to the end of his life has manifested a lively devotion to the cause of liberty, to which he devoted the prime of his days. He has reared a numerous and respectable family, who are justly esteemed for their intelligence and excellent moral character, and who on all occasions have shown an ardent zeal in support of the principles for which their father fought. He rests with his compatriots who have gone before him, whose memories are embalmed in the hearts of freemen."

Ezra Williams was a native of Luzerne county, where he was born September 24, 1791. He died September 21, 1844. He married in February, 1818, Mary Black, daughter of Henry Black, of Bucks county, Pa. The maiden name of Mrs. Black was Catharine Schattenger. Mrs. Williams was born February 27, 1792, and died July 10, 1869.



THOMAS HART BENTON LEWIS.

Next in the order of seniority as a member of the Luzerne county bar to the subject of our last preceding sketch comes Thomas Hart Benton Lewis. Mr. Lewis is a native Luzerne countian, having been born in Trucksville, Kingston township, February 22, 1835. He is consequently at this writing considerably more than forty-eight years of age. His father is James Rowley Lewis, a native of Petersburg, Rensselaer county, N. Y. He has practiced as a physician in this county over fifty-one years, and is now the oldest in years of our medical practitioners. His first wife was Janette Hess, of Schoharie, N. Y. He was a teacher in Schoharie county, N. Y., until he removed to Pennsylvania over half a century ago. The mother of the subject of our sketch was Nancy, a daughter of Alexander Ferguson, who lived near Delaware Station, Warren county, N. J., where Mrs. Lewis was born, but who afterwards removed to Dallas, in this county, where he died. She was a lady of many virtues, and not a few mental endowments.

From such progenitors came one of the least pretentious, but one of the most painstaking and reliable attorneys on the roll of the courts of Luzerne. Mr. Lewis was prepared for college at Wyoming Seminary, in Kingston, where so many of our best and most successful citizens received their preliminary education. From here he entered the University at Lewisburg, from which he graduated with honors in the year 1858. His legal attainments were acquired in the office and under the tutelage of the late Charles Denison, than whom he could have had no more talented mentor. He was admitted to the bar August 22, 1860, soon achieving a creditable practice.

In the Centennial year Mr. Lewis, who had been a faithful follower of the Democratic party during all its ups and downs, was chosen a member of the State Legislature, as a Democrat, although from the Republican Second district. In this position, both as a committeeman and on the floor of the chamber, he did

his party and his constituents all that it was possible for one man to do, being a Democrat in a Republican body, and showed himself possessed of many of the qualities and capacities of which statesmen are made. He has frequently been a member of the Town Council, and Secretary of that body, in our neighboring borough of Kingston, where he has long resided and still abides, and for whose advancement as a borough he has done signal service. He is at present a member of the School Board of that borough.

On May 17, 1865, he married Rosa M., a daughter of J. A. Atherton, of Bridgewater, Susquehanna county, Pa. Mr. and Mrs. Lewis have a family of six children, three sons and three daughters, the oldest being a son, now seventeen years of age.

Mr. Lewis is a leading Presbyterian, having been a ruling elder in the Kingston church of that denomination continuously since 1867, and was for five years superintendent of the Sabbath-school attached to the church.

Perhaps his most marked characteristic is his quietness of demeanor—his total lack of ostentation. He has, nevertheless, the quality of geniality, and to those who know him is always friendly and sociable. He is a pleasant companion, and, on those subjects which most interest him, a fluent and, at times, an animated conversationalist. As a lawyer, he is studious, industrious, religiously faithful to a client, and generally successful with his cases. He figures but little in the Quarter Sessions, but in the Common Pleas has realized a considerable practice, while in what is called office practice he does a paying and successful business. He is a man of ordinary height, of average build, and in many respects prepossessing in appearance.

GUSTAV HAHN.

Gustav Hahn was born near Stuttgart, in the Kingdom of Württemberg, now a part of the great German Empire, on the 23d of October, 1830. His primary education was acquired in the Lyceum at Reutlingen, from which he entered the University of Tübingen, where he graduated with honors. At the age of nineteen, under the law of Germany, he entered the army, and was exceptionally fortunate in being in the service but two years, graduating therefrom after a full military course. Being animated by the desire of so many of his countrymen, he decided to emigrate to a new land, and on September 22, 1854, reached the United States. Two months later he came to Wilkes-Barre, and immediately entered the printing office of Robert Baur, editor and proprietor of the *Democratic Wacchter*, at that time the only German Democratic publication in this section of the country. He did chores for the office, served the paper to its comparatively numerous subscribers, and learned the art of type-setting, and subsequently came to be a writer for its columns of such consequence that what he wrote was feared by its enemies and venerated by its friends. In 1855 he entered the law office of ex-Judge E. L. Dana as a student of the law, and afterwards that of the present Additional Law Judge, Hon. Stanley Woodward, from which he was admitted to the bar, as a practitioner in the courts of Luzerne county, February 18, 1861. During most of this time, that is to say, from 1856 to 1860, Mr. Hahn was Professor of Modern Languages in Wyoming Seminary, at Kingston, and for six months preceding his admission as a lawyer he was a clerk in the office of the Prothonotary of the county, where he acquired a knowledge of the forms and methods of practice in the Common Pleas that has been of rare value to him ever since.

The enticements of the law, or of education, did not suffice, however, to drown in Mr. Hahn the elements of patriotism to the country of his adoption, and on April 20, 1861, he enlisted in the Wyoming Jaegers, a noted military company in that day, which

marched to the State Capital the morning following, when Mr. Hahn was elected Second Lieutenant of the company, which entered the service of Uncle Samdom as Co. G, Eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers. The company was sworn in for three months. During the Antietam and South Mountain campaign Mr. Hahn was Captain of Co. K, Nineteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, with which company he remained in command until they were discharged, upon the retirement of the enemy. But for disability contracted in the army while in Germany, Mr. Hahn would have remained in the service. In 1864 he was appointed a United States Commissioner, which office he still honorably retains.

Mr. Hahn married, December 7, 1861, Mehetabel A. Munson, a descendant of Richard Monson, or Munson, an early Puritan of New Hampshire. The family afterwards removed to New Haven, and from there to Wallingford, Conn. The great-grandfather of Mrs. Hahn was Wilmot Munson, of Wallingford, where he was born July 23, 1755. He was the son of Obadiah Munson. Wilmot Munson was one of the earliest Connecticut settlers at Wyoming, and occupied a farm on the banks of the Susquehanna river below Port Blanchard, but returned to Connecticut before the Massacre in 1778. Walter Munson, Mrs. Hahn's grandfather, remained in Connecticut until he reached manhood. After his marriage with Mehetabel Trowbridge, he removed to Dutchess county, N. Y., and from there to Greene county, and thence to Luzerne county, in 1807. The father of Mrs. Hahn is Salmon Munson, who was born on the homestead of his father, in Franklin township, December 13, 1808, and where he still resides. The mother of Mrs. Hahn was Ruhamah Munson, *nee* Lewis, a native of Orange county, N. Y. Her father was Oliver Lewis. The late Revs. Oliver Lewis and George Lewis were her nephews, as are also Revs. Joshua S. Lewis and George C. Lewis, of the Wyoming Conference.

The Hahns are an old and distinguished German family, and the representative thereof, of whom we now write, is a bright and prosperous lawyer, besides being a popular citizen, who, as President of the Wilkes-Barre Saengerbund, and in other civic and military organizations, has earned a credit that cannot easily

be overstated. He is a gentleman full of fun of a good-natured order, and nobody who thoroughly knows can dislike him.

EDWIN SYLVANUS OSBORNE.

Edwin Sylvanus Osborne was born in Bethany, Wayne county, Pennsylvania, on the 7th day of August, 1839. He is a graduate of the University of Northern Pennsylvania, located in his native town, and of the National Law School, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., from which he graduated in 1860. He is a descendant of John Osborne, who came from England, and settled in East Windsor, Connecticut, prior to May 19, 1645, and who married Ann Oldage. They had a son, Samuel, who married and had a son, Jacob, who married and had a son, Thomas, who married and had a son, Cooper, who married Hannah Oakley; they had a son, Sylvanus, who was the father of Edwin Sylvanus, the subject of our sketch. The father of Cooper Osborne was a soldier in the Continental army, and was killed at the battle of Monmouth, New Jersey. Hannah Oakley was the daughter of Ephraim Oakley, who married Susanna Raymond, and the granddaughter of Sylvanus Oakley, who was a man of wealth, and died possessed of large estates in New York City and New Jersey. Susanna Raymond was the sister of Col. Raymond, who served with distinction on the staff of Gen. Washington during the Revolutionary war. Ephraim Oakley was also an officer in the Continental army. Cooper Osborne, who was a native of Litchfield county, Connecticut, and Hannah Oakley, a native of Scotch Plains, New Jersey, were married in 1798, and settled in what is now Dyberry township, Wayne county, Pennsylvania. The country was then a wild forest. He bought some land, began a clearing, and built a log house. Here Sylvanus was born in September, 1812. Cooper died in 1818, leaving to survive him his widow, Hannah, and six children. They struggled along under the management of their widowed mother, who was a woman of great energy and

determination of character, kept their home, and equipped themselves for the active duties of life. She died in 1856, where she had lived long enough to see the wilderness subdued into cultivated fields, mourned by her kindred and beloved by all who knew her.

In 1836 Sylvanus Osborne married Lucy, a daughter of Cyrus Messenger, of Bridgewater, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, who descended from Henry Messenger and his wife, Sarah, who resided in Boston prior to the year 1640. Henry was born in 1618 in England. He was the first known proprietor of the land on which now stands the building owned and occupied by the Massachusetts Historical Society and a part of that now covered by the Boston Museum. He was by trade a joiner, and died in 1681. He had a son, Thomas, born March 22, 1661, who married Elizabeth Mellows. They had a son, Ebenezer, born in Boston, Mass., June 2, 1697, who married, first, Rebecca Sweetser, resided in Boston, afterwards in Wrentham, Mass. He married, second, Hannah Metcalf. He died June 9, 1768. By first wife had a son, Wigglesworth, born December 16, 1743, and died November 26, 1818. He (Wigglesworth) married Jemima Everett, of Wrentham, who was the sister of Rev. Oliver Everett, father of Hon. Edward Everett, long and favorably known to the American people. They had a son, Cyrus, born October 26, 1776, and died April 26, 1858. He was the father of Lucy (the mother of the subject of our sketch), who was born October 27, 1816, and died December 21, 1844.

Gen. Osborne read law in the office of Hon. Charles Denison, and was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county on the 26th of February, 1861.

In April, 1861, when the late civil war broke out, he enlisted as a private in Company C, Eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served in the campaign of 1861 with Gen. Patterson's division. The late Gen. Wm. Brisbane, of this city, was Captain, and among the privates were A. M. Bailey, Hon. D. L. Rhone, E. H. Chase, J. B. Conyngham, Lyman R. Nicholson, and Joseph Wright, members of the bar of Luzerne county. Lieut. Nicholson was subsequently killed at the battle of Gettysburg, and Capt. Wright and Lieut. Col. Conyngham died from disease contracted

in the service. Subsequently Gen. Osborne was authorized by Governor Curtin to recruit a company, and was mustered in as Captain, to rank from August 22, 1862. His regiment was assigned to the First Corps, Army of the Potomac. From September, 1862, until February, 1863, he served upon the staff of Gen. Wadsworth. In February, 1863, at his own request, he was returned to his regiment, and served with it until August, 1863, when he was again detailed for staff duty, and appointed Assistant Inspector General. He remained with the First Corps until it was consolidated with the Fifth Corps, when he was assigned to duty with the First Division of that corps; remained with this division until September, 1864, when he was transferred to the Third Division, of the Fifth Corps, and remained with this command until the close of the war. He participated with the Army of the Potomac in all the battles in which that army was engaged after he joined it. He was on several occasions highly complimented in orders for gallant conduct and skillful handling of troops in the face of the enemy. He was commissioned Major of his regiment, was three times breveted for meritorious conduct, and shortly after the surrender of Lee was appointed a Judge Advocate, with the rank of Major, in the regular army. While Judge Advocate he was detailed by the Secretary of War on several important missions, among which was to investigate the charges preferred against citizens of Pennsylvania, held by military authority, and report to the Secretary of War what action, according to the law and evidence, would be proper in each case. Through his recommendation those so held were set at liberty, or turned over to the civil authorities. He was also sent by the War Department to Macon, Andersonville, and other points in the South to investigate and report upon the treatment given Union soldiers while held as prisoners of war by the South. This investigation led to the arrest and trial of Capt. Wertz, of Andersonville. The charges preferred by the United States Government against Wertz were drawn by him, and he prepared the case for trial. After performing this duty he offered his resignation, which, after some hesitation, was accepted by the Secretary of War, and he returned to Wilkes-Barre and resumed the practice of law.

In 1870, when the organization of the National Guard was authorized by the General Assembly, he was appointed by Gov. Geary, with the consent of the Senate, Major General of the Third Division, covering the northeastern portion of the State. This position he held for ten years. In the exercise of the duties of this office he has been prominently before the public on several occasions, but more particularly during the long strike among the miners in 1871. At this time the military, consisting of three regiments and a battery of artillery, were stationed in Scranton for several months. It was during this strike that two men were killed, presumably by a miner named Kearns, while being escorted with W. W. Scranton, then Superintendent of the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company, to Briggs' shaft, which was being operated under the protection of the military. Kearns was indicted and tried for murdering the two men, but was successfully defended by Gen. Osborne and acquitted, and the strike was concluded. When the difficulties between the New York and Erie Railroad Company and their shop men at Susquehanna Depot, in March, 1874, assumed such a shape as to make it necessary to invoke the military power of the State, Governor Hartranft ordered Maj. Gen. Osborne to the scene of action, and placed him in command. Two regiments, one of which was the First Regiment of National Guards of Pennsylvania, were stationed there. They were from Philadelphia, and commanded by Col. R. Dale Benson. There was also a battery of artillery. Without any attempt at display or offense in the exercise of military authority, in a very short time and without accident, he succeeded in opening the railroad to travel, and in settling the difficulties between the parties by amicable adjustment. In the spring of 1875 another strike occurred at Hazleton, in this county, and Gen. Osborne was placed in command of the same men he had at Susquehanna Depot. They were stationed there for two months, and the strike was subdued without the loss a single man, or the destruction of any property.

Gen. Osborne was the originator of the system of the National Guards of Pennsylvania, and it was by his efforts that the Legislature, in 1873, repealed the militia tax.

In 1874 he received the unanimous nomination of the Repub-

lican party for Additional Law Judge of Luzerne county, but was defeated, it is claimed by many, through prejudice against him caused by his being at the head of the military during the strikes in the coal regions. In this city, where he was best known, he received a majority of four hundred and ninety-six votes, although the political parties were about equally divided.

Gen. Osborne is the Commander of the Department of Pennsylvania of the Grand Army of the Republic, and also one of the Directors of the Public Schools of the Third School District of this city.

Edward Ball came from England and settled in Branford, Connecticut, prior to 1640. He was one of the commissioners sent in 1660 from Branford and Milford, in Connecticut, to view the country and lands in New Jersey. They returned and reported favorably, and were sent back with power to select a site for a town and make a purchase. The result at that time was a purchase of the township of Newark by its ancient boundaries. The Indians called the town Passaic, but the inhabitants called it Newark, after a town in England, from which the Rev. Mr. Pierson, their pastor, had come. Trumbull, the historian, says that Mr. Pierson and almost his whole church and congregation soon removed from Connecticut to Newark, and carried with them the church records. This removal took place some time previous to the 24th of June, 1667. Edward Ball lived in Newark, N. J.; was Sheriff of the county of Essex in 1693. In 1678 Edward Ball and Daniel Dodd were appointed to run the northern line of the town of Newark from Passaic river to the mountains. He had a son, Thomas, who had a son, David, who had a son, Stephen, who was put to death by the British at Bergen Point, January 29, 1781, in consequence of his activity and daring as a partizan patriot. He left a widow, two daughters, and a son, Ezekiel, who was the father of William. William Ball settled in Carbondale in its early days, and for many years occupied an important position with the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company. He was a first-class man in every respect, and stood in the front rank with the men of energy and enterprise who projected and opened the coal mines at Carbondale, and built and operated the railroad from that place to Honesdale. He

married Mary Ann Smith, a daughter of Capt. Charles Smith, a sister of John B. Smith, superintendent of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, at Dunmore, and of Mrs. Jasper B. Stark, of Wilkes-Barre. He died at Carbondale May 11, 1858. Gen. Osborne was married to Ruth Ann Ball October 12, 1865. She is the daughter of William Ball, and a lineal descendant of Edward Ball, above alluded to. They have a family of six children, four boys and two girls. The eldest of whom, John Ball Osborne, is at this writing sixteen years of age.

Gen. Osborne is a man of medium size, and of such a deportment as must needs commend a man to any company. He is fluent of tongue, and ready at any time to employ its powers in any good cause. As the head of the Grand Army of the Republic in Pennsylvania, he has done a duty and achieved a popularity that will cause him to be long and greatfully remembered, not only by the war-worn veterans of the Keystone State and their kin, but by all who have an interest in the maintenance of free institutions. He is a well read lawyer, ardent and eloquent as a pleader, logical and forcible as a reasoner, and one who, before any jury, would establish whatever was merit in his case. His quietness and resolution are his marked characteristics, and no man or woman ever gave him a fee without feeling, when the case was ended, that he had earned it. As a soldier, he earned laurels that will remain ever green in many memories. He was not of those who were in the front only when they could not get in the rear. This was, perhaps, inherited, as one of his great-grandfathers was killed at the battle of Monmouth fighting for the independence of his country. In connection with the building up and sustenance of the military organizations of our State, organized since the war, his soldierly qualities have been almost invaluable. He is, and has for some time been, a School Director in the district in which he resides, and no man sitting on the board with him is more urgent that everything done should be for the best possible education of the children of the masses, or is better posted as to the manner in which that result could be achieved. To sum it all up, as a soldier, a lawyer, and an educator, Wilkes-Barre has had few citizens who have contributed as much to its glory and its advancement as Gen. E. S. Osborne.

DANIEL LA PORTE RHONE.

Daniel La Porte Rhone was born near the village of Cambra, in the township of Huntington, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, January 19, 1838. His grandfather, Matthias Rahn, as the name was then spelled, was a native of Lehigh county. The Rahns, a somewhat numerous family even at that early day, lived at and near the city of Allentown. In his early manhood, Matthias Rahn removed to and settled on Raven Creek, in Benton township, Columbia county. This township of Columbia adjoins Luzerne, and is adjacent to Cambra. Here the father of Judge Rhone was born, August 4, 1804. The wife of Matthias, and grandmother of the subject of our sketch, was Naomi La Porte. In the "History of Pennsylvania," by William H. Egle, M. D., under the head of "Bradford County," we find the following:

"The echoes of the war of our Revolution scarcely had died away, ere they were answered back from the other side of the Atlantic. France had been among the first of the great European nations to recognize our independence, and with men and money had generously assisted the new born government in its conflict with her ancient rival. The watchwords of liberty, freedom, and equal rights had been caught up by a people suffering from the evils of a mismanaged and extravagant government, until they were ready not only to reform the abuses with which centuries of profligacy had burdened the nation, but to run into the other extreme of riot and anarchy. The story of the French Revolution is too familiar with all readers of history to be here repeated. Multitudes who were in sympathy with the ancient order of things, or preferred reformation to revolution, fled the country, and many of them turned their steps toward our own land for protection and a home.

"The insurrection of the blacks in the French colony at St. Domingo sent another company of French refugees to our shores. Many of these were not only homeless, but without means, having left everything behind them, and fled for their lives. To the

more favored of their countrymen it became a serious question how they could best provide for the necessities of their unfortunate friends, without having them pensioners upon their bounty.

“Viscount Louis de Noailles, who was a brother-in-law to Lafayette, a general in the French army which assisted in the war of the Revolution, and was selected on the part of the French to receive the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, and Omer Talon, a banker of Paris, in consultation with John Nicholson and Robert Morris, decided to form a company, purchase a large tract of unimproved land, and selecting a favorable location, colonize such of the refugees as were not otherwise provided for. Accordingly negotiations were entered into with Messrs. Nicholson and Morris for the purchase of one million acres of wild land, provided a location suitable for a settlement could be secured. The plan which was attempted to be carried out was, that each colonist should have the privilege of purchasing a home lot in the town, or could rent it of the company, and by improving a given number of acres of the wild land should have liberty of purchasing four hundred acres, at a stipulated price. This plan, which they were led to believe would result in great fortunes to the company, it was found necessary to modify, and finally to abandon. The place selected for the settlement was a comparatively level plain, lying in the bend of the river, opposite and above the old Indian meadows. On account of the conflicting titles, Mr. Morris applied to Judge Hollenback to negotiate the purchase of both the Connecticut and Pennsylvania claims of several hundred acres. This was regularly laid out into village lots, and M. Talon was sent on to oversee the arrangements necessary to be made for the reception of the colonists. The first tree was cut December 1, 1793. Before spring a number of log houses were erected, and the colonists began to flock to their new homes. They called their town Asylum, which name it has ever since retained. They immediately set about surrounding themselves with the appliances of comfort and refinement to which they had been accustomed at home. Stores and shops were opened and filled with goods brought directly from Philadelphia, to which the people flocked from all the surrounding country. They cleared and improved their house lots, and soon transformed the partially cultivated

fields into beautiful gardens and meadows. A mill, with a bolt for making flour, was erected and driven by horse-power. They set up a bakery, where bread, pastry, and even confectionery were made for the settlement, and a brewery was put in operation for making ale. A weekly post was established with Philadelphia, by which they were kept in communication with the outside world. Quite a number of clearings were commenced on their wild lands, in the back part of Terry township, where some houses were built, in Albany township, and Sullivan county. A saw mill was erected at Ladburg, but not completed. Although the unfortunate Louis XVI. and his accomplished Queen had passed under the guillotine before the settlement had been commenced, yet the news of that event did not reach here until some time after, and the colonists entertained high expectations of being able to afford a secure retreat for the royal family until the storm of the Revolution had passed over. For this purpose large buildings were put up at the settlement in Terry, but their hopes, as many other which had been awakened in reference to their enterprise, were doomed to disappointment. Most of the emigrants having been wealthy gentlemen in Paris, and some of them members of the royal household, entirely ignorant of farming, and unused to manual labor, found great difficulty in adapting themselves to their new condition. Yet they endured their privations with fortitude, and cheerfully set about the laborious task of clearing and cultivating the heavily timbered lands, from which they had been led to expect immediately such large returns.

"About the same time that Asylum was founded, M. Brevost, a Parisian gentleman of great wealth, celebrated for his benevolence, contracted for a large tract of land on the Chenango river, in the State of New York, where he founded another colony, composed of eight or ten families. But failure to receive from France expected funds, the unfavorable character of the location, discouraged the colonists, and led them to abandon their plantations and remove to Asylum, which, although thus increased in numbers, was not much strengthened in wealth or working force.

"It is said a Frenchman never forgets the sunny vales of his native land, and never goes to any country where he does not long to return to his own beloved France. In addition to this

characteristic love for his native home, there was much to render the colonists discontented with their situation. Ignorance of our language, and of the prices which ought to be paid for labor and supplies, led them often to be imposed upon by the cupidity of their Yankee neighbors. Exposure to such unaccustomed hardships and privations was attended with pain and suffering. Then they were disappointed in their expectations of income from their investment, many of them having expended everything in the purchase of land, which was a burden instead of a revenue, annoyed by the poverty of the country, and the difficulty of obtaining supplies, it is no wonder that most of them regarded Asylum as a place to be endured rather than one in which it was desirable to live; and when Napoleon came into power and repealed the laws of expatriation which had been passed against the emigrants, with the promise of the restoration of their confiscated estates on their return, the greater part gladly embraced the opportunity and went back to France. Some of them removed to Philadelphia, and two or three to other parts of the country, but three remained in the vicinity of Asylum."

Naomi La Porte was a descendant of one of these families, and was born in what is now Sullivan county. Her relative, Hon. John La Porte, was Speaker of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania in 1832, the fifth term of his membership, from 1832 to 1836 a member of Congress, and Surveyor General of Pennsylvania in the years 1845 to 1851.

"During the continuance of the settlement, it was visited by several distinguished personages, who since have obtained a world-wide reputation. In 1795, Louis Philippe spent several weeks at Asylum, enjoying the hospitality of M. Talon. Talleyrand spent some time there; Count de la Rochefoucauld was several days at Asylum while on his journey through the States in 1795-6, and his observations on the character of the colonists afford the fullest account that has been given of them.

"In 1796 the town consisted of fifty log houses, occupied by about forty families. Among the most noted of these, besides those already mentioned, were M. De Blacons, a member of the French Constituent Assembly from Dauphine; M. De Montule, a captain of a troop of horse; M. Beaulieu, a captain of infantry in

the French service, and who served in this country under Potosky; Dr. Buzzard, a planter from St. Domingo, and M. Dandelot, an officer in the French infantry. But perhaps the best known of all, at least in this country, was M. Dupetit-Thouars, or, as he was generally called by the Americans, the Admiral. Wrecked while on voyage in search of La Perouse, he reached Asylum destitute of everything but an unfaltering courage, a genial temper, and the chivalrous pride of a Frenchman. Disdaining to be a pensioner on the bounty of his countrymen, he obtained a grant of four hundred acres in the dense wilderness of now Sullivan county, and went out literally single-handed, having lost an arm in the French naval service, commenced a clearing, built himself a house, returning to Asylum once a week for necessary food and change of apparel. He returned to his native country, obtained a position in the navy, saying he had yet another arm to give to France, was placed in command of the ship *Le Tonnant*, and killed at the battle of the Nile. The borough of Dushore, in Sullivan county, which includes the clearings of this indomitable Frenchman, was named in honor of him, this being nearly the anglicised pronunciation of his name."

The given name of Judge Rhone's father was George. He was a farmer, and lived nearly the whole of a long life in the township of Huntington. He died, however, in this city, in the year 1881, aged nearly 78. He reared a family of eight children, all of whom are comfortably settled in life. Samuel M. Rhone, of the Luzerne bar, and Rev. Z. S. Rhone, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, are among the sons. B. M. Trescott, resident in Huntington, and at present County Surveyor of Luzerne county, is a son-in-law.

The mother of Judge Rhone was Mary Bowman Stevens, a daughter of Zebulon Hall Stevens. He was a descendant of Henry Stevens, who came to this country from England, April 4, 1669, with his father and two brothers, Nicholas and Thomas, and settled in Taunton, Mass. Henry Stevens married Eliza or Elizabeth, a daughter of Capt. John Gallup, a son of Capt. John Gallup, of Boston, Mass., and both father and son were noted as Indian fighters. He came to Pequot in 1651, where he lived until 1654, when he removed to Mystic, and built him a house

on a tract of land given him by the town of Pequot. Capt. Gallup was a brave and valuable officer, and was loved and respected by his men. He lost his life in the terrible swamp fight during King Philip's war, at South Kingston, R. I., December 25, 1675. He married Hannah Lake, a relative of Governor Winthrop. Henry Stevens settled in Stonington, Conn., and had three sons, Thomas, Richard, and Henry. Thomas married Mary Hall, and settled in Plainfield, Conn, and had seven sons, Thomas, Phineas, Uriah, Caleb, Benjamin, Samuel, and Zebulon. Zebulon was born June 14, 1717, and married Miriam Fellows, November 25, 1743. Thomas, son of Zebulon, was born May 5, 1760, at Canaan, Litchfield county, Conn., and emigrated to Wyoming before the close of the last century, and when the county of Luzerne was but sparsely settled, and its denizens far removed from the centers of civilization. The name of Thomas Stevens appears in the list of taxable inhabitants of Huntington for 1796, and many of that name, descendants of these intrepid pioneers, have figured in the county tax lists since. He married Lucy Miller, December 2, 1784. Zebulon Hall Stevens, son of Thomas, was born January 12, 1791, and married Parmelia Bowman, daughter of John Bowman, October 28, 1813. He was the uncle of Rev. Thomas Bowman, D. D., LL. D., one of the Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and, during the years 1864-5, Chaplain of the United States Senate. Mary Bowman Stevens, the mother of Judge Rhone, was born October 26, 1816. She is still living, and celebrated her sixty-seventh birthday in this city on the 26th of October, 1883.

From this intermingling of French, Pennsylvania German, and Yankee blood came a young man of slight, but sturdy build, whose early training on his father's farm contributed much to fit him physically for the studious and industrious habits to which he has since devoted himself. His primary education was gotten in the public schools of Huntington, and having mastered all that it was possible to learn therein, he attended Dickinson Seminary at Williamsport, and afterwards Wyoming Seminary at Kingston. In 1859 he began the study of the law in the office of the late Hon. Charles Denison, and on April 1, 1861, he was regularly admitted to practice in the courts of Luzerne. Just sixteen days

later he enlisted as a private in Company C (Captain Brisbane), Eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers. He was employed in the commissary department during the greater part of his term of service, and at its expiration, being honorably discharged, he returned to Wilkes-Barre, rented an office, and hung out his professional shingle.

In 1864, being at the time but twenty-six years of age, he was a candidate before the Democratic County Convention for the nomination for District Attorney, and lacked but two votes on the first ballot of the number necessary to secure him the coveted honor, which was carried off by the late David R. Randall.

The following year he was chosen a Director of the Public Schools of Wilkes-Barre. Rev. Geo. D. Miles, since deceased, and the writer were elected Directors at the same time. To the happy chance which carried Mr. Rhone into the board, the citizens of Wilkes-Barre are indebted more than to anything or any one else for the admirable school system of which their children are now enjoying the advantages. It was he who first suggested to the writer the many deficiencies in the then system, and the lamentable insufficiency and grossly ill condition of the buildings at that time in use for school purposes. It was his intercessions, in fact, that induced Mr. Miles and the writer to become candidates for membership in the board.

In the "History of Luzerne, Lackawanna, and Wyoming Counties," published in 1880, appears an article on the Wilkes-Barre public schools, written by G. W. Guthrie, M. D., of the city, which fully exemplifies the school system of this city at the time Messrs. Miles and Rhone and the writer were elected School Directors. We here reproduce a portion of the article: "The history of the old borough schools is really the history of the schools of this district. In 1834 this district, in common with nearly all the districts of Luzerne county, approved of the provisions of the common school law, and the school board levied a school tax and set the school in operation. For over thirty years the schools were devoid of anything to distinguish them—unless it might have been their general inefficiency. Teachers were paid very poor salaries; the school term was very short; the buildings were either miserable old frame hulks, or rooms rented here and

there over the town as necessity might determine for the accommodation of pupils. . . . The statement of the school board for 1864-5 reveals the following facts: Number of schools, 11; number of months taught, 4; number of female teachers, 14; male teachers, 3; average salary of male teachers per month, \$50; average salary of female teachers per month, \$35; whole number of pupils attending school, 187. Is it to be wondered at that private and select schools were in a flourishing condition? An old settlement like Wilkes-Barre, possessed of a high degree of culture, demanded education for its children, and the private schools furnished what the public schools could not. But a new era was dawning *even* in 1865."

And, it may be added, that much was accomplished before that year had ended. On the 5th of June, 1865, Messrs. Miles, Rhone, and the writer took their seats as Directors. On June 12, Mr. Miles presiding, it was decided by the Board of School Directors, consisting of nine members, to erect a new school building on Washington street, just north of Market. On August 1, Mr. Miles again presiding, the size of the building was agreed upon, and a building committee appointed. September 19, it was determined that the projected main building should be three stories high, with an addition in the rear, also of three stories, for recitation rooms. Out of these prompt and energetic proceedings came, early in the succeeding year, what is now known as the Washington school building, the first structure really fitted for public school purposes Wilkes-Barre ever owned. It accommodated ten schools, and had six recitation rooms besides, that could be used as school rooms if desired. It was substantially built, and so appointed as to subserve the comfort and convenience of both tutors and scholars. The article written by Dr. Guthrie, from which the foregoing extract is taken, is, in the main, a fair recital of the facts of the case. It is deficient, however, in that it omits to mention that Judge Rhone and the writer were members of the board when the first practical step forward was made, and that to them, as also to Mr. Miles, the citizens of Wilkes-Barre are largely indebted for the highly satisfactory present condition of their public schools, which are nearly equal, as to their accommodations and efficiency, to the best of our

academies. It is not contended that to the trio of gentlemen we have named is due the sole credit of bringing the schools to their present state of perfection. Wilkes-Barre has a present population of perhaps 30,000. It is one of the most important industrial centers in the State. Many of its citizens are possessed of great wealth. And it has an exceptionally bright future. In such a city all possible opportunities for general education at the public expense were certain to come sooner or later. Messrs. Miles, Rhone, and the writer were but the initiators of the remarkable improvements in the system which have since been effected. They merely hastened the glad coming. The beginning of their term saw, as already stated, but 187 scholars in the schools. By the close of its first year the number had increased to 676. To-day Wilkes-Barre is educating 4,883 of her boys and girls in the three school districts of the city, and has seventy-four schools in operation.

In 1867, Judge Rhone was again an applicant for the Democratic nomination for District Attorney. This time he achieved his ambition, successfully running the gauntlet of the convention, and being chosen at the ensuing election by a majority of 2,916 over his Republican competitor, A. M. Bailey, Esq. He was a masterly pleader for the Commonwealth, and earned and was accorded universal commendation for his faithful performance of that duty.

In 1868, Judge Rhone was appointed one of the Board of Trustees of the Franklin Street Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he is a consistent member.

In October, 1872, he was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention from the Thirteenth district. He took his seat in that body on the 12th of the succeeding month. The following day he tendered his resignation, which was accepted. The convention elected Hon. Caleb E. Wright to fill the vacancy thus created. Judge Rhone had consented to serve in the convention under the impression that its sessions would not consume a period of more than six months. Before it assembled, however, it became apparent that a full year at least would be required for a proper performance of the grave work in hand. He was not a man of means, but he had a rapidly growing practice which he

did not feel that he could afford to neglect. Neither did he think it would be fair to the people of his district, or to the State, for him to neglect the convention for the sake of his clients. One or the other, however, he was convinced he would have to neglect; hence his resignation.

Though Judge Rhone found himself unable to do anything for or in the convention, the convention did something for him in making constitutional provision for the creation of separate Orphans' Courts in the larger counties. Under this provision, at the first session of the Legislature after the adoption of the constitution, Luzerne county was made a separate Orphans' Court district. In 1874, Judge Rhone was nominated for Judge thereof. His contestants for the honor of the Democratic nomination were Hon. Caleb E. Wright and Michael Regan, Esq. Judge Rhone was nominated on the first ballot, receiving fifty-eight votes in excess of the combined strength of the other two. The Republican nominee was Hon. Charles E. Rice, the present President Judge of Luzerne county. At the polls, Judge Rhone had 1,482 majority.

On the 6th of December, 1861, Judge Rhone married Emma Hale Kinsey, daughter of John Kinsey, of Montgomery Station, Lycoming county, Pa., and a sister of L. C. Kinsey, a member of the Luzerne bar. She died February 18, 1878. A daughter, Mary Panthea, is the only surviving issue of this marriage.

On the 31st day of December, 1879, he was again married, this time to Rosamond L. Dodson, a daughter of Osborne Dodson, of the township of Huntington. This union yielded him another daughter, who is named after her mother's cousin, Alice Buckalew, daughter of Hon. C. R. Buckalew, of Columbia county. Mrs. Rhone is a descendant of Samuel Dodson, who, in 1780, was a resident of Penn township, Northampton county (now Mahoning township, Carbon county), Pennsylvania. At that date, with a settlement here and there, it was the frontier of Pennsylvania, and not far from where Fort Allen (now Weissport) was erected. Her greatgrandfather, Joseph Dodson, located in Huntington township, on the farm where he died, in 1851; and in that township her father, Osborne Dodson, was born and buried. Her grandfather, Samuel Dodson, is still living, aged 80.

She was born in Downieville, Sierra county, California, during the residence of her father in that State, while acting as a civil engineer. An incident occurred in connection with the Dodson family while they were residents of Northampton county that is worth relating here. Benjamin Gilbert, a Quaker from Byberry, near the city of Philadelphia, in 1775, removed with his family to a farm on Mahoning creek, five or six miles from Fort Allen. He was soon comfortably situated, with a good log dwelling house, barn, saw and grist mill. The Gilbert family, consisting of eleven persons, were alarmed about sunrise on the 25th day of April, 1780, the year after Sullivan's expedition, by a party of eleven Indians, whose appearance struck them with terror. To attempt to escape was death. The Indians who made this incursion were of different tribes or nations, who had abandoned their country on the approach of Gen. Sullivan's army, and fled within command of the British forts in Canada, promiscuously settling within their neighborhood, and, according to Indian custom of carrying on war, frequently invading the frontier settlements, taking captive the weak and defenseless. They made captives of the Gilbert family, consisting of Mr. Gilbert, his wife, three sons, two daughters, two daughters-in-law, a servant, and Benjamin Gilbert, son of John Gilbert, of Philadelphia. Abigail Dodson, a daughter of Samuel Dodson, first above mentioned, aged fourteen, lived with her father on a farm about one mile distant from the mill, and who came that morning with grist, was also captured. The Indians proceeded about half a mile, and captured the Peart family, consisting of three persons. The forlorn band were dragged over the wild and rugged region between the Lehigh and Chemung rivers, while their beds were hemlock branches strewed on the ground and blankets for a covering. They were often ready to faint by the way, but the cruel threat of immediate death urged them again to the march. They reached Niagara on May 25. Abigail Dodson was given to one of the families of the Cayuga nation, and was finally surrendered to her relatives at a place now known as the city of Detroit, Michigan, after having been in captivity about three years. In September, 1780, occurred what was then called the Scotch (now Sugarloaf) Valley massacre. A company of thirty-three men,

under Captain Klader or Myers, had come up from the southeastern part of the State, crossing over Broad and Buck mountains, passed down through the ravine southeast from Conyngham, and halted at the spring, now owned by the Conyngham Water Co., north of the road and west of the Little Nescopeck creek where it crosses the Butler road, on the east side of Conyngham. Feeling, no doubt, a degree of safety, the little band set their guns around a tree, and were refreshing the inner man with the pure water from the spring. While thus employed, they suddenly found themselves separated from their trusty old firelocks by a band of Indians, with here and there a heartless tory among them. The enemy had come down through the same ravine, and, taking the troops at such disadvantage, completely discomfited them. The Indians took thirteen scalps, and all the survivors were made prisoners. They then burnt several buildings, and escaped to Niagara. The massacre occurring after the capture of Abigail Dodson, she obtained her information from a prisoner in Canada, whom the savages spared and turned over to the British, and she told the story as here given. She afterwards married Peter Brink, of Huntington township, and lived to a good old age.

The mother of Mrs. Rhone is Lucy Miller Dodson, *nee* Wadsworth, a granddaughter of Epaphras Wadsworth, a Revolutionary soldier, who located in Huntington township, near Town Hill, in 1794. He was the first blacksmith in the township, and was also the pioneer horticulturist, having set out an orchard on his lot in 1799, in which most of the trees are still in bearing, and afford a good quality of fruit. Mr. Wadsworth was quite an extensive land operator for those days, and was a local preacher of the Methodist Episcopal Church, as was also his son, Epaphras, her father.

As a lawyer, Judge Rhone ranks with the brightest in the profession. As a judge, he is patient, painstaking, rigorous, and severely impartial. He is a tireless student, and intensely methodical. It was these qualities that enabled him to organize the Orphans' Court of Luzerne county on such a basis, and to so conduct its operations as that, at the expiration of a very few years, its machinery was moving with the precision of clock-work.

Attorneys who had been practicing for a quarter of a century found their accounts returned to them to be reconstructed in stricter accordance with the terms of the law. Judge Rhone was not the man to make fish of one and flesh of another. He treated all alike. He had acquainted himself thoroughly with every detail of Orphans' Court practice, and insisted that all, attorneys, executors, administrators, guardians, or whoever else had business in his court, should conform rigidly to the requirements of every law and rule. He scrutinized the accounts of guardians with exceptional care, and a few years ago elicited commendation from every quarter of the State by disallowing, in a certain case, an excessive bill for funeral expenses, which would have absorbed nearly the whole of the decedent's estate, and declaring that if administrators in his court had a hankering for costly funerals they must appease it at their own expense, as they would not be allowed to rob orphans of their meagre inheritance for such a purpose. In this and other ways Judge Rhone has labored conscientiously, earnestly, and fearlessly to make the Orphans' Court a protection to its wards, instead of the curse and cost such courts have too frequently proven.

The crowning achievement of Judge Rhone's career, and the one by which he will become most widely known, is, however, his recent compilation and issuance of two large volumes on the subject of Orphans' Court practice, the only work of the kind that has been published, except Scott on Intestates, since Hood on Executors made its appearance in 1847. There are other treatises on Orphans' Court law extant, but none are so complete and efficacious a guide to the profession as Judge Rhone's "Practice and Process in the Orphans' Courts of Pennsylvania," which, to use the author's words, embraces also "the laws relating to the settlement and distribution of the estates of decedents, the management of the estates of minors, and the construction of testamentary trusts and wills in the Courts of Common Pleas and Equity." Next after completeness of detail and precision of statement, the value of a work on law and its practice depends most largely upon a systematic arrangement of the subjects treated. So admirably has the method followed by Judge Rhone in his book met this necessity, that he who opens it for informa-

tion will find grouped under its proper title (the titles being alphabetically arranged) everything appertaining thereto—the law, the forms, the rules of procedure, and the pertinent decisions, the whole compressed into the fewest possible words, and yet fully and clearly explained. A few weeks after the book came from the press, a Luzerne countian happened into the office of the publishers. A lawyer and his client, a farmer from one of the upper counties, entered a few minutes later. A copy of the book lay upon the table. The client picked it up and opened it. After a few moments had elapsed, he turned to his adviser, a pleased smile overspreading his countenance, and said: “See here, J—, this is just what we want; this is the whole thing in a nut shell.” The limb of the law took the book, read what his client pointed out, and responded: “With the aid of this work any man of ordinary intelligence can be his own lawyer, so far at least as Orphans’ Court business goes.” Over four thousand cases are cited in the work, and the point of each decision is stated, not in the language of the syllabus, so often inaccurate, but in the Judge’s own clear and forcible style. The first edition of one thousand copies is already nearly exhausted.

At the bar, on the bench, and in the field of legal literature, Judge Rhone, comparatively young as he still is, has achieved, not success only, but distinction. He is a man of medium height and slight build. His face betrays the French in his origin. His habits are sedentary. He studies as he walks the streets. Yet, upon occasion, he is a most genial companion, witty himself, and quick to recognize and appreciate wit in others. He enjoys, as he merits, the esteem of all who know him.

CHARLES DORRANCE FOSTER.

Charles Dorrance Foster is a native of the township of Dallas, Luzerne county, Pa., where he was born, November 25, 1836.

His father was Phineas Nash Foster, whose birthplace was at Montpelier, Vt., where he was ushered into the world in the year 1796. When Phineas was but seven years of age, that is to say in 1803, he was brought by his father, Edward, the grandfather of our subject, to this valley. Phineas lived more than three-quarters of a century on his farm in Jackson township, and died there. He was one of the solid men of the county, exerting at all times a marked influence among his neighbors, and manifesting in an unostentatious and useful life the many virtues of his Green Mountain ancestry.

On the 26th of July, 1637, from the ship "Hector," a company landed at Boston, Mass., formed principally by merchants of London, whose wealth and standing at home entitled them to come out under more favorable auspices than any company that had hitherto sought our shores. They were accompanied by the Rev. John Davenport as their pastor, and are supposed to have been mostly members of his church and congregation in London (Coleman street). The leaders were men of good, practical understanding, and had probably provided for the anticipated wants of an infant colony by bringing with them men skilled in such arts as were likely to be most needed. In that company came Thomas Nash with a wife and five children. He was by occupation a gunsmith, a trade which admitted of an easy transition to that of *blacksmith*, thus rendering him doubly useful to a people whose situation required that both arms and instruments of husbandry should be kept in repair.

The people of Massachusetts Bay were solicitous that this company should choose a location within their limits, and made very advantageous offers to induce them to do so. But, being resolved to plant a new colony, they, in the fall of that year, sent out Mr. Eaton and others of their company to explore. This

committee selected a place called Quinipiac (now New Haven), then owned by a small tribe of Indians, whose principal chief was Momauguin. In March, 1638, the whole company sailed from Boston, and in about a fortnight landed at Quinipiac. In November following they entered into an agreement with Momauguin and his counsellors for the purchase of the lands. They appear not to have been in haste to settle the form of government, but spent the first summer and winter in erecting the necessary buildings, laying out their lands, and in other respects preparing for a permanent residence. On the 4th of June, 1639, they met together in Mr. Newman's barn, and after solemn religious exercises drew up what they termed a "fundamental agreement" for the regulation of the civil and religious affairs of the colony. This instrument was signed on the spot by sixty-three individuals. It was then copied, names and all, into the Book of Records, and afterwards to have been signed by forty-eight others in the book. Thomas Nash's name is the third of these *after subscribers*. The alleged early resolve of the New Haven colonists "to adopt the law of God until they should have time to make a better," has been the subject of much merriment, and many have been the sneers at the absurdity of it. The following extract probably constitutes the passage which gave rise to the story: "Att a Gen. Court, held att Newhaven, the 2d of March, 1641," in the decision of a perplexing case, the court laid it down as a principle, "According to the fundamental agreem't made and published by the full and gen'l consent when the plantation began and government was settled, *thatt the judiciaall Law of God, given by Moses, and expounded in other parts of Scriptures, so far as itt is a hedg and a fence to the Morall Law, and neither ceremonial nor typical, nor had any reference to Canaan, hath an everlasting equity in it, and shall be the rule of their proceedings.*"

Thomas Nash was probably one of the congregation of Rev. John Robinson at Leyden, Holland, part of whom were the first settlers at Plymouth, 1620. November 30, 1625, five of those at Leyden addressed a letter to their brethren at Plymouth, and signed it as *brethren in the Lord*. One of the five was Thomas Nash, and it is possible that he found his way back to England and came over with the New Haven settlers some years after.

He died May 12, 1658, and in his will, made in 1657, he expressly mentions his *old age*.

Timothy Nash, usually called Lieut. Timothy Nash, was the youngest son of Thomas Nash, and was born in England, or at Leyden, in Holland, in 1626. The first notice of him in the records of New Haven appears to be the following, dated the 3d of December, 1645: "Bro. Thomas Nash for his son's absence at a generall trayning pleaded his necessity of business in fetching home his hay by watter. The court overruled, and ordered him to pay his fine." His wife, *Rebekah*, was the daughter of the *Rev. Samuel Stone*, of Hartford. The last mention of him in the records of New Haven is dated April 23, 1660, when he was fined for absence from town meeting. He subsequently removed to Hadley, Mass., where he was frequently employed in town affairs, and held the office of Lieutenant in the militia. He represented the town of Hadley at the General Court of Massachusetts in 1690, 1691, and 1695. He died March 13, 1699.

Daniel Nash, son of Lieut. Timothy Nash, was born in 1676. He died at Great Barrington, Mass., March 10, 1760.

Phinehas Nash, youngest son of Daniel Nash, was born in 1726. He spent a portion of his youthful days in Greenfield, Deerfield, and Sunderland, Mass., and taught school there. His marriage is recorded in Sheffield, and he was taxed in Great Barrington in 1762. He removed to Plymouth, Pa., five or six years before the Massacre at Wyoming, and was residing there at the time of that occurrence. His son, Asahel, was in the fight. He (Phinehas) was one of the three first directors appointed for Plymouth under the frame of law adopted and promulgated by the Susquehanna company in June, 1773, and in 1774 was voted at a town meeting one of the twelve grand jurors for that year. Hon. Hendrick B. Wright, in his "History of Plymouth," says: "I have not been able to ascertain, after diligent inquiry, where our first Triumvirate held their court. Phinehas Nash, Captain David Marvin, and J. Gaylord, clothed as they were with the municipal power of Plymouth, must have had a court, and undoubtedly a whipping post and stocks; but the locality of these things, deemed necessary in a past age, has become somewhat obscure. These men and their successors were to Plymouth what the three Triumvirs

were to Rome after the fall of Cæsar, or the three Consuls to France who preceded the first Empire. Holding, therefore, the commissions of the peace and the balances of justice for old Plymouth, it is to be regretted that not only the records of their court, but the place of administration, are gone." After the Massacre he returned and spent a few years in Massachusetts or Connecticut, but he returned again to Wyoming, where his wife died. In his eighty-third year he left Wyoming and rode on horseback four hundred miles to Shelburn, Vt., where his son, Asahel, then resided. He died at Greenfield, Saratoga county, N. Y., in 1824, aged ninety-eight. He married, May 15, 1755, Mary Hamlin, of Sheffield, Mass. His daughter, Lowly, the grandmother of the subject of our sketch, was born December 12, 1760. She was married, February 10, 1791, to Edward Foster, the grandfather of Chas. D. Foster. They removed to Wyoming in 1803, where Mrs. Foster died October 10, 1852. Edward Foster died in 1814.

The mother of Mr. Foster was Mary Bailey Foster, daughter of Jacob Johnson, the third. Her first husband was Albon Bulford, who soon left her a widow. She then became the wife of Phineas Nash Foster and the mother of Charles D.

No biographical facts are more, important, or, as a rule, more interesting, than those which trace the subject as far back to the stock from which he came as the preserved records will permit. The origin of the vast, and, in many respects, remarkable, American family of Johnsons, or that branch of it of which Mrs. Foster was a descendant, is full of interest.

Fitz John came from Normandy to England with William the Conqueror in the eleventh century, and settled in the north of the island. It was customary before the conquest to change names by the addition of the syllable "son." Thus we find in the time of Edward the Confessor, if not earlier, the name Gamelson, and others similarly constructed. The Norman Fitz, a corruption of *filis*, was used in the same way, and was the fashion sometimes adopted by the conquered Saxons. Thus Fitz Harding, meaning the same, became Hardingson, and Fitz John, Johnson.

The Fitz John mentioned above changed his name to Johnson, and had a numerous family. One branch of it went to Scotland,

where the name became common. Some of these added a "t," and made it Johnston. During the reign of Queen Elizabeth a branch emigrated to Ireland, and also became numerous. Sir William Johnson was of this branch. In later ages the family were settled in Kingston-on-Hull. At the time of Dr. Johnson's visit as agent from Connecticut to England he found the name almost extinct, there being but one (a maiden lady of thirty years) left in the place. On visiting the church-yard, however, he discovered a large number of tombstones and monuments with the name of Johnson inscribed upon them. Three brothers had gone from Kingston to North America, one of whom, a clergyman, settled near Boston, and was afterwards killed by the Indians. He left a considerable family, from whom have descended most of the name in Massachusetts and Rhode Island. One settled in the western part of Connecticut. Most of his descendants went to New Jersey, and were numerous. Robert, the third brother, settled in New Haven, Conn., and was one of its first founders.

William Johnson, son of Robert, the emigrant, appeared early in New Haven. He was one of the original subscribers to the compact for the settlement of Wallingford, Conn.

Jacob Johnson, son of William, married Abigail Hitchcock, December 14, 1693. He was a tailor by trade, and died July 26, 1749, aged eighty years.

Rev. Jacob Johnson, born April, 1713, was the tenth child of Jacob Johnson. His son, Jacob, was the father of Mrs. Foster.

Rev. Jacob Johnson, or Jacob Johnson, the second, as he is sometimes called, was one of the most conspicuous characters in the early history of Wyoming. In the year 1772 he was a resident of Groton, Conn., and on the 11th of August, of that year, a town meeting was held in Wilkes-Barre to consider the religious needs of the community, and it was voted to invite Mr. Johnson to "come and labor with the people as their pastor." The invitation was accepted. A year later, August 23, 1773, his ministrations having, in the meantime, been eminently satisfactory to his flock, he was invited to permanently settle in Wilkes-Barre; and this was the first actual settlement of any minister of the gospel west of the Blue Mountains, in the territory now comprising the State of Pennsylvania. Mr. Johnson held to the

tenets of the New England Congregationalists, which, for more than fifty years, constituted the prevailing religion of the people of the valley. In 1778 a meeting-house had been nearly completed, when it was swept away by the Indians. Mr. Johnson's contract with his parishoners was for a salary of £60 the first year, and £5 a year additional until it should reach £100, besides which a liberal donation in land was made him. He seems to have been especially fitted to the place and the people. He was born in Wallingford, Conn., in 1713, graduated at Yale in '40, and was ordained in '49. After serving as pastor at New Groton (now Ledyard), Conn., he became a missionary among the Oneida Indians, on the Mohawk, quickly acquired their language, and exerted over them a strong influence. The Indians conceived both respect and liking for him, and he was frequently employed by them as interpreter when important treaty negotiations were to be entered into. Conrad Weiser feared his influence with the Indians, for when Penn, in 1768, sought to obtain a relinquishment from the Six Nations of their title to the lands on the upper Susquehanna, he wrote Penn to "beware of the wicked priest of Canojoharie," lest he might frustrate the design. When Forty Fort was capitulated, after the dreadful massacre, Mr. Johnson and Col. Denison were chosen commissioners to treat with the invaders. The articles of capitulation were written by him, and, under the circumstances, the terms were highly creditable to the judgment and courage of himself and his co-commissioner. His oldest daughter was the wife of Col. Zebulon Butler, the American commander, and escaped with him after the battle, riding behind him on his horse, with a bed for a saddle, through the wilderness. Mr. Johnson fled with the rest of his family to Connecticut, as did most of the other settlers, but returned, in 1781, a zealous expounder of the gospel, an ardent patriot, and a determined contestant for the rights of the Connecticut settlers in their conflict with the Pennsylvania claimants. So pronounced was he in this latter particular, so vigorous in his denunciations of the Pennamites, that he was arrested in 1784, and held to bail to answer the charge of sedition, but the case was never brought to trial. He labored earnestly for the building of Wilkes-Barre's first church, but did not live to see its completion. On March

15, 1797, he died, having previously selected the site for, and dug, the grave in which his body was afterwards laid. The church, though projected and located in 1791, was not finished and ready for occupancy until 1812. His late years were marked by many peculiarities. He believed himself endowed with the power of foretelling coming events, and did predict very nearly the exact time of his death. He made himself a girdle of camel's hair, and wore it like John the Baptist. He was a devout second adventist. His wife, Mary Giddings, was a Connecticut lady, highly accomplished, and of the same family as Joshua R. Giddings, the noted anti-slavery Congressman. He was tall, of commanding presence, and had dark hair, eyes, and complexion. He was certainly much loved and respected in Wyoming. A lady, long since dead, who was in Wilkes-Barre when the first call summoning Mr. Johnson to the pastorate was made, has written of him: "If there ever was a gospel minister on earth, I do believe Priest Johnson was one. He was so earnest, so sincere; and a very learned man, too. The Indians, at that early day, used to gather round to hear him. He spoke two of their languages as well as their own Sachems, and I have often heard him exhort them in their native tongue, for near an hour at a time, with a zeal and freedom that showed his interest in their eternal welfare, and his perfect knowledge of the language in which he spoke. The habits of the clergy at that time were, in the pulpit and out of the pulpit, very staid, their style severe, their manners grave and demure. Like the old Puritans, they deemed it wrong to indulge in passionate declamation, or to study the graces of oratory. Argumentative, solemn, and impressive, he was, generally, rather than eloquent, that is, in his regular discourses; but in prayer his spirit, at times, would seem to break away from earth, warming and glowing with holy zeal, his wrapt spirit would ascend on the wings of hope and faith, and carry you with him, as it were, to the very portals of heaven. He was tall, slender, a little bent forward, very considerate in conversation, mild and sweet tempered. O, he was a fine man!" Mr. Johnson died in this city in 1797, where he had resided for more than a quarter of a century. His daughter, Lydia, became the second wife of Col. Zebulon Butler. Their union was brief, and a son, the late Capt.

Zebulon Johnson Butler, was their only child. Ovid Frazer Johnson, who was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county April 6, 1831, was a grandson. He was Attorney General of Pennsylvania from 1839 to 1845, under the administration of Gov. David Rittenhouse Porter. He died in 1854.

Charles Dorrance Foster's boyhood days were occupied in attending the district schools during the winter months and working on the farm in summer. At the age of twenty he entered Wyoming Seminary, at Kingston, an institution which has done vast service in preparing the youth of our valley for the struggles which come with manhood. Three years under the competent instructors here presiding fitted him to become himself an instructor. He taught for a year in Jackson township, and subsequently for a short time in the State of Illinois.

Returning from the West, he served another year on the paternal farm, and then entered, as a student at law, the office of the late Lyman Hakes, Esq. His admission to the bar took place April 23, 1861, when the country was in the first throes of the great rebellion. He rapidly acquired a good practice, but having recently inherited from his father one of the finest farms in Luzerne county, covering an area of over a mile square, and lying partly in Dallas and partly in Jackson township, has not of late given that close attention to the profession a poorer man would have needed to give.

Mr. Foster early identified himself with the Republican party, and has ever since labored in a quiet but efficient way to forward its interests and promote its principles. In 1882 he was made the candidate of that party for a seat in the lower house of the Legislature from the First district of Luzerne and Lackawanna counties, comprising the city of Wilkes-Barre, but was unsuccessful. Hon. Herman C. Fry was his victorious opponent.

Mr. Foster has been closely connected with several extensive business enterprises in the county, among which may be mentioned the Wilkes-Barre and Kingston Street Railway Company and the Wyoming National Bank. He was one of the first Managers, and has been President, Secretary, and Treasurer of the former corporation, and is now a Director of the bank.

Mr. Foster married, October 4, 1865, Mary Jane Hoagland, a

daughter of the late Amos Hoagland, of Newark, N. J., both being natives of Flemington, Hunterdon county, N. J. Mr. Hoagland was a descendant of Dirck Hanse Hogeland, the first of the name who came to America, and who commanded the vessel that brought him from Holland to New Amsterdam in 1655. He settled at Flatbush, N. Y., and in 1662 married Anne Bergen, widow of Jan Clerq, by whom he had six children. He built the first brick house on Manhattan Island. During the Revolutionary war Amos Hoagland, the great-grandfather of Mrs. Foster, was conspicuous as a member of Captain Growendyke's company. Andrew Hoagland, his son, was a man well known in Hunterdon county, N. J. He was among the first slaveholders who manumitted his slaves; was remarkable for his upright dealings, and held many responsible positions in church and state, and in 1840 was appointed Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. He married Mary, the only daughter of Elijah Carman, a Revolutionary hero, whose ancestors came from Switzerland. Mr. Carman's wife was Jane James, who, at the age of twelve, fled with her family from Forty Fort before the massacre. Being warned of coming trouble by a friendly squaw, who assured them that the Indians would not touch them if they remained, but they felt greater security in flight. After reaching New York, they never returned to claim their possessions, although they heard that the Indians had disturbed nothing that belonged to them. The Carman homestead is now in the possession of Aaron, the eldest son of Judge Hoagland. Amos Hoagland, the father of Mrs. Foster, was a prominent man in his day. He held the position of postmaster at Sergeantsville, N. J.; was commissioner of his native county, and until the time of his death held official position in the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he was an active and conspicuous member. He built a church at Sergeantsville, N. J., and presented the same to a Methodist congregation. He married Susan, daughter of Rev. George Fisher, of Tewksbury, N. J. His ancestor came from Strasburg, Germany, in 1790. He was a man of considerable wealth, and noted for his generosity to the poor. He gave the ground for the Methodist Episcopal Cemetery of Fairmount, N. J., in 1837. The grave of the Rev. George Fisher is a prominent one. His epitaph reads

as follows: "Rev. George Fisher, who departed this life May 14, 1846, aged 78 years, 5 months, and 10 days. He obtained remission of sins, and united himself with the Methodist Episcopal Church A. D. 1806, and was licensed to preach the gospel A. D. 1810. As a preacher, he was eminent for zeal and usefulness, and still more distinguished as a Christian for sanctity of manner and deep, unaffected piety."

The only surviving child of Mr. and Mrs. Foster is Narcissa Florence Jenkins, wife of Frank Thornton Jenkins, M. D., of Philadelphia. He is a native of Baltimore, Md., where he was born in 1852. Dr. Jenkins is the son of Thornton A. Jenkins, a Rear Admiral in the United States Navy. During the late civil war he was chief-of-staff to Admiral Faragut. Admiral Jenkins is eighth in descent from John Jenkins, of Warwick (Jamestown), Virginia. Dr. Jenkins, on the maternal side, is a descendant of Anthony Thornton, also of Virginia. His son, the great-grandfather of the Doctor, was Capt. Presly Thornton (in command of a troop of horse) of the Continental Army, 1776-83. His maternal grandfather was Francis Anthony Thornton, who was a purser in the United States Navy at the time of his death.

Mr. Foster is a man of fine physique, and in the enjoyment of robust health. He is, as yet, a comparatively young man, and, as we have already remarked, is the possessor of wealth ample to gratify anything short of sordid avarice. Few men enjoy, at so early an age, such complete physical, financial, and social advantages. It is not matter for wonder, therefore, that he is possessed of a most agreeable temper, and many other qualities that combine to make him a good friend and a delightful companion. Though the cares of business are not permitted to set heavily on him, there being no need that they should, he finds in his practice, in looking after his vested interests, and in managing his fertile acres, employment sufficient to consume the most of his time.

HENRY WILBUR PALMER.

To the *Palmer Records*, edited by Noyes F. Palmer, Esq., of Jamaica, Queens county, N. Y., we are indebted for the following sketch of William Palmer and the derivation of the name :

“In that portion of old England known as the north shire of Nottingham, in the Hundred of Bassett Laws, was the little town of Scrooby. Here, under the shadow of the manor house of the Archbishop of York (that manor house where the great Cardinal Woolsey dwelt when ‘if he had served his God with half the zeal he served his king he would not in his age have been forsaken to his enemies),’ was a congregation of Puritan Separatists. Scrooby may be known as the mother of American Puritans. A leading man in this congregation was one William Brewster. He had been a secretary and devoted follower of that Davidson who had clipped off the head of the one fair woman who seems destined ever to be alike the contention of historian and theme of poet—Mary of Scotland.

“The meetings at Scrooby and the preaching of Brewster soon attracted the attention and invited the interference of the authorities. From trial and tribulation there was no escape save exile. With longing eyes and heavy hearts they bid adieu to those fair Nottingham hills, and, crossing the channel, sought refuge in Amsterdam.

“From Nottinghamshire possibly, probably of the Scrooby congregation, came William Palmer (the ancestor of the subject of our sketch). He sailed from Plymouth, England, in 1621, in the ship *Fortune*, the second vessel after the *Mayflower*, and landed at Plymouth, Massachusetts Bay Colony, and settled in what is now known as Duxbury, Mass.

“The name Palmer it has been said is ‘derived from pilgrimages,’ and is not lost in the mists of antiquity. The Crusaders, in their marches to Jerusalem in the Middle Ages, from the time of Peter the Hermit to the close of the fourteenth century, had many followers who, from sacred motives, sought to see the tomb of

Christ. Many of these pilgrims on their return wore palm leaves in their hats, or carried staves made from palm branches. They thus came to be called Palm-ers, or bearers of the palm.

The name soon passed into literature. Shakespeare frequently uses the word: 'My scepter for a Palmer's walking staff,' and also, 'Where do the Palmers lodge, I do beseech you?'

"In a work on 'Our English Surnames,' by C. W. Bardley, Esq., is an account of the derivation of the name Palmer, as follows: 'The various religious wanderings of solitary recluses, though belonging to a system long since faded from our English life, find a perpetual epitaph in the directories of to-day.' Thus we have still our Pilgrims, or 'peterins,' as the Normans termed them. We meet with Palmers any day in the streets of our large towns; names distinctly relating the manner in which their owners have derived their titles. *The Pilgrim* may have but visited the shrine of St. Thomas of Canterbury. *The Palmer*, as his name proves, had, forlorn and weary, battled against all difficulties and trod the path that led to the Holy Sepulchre,

'The faded palm branch in his hand,
Showed Pilgrim from the Holy Land.'"



The Palmer patriarchs of New England are four in number. William Palmer, who came over in 1621, as before stated; Walter Palmer, of Stonington, Connecticut, who came from Nottinghamshire, England, in 1629; Thomas Palmer, of Rowley, Mass., who came from Bradford, England, in 1635, and John Palmer, of Hingham, Mass. Thomas and John were brothers, and John came over in 1634 or 35.

Their descendants throughout the United States are thousands, and embrace generals, governors, judges, clergymen, physicians, and in fact, all professions, including General Grant, who is the eighth in descent from Walter Palmer's daughter Grace.

The great-great-grandfather of Henry W. Palmer was Leighton Palmer. He was, without doubt, a descendant of William Palmer, heretofore mentioned. Leighton Palmer settled at Hopkinton, R. I. His second son was Nathaniel, who had a son Gideon. He was the father of seventeen children, the fifth of whom was also named Gideon, and was the father of Henry W. Palmer. Gideon W. Palmer was born in Hopkinton, R I., April

18, 1818, and was the son of the first Gideon. His mother was Clarissa Watkins. In 1836 he removed to Susquehanna county, Pa., and in 1841 from there to Carbondale, Luzerne (now Lackawanna) county, where, for a while, he followed teaching, but as his tastes led him rather to agricultural pursuits he subsequently gave his attention to farming, actively interesting himself meanwhile in the various political questions of the day. The measures of the old Whig party were those which received his support, and he soon manifested such an influence in the councils of that organization that various offices were intrusted to him. From Constable in 1846, he became a Justice of the Peace in 1850, and in the same year was elected Sheriff of Luzerne county for three years. In 1854 he was elected a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature. When the Rebellion broke out he sided ardently with the supporters of the Union, and for several years occupied the responsible position of one of the paymasters of the United States Army, in the performance of which duty he traversed the whole country from Maine to Texas. It is worthy of remark in this connection to state that while he disbursed millions he settled with the government without the loss of a penny, either to himself or the government. In 1872, when delegates were to be chosen to the Constitutional Convention of the State, he was nominated as a Liberal Republican on the Democratic ticket, while his son, the subject of our sketch, was nominated as a delegate from the same district on the regular Republican ticket. Both were elected, and both contributed materially to the deliberations of the body, of which they were highly honored members. In 1838 Mr. Palmer married Elizabeth Burdick, daughter of Billings Burdick, a native of Connecticut. The couple had a family of six children, of whom five survive, two sons and three daughters, Henry W., being the oldest son. Mr. Palmer was a resident of the borough of Glenburn, Lackawanna county, at the time of his death, March 27, 1881.

Henry Wilbur Palmer was born in Clifford township, Susquehanna county, Pa., July 10, 1839. He was educated at the Wyoming Seminary and at Fort Edward Institute, New York, afterwards entering the Poughkeepsie Law School, from which institution he graduated in 1860. He was enrolled as a student

in the office of ex-Judge Garrick M. Harding, and, after his graduation from the Law School, was admitted to practice in the courts of Luzerne county on August 24, 1861, the recommendation being by Andrew T. McClintock, Henry M. Hoyt, and O. Collins, who had been appointed a special committee for his examination. In 1863 and 64 he was in the army as a paymaster's clerk, in the Department of the Gulf. Returning from the field of duty he entered into partnership with his old preceptor, ex-Judge Harding, and during the five years from 1865 to 1870 the firm of Harding and Palmer was known as one of the busiest and most prosperous in northern Pennsylvania.

In 1866 he was elected a member of the School Board of the borough of Wilkes-Barre, in connection with ex-Gov. Henry M. Hoyt. His service in this capacity was marked by a close application to its duties and a spirit of progressiveness in keeping with that which had but just begun to characterize the management of public education in Wilkes-Barre, and which has since resulted in giving this city a school system in character and efficiency second to none in the Commonwealth or country.

Mr. Palmer's election as a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1872 has already been mentioned. Of that convention Charles R. Buckalew was in every respect a leader. The impress of the genius of his statesmanship is more strongly marked, perhaps, on the pages of the constitution as finally adopted than that of any other of the members. What he thought of the labors of his colleague, and of the man generally, can very correctly be inferred from the fact that he dedicated his recent learned publication on that constitution to Henry W. Palmer.

Mr. Palmer served on several important committees in the convention, including those on Oath of Office, Revision and Adjustment, Commissions, and Incompatibility of Office, and did distinguished service upon them all, as well as upon the floor in debate.

In 1878 Henry M. Hoyt, of Wilkes-Barre, was elected Governor of Pennsylvania for the term of four years. As the time for his inauguration and entrance upon his gubernatorial duties approached, a wide-spread interest was manifested in the ques-

tion: Who is to be Attorney General? The constitution was new, and the laws that had been enacted in conformity with its innovations still newer. These circumstances made the public anxious that the always important office, being now doubly important, should be capably filled. The names of many of the oldest and most experienced lawyers of Republican proclivities were presented in connection with it, and in behalf of some of them great personal and political pressure was brought to bear upon the Governor. The latter, however, knew his friend and neighbor well, was convinced of his fitness, and chose for the coveted office Henry W. Palmer. The announcement was followed by many complaints, and by some it was alleged that a grave error had been committed, and predicted that the result would make that fact plain. That this gloomy forecast was born of disappointment, and not of knowledge of the man or his parts, will be evident from a brief reference to some of the leading incidents of Mr. Palmer's administration.

One of his first tilts as representative of the rights of the Commonwealth was against the four trunk lines, the Dunkirk, Allegheny & Pittsburg, the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, the Atlantic & Great Western, and the Pennsylvania Railroad Companies. This was in the shape of a bill in equity filed to prevent unjust discriminations against shippers as violative of the provisions of the constitution. The companies were forced into a settlement with the parties at whose instance the bill had been filed, and now there are no rebates on oil or other freight allowed when offered in the same quantity.

Most readers will remember his pursuit of the Standard Oil Company for taxes aggregating \$700,000, which Mr. Palmer, reading the statutes literally, held to be justly due the Commonwealth. His claim was for tax upon the entire capital stock, measured by the amount of dividend paid. The Supreme Court decreed that the company was liable only on such part of the stock as was invested in individual copartnerships, excluding all invested in stock of Pennsylvania corporations, limited copartnerships, and oil purchased for export to other States, and as the great bulk of the money of the Standard was in the items excluded, but \$30,000 of the total amount sued for was recovered. That

the case made out by Mr. Palmer, was, nevertheless, a strong one, and that it was very diligently and ably pressed is evident from the fact that three judges dissented from the opinion of the majority. This monster corporation which is reaping for its members, mostly residents of other States, vast fortunes from the natural riches of the Commonwealth, lives, by the aid of its numerous aliases, its powerful lobbies, and the wit and scheming of its innumerable handsomely paid attorneys practically outside the law of the State.

In the case of the Commonwealth against the Monongahela Bridge Company, at Pittsburg, the company was compelled to raise its bridge twenty-three feet in the interest of the navigation of the river it spanned.

In the case of the Commonwealth *v.* J. Campbell Harris, of Walnut street, Philadelphia, Mr. Palmer induced the court to restrain the adding of a bay window to Mr. Harris' residence, on the ground that it was an encroachment on the street, which was the property of the city. In this case it was decided that the Attorney General is the proper party to institute proceedings of such character. The councils of the city had previously given Mr. Harris permission to add the window.

Mr. Palmer was especially active in pushing the tax claims of the Commonwealth. By a construction of the act of 1879, which the court, on hearing, upheld, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company was compelled to pay into the treasury the sum of \$140,000, which it had disputed the right of the Commonwealth to collect.

In Commonwealth *v.* Kilgore, Treasurer of Allegheny county, license taxes to the amount of \$58,000, which the county had refused to pay, were secured to the treasury.

The Reading Railroad Company was made to disgorge \$60,000, tax on gross receipts. In this case the receivers then in control of the affairs of the company unsuccessfully sought the interference of the United States Courts.

During his term of office \$700,000 was collected in suits of this character, or more than any other Attorney General had ever collected, and settlement was made with the State without the loss of a penny.

Among the most conspicuous features of his record was his raid upon the Bogus Medical Colleges and the Death Rattle Insurance Companies. Two more infamous institutions never disgraced the State. By the aid of the former the Commonwealth was overrun with impudent and conscienceless charlatans, whose pretended practice of the medical and surgical arts, besides being seriously injurious to legitimate practitioners, was continually draining the pockets of the poor and unfortunate, and sacrificing their life and limbs. By the latter, cunning scoundrels in almost every county played upon the cupidity of the unwary, and amassed vast gain. Fraud and forgery, and even murder, were encouraged by their nefarious transactions. Neighbor was turned against neighbor, and friend against friend. Children were made to hope for, and even encourage, the death of their aged parents. A people hungry for unearned wealth and lacking every honorable principle was necessary to the success of the bad men who managed the odious business, but such people can be developed in every community, if their tempters are permitted to go unnoticed by the law and unwhipped by justice; and, as a consequence, Pennsylvania became a by-word and a reproach all over the Union because of its tacit tolerance of such scoundrelism, for though Mr. Palmer's predecessors had essayed their overthrow, for some lacking it had been in vain. When he undertook the task he proceeded with such relentless vigor that before the end of his term not a bogus diploma-manufacturing concern was left, and the death rattle scoundrels had been scattered to the four winds of heaven.

.Mr. Palmer construed the law to mean that members of the Legislature are entitled to but \$1,000 pay for each regular session, no matter to how many days the session may be prolonged. At the close of the long session of 1880, therefore, a writ of *mandamus* was procured against the State Treasurer, under which the question was argued before the Supreme Court, the State Treasurer having previously refused payment to the legislators pending the determination of the question, under advice of the Attorney General. The judges in their final decision took the opposite view, Judge Trunkey dissenting, and the legislators were afterwards paid for one hundred and fifty days, at the rate

of \$10 per day ; although many constitutional lawyers then held, and still maintain, that Mr. Palmer's position was the correct one.

All these and many other acts of Mr. Palmer's fearless and energetic administration of the office of Attorney General raised up against him not a few enemies, and one of the results of that fact was the appointment, in 1881, of two legislative committees of enquiry, one with reference to the salary case and questions growing out of it, and the other to enquire as to whether he was entitled to the commissions paid him in the Commonwealth tax cases, similar commissions having been paid to his predecessors without question as to their right to them. The first of these committees reported nothing to his discredit, and the other never reported at all.

Mr. Palmer was the youngest man, probably, who ever held the distinguished position. It is doubtful whether any other ever showed greater capacity for its requirements. Certainly none have excelled him in courage, or have achieved more or greater success in their legal battles for the Commonwealth against its aggressors.

At the expiration of his term as Attorney General, Mr. Palmer returned to, and is still engaged at, the practice of his profession, in Wilkes-Barre.

He is the senior member of the firm of Palmer, Dewitt and Fuller, and is counsel for numerous corporations, among them the Pennsylvania, the Lehigh Valley, the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Companies, the New York & Pennsylvania Canal and Railroad Company, the Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre Coal Company, and the Susquehanna Canal Company. From this large and distinguished clientage his earnings must be lucrative.

He is a man of business and enterprise, too, outside the law. He is at present a director in the Miners' Savings Bank, and has held that office in the Wilkes-Barre Savings Bank and People's Bank of this city. He takes an active interest in railroad matters and was conspicuously identified with the building of the new North & West Branch Railroad Company, now operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, of which corporation he is now a director. He is one of the corporators of the Bloomsburg & Bernice Railroad, which is designed to develop the lumber

regions of Luzerne and Sullivan counties, and to open up new coal lands in both, and which bids fair to bring a handsome return to the investors. He is likewise a director in the proposed Wyoming, Yellowstone & Pacific Railroad Company. This road is to be some four hundred miles in length, and will run from Rawlins, on the Union Pacific, to the Yellowstone Park, past the famed Soda Lakes and through the iron, coal, and oil territory of that vast and yet virgin region. It is expected to be commenced before August 1, of the current year, and completed within two years from that time. The capital stock is \$12,000,000, most of which has been secured from investors in Great Britain. The road has a charter from the Territory of Wyoming, and is the only road projected from the South to the Yellowstone Park. Hon. L. D. Shoemaker, of this city, is its president.

Mr. Palmer is a married man and man of family, having taken to wife on September 12, 1861, Ellen M., daughter of George W. Webster, of Plattsburg, N. Y. Mr. Webster is a native of New Hampshire. They have five children living, three girls and two boys. Three others are dead. The oldest living is now a young lady of twenty. He is a vestryman in St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, Wilkes-Barre, and has frequently been a delegate to diocesan conventions of that faith.

It falls to the lot of comparatively few men to achieve, at so early a period in their careers such marked distinction as attaches to the name and record of Henry Wilbur Palmer, who is at this writing but 44 years old. The qualities that have made him so unusually successful are manifold, but principal among them are his great common sense, his undaunted courage, both in assault and defense, his contempt of all shams, and his fine powers of invective. As a pleader, either to judge or jury, he is remarkably successful, his pleadings being always pointed, pithy, and directed to the capacity in others, from which they are drawn to himself; which is to say, to their common sense. He is a highly favored convention and stump orator. As the latter, he has delivered some of the most effective arguments ever presented in the behalf of the Republican party, of whose principles and destinies he has always been a devoted follower. He is in great request, also, as

a speaker before benevolent and literary associations, and has found time amid his manifold business duties to prepare and deliver under these auspices numerous polished and instructive addresses. He is excellent company, and while a man of his vigor of intellect and combative disposition is necessarily never without his enemies and detractors, Mr. Palmer lives, in the estimation of very many ardent friends and his neighbors generally, a good and useful citizen and a capable and reliable attorney.

CHARLES MINER CONYNGHAM.

[Abridged by Rev. HORACE EDWIN HAYDEN, from his forthcoming work entitled "Reminiscences of David Hayfield Conyngham, of the Revolutionary house of J. N. Nesbitt & Co., Philadelphia, 1750-1832."]

[David Hayfield Conyngham descended from William Conyngham, Bishop of Argyll, Scotland, 1539, of the house of Glencairn. The family owes its rise to the act of one Malcolm, son of Freskin, who saved the life of Malcolm, Prince of Scotland, from the wrath of Macbeth by hiding him in a barn, when hotly pursued, and covering him with straw by means of a shake fork. When Malcolm became king, he rewarded his presence by the thanedom of Cunynghame, from which the posterity of this faithful adherent assumed their surname, and took a "*shake fork*" for their arms, and "*over fork over*" for their motto. From this Malcolm of Cunynghame descended all the families of the name in Great Britain. The houses of Lord *Cunninghame*, of Ayr (the Earl of Glencairn's line); *Lord Cuninghame* Fairlie, of Fairlie; Lord Dick *Cunyngham*, of Edinburgh; Lord *Cunynghame*, of Milncraig; the Marquess *Conyngham*, of Mount Charles, Ireland; with the several lines among the landed gentry—Cuninghame & Cuninghame of Lainshaw, of Hensol; of Cadel & Thorntoun, of Caprington and of Balgownie House—all preserve the original arms, "*Arg. a shake fork, sa,*" and in most cases the original motto, "*over fork over.*"

William Conyngham, Bishop of Argyll, 1539, had two sons: *William*, who succeeded at Conyngham-head, Scotland, and was made a *Baronet of Nova Scotia*; and *Rev. Alexander*, who took orders, and about 1610 removed to Donegal county, Ireland.

In May, 1630, he was made Dean of Raphoe, and died September 3, 1660, and was buried at Raphoe. He married Catherine, daughter of John Murray, of Broughton, who owned all Boylagh and Banagh. He had, according to Burke, twenty-seven children, of whom four sons and five daughters survived infancy. The sons were: George Conyngham, Esq.; Sir Albert Conyngham, from whom descend the Earl of Conyngham and of Mount Charles (see Burke's Peerage); William Conyngham, Esq., who died unmarried, and whose property, by will, descended to David Hayfield Conyngham, through Alexander, of Eighan; Alexander Conyngham of Letterkeny, Esq., the immediate ancestor of David Hayfield Conyngham. Alexander Conyngham of Letterkeny, Esq., married Mary Montgomery, and had Alexander of Eighan, will dated December 27, 1701; and Andrew, the supposed one through whom the Wilkes-Barre family descend, for this reason. Alexander of Eighan married Helen, and had Richard of Dublin, merchant, who married, as per marriage contract, May 8, 1706, Mary Moore, daughter of Brabazan Moore, of county Louth. His father, by will, entails upon him and his heirs forever the lands of Ballyboe, said "lands of Ballyboe limited to said Richard Conyngham for life, remainder to the heirs male of his body." These lands came by deed from Richard Murray, son of John, of Broughton, who died September 24, 1669, to Alexander of Eighan. By deed of February 8, 1721, these lands are assigned by Capt. David Conyngham, of Ballyherrin and Letterkeny, for the benefit of his children, and were found entailed by his son Redmond Conyngham, Esq., on his son David Hayfield Conyngham, by will, dated May 21, 1778, now in the hands of the writer.

Andrew, son of Alexander of Letterkeny, had (1), David, will dated November 18, 1757; (2), Rev. William; (3), Rev. Adam; (4), Gustavus, married his cousin, and had Capt. Gustavus, U. S. Navy, 1775-1784, distinguished during the Revolutionary war. He raised the first U. S. flag in the British channel; (5), Andrew; (6), Florinda; (7), Elizabeth; (8), Ann.

1. David Conyngham married Katherine O'Hanlon, daughter of Redmond O'Hanlon, the celebrated Rapparee of that unhappy time in Ireland, and who was outlawed by the English. He was

a Sept of the race of Colla da Chrioch, descended and deriving their surname from Hanluan, chief of Hy-Reith-Thire, now the Barony of Orior, county Armagh, and is traced back by the "*Four Masters*" to Milesius, of Spain. O'Hanlon was one of those dispossessed of his possessions by the crown, and fighting as any patriot would fight for his land and liberties, was not only outlawed, but a heavy price set upon his head. This decree was however subsequently removed, as his grandson, Redmond Conyngham, in his will, disposes of property by entail received from Redmond O'Hanlon's estate. Redmond Conyngham's silver bears the Conyngham "shake fork," but he seals his will with the O'Hanlon arms, which are "*vert on a mount ppr., a boar passant erm.*" Crest, "*a lizard displayed vert.*"

David Conyngham had issue: (1), Redmond of Letterkeny, will dated May 21, 1778, probated November 23, 1784; (2), Isabella, married David Stewart, of Balto., of whom was Hon. David, member U. S. Congress, from Maryland, 1849; (3), Mary, married Rev. Thomas Plunkett, son of Sir Patrick Plunkett and his wife, grand daughter of Sir William Welles, Lord Chancellor of Ireland. They had two sons—Patrick, M. D., and William Conyngham, created *Lord Plunket* 1827, and Lord Chancellor of Ireland 1830-1841. The present Lord Plunket is also the Lord Bishop of Meath (See Burke's Peerage). (4), Elizabeth; (5), Katherine; (6), Hannah; (7), Florida.

Redmond Conyngham came to this country before the revolution, and married, January 13, 1749-50, Martha Ellis, daughter of Robert, of Philadelphia. He was a member of the firm of J. N. Nesbitt & Co. Returned to Ireland before 1776, when his son, David Hayfield, took his place in the firm, which, under the names of J. N. Nesbit & Co. and Conyngham & Nesbit, aided very materially the cause of the colonies in various ways, doubtless saving the army of Washington at Valley Forge by its liberal donations.

Redmond Conyngham had (1), David Hayfield, born March 21, 1756, who married Mary West, and had William, Redmond, who married Judge Yeates' daughter, Mary Martha, Hannah Anne, Mary, Elizabeth Isabella, Catherine, wife of Ralph Peters, William, David, John Nesbit, LL. D.

Charles Miner Conyngham, seventh and youngest child of Hon. John Nesbit and Ruth (Butler) Conyngham, was born at Wilkes-Barre, July 6, 1840. Educated at Protestant Episcopal Academy, Philadelphia, and Trinity College, Hartford, Conn. Graduated A. B. 1859, A. M. 1862. Studied law with G. Byron Nicholson, of Wilkes-Barre, and admitted to the bar August, 1862, but has never engaged in the practice of the profession. During the war between the States, he entered the U. S. army as captain Company A, 143d Regiment, Pennsylvania Infantry, August 26, 1862; E. L. Dana, col.; George E. Hoyt, lieut.-col.; John D. Musser, major. When Lieut.-Col. Hoyt was killed, September 1, 1863, Major Musser was promoted to lieut.-col., and Captain Conyngham to the majority, to date and rank from June 2, 1863. Was engaged with his regiment in the battles of Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, the Wilderness, and Spottsylvania C. H. In the latter action, Col. Dana was wounded and captured, and Lieut.-Col. Musser killed, when the command of the regiment devolved on Major Conyngham, who, in the action of May 12, 1864, was so severely wounded that, July 26, 1864, he was honorably discharged the service. On his return from the army, instead of engaging in the practice of the law, he entered into mercantile pursuits, under the various firms of Conyngham & Paine, Chas. M. Conyngham; and also in coal mining operations, under the firm of Conyngham & Teasdale, at Shickshinny. Mr. Conyngham is also president of the West End Coal Company, and is a director in the Hazard Manufacturing Company and the Parrish Coal Company. He is also the head of the firm of Conyngham, Schrage & Company, who have extensive stores at Ashley, Sugar Notch, and Wilkes-Barre. During the administration of Governor Hoyt, of Pennsylvania, Major Conyngham held the office of Inspector-General of the National Guard. He is a communicant and junior warden of St. Stephen's Protestant Episcopal Church, Wilkes-Barre; one of the executive committee of the Luzerne County Bible Society; a member of Lodge No. 61, F. and A. M.; of the Loyal Legion of the United States; of the Society of the Potomac; and of the Grand Army of the Republic.

He married, Hartford, Conn., February 9, 1864, Miss Helen Hunter Turner, daughter of William Wolcot Turner, of Hart-

ford, who graduated A. B., Yale, 1819; A. M., Yale and College, N. J., 1821; Ph. D., National Deaf Mute College, Washington, D. C., 1870; and is the author of "The School Dictionary, 1829." He still lives, upwards of 80 years of age. Major Conyngham has three children—Helen, Herbert, and Alice.]

John Nesbit Conyngham, LL. D., was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county April 3, 1820. In 1839, he was commissioned as a judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and with the exception of the years 1850-1851, he remained in commission up to the date of his resignation in 1870. He lost his life by an accident in Mississippi in 1871.

John Butler Conyngham, who was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county August 6, 1849, was a brother of Major Conyngham. At the time of his death, May 27, 1871, he was captain in the Twentieth-fourth Infantry, U. S. A. He was appointed colonel of the Fifty-second Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, during the late civil war. The year of his death, he was brevetted major and lieutenant-colonel in the regular army, for gallant service in the field.

As has been stated, Charles Miner Conyngham, although fitted by the regular course of study, and regularly admitted to the bar, never entered into active practice in the profession. It is, however, conceded by all who know him that, had he done so, he would have achieved as distinctively prominent and creditable a position in the legal arena as rewarded his bravery and general soldierly quality in the field and his business acumen and activity since his return from that performance of a patriot's duty. It is not needed that we go back to the venerable ancestry above briefly traced to learn that the Conyngham blood runs in the veins of men who make their mark in the world in whatever walk of life they choose to follow. Within the memory of men now living, the immediate relatives of the subject of this sketch have dignified the several professions they espoused, brought high honors to themselves and distinguished credit to the community in which they lived. Major Conyngham is a worthy scion of a noble house of useful men. He is just of middle age of commanding and genial presence, the possessor of large means, and a foremost man in social as well as business circles.

GEORGE REYNOLDS BEDFORD.

Stephen Bedford, the great grandfather of George Reynolds Bedford, was a native of Suckasunny, Morris county, New Jersey, and was probably of English descent. After his death, the family removed to Ulster county, New York. Jacob Bedford, son of Stephen Bedford, entered the Revolutionary War at the age of fourteen years, his first service being garrison duty. He removed to the Wyoming Valley in 1792, where he remained during the whole of a long life. He died at the residence of his son, Andrew Bedford, M. D., at Waverly, Pennsylvania, August 23, 1849, aged 87 years. The first wife of Jacob Bedford was a daughter of Benjamin Carpenter, who was commissioned a justice of the peace and one of the judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Luzerne county, May 27, 1787. William Hooker Smith was commissioned on the same day. In 1794, Benjamin Carpenter was a member of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania. Elizabeth, another daughter of Mr. Carpenter, married Lazarus Denison, a son of Col. Nathan Denison. Hon. Charles Denison, who was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county August 13, 1840, was a son of Lazarus Denison. Mr. Carpenter removed to Sunbury, Delaware county, Ohio, in 1810. Jacob Bedford married May 16, 1799, for his second wife Deborah Sutton, daughter of James Sutton, of Exeter, Pa. Mr. Bedford was a prominent man in his day, and at one time was one of the largest owners of real estate in Luzerne county. On the 3d November, 1804, he was commissioned as coroner by Governor Thomas McKean. In October, 1810, he was elected sheriff of Luzerne county in connection with Jabez Hyde, but the then Governor Snyder gave the commission to Mr. Hyde, as he had the privilege of doing under the law. Dr. Peck, in his history of Early Methodism, writes of Mrs. Bedford: "There is still lingering upon the shores of time one member of this class (Ross Hill)—the first Methodist class formed within the bounds of our territory—and that is Mrs. Deborah Bedford. This 'mother in Israel' has ever been a uniform and consistent Christian, and an unflinching Methodist,

and it is especially fortunate that she has been spared to leave behind her a record of the origin of Methodism in the Wyoming Valley. She is one of the number who have traveled with the church from early youth to extreme old age without ever having the slightest stain upon her Christian character, or exhibiting the least evidence of backsliding, or even of wavering in her Christian course. She has been a member of the church for seventy-two years (written in 1860, she died in 1869), and for forty-two years of this period it has been our happiness to enjoy her acquaintance and her personal friendship. She is now in the full exercise of her intellectual faculties, and often attends divine service."

" Old men beheld, and did her reverence,
And bade their daughters look, and take from her
Example of their future life—the young,
Admired, and new resolve of virtue made."

Mrs. Bedford was in Forty Fort at the time of the massacre, and it was her misfortune to be a witness of that disastrous day when, the battle lost, the stockade was given up to pillage, and at least one of its occupants to death. She joined the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1788 through the instrumentality of the pioneer laborers of that denomination, and became a member of the first class formed in Northern Pennsylvania. Perhaps no person in the United States had been a longer time a member than Mrs. Bedford at the time of her death. She was cotemporary in membership with John Wesley (who died in 1791) and the honored fathers who were his co-laborers in the building up of that church which now reflects such imperishable honors on their names. She was born in North Castle, N. Y., February 8, 1773, and died in Waverly, Pa., April 3, 1869.

Andrew Bedford, M. D., the father of George R. Bedford, was born at Wyoming, Pa., April 22, 1800, and is still living. He resides at Waverly, Pa., where he has practiced his profession for over half a century, but during the latter years of his life, his business has been mostly in holding consultations with his brother physicians. He graduated from the medical department of Yale college. The doctor has been a life long Democrat, and has filled many important offices at their hands. He was a

member of the Constitutional Convention of 1838. It is believed that the only survivors of the members of that body are, besides Dr. Bedford, Ex-Chief Justice Agnew, of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and Ex-Judge Henry G. Long, of Lancaster county, Pa. His colleagues in the convention from Luzerne county were Ex-Chief Justice George W. Woodward, General E. W. Sturdevant, and William Swetland. Dr. Bedford was prothonotary, clerk of the Courts of Quarter Sessions, and Oyer and Terminer, and of the Orphans' Court, from December, 1840, to December, 1846, being the first officer elected under the constitution of 1838 for the above named offices. Under the constitution of 1791, which was in force until 1838, all county officers were appointed by the Governor. He has also been postmaster at Waverly, Pa.

Dr. Bedford is a prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and has held the various offices connected with that denomination, such as steward, trustee, and class leader. He was an earnest advocate of lay representation, and was temporary chairman of the first lay convention (held at Owego, N. Y.) in the Wyoming Conference. He has been twice married. His first wife, whom he married in early manhood, was Hannah, daughter of Benjamin Reynolds, of Plymouth, Pa. Mr. Reynolds was a prominent citizen. He was sheriff of Luzerne county in 1831, and for many years was a justice of the peace at Plymouth. The fruits of this union were seven sons, five of whom are now living, George Reynolds Bedford being of the number. James S. Bedford, who was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county January 10, 1854, was one of the sons. He died in 1863 at Brownville, Nebraska, where he was practicing at the time. The second wife of Dr. Bedford was Mrs. Mary Burtis, *nee* Porter, whom he married in 1853. Her father was Orlando Porter, of Wilkes-Barre. She is the sister of the late Rev. George P. Porter, of the Wyoming Conference. They have but one child living, who is a daughter. John Bedford, a brother of the Doctor, was a prominent lawyer in Norwalk, Ohio. At the time of his death he was mayor of that city.

Dr. Bedford was one of the corporators of Madison Academy, located at Waverly. Here David L. Patrick, Garrick M. Hard-

ing, M. E. Walker, Alexander Farnham, Jerome G. Miller, and other members of the Luzerne county bar, were educated, either in whole or part. The Doctor has been one of its trustees since its incorporation. He was one of the incorporators of the Wilkes-Barre and Providence Plank Road Company, and also of the Liggetts' Gap Railroad Company, which was merged in the Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company, and subsequently in the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company. On his retirement as a director, over thirty years since, he was voted a free pass for life.

James Sutton, the father of Deborah Bedford, was born March 7, 1744, and married Sarah, daughter of William Hooker Smith, June 22, 1769. He was a merchant at North Castle, West Chester county, New York, and when British goods were interdicted he sold his property and removed to Wyoming in company with his father-in-law. Mr. Sutton settled on Jacob's Plains, on the east side of the Susquehanna, two miles above Wilkes-Barre. Before the Indian troubles he removed to Exeter, on the west side of the river, about five miles above the head of the valley of Wyoming. Here he built a grist and saw mill upon a stream which gushes from a notch in the mountain, and now known as Sutton's Creek. Dr. George Peck, in his history of "Early Methodism," written in 1860, says, "The old Sutton house was situated in a gorge of the west mountain in the side of a steep hill, about twelve miles above Forty Fort. A mountain torrent rushes through the gorge, upon which 'Squire Sutton erected a grist mill. He had a taste for 'milling,' and for a large portion of his life he was engaged in that business. The spot was secluded just at the head of a considerable narrows on the winding Susquehanna. In that immediate neighborhood the population was sparse, and the people a delving, hardy race. Up the creek you saw a deep chasm cut through rocks and shaded with trees and shrubs, the most perfect specimen of gloom and solitude. Across the river the chain of mountains which follow the river, now advancing to the very edge and again receding and leaving a rich bottom, and ever varying in form and height, presents a most wild and poetic view. Here it was that 'Father and Mother Sutton' passed a half a century together,

entertained two generations of Methodist preachers, received visits from distinguished guests, dispensed charities to the poor, and kept up an altar for the worship of Jehovah. Here the venerable Asbury found a 'home neat as a palace and was entertained like a king by a king and queen,' of which he gives ample evidence in his journal." Mr. Sutton was possessed of unusual mechanical genius. He was not a carpenter by trade, but aided by a Dictionary of Arts he was able to do most of the work of planning and constructing his mills himself. In the year 1777—the year before the battle—there was much talk of war with the Indians. Several persons were killed up the river and others taken prisoners. Mr. Sutton and John Jenkins, afterwards known as Colonel Jenkins, the ancestor of Hon. Steuben Jenkins, made a journey through the wilderness to Queen Esther's Flats in order to procure the liberation of Mr. Ingersoll, who had been carried into captivity. The distance was about ninety miles. The visitors were treated very courteously by the queen, and she was free in her communications with regard to the prospect of war. They were invited to spend the night with her, and the true spirit of hospitality seemed to characterize all her communications and arrangements. In the course of the evening, however, things took a new turn, and the travelers, for a while, were at a loss what construction to put upon the indications outside. A company of Indians came before the house, and seating themselves upon a log began to sing "the war song." The old queen went out to them, and was engaged in an earnest conversation with them for a long time; when she came in she frankly told her guests that the Indians were determined to waylay and kill them, adding, with great emphasis, "I can do nothing with them. Now," said she, "you lie down until I call you." They did so, and when all was still in the town, she called them, and then said, "You must go down the river. Go down the bank and take my canoe and paddle it without noise. Lift up the paddles edgewise, so as to make no splash in the water, and you may get out of reach before the war party find out which way you have gone." They slipped off and found the canoe which the queen had particularly described, scrupulously followed her directions, and found their way home in safety. In the spring of 1778, Mr.

Sutton rented his premises in Exeter, and purchased a mill seat in Kingston, in the now borough of Luzerne.

On the day of the massacre, in the same year, Mr. Sutton remained in Forty Fort. Although a Quaker, he believed it to be right to fight in self-defense, and would probably have been in the battle had it not been necessary for him to stay with the women and children, and to take care of the sick. A few days following, Mr. Sutton took his family down the river to Middletown, Lancaster county, Pa., first building a boat to remove them. He remained in Middletown two years, and then returned to Wilkes-Barre. On his return, he found that his grist mill and house at Exeter had been burned down. His house in Kingston had in some way escaped the flames, but had been stripped of its covering. He immediately set to work and built a house on the lot now occupied by the residence of Irving A. Stearns. There was now no mill in the settlement, and Mr. Sutton set himself to work to build a mill, on Mill Creek, near the river. The mill stood and did good service to the settlement until the celebrated pumpkin flood in October, 1786, when it was carried away. During the Pennamite and Yankee wars, Mr. Sutton's house in Wilkes-Barre was burned. He then removed across the river, and built a house in Forty Fort, remaining there a short time, when he returned to his home at Mill Hollow, or Luzerne. Soon after, Mr. Sutton, in connection with Dr. Smith, built a forge at Lackawanna, but not succeeding as he desired in making iron, he returned to Exeter, where he died July 19, 1824. Mrs. Sutton died August 20, 1834. She belonged to a noble race of matrons, who endured their full share of the toils and sacrifices of the glorious fight with the dense forests, the wild beasts, and the wild Indians, and the dastardly Tories, which resulted in the fruitful fields, quiet homes, flourishing schools, colleges and churches, and the free institutions, which now constitute America the glory of all lands. Mr. Sutton was appointed one of the justices of the peace by Governor McKean, on the 4th July, 1808, and on the same day sealer of weights and measures for Luzerne county. James Sutton, of this city, is a grandson. Putnam Catlin, who was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county May 27, 1787, the date of the organization of the county, was the husband

of Polly, the oldest child of Mr. Sutton. He had been a drummer boy in the Revolution. In 1797, he was appointed by the Governor Brigade-Inspector for Luzerne county. In 1814, he was a representative in the Legislature of Pennsylvania. He removed to Windsor, N. Y., and from there to Brooklyn, Susquehanna county, Pa. He afterwards lived in Montrose, where he was cashier of the Silver Lake Bank. He afterwards removed to Great Bend, where he died in 1842, aged 77 years. He was vice-president of the first agricultural society held in Susquehanna county, January 27, 1820. George Catlin, the celebrated artist, was his son, and was born in Wilkes-Barre in 1796. He was brought up to the law, and practiced that profession in Philadelphia for two years, but art was his favorite pursuit; and forsaking the law, he established himself in New York as a portrait painter. In 1832, his attention having been called to the fact that the pure American race was disappearing before the march of civilization, he resolved to rescue from oblivion the types and customs of this singular people. With this object in view, he spent eight years among them, visited about fifty tribes, and brought home more than six hundred oil paintings (in every instance from nature) of portraits, landscapes, and Indian customs, and every article of their manufacture, such as weapons, costumes and wigwams. In 1840, he went to Europe with his collection of paintings; and in the following year, he published, at London, a work on the *Manners, Customs, and Condition of the North American Indians*, in two volumes, illustrated with 300 engravings. In 1844, he published *The North American Portfolio*, containing 25 plates of hunting scenes and amusements in the Rocky Mountains and the prairies of America. This was followed, in 1848, by *Eight Years' Travels and Residence in Europe*, in which he narrates the adventures of three different parties of American Indians, whom he had introduced to the courts of England, France, and Belgium. In 1853, Mr. Catlin left London for Venezuela, South America. He traversed British and Dutch Guiana, the valley of the Amazon, and other parts of Brazil, the Andes, Peru, Ecuador, Bolivia, California; reached Vancouver and Queen Charlotte's, and having visited most of the tribes of Indians of the Pacific coast as far as Kamtschatka and the Aleutian

Islands, he returned to cross the Rocky Mountains, from San Diego to Santa Fe and Matamoras, thence to Guatemala, to Yucatan, to Cuba, and back to London. In 1861, he published a curious little volume in "manograph" entitled *The Breath of Life*, on the advantage of keeping one's mouth habitually closed during sleep; and in 1868, appeared his *Last Rambles amongst the Indians of the Rocky Mountains and the Andes*. Mr. Catlin died in Jersey City, New Jersey, December 22, 1872. He left two daughters to survive him.

In the minutes of the court in 1794, it is stated that the only attorneys in Luzerne county were Ebenezer Bowman and Putnam Catlin (Rosewell Welles had been appointed judge). That E. Bowman has declined practice, and P. Catlin was about to decline; that Nathan Palmer and Noah Wadhams, jun., having been admitted in the Supreme Court of Connecticut, be "under the circumstances" admitted.

James Sutton early embraced the doctrines of Methodism, and was leader of the first class organized in the Lackawanna valley, and which consisted of five members. In December, 1782, the decree of Trenton was passed adjudging the right of jurisdiction and preemption to Pennsylvania; and on the 25th of September, 1786, Luzerne county was established by the Legislature of Pennsylvania. On the 27th December, a supplement was passed providing that Timothy Pickering, Zebulon Butler, and John Franklin notify the electors that an election would be held to choose a counselor, member of assembly, sheriff, coroner, and commissioners, on the first day of February, 1787. Oaths of allegiance were to be taken by the voters; and provision for the election of justices of the peace was made.

Col. Pickering was one of the most eminent men in the Union. Having the confidence of Washington and congress, he had executed with fidelity and approbation the office of Quartermaster General in the army. A native of Massachusetts, after the peace he settled in Philadelphia, becoming a citizen of Pennsylvania, and was selected, in addition to his great abilities and weight of character, for the reason that he was a New England man, to organize the new county, and introduce the laws of the state among the Wyoming people. He was subsequently Secretary of War and Postmaster-General of the United States.

Col. Butler, with great prudence, had kept himself aloof from all active measures of opposition. A captain in the old French war, a colonel in the revolutionary contest, having served with reputation and retired with honors; ambition having been satisfied, and age cooled the fervor of his ardent temperament, he desired peace; he longed ardently for repose, if it could be obtained with safety to his neighbors and credit to himself.

Col. Franklin, except in education and polish, was in no respect the inferior of Pickering; and it was a wise, though as it proved an unavailing stroke of policy to endeavor to conciliate the great Yankee leader, by naming him as one of the deputies to regulate the elections. But Col. Franklin was too deeply committed in interest and pledged faith to the grand scheme of establishing a new state to take a new oath of fidelity to Pennsylvania, and, either directly by himself or through the agency of his attached partizans, every obstacle short of absolute force was interposed to prevent the election being held. And now, for the first time, was presented the spectacle equally gratifying to foes and painful to friends of open and decided hostility among the Wyoming people. Whatever difference of opinion may exist in respect to the justice of their claim, no liberal mind could have traced their arduous course through toil and privation, through suffering and oppression, through civil and foreign war, and observed the fortitude, fellowship, and harmony among themselves that had prevailed, without a feeling of admiration for rare and generous virtues so signally displayed. In an equal degree was the mortification at the spectacle now presented. Col. Pickering came with assurances that, on the introduction of the laws and the organization of the county by the election of proper officers, which of course implied the oath of allegiance, measures of compromise would be forthwith adopted. Probably three-fourths of the ancient people sided with him, and were in favor of submission to the law. Among these were Col. Butler, Col. Denison, the Hollenbacks, the Rosses, the Williamses, the families of Carey, Gore, Nesbit, and others; while Franklin, the Jenkinses, the Slocums, Satterlee, Dudley, and others, especially the residents up the river, wished to defeat the election, insisting that confirmation of title to the settlers should precede, and not be left to follow,

complete submission to the power of the state. It was a day of high excitement even for Wyoming, indeed of riotous commotion. Many a stalwart Yankee was engaged in combat fierce, and sometimes bloody, though not mortal, with a former friend, by whose side he had fought. In the midst of the wild uproar, when overwhelming force was apprehended, Col. Butler mounted his war steed and rode up and down amid the crowd, exclaiming: "I draw my sword in defense of the law; let every lover of peace and good order support me." In despite of opposition, the election was consummated. Col. Nathan Denison was elected to the Supreme Executive Council, John Franklin was chosen Member of Assembly, and Lord Butler, High Sheriff.

Thus, Luzerne being politically organized, courts established and the laws introduced under the auspices of Colonel Pickering sustained by the confirming law, he proceeded with wisdom and promptitude to conciliate the good will of the people—to assuage passion; to overcome prejudice; to inspire confidence. If Franklin was busy, Pickering was no less active. Without in the slightest degree lessening his dignity by unworthy condescension, he yet rendered himself familiar; talked with the farmers about corn and potatoes, and with their wives about the dairy, maintaining his own opinions with zeal, yet listening to others with respect. "He was no way a proud man," was the general expression of the ancient people. But they thought he farmed rather too much by books, and smiled to see him cart into his barn damp clover to cure by its power of generating heat in the mow. How entirely he sought to conform to the simple habits of the people is shown by the record in his own handwriting that Timothy Pickering and some other citizens "were elected fence viewers and overseers of the poor." Franklin meanwhile, with characteristic industry, visited from town to town, from settlement to settlement, and from house to house, kindling by his burning zeal the passions of his adherents to resist the laws, not by open violence, but by avoiding to commit themselves by taking the oath of allegiance or participating in any measure that should seem to acknowledge the jurisdiction of the State, unless some law more comprehensive, liberal, and specific should first be enacted to quiet the settlers in their

lands. At length a proposition was made and acceded to by both parties, that the whole people should be called together and a general meeting be held to talk over the matter in common council, a sort of ancient "Town meeting," though not "legally warned," to hear speakers on either side, and, if possible, to preserve union among those who had so long fought and suffered together, now separating into the most exciting and acrimonious divisions. Old Forty Fort was chosen as the ground. The day fixed, the north and the south, the east and the west, poured forth their anxious hundreds, plainly, nay, rudely dressed, for they were yet very poor, but with firm tread, compressed lip, and independent bearing, for though rough and sun burnt (on this great occasion who would stay at home?), they were at once a shrewd and a proud, as they were a hardy and brave, people. A stand was erected for the moderator, clerk, and speakers, and James Sutton was called on to preside. Colonel Pickering, assisted by the Butlers, the Hollenbacks, the Williamses, the Nesbits, and the Denisons, appeared as the advocates of law and compromise. Colonel Franklin, supported by the Jenkinse, the Spaldings, the Satterlees, and the Dudleys, came forth the champions of the Connecticut title. Colonel Pickering first ascended the rostrum and opened the meeting by an able address, urging every motive in his plain, common sense, strong and emphatic manner that could operate leading to a fixed government of law and freedom from harrassing contests for their homes. He pledged his honor, dearer than life, that Pennsylvania was honest in her purpose, sincere in her offer of compromise, and that full faith might be reposed in her promise. Colonel Jenkins, in his brief and sententious way demanded, "What security have we that if we comply and put ourselves into your power, the State won't repeal the law and deal as treacherously as in the case of Armstrong?" Colonel Franklin now rose and replied with all the bitterness he was master of. Dwelt on the justice of the Connecticut title; the land was their own, purchased by their money, their labor, and their blood, the sufferings of the settlers, the wrongs and insults they had received from Pennsylvania; he set forth and declared the terms of compromise hollow and deceptive, and in no measured strains denounced all those who took part with

Pickering. At this moment passions, long with difficulty suppressed, over-powered all prudential considerations, and Colonel Hollenback, one of the earliest and bravest of the settlers, drew the butt of his riding whip and aimed a blow at Franklin's head. Caught by some friendly arm it missed its aim, but the whole meeting was instantly thrown into wild confusion. The old argument of physical force was not yet quite out of date, and in the absence of fire-arms each man ran to the grove hard by and cut a club. Many blows were dealt out on both sides, but were so adroitly parried off that no heads were broken. There was a general melee; Mr. Sutton was driven from the stage and disappeared. Supposing that he was spirited away and was about to be victimized by some hair-brained partizan of Franklin, a party scoured the woods and by places, and found him now left to himself. A rather informal vote *to sustain the laws of Pennsylvania and accept the proposed compromise* was passed and the gathering dispersed.

Thomas Smith, the ancestor of William Hooker Smith, was a native of Newport, Pagnell, Bucks, England, emigrated to America about 1710, and located in the city of New York. He, with a few others, forsook the ministry of Anderson, and by the aid of the trustees of Yale College obtained Jonathan Edwards, then 19, to preach for them. Mr. Edwards referred with delight to his pleasant intercourse with Madam Smith and her son John, and when preaching in New York he made Mr. Smith's house his home. John Smith and Edwards were about the same age, and there sprang up between them a warm friendship, which lasted through life.

Rev. John Smith, the father of William Hooker Smith, and son of Thomas Smith, was born in Newport, Pagnell, Bucks, England, May 5, 1702. He graduated from Yale College in 1727, and was ordained minister at Rye, N. Y., December 30, 1742.

Some years after Mr. Smith removed his residence from Rye to White Plains, but continued to preach at Rye on alternate Sabbaths, riding to and fro on horseback. He was a man of rare excellence, able, earnest, consistent and godly. In 1763 he added the church at Sing Sing to his charge, where he occa-

sionally preached for the next five years. He died at White Plains, N. Y., February 26, 1771. His remains lie in the church yard, and on the tomb it says: "First ordained minister of the Presbyterian persuasion in Rye and the White Plains," adding that "worn out with various labors he fell asleep in Jesus."

William Hooker Smith, M. D., removed from the Province of New York to Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, in 1772, where he purchased land in 1774. As a surgeon and physician, his abilities were of such high order that he occupied a position in the colony as gratifying to him as it was honorable to those enjoying his undoubted skill and experience.

With the exception of Dr. Sprague he was the only physician in 1772 between Milford and Sunbury, a distance of one hundred and fifty miles. It is here worthy of remark that Joseph Sprague, M. D., came from Hartford in 1771, and for a period of thirteen years (with the exception of the summer of 1778) lived near the Lackawanna between Spring Brook and Pittston in happy seclusion, fishing, hunting, and farming, until, with the other Yankee settlers, he was driven from the valley in 1784 by the Pennamites. He died in Connecticut the same year. His widow, known throughout the settlement far and wide as "Granny Sprague," returned to Wyoming in 1785, and lived in a small log house then standing in Wilkes-Barre on the southwest corner of Main and Union streets, now occupied by the brick storehouse and dwelling owned by the estate of Andrew Kesler, deceased.

The formation of Luzerne county created positions of trust and honor, among which was the magisterial one; and although the Doctor was a Yankee by birth, habit, and education, such confidence was reposed in his capacity and integrity that he was chosen the first justice in the fifth district of the new county, and also one of the judges of the Court of Common Pleas. His commissions, signed by Benjamin Franklin, then President of the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania, bears date May 27, 1787. Both the patriotic spirit and activity of Dr. Smith are shown by the fact that while he was relied on as chief medical attendant by the settlement, he yet accepted and exercised the post of captain commanding in Wilkes-Barre the "old reformadoes," as the aged men were called who associated to guard the

fort. In 1779 he marched with the troops under General Sullivan into the Indian country along the upper waters of the Susquehanna, and by his cheerfulness and example taught the soldiers to endure their hardships and fatigues, taking himself an earnest part in that memorable expedition which brought such relief to Wyoming. Nor did Congress, prompted by noble impulses, forget his services as acting surgeon in the army, when in 1838, \$2,400 was voted to his heirs. That his mind, active, keen, and ready, looked beyond the ordinary conceptions of his day is shown by his purchased right in 1791 to dig iron ore and stone coal in Pittston long before the character of coal as a heating agent was understood, and the same year that the hunter Gunther accidentally discovered "black stones" on Bear Mountain, nine miles from Mauch Chunk. These purchases, attracting no other notice than general ridicule, were made in Exeter, Plymouth, Pittston, Providence, and Wilkes-Barre, between 1791-8. The first was made July 1, 1791, of Mr. Scott, of Pittston, who, for the sum of five shillings, Pennsylvania money, sold "one-half of any minerals, ores of iron, or other metal, which he, the said Smith, or his heirs or assigns may discover on the hilly lands of the said John Scott, by the red spring."

Old Forge, now in Lackawanna county, derived its name from Dr. Smith, who, after his return from Sullivan's expedition, located himself permanently here on the rocky edge of the Lackawanna river, where first in the valley the sound of the trip hammer reverberated, or mingled with the hoarse babblings of its water. The forge was erected by Dr. Smith and James Sutton in the spring of 1789. The forge prospered for years; two fires and a single trip hammer manufacturing a considerable amount of iron, which was floated down the Susquehanna in Durham boats and large canoes. The impure quality and small quantity of ore found and wrought into iron with knowledge and machinery alike defective; the labor and expense of smelting the raw material into ready iron, in less demand down the Susquehanna, where forges and furnaces began to blaze; the natural infirmities of age, as well as the rival forge of Slocum's, at Slocum Hollow, now Scranton, all ultimately disarmed Old Forge of its fire and trip hammer.

After leaving his forge he removed up the Susquehanna, near Tunkhannock, where, full of years, honor, and usefulness, he died July 17, 1815, among his friends, at the ripe age of 91 years. The Doctor was a plain, practical man, a firm adherent of the theory of medicine as taught and practiced by his sturdy ancestors a century ago. Armed with huge saddle bags rattling with gallipots and vials and thirsty lance, he sallied forth on horse-back over the rough country calling for his services, and many were the cures issuing from the unloosed vein. No matter what the nature or location of the disease, how strong or slight the assailing pain, bleeding promptly and largely, with a system of diet, drink, and rest, was enforced on the patient with an earnestness and success that gave him a wide-spread reputation as a physician. The truth seems to have been that to great skill in his profession he united a large share of that capital ingredient, good common sense. In religious belief Dr. Smith was a predestinarian in the strictest sense of the word. In his will, written by his own hand, and dated March 19, 1810, he uses the following language: "I recommend my soul to Almighty God that gave it to me, nothing doubting but that I shall be finally happy. My destiny I believe was determined unalterably before I had existence. God does not leave any of His works at random, subject to chance, but in what place, where or how I shall be happy, I know not," and at the close of his will the following: "Now, to the sacred spring of all mercies, and original fountain of all goodness, to the Infinite and Eternal Being, whose purpose is unalterable, whose power and dominion is without end, whose compassion fails not, to the High and Lofty One Who inhabits eternity and dwells in light, be glory, majesty, dominion, and power, now and forevermore. Amen."

The late Hon. Isaac S. Osterhout, founder of the Osterhout Free Library of this city, was a grandson of Dr. Smith, and Hon. James Ross Snowden, at one time Speaker of the House of Representatives at Harrisburg, Treasurer of the State, and later Director of the United States Mint at Philadelphia, was a great-grandson.

George Reynolds Bedford, who at this writing is less than 44 years of age, bears a name as well known and respected

throughout Luzerne county as that of any member of his profession here located. This honorable distinction he owes combinedly to his careful early training and a nervous spirit of ambition and fearlessness of obstacle inherited from an ancestry whose possession of these characteristics made many of them conspicuous figures in our local history. There are those who rail at the study of genealogy—who insist that it is at best but an idle search, and that generally its pursuit is spurred solely by the weakest of vanities. “The high ancestral name, and lineage long and great,” these scoffers say, being so frequently descended to most unworthy sons, convey no merit or mark of it. Man is what he makes himself; not what he was made at birth. The ever ready nine numerals are called into argument, and, assuming the average life of man to be 30 years, it is calculated that each century and a half of the past has made sixty-two ancestors for the child born into the world, so that it has then in its veins, but one sixty-second of the blood of the head of the house from whom it has lineally come through the five generations. Of the head of the house, ten generations or three hundred years distant, but one two-thousand-and-forty-sixths of the blood remains. All this is logic run mad. Men of broadest minds are the progenitors of idiots, misers beget spendthrifts, a Hercules is father to a born paralytic, but to assume that there is not a rich inheritance in good blood, or that vital essence which, in considering the question of ancestry, we ignorantly call blood, is to dispute that there is progression and improvement in civilization and Christianity. Men rise to loftiest heights from lowliest beginnings, but a careful study will inevitably make plain that the germ of their greatness came to them from the mother’s womb, and proportionally signal failures of man and womanhood following proportionately auspicious beginnings are as surely traceable to the same source. That genealogical record which exhibits richness of achievement begets a posterity capable of greater achievement, and the exceptions in this, as in all else, but prove the rule. It is not, however, to the name alone of an ancestry, or the position held by it, that we must look for the criterion to estimate the quality of the stuff of which its descendants are made. “The wives of kings, though violating the

ordinance of God, have improved the blood of their line by the aid of their footmen." Achievement is the grand test. Those who have peopled new countries, and by their labor and genius made them to "blossom as the rose"—those who have wrought great things in mechanics and in art, and yet, amid all the strain attending the doing of these things, have been true to their duty to God, to God's great handiwork as embodied in their own physical and mental beings, and to their wives and children—these are the favored fathers of favored sons—these bequeath to their posterity from their loins a fortune of greater worth than silver, or gold, or precious stones. All this, however, is but parenthetical in our series of sketches, albeit, there is no little proof of its general correctness in the record of the ancestry of our immediate subject.

George Reynolds Bedford was born at Waverly, Pennsylvania, November 22, 1840. He was educated at the Madison Academy, in his native place, after which he entered the law office of Hon. Samuel Sherrerd, at Scranton, as a student in the profession that gentleman adorned. During a portion of the year 1860, he was a clerk in the office of the Prothonotary of Luzerne county, a position in which valuable experience in matters incident to the practice of the law is to be secured. He subsequently entered the Albany (N. Y.) Law School. He completed his legal education there, and in May, 1862, he was admitted, on examination, to the bar of the Supreme Court of the State of New York. He did not begin practice in the empire state, however, but came to Wilkes-Barre, and for the succeeding six months continued his studies in the office of Hon. Stanley Woodward. On November 10, 1862, he was regularly admitted a member of the bar of Luzerne county. During the following twelve years, Mr. Bedford applied himself assiduously to his professional duties, acquiring a comfortably paying practice, and a reputation as a careful and successful practitioner. He is a Democrat in politics, and did good service, locally, in the behalf of his party. When, therefore, in 1874, his name was mentioned in connection with the Democratic nomination for additional law judge, many flocked to his support from all parts of the county, as one who, both by reason of his party service and legal attainments, was

fitted for the distinguished honor. The competing candidates were Hon. John Handley, now president judge of the courts of Lackawanna county; Hon. D. L. O'Neill and Asa R. Brundage, Esq., of Wilkes-Barre. The contest was a very spirited one. In the convention, Mr. Bedford led all his competitors through a series of ballotings up to the last, when Mr. Handley, having secured a small majority of the votes, was declared the nominee. The victory was almost wholly one of locality. There was a growing disaffection of the people of the upper end of the county at the time, occasioned by the opposition of Wilkes-Barre to the then proposed new county of Lackawanna, and Mr. Bedford, being from the objectionable city, was sacrificed. The friends of the approaching secession naturally assumed that Mr. Handley would be its friend and lend his influence to promote it. Under other circumstances, Mr. Bedford would undoubtedly have been the candidate, and that he would have made an excellent judge is abundantly proven by his combined successes as a practitioner, and by the high esteem in which he is still held by citizens of all parties.

Mr. Bedford has never filled—has never since been a candidate for—any political office, although he has been active in the councils of his party, and from time to time did it important service from the stump.

He has, however, been a director of the Wilkes-Barre City Hospital, a trustee of the Memorial Presbyterian Church and of the Franklin Street Presbyterian Church. He is now a trustee of the Female Institute of Wilkes-Barre, and for the last ten or twelve years has been one of the masters in Chancery.

He married May 19, 1874, Emily L., daughter of the late Hon. Henry M. Fuller, and has had two children, sons, both of whom are living.

In 1863, he enlisted as a private in Captain Agib Ricketts' Company K, 30th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Militia, and was subsequently promoted to the position of colonel's clerk. There were several members of the Wilkes-Barre bar in this company. Among them C. P. Kidder, E. K. Morse, H. B. Plumb, Alexander Farnham, and others. Mr. Farnham was at first second-lieutenant, and afterwards became adjutant-general of the brigade.



The company did service in what was known as the Gettysburgh campaign, and continued in the field about six weeks. Captain Ricketts refused to be mustered into the United States service, and E. W. Finch, who was the first-lieutenant, was elected captain in Mr. Ricketts' place.

Mr. Bedford is of medium stature and build. He is devoted to his clients and his books, and by an ever present sagacity and an unusual industry, assures to the former all that in justice or equity is warranted by the latter. He does not, however, permit professional matters to engross his time and attention to the neglect either of his social or political duties. He takes a marked interest in his family and all that relates to it, is much sought after in society because of his vivacity and bright conversational capacities, and his opinion is as likely to unravel a knotty problem in politics as that of any man in the county. As chairman of the Democratic Committee of the Twelfth Congressional District in 1882, he so organized and led his forces as to bring a creditable victory out of what at one time looked to be a very dubious situation.

Mr. Bedford's life is yet to be written. He comes, as will appear from the brief sketches of some of his ancestry herewith incorporated, of a stock remarkable for its longevity. With a fair prospect of at least as many years before him as have been recorded in his past, he may be expected to have the best part of his history yet to make.

HUBBARD BESTER PAYNE.

Hubbard Bester Payne was born in Kingston, Pennsylvania, where he now resides, July 20, 1839. He is a descendant of Stephen Paine, a miller from Great Ellingham, near Attleburg, county Norfolk, England, who came to New England in 1638 with a large company of emigrants from the neighborhood of Hingham, bringing his wife, three children, and four servants, in the ship *Diligent*, of Ipswich. He settled first in Hingham,

Mass., but about 1643 removed to Rehoboth, of which town he was one of the founders and first proprietors. He possessed large estates in that and adjoining towns, and was prominent in the affairs of the church and colony. He was representative to the General Court in 1641 for Hingham and for Rehoboth for many successive years and until his death, August, 1679. The will of Stephen Paine is on file in the Boston State House. Stephen Paine, a tanner, eldest son of Stephen Paine, sen., was born in England about 1629, and came with his father to New England in 1638. He was admitted freeman in 1657. He had married in 1652 Ann Chickering, daughter of Francis of Dedham. He was an active participant in King Philip's Indian war, and contributed liberally to its cost. He owned much land in Rehoboth, Swanzey, and Attleboro. He died at Rehoboth 1679, a few months before his father.

Stephen Paine, son of Stephen Paine, jun., was born at Rehoboth, September 29, 1654. He married, first, Elizabeth, daughter of Rev. Ebenezer Williams, who died in 1706 without issue; second, Mary Brintnall, in 1707. He was representative to the General Court in 1694 and 1703, and died in 1710.

Edward Paine, the younger of the two sons of Stephen and Mary (Brintnall) Paine, was born in Rehoboth, Mass., January 22, 1710. His father died March 12 following, and the widow, with her two children, removed to Preston, Conn. At a proper age, he was bound to a farmer. He married April 6, 1732, Lois Kinney, and soon removed to Pomfret, Conn., where he purchased a farm in that part of the town called Abington Society, upon which he lived and died. He was a man of upright character and highly esteemed. His eleven children were all born in Pomfret.

Stephen Paine, third son of Edward Paine, was born January 31, 1746. He removed to Lebanon, Conn., where he gained a valuable estate.

Captain Oliver Payne, eldest son of Stephen Paine, was born in Lebanon, Conn., in 1780. He removed to Norwich, Conn., and from there, in 1813, to Gibson, Susquehanna county, Pa., where he died in 1868. Payne's lake in Susquehanna county derives its name from Captain Payne.

Bester Payne, son of Captain Oliver Payne, was born in Norwich, Conn., April 10, 1810. He removed with his father in 1813 to Gibson, Pa. At that time, that section of the country was a dense wilderness, with a very few inhabitants. He removed to Kingston in 1839, and was widely known through the counties of Luzerne, Bradford, Columbia, Susquehanna, and Wyoming as a lead water pipe layer. Mr. Payne married December 4, 1834, Polly, a daughter of Joseph Pierce, a native of Hasbrook, Sullivan county, N. Y. Her mother died there, leaving her the next to the oldest of six children; her father had died about two years before. She was thus left an orphan at the age of twelve years. By her energy and ability, she was able to maintain and provide for her brothers and sisters, who have since all prospered in life's pathway. Her grandfather was William Pierce, a native of the north of England, who came to this country about 1778. Her mother was Elizabeth Cargell, a daughter of Abram Cargell, a native of Scotland, and his wife, Catharine Hornbeck, a native of Holland. Mrs. Payne married for a second husband Isaac Rice, of Kingston. She is still living, and is in her seventy-fourth year.

Hubbard Bester Payne is the only child of the late Bester Payne. Until the age of eighteen, Mr. Payne lived at home, working with his father in the lead pipe manufactory, or by the day for the farmers of his neighborhood, or attending the schools in Kingston. He prepared for college at the Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, and in August, 1857, entered the Wesleyan University at Middletown, Conn. There his life struggles really began. The means of his parents being limited, he sought to aid them, and, during his college course, taught a district school for three successive winter terms of eighteen weeks, at Rocky Hill, Hartford county, Conn., keeping up his studies at the same time. In college, he took an active part in the literary societies. He was a member of the Psi Upsilon Secret Society and of the Pythologian Society, and by the faculty he was chosen a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society. In June, 1861, he graduated, standing number four in his class. In August following his graduation, Mr. Payne entered the office of the late Charles Denison, of Wilkes-Barre (afterwards a member of congress for three terms), as a law student. While pursuing his legal reading, he taught a

district school during the winter of 1861 in Cinder alley, Wilkes-Barre, and a public school of boys in a store-room of the Hillard block during the winter of 1862. He was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county August 20, 1863, and at once secured a desk in the office of the late Winthrop W. Ketcham, then solicitor of the United States Court of Claims, and entered upon that struggle known only to a young lawyer who, without means or influential friends, attempts to build up a practice. With the closest attention to business, and with a strong determination to deserve success, it was yet four years before his income equalled his expenses, small though they were. But as they invariably do, industry, integrity and frugality prevailed finally, and with Mr. Payne it became a question, not how to get business, but how to attend to what he had, and his practice since has been lucrative and successful. Politically, Mr. Payne has been from the first a decided, active and outspoken Republican. Beginning with the presidential campaign of 1864, he has since taken an active part for his party in local and general elections, working on committees and publicly addressing the people. In 1874, he was nominated without opposition for the State Senate in the twenty-first senatorial district, and elected by a majority of 1045. Jasper B. Stark was his Democratic opponent. During his term in the senate, he was active in the business of the session, serving on the committees on "judiciary general," "judiciary local," "mines and mining," and "new counties." He was chairman of the two last named committees. While in the senate, he introduced an act to secure to children the benefits of an elementary education. It provided "that all parents and those who have the legal charge of children shall instruct or cause them to be instructed in spelling, reading, writing, English grammar, geography, arithmetic, and the history of the United States of America. And every parent, guardian, or other person having legal charge of any child between the ages of eight and fourteen years, shall cause such child to attend some public or private day school at least sixteen weeks in each year, eight weeks at least of which attendance shall be consecutive, or to be instructed regularly at home at least sixteen weeks in each year" in the branches named above; and "any parent, guardian, or child, who shall at any

time show to the board of school directors of the town, borough, or city in which said child shall live, that the labor and services of said child for the time being are absolutely necessary for the support and maintenance of such child, parent, brother, sister, etc., such board of school directors to which such fact shall be properly shown are hereby authorized to relieve such child from the operation of the act." The bill was reported favorably, and subsequently was re-committed to the committee on education, and allowed to rest there because of the fear the issue might assume a political aspect. The popularity of the act is shown by the fact that one of the planks in the platform of the State labor convention, held at Philadelphia, August 28, 1882, reads as follows: "That education be made compulsory, and that elementary and fundamental principles of political economy be taught in all grammar and higher classes of the public schools, and the prohibition of children in work shops, mines and factories, before attaining the age of fourteen years."

Mr. Payne had passed while in the senate "An act to authorize the judges of the several courts throughout the commonwealth to fix the number of the regular terms of the said several courts, and the term for holding the same, the term for summoning the grand jury, and for the returns of constables, aldermen, and justices of the peace to the same." This bill is of vast importance in the administration of justice, and enables the grand jury to sit in advance of the criminal court, and thus enable the district attorney to give his undivided time to the trial of cases in court. Another act he had passed was one "to exempt pianos, melodeons, and organs leased or hired, from levy, or sale, on execution, or distress for rent." The above shows the spirit of Mr. Payne in legislating for the benefit of the people. It is not too much to say that no senator was more active in his work than Mr. Payne, and none spent a greater portion of his time in attending to legislative duties than he. In 1876, Mr. Payne was nominated without opposition for Congress in the twelfth congressional district of Pennsylvania, and at the time of his nomination had every prospect of election. Edgar L. Merriman was his opponent, but died during the campaign. Hendrick B. Wright was then nominated by the democratic and greenback

parties, and Mr. Payne was defeated. The vote stood: for Colonel Wright, 13,557; Mr. Payne, 12,101.

In 1880, Mr. Payne was nominated without opposition again for one of the law judges of Luzerne county, but was defeated by Stanley Woodward, the vote being: Woodward (democrat), 12,234; Payne (republican), 11,058; Ricketts (greenbacker), 470.

For many years Mr. Payne has been an active member of the Presbyterian Church of Kingston, and he is now serving his twenty-first year as superintendent of its Sabbath school. He has been a ruling elder in the same church for seven years. He has also been active as a freemason, and is now a past master by service in the Kingston lodge. He has also served two years as district deputy grand master for the district of Luzerne county. In 1883, he was one of the vice-presidents of the Pennsylvania Sunday School Association. For three years, he was one of the examiners to examine students for admission to the Luzerne county bar. He was a director in the Miners' Savings Bank of Wilkes-Barre for ten years. Mr. Payne is also one of the trustees, under the will of the late Isaac S. Osterhout, of the "Osterhout Free Library."

Mr. Payne married February 22, 1865, Elizabeth Lee Smith, an only daughter of Draper Smith, of Plymouth, Pa. From this union four children have been born, three of whom are now living—a daughter, Louisa S. Payne, and two sons, Hubbard B. and Paul D. Payne. Mr. Smith is a native of Eaton, Luzerne (now Wyoming) county, where he was born November 7, 1815. He has resided in Plymouth since 1832. The father of Draper Smith was Newton Smith, sen., who was born in New London, Conn., February 27, 1772, and died at Wyoming, Genessee county, N. Y., October 28, 1838. William Smith, the father of Newton Smith, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and during the Wyoming troubles was driven away by the Indians. He died from exposure during his escape. His widow subsequently became the second wife of Dr. William Hooker Smith, and this at a time when Newton Smith, sen., was but seven years of age. The mother of Mrs. Payne was Caroline, a daughter of the late John Smith, long a resident of Plymouth, and a pioneer in the coal trade.

In any event, Mr. Payne would have achieved success in the legal profession, by reason of his conscientious care and industry in the prosecution of the causes of his clients. These are qualities that are of greater moment in the ordinary conflicts of life than mere talent, which alone can do little when it lacks their assistance. Time was when lawyers were held to be great or mediocre according as they had genius as orators or were without it, or according as they were skillful in the arts and tricks which constitute the displays of the profession in open court; but in these more practical days a much fairer test, and the one more frequently relied upon, is the degree of devotion and honest energy brought to bear in preparing a case and ascertaining its exact relation to the law and the equities. This sort of practice will not avail to save the murderer from the hangman or secure the property of one to the profit of another, but it is the sort that honest men seek, and that in the long run not only brings the practitioner the greatest pecuniary rewards, but sheds upon his name and fame the brightest lustre. Mr. Payne's christian ancestry, his own religious training and inclinations, his self-reliance, and sympathy for the conscientious struggler, developed by his being thrown so early in life wholly upon his own resources, have given him that reputation which impels litigants who have just causes to seek his intercession with the adjudicators of the law, and in such a clientage there is not only, as we have said, replenishment for the purse, but satisfaction for the heart. It is the qualities named, too, that have commended him so to those of his political faith that they have showered honors upon him frequently. It falls to the lot of but few men at his age to have been chosen to represent his fellow citizens in the highest law making body of the state, and to have been subsequently pressed in quick succession for a seat in the federal congress and a high position upon the judicial bench. That he was not chosen to the latter positions was due solely to the fact that a majority of the voters were of a different way of thinking politically, and the contest in each instance turned upon political issues.

Mr. Payne served his fellow citizens acceptably and faithfully in the position to which he was elected, and would have acquitted

himself with equal acceptance in the others had it been his party's good fortune to have commanded the support of a majority of the voters. He is a gentleman of fine literary taste and culture as well, and a pleasant conversationalist and companion. He manages to find leisure, as above indicated, to labor outside of his profession, and often is called upon to lecture upon practical, moral and religious subjects.

WILLIAM MERCER SHOEMAKER.



William Mercer Shoemaker was born in the "old Shoemaker homestead," in Kingston township, Luzerne county, Pa., June 20, 1840. He is the son of the late Hon. Charles Denison Shoemaker, a nephew of Hon. Lazarus Denison Shoemaker and a brother of Robert Charles Shoemaker.

A record of the origin of this old and well known Wyoming valley family, and of its connection with the early history of the valley, has already been given in this series of biographies, and need not be repeated here.

The subject of the present sketch was educated at Wyoming Seminary and Yale College. After leaving the last named institution, he entered upon the study of the law with the late Hon. Charles Denison and G. Byron Nicholson, and was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county, September 3, 1863. On the 24th of August, 1861, Mr. Shoemaker, having been elected and commissioned second lieutenant of Company L, 92d Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, was mustered as such into the service of the United States, being at the time but just past 21 years of age. The 92d was a mounted regiment, and was known as the 9th Cavalry. A severe course of drill and discipline at Jeffersonville, Ind., fitted it by January, 1862, for active service, when it was ordered to duty at the front on the Green river. From this time on, excepting when retained for a while in Kentucky by request of its legislature and citizens, the 9th was engaged in continuous important and hazardous service. It first distinguished itself in

May, 1862, by two brilliant victories over the rebel raider, Morgan, on the 4th and 14th of that month, at Lebanon and Spring Creek respectively. Morgan's activity in that vicinity gave the 9th plenty to do, and it did it gallantly. Its excellent conduct at Perryville, where its losses were heavy, elicited a high compliment in general orders from General Buell. It had numerous engagements in Kentucky, and afterwards participated in the campaign against Bragg in Tennessee, and in the fights at Rover, Middleton, Shelbyville, Elk River, Lafayette, Ga., and at famed Chickamauga. For its strikingly conspicuous daring in the last named conflict, it was again especially complimented, this time by the lamented Thomas. From this time on, it was almost incessantly engaged at one point or another in the southwest, principally under the dashing Kilpatrick, with Sherman in his famous march to the sea, and after Savannah, in the Carolinas, at Black Snake's Station, Averysboro, Bentonville, Hillsboro, and Morrisville, which practically finished the active fighting of the war. The 9th furnished Sherman's escort when he went to meet Johnston to arrange terms for the latter's capitulation. On April 7th, or about two months before Gettysburg, Lieutenant Shoemaker having previously been promoted to the first lieutenancy of his company, and afterwards to the office of adjutant of the regiment, was compelled by business reasons to resign his commission, and return home.

He resumed the study of the law, which his entrance into the army had interrupted, and, as already stated, was admitted to the profession about five months later. Mr. Shoemaker never entered into active legal practice, though he passed a very creditable examination, and may be said to be endowed with many of the qualities which insure success in that arena. He had a penchant for the insurance business, in which he soon afterwards engaged with Messrs. Thompson Derr & Bro., and with whom he is still employed as adjuster for the firm. The Derrs may be said to have been the pioneers of the insurance business in this vicinity, and have established one of the most important and successful offices in the country. They do a business covering immense risks, and which extends not only through Luzerne county, but into nearly all the counties of eastern, and especially north-eastern, Pennsyl-

vania. To do the adjusting for so extensive a concern is sufficient to tax the energies of the most vigorous of men to their utmost. Mr. Shoemaker, however, discharges the responsibilities of the position without apparent effort and with unvarying satisfaction to the firm and its numerous patrons. His knowledge of the law is a great aid to him, of course, in the doing of this work.

Mr. Shoemaker has never mixed conspicuously in public affairs, but for his many kindly and companionable qualities is in great demand socially.

On February 6, 1879, he married Ella Schenck Hunt, of Elizabeth, New Jersey. Harold Mercer Shoemaker is their only child.

Mr. Shoemaker might have made a brilliant practitioner at the bar, but has been content with a life of usefulness in another sphere.

DANIEL LLYNG O'NEILL.

Of the O'Neills, Irish writers speak as "the once proudest and most powerful of the ancient Irish kings." They were kings of Tyrone, now, a county in the north of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, bordering on Lough Neagh, which separates it from Antrim and the counties of Armagh, Monaghan, Fermanagh, Donegal, and Londonderry. It has an area of 1260 square miles, and in 1871 had a population of 215,668. The population to-day is not greatly more or less than that figure. The chief towns are Strabane, Dungannon, and Omagh, the capital. The surface is greatly diversified, and has many fertile plains and valleys, watered by the Foyle and Blackwater and their tributaries. Tyrone is one of the counties of Ireland in which coal is found, which, in part, explains why so many of the name who have come to this country have established their new homes in this part of Pennsylvania. Tyrone was once a powerful province, the sway of whose rulers was complete within its limits, and both feared and respected beyond them. Shane's Castle, the home of

the fiery chieftain, Shane O'Neill, is a comparatively modern building, on Lough Neagh, now in ruins, having been burned by an accidental fire in 1816. The present proprietor, one of the descendants, resides in a temporary dwelling formed of one of the former outbuildings of the castle. From the ruins which remain, it is evident that it was a fine and spacious building. Several turrets and towers are still standing, and a number of cannon are still mounted on the fort, which is boldly situated. The vaults are still entire, and extend to the very verge of the lake, and the gardens retain the beauty for which they have long been celebrated. The grounds are kept and cultivated with exceeding neatness and care. The trees are of magnificent growth, and the waters of the lake nearly enclose the demesne.

For centuries, Shane's Castle has been the chosen realm of the banshee, "a female fancy" literally, and variously called "the angel of death or separation" and "the white lady of sorrow." The banshee sometimes appears as a young and beautiful woman arrayed in white, but more frequently as a frightful hag, and often as a mere voice from nothing. She is supposed to come always for the purpose of forewarning death, which she does by melancholy wailings. An ancient bard wrote :

" The banshee mournful wails ;
In the midst of the silent, lonely night,
Plaintive she sings the song of death."

Even to this day, to hint a doubt of the banshee of the O'Neills would, in the estimation of some of the people still in Ireland, be tantamount to blasphemy. There are those still living who heard the warning voice when the last lord died, and a few years ago there were not a few who were certain they had given ear to the fateful warning which fortold the killing of the former peer during the rebellion of '98 in the street of his own town.

The ruins, partly because of this belief, and partly because they link a splendid past (by reason of their great state of preservation) more closely with the present, are a favorite resort for travelers, and not the least of the very interesting sights a town of Ireland affords.

The O'Neills were kings in Ireland antecedent to Christianity. Camden says they " tyrannized it in Ulster before the coming of

St. Patricke." One of the most interesting passages in Irish history is the record of what is called the Tyr-oen or Tyrone rebellion of Hugh O'Neill in 1597, who is described as a man "active, affable, and apt to manage great affaires, and of a high dessembling, subtile, and profound wit, so as many deemed him born either for the good or ill of his country." For some time he was considered a faithful subject of the crown, but on the death of Tirlagh O'Neill, to whose daughter Hugh was married, and who, being old, had resigned the earldom some time before in Hugh's favor, he took the title of "The O'Neill," which was in itself treason in the eyes of the English. For five or six years, he labored incessantly, organizing and equipping an army. He trained his men ostensibly to employ them against the Queen's enemies. He got license to cover his house at Dungannon with lead, and then moulded the metal into bullets. During all this time he was suspected of treasonable intent, but continued to visit Dublin, and, as definite suspicions arose, to allay them. In 1597, the Queen's forces, in an attempt to relieve the fort of the Black water, were attacked by the Kernes of Tyrone and utterly routed, losing "thirteen valiant captains and one thousand five hundred common soldiers," Sir Henry Bagnall, "marshall of Ireland," being among the slain. Rebellion became rife, as a result of this, all over Ireland. Elizabeth's favorite, the Earl of Essex, was sent to quell Tyrone, but he was no match for the O'Neill, as his enemies in England well knew he would not be, else had they not consented to his going. Lord Mountjoy succeeded Essex. He pursued the rebels with fire and sword and pestilence, and by 1601 had compelled all to sue for mercy save Tyrone himself, and in that year the latter was signally defeated in an attempt to relieve his Spanish allies who were "walled up" at Kinsale. The following year, he made complete submission to the Queen, and went in person to London to ask forgiveness of King James the First. His rank, power, and estates were in part restored to him, and he returned to Ireland, but being afterwards suspected of attempting a new rebellion, he fled into Spain, and his enormous property was seized and parcelled out among English subjects, from whence arose "the plantation of Ulster," afterwards sold to "the London companies," who still hold it in

possession. The O'Neills were finally driven from Tyrone by Cromwell's conquest in 1649, and fled mostly to the mountain fastnesses of Wicklow and Connaught.

The history of the race or clan O'Neill is full of incidents of great interest, which cannot, of course, be detailed here. Its descendants, like those of the other great Irish families of the past, are everywhere through the world, many of them occupying posts of high distinction under their several present flags. A not unworthy scion of this once proud stock is Daniel Llyng O'Neill, who was born December 10, 1835, at Port Deposit, Cecil county, Maryland.

His father was Daniel O'Neill, a son of Philip and Honora Llyng O'Neill, of Kilpipe, county Wicklow, Ireland, and the family there are known as the O'Neills of the Waste. Daniel emigrated to this country in 1829, and for many years was a contractor of some note on public works in Maryland and Pennsylvania. In 1842, he located at Overton, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, where he continued to reside up to his death, which occurred August 6, 1881. His mother was Bridget O'Neill, *nee* Hopkins. She was born in Ballymahan, county of Longford, Ireland, and was the daughter of Patrick Hopkins. Daniel Llyng O'Neill was educated at the public and in select schools, and studied law with the late Hon. Hendrick B. Wright. He was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county April 4, 1864. In 1866 he was chosen a school director, and served on the School Board of the borough, city, and township of Wilkes-Barre for eight successive years, devoting much time and energy to the performance of his duties, and being in the fore front of every movement looking to an increase of the efficiency of the schools. He was a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature in 1868, and therein applied himself assiduously to such matters as affected the interests of his constituents. Through his efforts, what was known as the "Potato law" was repealed. This was a statute which prohibited any person not a resident of Luzerne county from selling "any goods, wares, or merchandise, by wholesale or retail, within its limits," until they had paid a license fee for the privilege amounting to \$300 per annum. Its operation had been clearly unjust, and its repeal brought Mr.

O'Neill no little credit. He secured also the passage of an act providing for the indexing of the assignments of judgments, a measure which our lawyers and business men have found vastly useful in expediting searches of title, and contributing to their accuracy when made. He made an effort to secure to the city statutory authority to sell the old jail lot, but this was without avail. It was during the session of 1868 that the fifteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States received the sanction of the Pennsylvania Legislature. Mr. O'Neill made an eloquent speech in opposition to it, taking the ground that it was purely a partisan measure, that no good would be done to the country by so suddenly and largely adding to the number of its illiterate voters, and generally questioning its wisdom. The speech was carefully considered, and at the time attracted much attention.

The following year he was re-nominated, but owing to complications which had not been foreseen, it proved a disastrous year for the democratic party of the county, and both he and his colleague on the democratic ticket, Mr. N. G. Westler, were defeated. In 1873, he was elected a member of the City Council of Wilkes-Barre, and served a term of two years in that body. He served also for four years as one of the directors of the poor for the Central Poor District of Luzerne county. In 1874, he was a candidate for the democratic nomination for additional law judge, and in the very heated controversy which followed showed himself possessed of much personal strength by securing sixty-eight votes in the convention. He has also been a notary public for some years.

Mr. O'Neill married May 16, 1864, Annie, daughter of Patrick McDonald, of Union township, in this county. The couple have eight children—six sons and two daughters—living, the oldest of whom, Anna C., is at this writing a young lady of seventeen, at present a pupil in the Mansfield Normal School.

As will abundantly appear from the foregoing outline record of his life, Mr. O'Neill has been a busy and useful man. He is a lawyer of excellent abilities, and gives faithful attention to his cases, whereby he has secured himself a practice which, while not overtaxing his energies, yields him and his family a comfort-

able sustenance, and is enabling him to make reasonable provision for old age. He is a man of correct habits and domestic tastes, albeit, genial in disposition, and in no wise inclined to seek a selfish privacy when there is rational enjoyment to be had with companions other than those of his own family. He is a regular attendant at St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, and one of the most active of the parishioners in all matters affecting its care and growth. In politics, he has always been a Democrat of pronounced views, ever ready with voice or pen to aid in its councils. He has given much time in the various campaigns both to campaign work and to stump speaking, and in each capacity has worked zealously and to good purpose.

CLARENCE PORTER KIDDER.

Clarence Porter Kidder was born in Wilkes-Barre, Pa., May 10, 1839. He is a descendant of James Kidder, jun., a native of East Grinstead, county Sussex, England, who was born there in 1626. James Kidder's wife was Ann, daughter of Elder Francis Moore. Mr. Kidder emigrated to New England in 1649, and settled in Cambridge, Mass. He had a son, John, born in 1655, who had a son, Thomas, born October 30, 1690, who had a son, Aaron, born December 22, 1719, who had a son, Luther, born June 29, 1767, who had a son, Lyman Church Kidder, the father of the subject of our sketch, who was born in Woodstock, Vermont, in April, 1802, and emigrated to the valley of Wyoming with his father at an early day. The mother of Clarence Porter Kidder was Mary, daughter of Anderson Dana, jun., a son of Anderson Dana, a native of Ashford, Conn., and a lawyer of handsome attainments. Immediately on his removal to Wilkes-Barre, he took a decided lead in the establishment of free schools and a Gospel minister. Before the first stump cut on his plantation had begun to decay, his son, Daniel Dana, was placed at school at Lebanon, Conn., to prepare himself for a collegiate education at Yale. It is

here worthy of remark that he was the first student sent from Wyoming to Yale college, since which time scores of her sons have been educated at that institution. Mr. Dana returned from the assembly at Hartford near the close of June, 1778, where, at that most trying period, the people had chosen him to represent them. The enemy having come, Mr. Dana mounted his horse and rode from town to town, arousing, cheering for the conflict. Though by law exempt from militia duty, he hastened to the field and fell. Mrs. Dana, with a thoughtfulness nowhere equaled, knowing that, as her husband was much engaged in public business, his papers must be valuable, gathered up all she deemed most important, took provisions, and with her widowed daughter, Mrs. Whiton, and the younger children, fled. Like hundreds of others, they sought their way to their former home in Connecticut, where, while Anderson, jun., was put out an apprentice, Daniel was sent to college, and the rest turned their hands to such labor as could best sustain them. The independent spirit exhibited, all unconquerable, is itself a beautiful illustration of the Yankee character. Anderson Dana returned to Wyoming and recovered the patrimonial estate. Daniel, as designed by his father, was educated at Yale college. He lived many years in the state of New York, was judge of the court, and held other official stations. Rev. Sylvester Dana, another son, imbued, like his martyred father, with a zeal for religion and love of learning, sold his patrimonial right, obtained a liberal education, and entered the Christian ministry. Eleazer, the youngest son, resided at Owego, New York, where he had an extensive legal practice, and accumulated a handsome independence.

The wife of Anderson Dana, jun., was Sarah, a daughter of Asa Stevens, a native of Canterbury, Conn. He removed to Wyoming in 1772, and lived a portion of his time at the mouth of Mill Creek. Mr. Stevens was a lieutenant in one of the companies that marched out from Forty Fort July 3, 1778, and was slain in the massacre that day. Thus it will be seen that both of the great grandfathers of the subject of our sketch were slain in the massacre of Wyoming. The wife of Asa Stevens was Sarah Adams, whom he married in Canterbury, October 1, 1761. She was born January 17, 1768. Mr. Stevens was a descendant of

Colonel Thomas Stevens, of Devonshire, England, and subsequently of London, England. He was an armorer in Buttolph lane.

Cyprian Stevens, son of Colonel Thomas Stevens, was born in London, and emigrated to Lancaster, Mass., about 1660. He married, January 22, 1672, Mary, daughter of Major Simon Willard.

Simon Stevens was a son of Cyprian Stevens. He was married to Mary Wilder in 1701.

Jonathan Stevens was a son of Simon Stevens. He connected himself with the church at Lancaster, Mass., April 16, 1710.

Asa Stevens, the great grandfather of Mr. Kidder, was a son of Jonathan Stevens, who was born in Canterbury, Conn., in May, 1734.

Mr. Kidder was educated at Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, Pa.; Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn.; and at Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., where he took a degree. In 1862 he served in Captain Stanley Woodward's Company H, Third Regiment of Pennsylvania Militia, during the Antietam campaign; and in 1863, in Captain Finch's Company K, Thirteenth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Militia, during the Gettysburg campaign. In the last named company, Mr. Finch became the captain after the regiment arrived at Harrisburg, upon the refusal of Mr. Ricketts, who had been elected captain, to be sworn into the service of the United States. Mr. Kidder read law with Caleb E. Wright and David C. Harrington, and was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county April 4, 1864. In 1865 Mr. Kidder was elected one of the councilmen of the borough of Wilkes-Barre, and served in that position for six years. In 1871, when Wilkes-Barre was made a city, Mr. Kidder was again elected a councilman for three years. In 1879 he was nominated for register of wills by the republican party, but was defeated by Charles C. Plotz, his democratic opponent, by a majority of only two hundred and sixty-five votes, although the democratic candidate for governor had a majority of 1006. Mr. Kidder is prominent in the Grand Army of the Republic, and delivered the poems on Decoration Day in 1879 and 1881.

Hon. Luther Kidder, a brother of Lyman C. Kidder, the father of Clarence Porter Kidder, who was admitted to the bar of Luz-

erne county November 5, 1833, represented Luzerne county in the State Senate from 1841 to 1844. He was subsequently president judge of the judicial district composed of the counties of Carbon, Monroe, and Schuylkill. He was a son-in-law of the late Hon. David Scott, president judge of Luzerne county.

Mr. Kidder married, May 24, 1864, Louisa Amelia, daughter of Captain Calvin Parsons, of the borough of Parsons, Luzerne county, Pa. She is a descendant of Deacon Benjamin Parsons, a native of Sanford, Oxfordshire, England, where he was born March 17, 1627. He probably accompanied his father to New England about the year 1630. Deacon Parsons was among the first settlers of Springfield, Mass., and a prominent citizen, a gentleman of exemplary moral character, of great worth and respectability. He was a chief instrument in the formation of the church in Springfield, as appears from his correspondence with the Rev. Dr. Increase Mather. In the civil affairs of the town, no one held more responsible offices, or discharged them with greater fidelity. He died August 24, 1689. His brother, Joseph Parsons, was a principal founder of Northampton, Mass., extensively engaged in the fur trade, and acquired a large estate.

Benjamin Parsons, son of Deacon Benjamin Parsons, was born in Springfield, Mass., September 15, 1658. He married, January 17, 1683, Sarah, daughter of John Keep, of Springfield. Her mother was Sarah, daughter of John Leonard, of Springfield. Her father was killed by the Indians, at Long Meadow, 1676, probably on the 26th March, as on that day six men were killed at Springfield, three of them near Pecowsick brook as they were passing from Long Meadow to the town with an escort under Captain Nixon. The circumstance was long perpetuated by the following distich:

"Seven Indians, and one without a gun,
Caused Captain Nixon and forty men to run."

Mr. Parsons died at Enfield, Conn., December 28, 1728.

Christopher Parsons, son of Benjamin Parsons, was born in Enfield, Hartford county, Conn., January 28, 1691, and died September 10, 1747.

John Parsons, son of Christopher Parsons, was born in Enfield December 27, 1716.

John Parsons, jun., son of John Parsons, was born in Enfield April 4, 1744.

Captain Hezekiah Parsons, son of John Parsons, jun., was born in Enfield, March 25, 1777. He emigrated to Wyoming in 1813, and located at Laurel Run, now borough of Parsons. He was a clothier by trade, and erected the first fulling mill or factory in Luzerne county. The factory ran from 1813 to 1852, when the machinery was sold to John P. Rice, of Truxville. The wife of Captain Parsons was Eunice, daughter of Stephen Whiton, a young schoolmaster from Ashford, Windham county, Conn., and who was killed on the day of the massacre, July 3, 1778. Mr. Whiton had but recently married the daughter of Anderson Dana, sen., and Mr. Whiton and Mr. Dana fell together in the battle and massacre. Mrs. Parsons was born September 25, 1778, nearly four months after the death of her father. She died in 1853. Mr. Parsons died April 17, 1845.

Captain Calvin Parsons (son of Captain Hezekiah Parsons), the father of Mrs. Kidder, who is still living, was born at his present residence in the borough of Parsons, then township of Wilkes-Barre, April 2, 1815. He was commissioned captain of the Wilkes-Barre and Pittston Blues by Governor Ritner in 1835, he being but twenty years of age at the time. The borough of Parsons was named after Captain Parsons. He is thoroughly well known throughout the valley, is prominent in temperance circles, and takes a deep interest in historical matters, being one of the most enthusiastic and hard working of the members of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society. Mr. and Mrs. Kidder have a family of three children—Calvin Parsons Kidder, Mary Louise Kidder, and Clarence Lyman Kidder.

From the foregoing facts, it will be observed that Clarence Porter Kidder unites in his veins the blood of some of the sturdiest and best of the old New England stock, which has done so much to develop the natural riches of the Wyoming valley, and make its name and people honored throughout the country, and that of his children is further enriched by contributions from another line of distinguished ancestry. He is yet a young man, and his fine natural qualities and excellent education fit him for important achievements at the bar. For a number of

years he was the senior member of the firm of Kidder & Nichols, which came to be well known and highly respected, but for some time past he has been practicing singly, being engaged frequently in cases of unusual consequence, and requiring a thorough knowledge of the law, and careful and ingenious application of its principles.

In politics, he is a Republican, and takes a deep interest in the welfare of his party, having frequently contributed to its campaigns by effective efforts from the stump. He is a pleasing speaker, though he aims rather at argument than oratory.

During his connection with the borough council, and afterwards with that of the city, he served on important committees, and took a decided stand for or against every proposition of importance that arose during his term affecting the interests and well-being of his constituents.

He is of stalwart build, and has a fine presence. He enjoys association with "good fellows," and his genial manners and lively conversation is enjoyed by them.

EDWARD KENDALL MORSE.

Edward Kendall Morse, only son of Aldson Morse, was born in Wilkes-Barre, Pa., March 16, 1843. He is a descendant of John Moss, one of that noble band who founded the colony of New Haven, Conn. Mr. Moss's foresight, courage and enterprise in the work; his wisdom and prudence; his self-denial, firmness and perseverance in carrying it on, are well attested by records, when read in connection with the history of his times, and the privations and trials of his situation. Of the time and place of his birth, and the date of his arrival in New England, we have no certain information. If he had attained his majority when admitted a member of the General Court, 1639-40, he was born as early as 1619. He doubtless arrived at New Haven, 1638. The first record of him is dated February 18, 1639-40, when he signed a social compact as one of the proprietors and

planters. He resided in New Haven thirty years, and was a prominent man there, frequently representing the people in the General Court. As early as 1667 we find him in what is now Wallingford, Conn., perambulating the county in that region for the purpose of settling a village there. In 1670 we find him exerting himself, before the General Court at Hartford, to procure an act of incorporation, changing the name of the village to that of Wallingford, which was carried into effect the 12th day of May, 1670. At this time he was a member of the General Court for New Haven. Afterwards he was frequently a member of said Court as a representative from Wallingford. He was a very active member of the company, and a leader among the settlers. His name was early placed on the committee for the distribution of the common lands, where it remained for a succession of years, and he was placed at the head of a committee to gather and organize a church. He died in 1707.

John Moss, Jr., son of John the emigrant, was born October 12, 1650; died March 31, 1717; married Martha Lathrop, and resided in New Haven and Wallingford.

Solomon Moss, son of John and Martha Moss, was born July 9, 1690; died October 10, 1752. He married for his first wife Ruth Peck, who died March 29, 1728, at Wallingford.

Solomon Moss, Jr., son of Solomon and Ruth Moss, was born October 31, 1719; died in 1755. He married Elizabeth Fenn, November 30, 1743. He was jailor at New Haven, and died suddenly at Nine Partners.

Moses Moss, son of Solomon and Elizabeth Moss, was born August 15, 1751, at Nine Partners; died May 7, 1847. He married Mary Dutton, November 20, 1775.

Asahel Morse, son of Moses and Mary Moss, was born September 16, 1778, and died October 19, 1827. He married Rhoda Lewis, May 11, 1801. He resided at Litchfield, Conn.

Aldson Morse, son of Asahel Morse, was born at Litchfield, Conn., May 20, 1811. He removed to Wilkes-Barre in 1835, and until the time of his death, July 22, 1874, was a prominent citizen of Wilkes-Barre. He was actively connected with the First Presbyterian Church of this city. Mr. Morse was married twice. His first wife, who died childless, was Eliza Fairchild, of

New Britain, Conn. He married for a second wife Marcia Kendall, daughter of Joshua Kendall, of Granby, Conn. She is the mother of the subject of our sketch. Mr. Morse's only other child is Jennie Fenn Dana, wife of George S. Dana, of Utica, N. Y.

Edward K. Morse was educated at Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, Pa.; studied law with Andrew T. McClintock, of this city, and was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county, May 2, 1864. During the late civil war he was a member of Captain Ricketts' Company I, Third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers. This was during the Sharpsburg campaign, in 1862. In 1863 he was a member of Captain Finch's Company K, Thirtieth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers. He filled the position of quartermaster's clerk. This was known as the Gettysburg campaign. He enlisted under Captain Ricketts, but as the latter refused to be sworn into the service of the United States, E. W. Finch, of this city, was elected to fill the vacancy.

Mr. Morse continued in the practice of his profession for about six years, devoting himself wholly to what is known as office practice. He had no inclination whatever for those forensic displays which serve most frequently to bring lawyers to the notice of the public. He possessed, however, an admirable conception of the branch of duties to which he applied himself, especially of conveyancing; wrote an excellent hand; and would probably have achieved both profit and distinction therein had he adhered to them; but other and more congenial fields of labor, at the period stated, lured him out of the practice of the profession entirely.

Mr. Morse is a Democrat in politics, and, while not given to active campaigning, any more than he was to activity in what might be called the field work of the law, he nevertheless always takes a deep, quiet interest in the affairs of his party.

He is a gentleman of first rate general attainments; possesses, by inheritance, a moderate fortune; and is one of the to-be-envied few, who, by happy content with what they have, are protected against the multiplied, grievous vexations of constant strife for more.

RUFUS JAMES BELL.

Rufus James Bell was born September 9, 1829, at Troy, N. Y. He was educated at Burr Seminary, Manchester, Vt., at William's College, Williamstown, Mass., and at Harvard Law School, Cambridge, Mass., where he graduated in 1852. He was admitted to practice at Albany, N. Y., in 1853, and until his removal to Wilkes-Barre in 1864, practiced in the city of New York. Mr. Bell is of New England descent, his grandfather, Jonathan Bell, as also his father, Ebenezer Bell, being natives of Stamford, Conn. His father removed to Troy, N. Y., and was a prominent merchant in that city. Mr. Bell was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county, September 27, 1864. He married April 25, 1860, Mary Catharine, daughter of the late O. B. Hillard, of this city. The fruits of this union are three children; Oliver Hillard Bell, Mary Conyngham Bell, and Emma Gertrude Bell.

Mr. Bell is well known throughout Luzerne county, more, however, as a writer than as a practicing attorney. He was the first clerk to the upper end mine inspectors under the ventilation law and its supplements, and from the time of his appointment to that position has always been more or less actively identified with the labor movement in the county, of which the miners, constituting the most numerous branch of our workmen, have been at once the substance and the subject. During the years 1877 to '79, when the labor movement, having united with the greenbackers, so-called, in the formation of an independent party, played so important a part in our local and state politics, Mr. Bell served constantly on the party committees and as an editorial writer on their official organ, the *Reformer*. He is a writer of much force and fluency, and being radical in his convictions and enthusiastic by nature, indited, during the pendency of the power of the greenback-labor party, as it was named, many very eloquent appeals to its followers, and many very bitter excoriations of the systems it antagonized. He was by odds the best of all the

quill-wielders, so to speak, of the organization named, and the mainstay of their paper. Before connecting himself with the new party Mr. Bell had been a democrat (and is still one) and a frequent contributor to the *Luzerne Union*, under the management of Beardslee & Co. He has not for some years been in active practice in his profession.

GEORGE SHOEMAKER.

George Shoemaker was born June 28, 1844, at Forty Fort, Luzerne county, Pa., where he now resides. His father was George Shoemaker, long a well known resident of Luzerne county, and a brother of Lazarus Denison Shoemaker, of the Luzerne county bar. The mother of George Shoemaker, Jr., was Rebecca, daughter of John Jones, of Berwick, Pa.

Mr. Shoemaker was educated at the Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, Pa., and at the High School, Freehold, N. J. He studied law with his uncle, L. D. Shoemaker, and was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county, January 6, 1865. He is now extensively engaged in agricultural pursuits and in the raising and sale of stock.

On October 10, 1873, Mr. Shoemaker was married to Ann E., daughter of John D. Hoyt, of Kingston. They have no children.

In a series of biographies of members of the legal profession, it is difficult to say much of one, who, though educated to the law and passing a creditable examination as to its principles, has never practiced. Mr. Shoemaker is a gentleman of quiet and unobtrusive demeanor, who, probably, would not have achieved much distinction as a pleader; but his correct business habits and his successful adventures in the financial and industrial world forbid the belief that, had he entered upon a practitioner's career, his advice would have been otherwise than safe and shrewd, and, as a consequence, largely sought and liberally compensated. He did not need, however, to burden himself with its trials and troubles. His inclinations led him to agriculture, and in that and

incidental fields of labor he has found ample and genial occupation for the active mind and physical vigor with which he has been by nature endowed. He is a good citizen, well read, and an enjoyable companion.

JAMES MAHON.

James Mahon was born March 17, 1837, at Carbondale, Luzerne (now Lackawanna) county, Pa. He was educated in the public schools of his native state, and admitted to the bar of Luzerne county, January 6, 1865. In 1866 Mr. Mahon was elected district attorney of the Mayor's Court of Scranton. The term was for three years. In 1876 Mr. Mahon was the democratic candidate for state senator in the Twentieth senatorial district, but was defeated by George B. Seamans, the republican candidate. Patrick Mahon, the father of the subject of our sketch, is a native of Kilbride, Mayo county, Ireland. He emigrated to America in 1829, when twenty-eight years of age, and is now a resident of Shamokin, Pa. The mother of James Mahon is Catharine, daughter of Michael Kelly, also of Kilbride, Ireland. Mr. and Mrs. Mahon were married previous to their arrival in this country. Peter Mahon, of Shamokin, a member of the Northumberland county bar, and district attorney of that county, is a brother of James Mahon.

Mr. Mahon married May 25, 1866, Margaret Ann Heffron, a native of the city of New York. She was the daughter of Patrick Heffron, a native of County Mayo, Ireland. Mr. and Mrs. Mahon have a family of three children living, one son, Anthony, and two daughters.

James Mahon's tall form and well cut features are familiar to all habitués of the courts of Luzerne county. He looks older than he is, having been more or less afflicted by illness during a number of years, though he is now enjoying comparatively fair health. He has many of the attributes upon which great political popularity is frequently builded, as is attested by his election

to the district attorneyship of Scranton, and by the fact that all who know him have a kind word to say in his behalf. Although his education was only such as the public schools afforded, yet he is an industrious and apt student of the theories of the law and of the statutes; and having always been an extensive reader of both legal and general literature, he has acquired a stock of information to which many a client has found occasion to be thankful. He is a conscientious adviser, too, who would rather lose a fee than dupe a client. His practice, perhaps, on this account, might otherwise be larger.

CHARLES LYTLE LAMBERTON.



The family name of Lambertson is of pure Scottish origin, and, like all of the ancient surnames of Scotland, territorial in its derivation and associated with the earliest historic times of that country. Dr. Gordon, in his Ecclesiastical Chronicles of Scotland, says "it was a family of some note in the south of Scotland; an ancient lowland name." Frequent mention is made of the De Lambertons, chiefly in Berwickshire, where their estates principally lay, as well as in Ayrshire. The name occurs, he states, as early as the reign of Edgar (1097-1107), in a charter granted by him to the monks of St. Cuthbert, and subsequently in other grants.

To the letter sent by the Scottish barons to the Pope in 1320, the seal of Alexander de Lambertson is appended; its bearings corresponding so far with those of Bishop de Lambertson, being three escallop shells reversed.

John de Lambertson, the son of Richard de Lambertson, bound himself to pay twelve boles of wheat to King Edward of England, and his bond is extant in the public record office. This same John de Lambertson appears on the roll of Scottish nobles and others invited to accompany King Edward into Flanders, May 24, 1297. This roll comprises some of the first names now existing in Scotland and the border country.

John de Lamberton was sheriff of Stirling 1263, 1265, and 1266, in the reign of Alexander III., but whether this is the same John de Lamberton is not known. It is also said that various persons of the name signed the famous Ragmans' Roll.

In 1336 Robert de Lamberton grants a charter of his lands of Eyton, Eymouth, Coldingham, and Flemington to William Stute, of Berwick, and seals it with his seal.

The ruins of the chapel of Lamberton are still extant about three miles north from Berwick, in the parish of Mordington. Within this chapel, in 1502, Margaret, eldest daughter of Henry VII. of England, was espoused to James IV.

In the reign of Robert I., William Lamberton, bishop of St. Andrews, in consequence of the severity of the times, granted to the monks of Kelso power to apply to themselves certain revenues of the church; and in a papal taxation of Coldingham and its dependent chapels, of the fifteenth century, the moiety due from the "Ecclesia de Lambertone" is specifically set down.

Perhaps the most famous one of the name in early historic times was William de Lamberton, bishop of St. Andrews from A. D. 1298 to 1328. He was chancellor of Glasgow in 1292, and in the charter was called William de Lambyrton. He was elected bishop in September, 1297, and was by Pope Boniface VIII., on June 17, 1298, preferred to the episcopate of St. Andrews, and is in the papal rescript styled "Willelmo de Lamberton." Gordon says "Lamberton was indebted for his nomination partly to his friend, Sir William Wallace, whose influence in Scotland at that juncture was almost unbounded. He passed the first years of his episcopate in France as the representative of Wallace. His name is to be met with in many ancient writs and charters. He strenuously opposed the encroachments made by King Edward I. of England upon the constitution of Scotland, and contributed his hearty endeavors to set and keep King Robert the Bruce upon the Scottish throne.

Lamberton, along with Wishart, of Glasgow, and David, of Murray, were the three bishops who crowned Bruce as king, at Scone, on March 27, 1306. For this Lamberton and Wishart were made prisoners and conveyed in fetters to England. He was afterwards liberated, and the next year presided at an assem-

bly of his clergy at Dundee, asserting in the strongest terms Robert the Bruce's right to the crown of Scotland. He completed the cathedral of St. Andrews, which had been one hundred and fifty-eight years in building, and had it consecrated in the presence of King Robert the Bruce, and of the clergy and most of the knights and barons of the kingdom. It was, in 1559, demolished in one day by a mob excited by a sermon of John Knox. In 1324, at York, he was one of the commissioners of Scotland for endeavoring to effect a peace between it and England.

Burton, in his history of Scotland, says, "while he was in power indeed, Wallace kept a sort of ambassador in France in William Lambertson, bishop of St. Andrews. Lambertson was, in fact, his own bishop. When the See became vacant William Comyn was the candidate favored by King Edward, who, in an ecclesiastical process at the Vatican, and other charges, set forth that the bishop had gone to France, where he advocated the cause of the rebellious Scots and excited the traitor Wallace by prospects of French aid. After the death of Red Comyn at the hands of Bruce, the bishop of St. Andrews, assisted by Wishart and Murray, crowned Robert de Bruce King of Scotland.

"Among the illustrious captives were two great prelates, Lambertson, of St. Andrews, and Wishart, of Glasgow. None had been so versatile and so indefatigable in stirring up the people, and no laymen had broken so many oaths of allegiance to Edward; yet he was content to imprison them, afraid to dip his hands in clerical blood. We have seen that Lambertson, bishop of St. Andrews, was a zealous partaker with Wallace in his struggle for the purely national party. Whether it was the bishop's advice or not, Bruce met him in the abbey of Cambus Kenneth, the scene of Wallace's great victory in June, 1304, and there the two entered into a league with each other, which was put in writing and sealed and authenticated by all the solemn rites of the period. It is the earliest existing specimen of a kind of document which we shall frequently meet with afterward. There are no engagements as to any distinct course of action, but the two bound themselves to general co-operation. Having discussed possible future perils, they resolve to aid and comfort each other

when these "come to pass. They are to stand by each other against all enemies. If either learns of any danger to the other, immediate warning is to be sent and co-operation in averting it, is the most material clause, perhaps, of all. Neither is to undertake any serious affair without taking counsel of the other. They bind themselves to this obligation by solemn oath; at the same time, as in any such modern contract for the supply of goods as a court of law would give effect to, either party failing to keep the engagement, is to be subject to a pecuniary penalty. It is fixed at £10,000. The purpose it was to be put to, when secured, takes us back from the attorneys' style book to the age and its conditions. The money was to be applied for the recovery of the Holy Land, and be dropped into the great fund lost in the crusades." This document is given at length by Sir Francis Palgrave.

Subsequent events showed that Lamberton represented the feelings of the churchmen who had their own independence to protect.

"Then the allegiance of the church to Bruce meant a great deal more than spiritual or ecclesiastical support, important as that might be. The religious houses held large baronies, and could call out a great population, probably not much less than a third of the fighting men of the country." *Burton, Vol. II., p. 238.*

Bruce in his deadly quarrel with Comyn charged him with betraying certain secrets of his. Burton says probably the bond with Lamberton.

After the defeat of Wallace at Falkirk by the English under Edward I., in 1298, Lamberton, the elder Bruce, and John Comyn were appointed regents of Scotland.

Lamberton, according to Wynton, died "in the Priors' chamber of the abbey in June, 1328, and was buried on the north half of the High Kirk;" i. e., on the north side of the High altar, but no vestige can be traced.

From earliest times the family of Lamberton have lived in Ayrshire, Scotland, near the barony of Lambrochton, and in and near the village of Kilmaurs, in that shire. Some have thought that the name, being territorial, might have originated from the

barony above named. But though the names are introconvertible, and in the burial ground of the parish church of Kilmaurs may be seen a headstone with the two names of the same kinspeople on it, this origin is not probable. The barony of Lambrochton never belonged to any of that name, or of the name of Lamberton, but was in earliest times the estate of the de Morevilles, de Ferrars, and the de la Zuches and their descendants, who were partisans of Baloil in his contention for the Scottish crown. On the accession of Bruce these estates were confiscated and granted to his adherents, the Cunynghames, earls of Glencairn, who possessed them until the sixteenth century, when they passed to the Montgomerys, earls of Eglinton.

Besides, at and before the time of the grant by Bruce, the name of Lamberton was pure and distinct and well known, for William de Lamberton, the bishop of St. Andrews, was then the friend of Bruce and Wallace.

Only by tradition can the family name be traced through the long period intervening between the time of Bruce and the time of the anti-prelacy agitation in the latter part of the seventeenth century. During this latter period the tradition is distinct and well defined that in consequence of the religious persecution some members of the family fled to the north of Ireland, clearly indicating the affinity between the two branches of the family in Scotland and Ireland.

“The times of the religious persecution,” mentioned both in Ulster and Ayrshire as a descriptive term, and which drove so many of the Covenanters to Ireland, must have been after the attempt of Charles II. to revive Episcopacy in Scotland in 1661, and after the defeat of the Covenanters on the Pentland hills in 1666, and at Bothwell bridge June 22, 1679, and during the dragonnades of Claverhouse, which followed.

General James Lamberton, the grandfather of Charles Lytle Lamberton, the subject of our sketch, was born near Londonderry, in the province of Ulster, according to the statement of one of his daughters, now deceased, in the year 1755, and by another account some four years earlier. He was the son of Robert Lamberton, who lived at Oughill, four miles from Londonderry, and who was a prosperous cloth merchant. His mother's name

was Finley. Robert had one brother, James, and another whose name is not now known. He died at about the age of eighty. A generation or two preceding him his ancestor, with two brothers, fled from Scotland, in consequence of the religious persecution there, and sought refuge among the Presbyterians of Ulster; one of the brothers settling in county Antrim, and the other two in the adjoining county of Derry. The family tradition in the latter county is that they came from a place called "Lambrochton," and "that the family there are of the original stock from which they have sprung," which, as we have already stated, is a barony of that name near the village of Kilmaurs, in Ayrshire. From the shores of Antrim and Derry, which look out upon the north Atlantic, the highlands of Scotland are distinctly visible in the distance, and the crossing could easily be made in a day or night by an ordinary fishing smack. The family traditional history is that the grandmother of James Lamberton was in Londonderry during the siege in 1689, at which time this branch of the family must have been in Ulster.

General Davis, in his History of Bucks County, Pa., says: "The third race to arrive [in Pennsylvania] was the Scotch-Irish, as they are generally called, but properly Scotch, and not the offspring of the marriage of Gaelic and Celt. They were almost exclusively Presbyterians, the immigration of the Catholic Irish setting in at a later period. The Scotch-Irish began to arrive about 1716-18. Timid James Logan had the same fear of these immigrants that he had of the Germans. They came in such numbers about 1729 that he said it looked as if 'Ireland is to send all her inhabitants to this province,' and feared they would make themselves masters of it. He charged them of possessing themselves of the Conestoga manor 'in an audacious and disorderly manner' in 1730. The twenty shillings head tax laid the year before had no effect to restrain them, and the stream flowed on in spite of unfriendly legislation. No wonder! It was an exodus from a land of oppression to one of civil and religious liberty.

"The Scotch-Irish have a history full of interest. In the sixteenth century the province of Ulster, in Ireland, which had nearly been depopulated during the Irish rebellions in the reign of Elizabeth, was peopled by immigrants from Scotland. The

offer of land, and other inducements, soon drew a large population, distinguished for thrift and industry, across the narrow strait that separates the two countries. They were Presbyterians, and built their first church in the county of Antrim in 1613. The population was largely increased the next fifty years under the persecutions of Charles II. and James II. in their effort to establish the Church of England over Scotland. There has been but little intermarriage between the Irish and these Scotch-Saxons, and the race is nearly as distinct as the day it settled in Ireland. In the course of time persecution followed these Scotch-Irish into the land of their exile, and after bearing it as long as it became men of spirit to bear, they resolved to seek new homes in America, where they hoped to find a free and open field for their industry and skill, and where there would be no interference with their religious belief.

“Their immigration commenced the first quarter of the last century. Six thousand arrived in 1729; and it is stated that, for several years prior to the middle of the century, twelve thousand came annually. A thousand families sailed from Belfast in 1736, and it is estimated that twenty-five thousand arrived between 1771 and 1773. Nearly the whole of them were Presbyterians, and they settled in Pennsylvania.”

General Lambertson emigrated towards the close of the war of independence and before the definitive treaty of peace, and settled in the Cumberland valley of Pennsylvania, amongst the Scotch-Irish Presbyterians who had preceded him there in such great numbers. It is also a tradition of the family that General Lambertson emigrated in the same ship with the father of the late President Buchanan. He arrived at Carlisle in the year 1783, before that having been for some time in Philadelphia, and for two years was in business with Major William Alexander, late a soldier of the Pennsylvania line, and a merchant of Carlisle; after which time he entered into business at Carlisle as a merchant on his own account, and for many years was one of the most successful merchants and business men of the Cumberland valley, sending across the passes of the Alleghenies, in packers' trains, goods to the west and southwest. On January 4, 1785, he was married to Jane McKeehen, a daughter of Alexander McKeehen—John

George Butler, "minister of the gospel" at Carlisle, officiating. She died September 1, 1812, aged fifty-six years.

Alexander McKeehen was a north of Ireland immigrant. It is not known when he came to the Kitochtinny or Cumberland valley, but he was probably one of the earliest settlers who immigrated between 1730, 1740 and 1750, after which time for a whole generation there were no settlers of any other nationality. The majority of the settlers were men of means, intelligent and self-asserting. About 1784-85 we find Alexander McKeehen with General John Armstrong, sen., who had emigrated before 1748, and others of the well known names of Alexander, Blair, Craighthead, Creigh, Duncan, McClure, Grier, Denny, Lyon, Wray, Stuart, and many more familiar names of the early settlers, who were members of Rev. George Duffield's congregation, subscribing £414 to finish the Presbyterian church at Carlisle, which had been commenced in 1757. Mr. Duffield had been pastor of the church for twelve or thirteen years before 1772, when he received a call to Philadelphia, and afterwards became chaplain of the Continental Congress. Alexander McKeehen died sometime after December, 1804.

In 1792 the French National Convention met and established the republic, abolished the Bourbons, and declared their fraternity with all people who desired to be free. Early in the following year war with England was declared. The sympathy of the democratic-republican party, led by Mr. Jefferson, then secretary of state, was strongly with the French people, who had been our powerful allies. The federal party, led by Mr. Hamilton, was denounced as "the British party." This feeling, coupled with an obnoxious scheme of internal taxation devised by Mr. Hamilton, then secretary of the treasury, led to unequaled bitterness between the political parties at that time formed and led by these two statesmen. It divided them everywhere and in everything. In Cumberland county Mr. Lamberton was a conspicuous leader of the democratic-republican party.

A new militia law was enacted in the year 1793 for the re-organization of the militia of the state. Under its provisions an election for field officers was being held at the court house in Carlisle on June 20, 1793. James Lamberton had been commis-

sioned on February 19, 1793, as major of the First battalion of Cumberland county militia, to rank as such from July 28, 1792. At this election an altercation took place relative to the qualification of some of the voters between Major James Lamberton and Mr. John Duncan, merchant and a member of the federal party. He was a brother of Thomas Duncan, a prominent lawyer and afterwards one of the justices of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. Late on the evening of the 21st, Mr. Duncan, by his friend and brother-in-law, Joseph R. Postlethwait, sent Major Lamberton a hostile message, giving ten minutes for an answer. Major Lamberton shortly after, by his friend, Mr. John Wray, delivered a message of acceptance. They met the next morning on the commons in the suburbs. Mr. Duncan, with James Blaine as his second and accompanied by Mr. Postlethwait; Major Lamberton with Robert Huston as his second. Colonel Wray was also present. They fought with pistols. At the request of Major Lamberton, before the firing, they shook hands. At the first fire Mr. Duncan was killed.

James Blaine was the son of Colonel Ephriam Blaine, and the grandfather of Hon. James G. Blaine, of Maine. A singular incident of the sad affair is that Colonel Blaine married for his second wife the widow of John Duncan, deceased.

In 1795 James Lamberton was elected by the people of Cumberland county to the sixth house of representatives of Pennsylvania, which met on December 1 of that year. He was re-elected the following year to the seventh house of representatives which met on December 6, 1796. This was during the administration of Governor Mifflin, the first governor of the state under the constitution of 1790.

The legislature which assembled at Philadelphia in December, 1795, was a reform legislature, seeking to carry out the provisions of the constitution of 1790. Among the subjects before it for consideration were: Laws mitigating imprisonment for debt; for the establishment of "free schools;" for improving roads and inland navigation; giving to the courts further equitable powers; the revival of the laws relating to bankruptcy; concerning commercial paper and marine insurance; for regulating the general elections, and to prevent frauds therein; providing for election of

electors for president and vice-president of the United States; laws regulating the militia of the commonwealth, and for giving aid to the Pennsylvania hospital; all of which measures received the support of Mr. Lamberton. He also voted in favor of the amendment to the constitution of the United States, proposed by the state of Virginia, "that no person holding the office of a judge under the United States should be capable of holding, at the same time, any other office or appointment whatever;" also, that a tribunal other than the senate be instituted for the trial of impeachment. He voted for the appropriation to Dickinson college. He supported the removal of the seat of government to Lancaster from Philadelphia, until a permanent capital be thereafter designated, and thus avoid the strong local influence of the proprietary interests at Philadelphia.

The legislature which assembled in 1796, of which James Lamberton was also a member from Cumberland county, had before them the general revision of the election laws; incorporating the laws relating to the state and federal elections into one system, and to make further provision to prevent frauds; laws for regulating the militia; for the establishment of public schools; for preserving records of the land office; laws concerning the territorial controversy at Wyoming; abolishing imprisonment for debt, and laws for the employment, relief, and support of the poor. In all of which legislation Mr. Lamberton took a conspicuous part. The returns of the re-election of Governor Mifflin were presented to this legislature. The entire vote of the state was, in round numbers, thirty-one thousand, of which Governor Mifflin received about thirty thousand, F. A. Muhlenburg and Anthony Wayne the remainder.

In January, 1804, Major James Lamberton was appointed and commissioned justice of the peace by Thomas McKean, governor of Pennsylvania. On October 28, 1811, he was commissioned brigade inspector, and as such mustered into the service of the United States the soldiers of the Cumberland valley, and accompanied some of them to the northern frontier at the time of the late war with Great Britain. On July 4, 1814, James Lamberton was appointed and commissioned brigade inspector of the First brigade of the Eleventh division, being for the county of Cum-

berland, for the term of seven years. On the first Monday of July, 1821, James Lamberton was elected and afterwards commissioned major-general of the Eleventh division, composed of the counties of Cumberland, Perry, and Franklin, for the term of seven years, being the first major-general elected under the act of 1821.

He had issue, Robert, Alexander, James, Christopher, Jane, and Esther. Alexander, James, and Esther died at Carlisle unmarried. Christopher married, and died near Baltimore without issue. Jane, intermarried with John Noble, died at Carlisle, leaving issue; and from Robert, Charles Lytle Lamberton is descended.

General Lamberton had brothers. Christopher, who had been educated in Scotland for the ministry, emigrated to America, read law with Judge Hamilton, at Carlisle, removed afterwards to the state of Ohio, where his descendents now are to be found. John emigrated to Venango county, Pa., where he died, leaving children. Huston and William never emigrated. Three sons of the latter, Robert, James, and William, emigrated to this country and settled in Venango county, Pa., where they became well known among the first citizens. Robert, as associate judge, merchant, and banker, has attained much prominence and great wealth, and has reared a large family, who are among the leading business men of the counties in which they live.

General Lamberton, on March 27, 1789, had deeded to him by Alexander McKeehen and wife, the house and lot on High street, Carlisle, No. 117, and formerly within the stockade of 1753. Here he lived during his life, carrying on a large and lucrative business, and here he died. For many years he had retired from active business pursuits, devoting his time to the cultivation of his farm lands in the vicinity of the town. He was tall in stature, straight as an arrow, active and alert in movement, careful in attire, and to the last retained the old fashion of wearing his hair in a cue. He had been well educated, was intelligent, quick and decided, brave and determined, and a born leader among men. He died July 28, 1846, at the ripe age of ninety-one years, without physical infirmity and his mental faculties unimpaired. A contemporary writing of him says: "Descended from an old Scotch family who removed from their own country to the sister kingdom of Ireland, he inherited the same fearless-

ness and determination so eminently characteristic of the Covenanters. He emigrated to this country before the close of the struggle which resulted in the freedom of the colonies, and from the time he became an American citizen he was ever found amongst those who firmly maintained the rights of the people. His upright character soon secured the respect of his fellow citizens, and he was placed in positions in which he was always true to his trust. Fearless in the expression of his sentiments, and as courageous in the defense of them, he was awed by no petty considerations of policy into silence, and though so long outliving the allotment of 'three score and ten,' he left a reputation unsullied by a dishonorable act."

Major Robert Lamberton, son of James, was born March 17, 1787, at Carlisle, was educated at Dickinson college, at that time under the charge of Rev. Dr. Davidson, and amongst others had for college mate James Buchanan, later president of the United States, between whom ever after were the strongest ties of friendship. He was a student at law preparing for admission to the Cumberland county bar when the late war with Great Britain was declared, at which time Major Robert Lamberton was appointed paymaster in the service of the United States for the Pennsylvania forces on the northern frontier. He accompanied the troops to the frontier and into Canada. The exposure incident to his service there brought on chronic rheumatism, which afflicted him through life and ultimately caused his death. On the cessation of hostilities Major Lamberton returned to Carlisle and engaged in mercantile pursuits, and later was appointed postmaster of Carlisle, which position he retained for many years.

April 20, 1815, by the Rev. H. R. Wilson, Robert Lamberton was married to Miss Mary Harkness, daughter of William Harkness, of Allen township, Cumberland county.

William Harkness was born October 1, 1739, in the north of Ireland, and when quite a boy immigrated with his father, William Harkness, sen., and settled among the Presbyterians of Donegal, in the county of Lancaster, Pennsylvania. He married, in 1771, Priscilla Lytle, of the same Scotch-Irish stock and living in the same settlement, a woman of great ability and energy of character. She was born in 1751.

After the close of the harrassing Indian wars (by the treaty of Colonel Boquet) which ravaged the Cumberland valley until 1764, William Harkness, jun., bought of the proprietaries on August 1, 1766, land now in Allen township, in Cumberland county. The Indian titles having been extinguished and the boundary difficulties with the state of Maryland adjusted, the proprietary advertised that the office for the sale of lands west of the Susquehanna would be opened on August 1, 1766, the settlers prior to that holding their lands under license certificates. Judge Huston says the number of applications issued on that day was six hundred and sixty-nine. The application of William Harkness was number thirty-eight. The survey was on January 24, 1767, and patent issued subsequently.

He and his neighboring settlers were often engaged in defending their homes from the savage enemy, and in the work of the harvest fields there and in the Sherman's valley, carried their rifles with them for the common defense. They were armed agriculturists. The name of William Harkness is found on the list of taxables of Cumberland county as early as 1753.

The Presbyterian settlers of the Cumberland valley were among the first to actively assert the rights of the colonists in the struggle with Great Britain. As early as July, 1774, the "freeholders and freemen from the several townships met in the First Presbyterian church, at Carlisle," passed resolutions of sympathy with Boston; declared for non-importation from Britain; recommended a colonial congress; appointed deputies to it, and a committee of correspondence. In May, 1775, a county committee was organized. Three thousand men were associated, and five hundred were taken into pay to be armed, disciplined, and marched on the first emergency, and for this purpose they voluntarily taxed themselves for £27,000. And by August of the next year they had nine hundred men in the field and more ready to march. Some of the companies marched under the command of their pastors, and some of them were already with Washington before Boston, and one company of riflemen under Captain William Hendricks marched with Arnold to Quebec.

As early as May 28, 1776, the petition of the inhabitants of Cumberland valley was presented to the general assembly of

the province in favor of separation and looking to independence.

William Harkness entered the colonial service as an ensign, and together with Mr. Lytle, his brother-in-law, was, amongst other conflicts, at Brandywine and Germantown. At the latter place Mr. Lytle was killed by his side.

After the war Mr. Harkness, by purchase, added to his property until he possessed a large estate of some seven hundred or eight hundred acres of the rich lands of the Cumberland valley. On it he erected a large stone dwelling house, among the first of that kind in the valley, and other buildings, and gave his time to agricultural and other business pursuits. Generous and open handed, his house was famous for its large hospitality. He cultivated his lands and welcomed his many guests with the help of his own servants.

In the registry of the last two hundred and ninety-seven slaves registered under the requirements of "An act to explain and amend an act entitled 'An act for the gradual abolition of slavery, &c., in Pennsylvania,'" passed the 1st day of March, 1780, among the records of Cumberland county, we find the well-known names of Armstrong, Buchanan, Butler, Carothers, Crawford, Clarke, Craighead, Bryson, Duncan, Blain, Dunlap, Irvine, Galbraith, Gibson and others, that William Harkness returns those born on his estate. Some who desired it he afterwards manumitted at the age of twenty-one, seven years before the time fixed by law, having previously sent them to school and in other ways given them preparation for self-dependence. For others he built on his estate, houses, where they and their children resided until the death of his son, William Harkness, February 20, 1851. At all times they were treated with the greatest kindness, and between them the utmost sympathy and affection existed.

William Harkness died May 4, 1822. Priscilla Harkness, his wife, died October 31, 1831, and both lie buried in the old grave yard at Silver's Spring, alongside the church of the pioneers of the "lower settlement" beyond the Susquehanna, and of the founding of which the descendants of the early settlers, in the year 1883, celebrated its sesqui-centennial.

Major Lambertton died at Carlisle, August 9, 1852, aged sixty-

five years. Mary Harkness Lamberton survived him many years. She was born in April, 1791, and died at Carlisle, December 28, 1780, in the ninetieth year of her age. In many respects she was a remarkable woman. For sixty-three years she had been a regular attendant and communicant of the First Presbyterian church of Carlisle. Tall and comely—of clear, prompt, and decided judgment, of great ability and energy—she permitted nothing to swerve her from the path of duty and the right. She devoted herself to the care and education of her children and to her life of Christian duty and example. No infirmity of age came upon her. Her physical activity and the humor and clearness of her bright mind remained with her until the last, when the beating pulse ceased in death.

She left surviving four sons and two daughters: Robert Alexander Lamberton, late a member of the Dauphin bar, now president of Lehigh university; Alfred John Lamberton, a prominent merchant of western Minnesota; Charles Lytle Lamberton; and Henry Wilson Lamberton, a banker and a leading business man of southern Minnesota and the present mayor of the city of Winona; and two daughters, Mrs. Mary Lamberton Paulding and Annie Graham Lamberton, who occupy the homestead at Carlisle. James Finley Lamberton, former prothonotary of Cumberland county and the father of Lieut. Commander B. P. Lamberton of the United States navy, and Colonel William Harkness Lamberton, late of the Venango county, Pa., bar, died before her, the latter leaving a son surviving him, W. R. Lamberton, a member of the bar of the city of New York. Two daughters, Priscilla and Jane, and a young son, Robert C., died many years before.

Charles Lytle Lamberton was born on the 4th day of January, A. D. 1829. He was born, bred, and educated at Carlisle, Cumberland county, Pennsylvania. At the age of nineteen he commenced the study of the law under the tuition of his brother, Hon. Robert A. Lamberton, of Harrisburg, and during a portion of this time taught school in Cumberland county. He was admitted to the Dauphin county bar in August, 1850, but the death of an uncle, William Harkness, with whom Mr. Lamberton had been living, occurring, leaving a large estate to be settled, at the instance of the administrator, his kinsman Robert Bryson, he was induced

to spend the greater part of one year assisting in the settlement of the estate. It was not until the summer of 1851 that he turned his thoughts toward the active duties and pursuits of his profession. In the fall of that year, accepting inducements held out to him, he removed to Brookville, Jefferson county, Pa., and associated himself in the practice of law with the late Hon. Samuel A. Purviance, of Butler, Pa., a member of the constitutional convention of 1838, afterwards member of congress, attorney general of Pennsylvania, and later member of the Pennsylvania constitutional convention of 1874. To the wise counsels and good influences and professional training of this distinguished man, Mr. Lamberton believes himself indebted for much of his success at the bar and prosperity in life. In a remarkable degree he always manifested kindness and consideration for the younger members of the profession. He practiced in a wide circuit, was a learned lawyer, genial gentleman, and competed and stood abreast with the foremost lawyers of his time and state. Among the younger members who practiced at the Jefferson county bar at this time were Silas M. Clark and Isaac G. Gordon, at present two of the justices of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

Indeed the first jury case Mr. Lamberton tried was *Cuddy v. Eldred township*, a case of negligence against the supervisors for non-repair of roads, in which he had the present Judge Gordon for his legal opponent, and in which Mr. Lamberton was fortunate in getting a verdict for his client.

In the winter of 1851 and 1852, without any solicitation or even previous knowledge on his part, Governor Bigler appointed and commissioned him a member of his staff with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. In his profession he succeeded from the first. In the summer of 1853 Mr. Lamberton was offered a legal partnership by Hon. James Campbell, of Clarion, afterwards the president judge of the district (Clarion, Jefferson, Forest, Venango, and Mercer). Believing that the county of Clarion offered a better field for professional success, he accepted the offer and in the summer of that year removed to Clarion, where their firm took a leading and commanding position, with an extensive and lucrative business extending over the counties of Clarion, Jefferson, Armstrong, Venango, and Forest.

For seven years Mr. Lamberton was a close student of his profession, a diligent reader of history and English literature, and a vigorous and earnest practitioner. Belonging to the democratic party he took periodically an interest in his party politics, but without neglecting his profession. In 1856 he was elected a delegate to the democratic state convention, which for the first time sent a united delegation from Pennsylvania to a national convention, in the interests of James Buchanan for president. Subsequently he became a member of the democratic state committee, of which the late John W. Forney was chairman, who then made his famous campaign, carrying Pennsylvania for Mr. Buchanan.

Mr. Lamberton sympathized with the friends of Stephen A. Douglass in his effort to prevent the introduction of slavery into the territories, and when the Charleston convention which gave Judge Douglass a majority had adjourned in 1860, he called meetings and took the stump in behalf of instructing the delegates from his district to the national convention at its adjourned meeting at Baltimore, to vote for Stephen A. Douglass.

After the election of Abraham Lincoln the cotton states had determined to secede from the union. South Carolina, on December 20, 1860, passed an ordinance of secession, and by February 1, 1861, she had been followed by Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, and Texas. The drum-beat was heard all through the south, and early in February Jefferson Davis was elected president of the Confederate states, at Montgomery.

In this exigency ex-Chief Justice Lewis and other leading citizens united in a letter to the chairman of the democratic state committee of Pennsylvania, asking him and his committee to call a state democratic convention, to be held in the interest of a peaceable adjustment of the momentous questions dividing the country. The call was accordingly issued for a convention to meet at Harrisburg, on February 21, 1861, and to be composed of twice the number of delegates as there were senators and members of the house of representatives. This convention was intended to voice the unanimous sentiment of the democratic party of Pennsylvania in favor of the preservation of the union under the constitution by peaceable measures of compromise before the final resort to arms. Mr. Lamberton was sent as a dele-

gate by the county of Clarion to this convention. Three hundred and ninety-nine members responded to the call, embracing in their numbers the ablest and most thoughtful men of the party throughout the state. General Henry D. Foster, of Westmoreland, later the democratic candidate for governor, was unanimously called to preside, assisted by a large number of vice-presidents and secretaries. A committee of forty-one, with General Henry D. Foster as chairman, was appointed to proceed to Washington and deliver a copy of the resolutions and proceedings to the president of the United States, the vice-president, the senators and members of congress from Pennsylvania, and to the several members of the peace conference then in session. On that committee were the learned ex-Chief Justice Ellis Lewis; the venerable Josiah Randall, father of ex-Speaker Randall; ex-Mayor Vaux, of Philadelphia; General George W. Cass, of Allegheny; General Ephraim Banks, late auditor-general of the state; Judge John W. Maynard, of Lycoming; General A. L. Roumfort, of Dauphin; and Hon. Asa Packer, famous then for his business enterprise and more famous since as the founder of a great university for free education. The other members of the committee were, Hon. F. W. Hughes, of Schuylkill; James G. Campbell, of Butler; Judge P. C. Shannon, of Allegheny; W. H. Case, of Northumberland; C. W. Carrigan, John N. Hutchison, George Williams, and Thomas J. Roberts, of Philadelphia; Henry M. Miller, of Montgomery; Victor E. Piollet, of Bradford; Hon. John Creswell, of Blair; A. J. Dull, of Armstrong; Hon. Hugh M. North, of Lancaster; Hon. Robert E. Monaghan, of Chester; Ira C. Mitchell, of Centre; Hon. R. Bruce Petriken, of Huntingdon; General J. Y. James, of Warren; Charles L. Lamberton, of Clarion; Hon. Daniel Kaine, of Fayette; Hon. M. C. Trout, of Mercer; Hon. George H. Bucher, of Cumberland; Hon. J. L. Getz, of Berks; General William Patten, of Erie; Samuel Wetherell, of Northampton; R. A. McConnell, of Greene; John D. Roddy, of Somerset; Adam Ebaugh, of York; George W. Brewer, of Franklin; L. S. Coryell, of Bucks; Hon. Thomas Chalfant, of Montour; Hon. George Sanderson, of Lancaster; and Hon. Steuben Jenkins, of Luzerne.

On April 13, 1861, Fort Sumter surrendered to General Beauregard, and on April 15 President Lincoln issued his proclama-

tion declaring a number of the states of the union in rebellion and calling upon the states which had not seceded for seventy-five thousand men. On the receipt of the news at the town of Clarion a private meeting was held at the law office of Campbell & Lamberton, to consult what was best to be done. At the instance of Mr. Lamberton a public meeting was at once called. He prepared the resolutions and addressed it, taking the ground that the time for enlisting men to sustain the federal government had come and moved for the appointment of a permanent committee of enlistment. The committee was appointed and Mr. Lamberton was placed at the head of it. He and others held meetings in different parts of Clarion county, addressing the people in favor of enlisting troops to sustain the supremacy of the federal laws. Before long a company recruited from the hardy lumbermen of the Clarion river was ready to march under Captain William Lemon, which Mr. Lamberton organized and accompanied to the camp at Pittsburgh. This was the first company recruited in the upper Allegheny valley. On April 28, 1861, Captain Lemon's company was mustered in, and served throughout the war as Company H, Thirty-seventh regiment. Captain Lemon was afterwards appointed lieutenant-colonel. So efficient had the work of the committee been that, by the early days of September, Clarion county, then with a voting population of about four thousand, had over ten companies, numbering over one thousand men, in the field; the president judge of the district and a graduate of West Point, Hon. John S. McCalmount, residing at Clarion, having resigned his office to command a regiment (Tenth reserves, Thirty-ninth Pennsylvania volunteers).

In the summer of 1861 Mr. Lamberton was presented by the democratic convention of Clarion county for the position of state senator by a large majority over all competitors combined. Later, in the district convention of the counties of Clarion, Jefferson, Elk, and Forest, he was nominated for senator on the first ballot. His republican opponent was the late Samuel M. Fox, of Foxburg, a large landholder and a wealthy and popular man. Although there was some division of sentiment regarding the war, Mr. Lamberton made no concealment of his views during the canvass. In reply to a letter from prominent citizens ad-

dressed to him, he, on September 13, 1861, in a public letter said : " It is well known to you, gentlemen, that until the commencement of hostilities between the general government and those now in armed rebellion, I was persistently for a peaceful arrangement, upon honorable terms, between the two sections of the country ; but when hostile cannon thundered around Fort Sumter and caused the flag of our country, the symbol of its power and authority, to be lowered in defeat, and from an official source came the threat that a hostile flag should float over the capitol at Washington, I could not, and did not, hesitate how to *choose* ; I was unmistakably on the side of the constitutional government of the country. The issue was plain ; the government had either to overthrow them and execute the laws, or they would overthrow it and subvert the laws. Besides, gentlemen, in deciding that issue we are to solve the grand problem of man's capacity for self-government for all future time. Acting under the impulse of duty I gave public utterance to these sentiments in different parts of the country, and our democratic brethren, without stopping to enquire what party administered our government, gallantly vied with men of all parties as to who should do most for its preservation."

At the ensuing election in October Mr. Lamberton was elected from that district to the senate of Pennsylvania for the years 1862, 1863, and 1864. The senate of Pennsylvania contained during this time many able men. William A. Wallace, late United States senator, Hiester Clymer, William Hopkins, A. K. McClure, John P. Penny, Morrow B. Lowry, Benjamin Champneys, Winthrop W. Ketcham, George Landon, and many others ; and the legislation during the pendency of the civil war was mostly concerning the engrossing topics of the time, and the debates were of a highly interesting, exciting, and often of an acrimonious character. Although the youngest member of the senate, Mr. Lamberton at once took an active and leading part in the legislation and debates, and at all times sustained the government in every proper measure for the support of the federal arms and the restoration of the union under the constitution.

At the election of United States senator during the session of 1863, Mr. Lamberton placed in nomination Hon. George W.

Woodward, and, at his request, subsequently withdrew it, when he gave his support in caucus and in joint convention to Hon. Charles R. Buckalew.

Mr. Lamberton's three years in the senate comprehended the greater part of the war period, and were marked by the most exciting and important events in the history of the country. The conduct of men then occupying civil positions, especially those in the legislative halls of the state and nation, was almost as closely scrutinized as that of our officers in the field, and accordingly as they acquitted themselves of their almost equally grave responsibilities will their characters and capacities be measured in history. To democrats thus situated they were especially trying years. The urgent necessities of a vigorous prosecution of the war were made to mask the rashest of appeals to demagoguery and fanaticism, and to excuse the most violent assaults upon the constitution and popular rights. Democrats placing themselves in antagonism to these wrongs, laid themselves constantly liable to be falsely adjudged guilty of sympathy with armed rebellion. The people were to a large extent blinded, excusably perhaps by the excitements and dangers of the great national exigency. The lip service of the deep-designing but loud-professing hypocrite was frequently mistaken for patriotism and rewarded with unstinted plaudits and honors, while the really patriotic caution of those who saw in the necessities of the hour, none for departure from the wise inhibitions of the fundamental law, were as often looked upon as evidencing a treasonable lack of faith in, and fealty to, the union. It required true bravery in those days to sustain public men in devotion to the constitution and democratic teachings; the favor of the masses could be so cheaply bought by departure from them.

Mr. Lamberton, as we have seen, was first for a peaceful adjustment, by compromise and conciliation, of the grave issues then pending. When the firing on the flag at Sumter rendered this impossible, he was for war; not to subjugate, but to re-unite. His speeches and votes in the senate of the state all conformed to the belief that "the union and the constitution were one and inseparable," and that to save the first in a condition worth saving the other must be religiously preserved. He supported every

measure looking to a proper prosecution of the war and the doing by Pennsylvania of its full share of that great work, as also of all measures intended to secure to the soldiers proper compensation, full meed of praise, and all their rights as citizens. The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania having decided that the law granting the right of suffrage to the soldiers from the state in the field, and its exercise by them, was not in accordance with the organic law, he voted for an amendment to the constitution establishing the right. The currency at the time being greatly depreciated, he voted and spoke earnestly for resolutions requesting congress to pay the soldiers in coin or its equivalent. He voted to pay pensions to the widows and minor children of deceased soldiers, and favored the bringing home of the sick and wounded of the Pennsylvania quota for treatment in hospitals within the state. He offered a resolution instructing the finance committee to bring in a bill authorizing the governor to have struck and presented to General Meade a suitable medal in gold and such other suitable testimonials as should be agreed upon, for presentation to each other officer, non-commissioned officer and private, who had "wrought for this commonwealth deliverance from rebel invasion on the sanguinary and victorious field of Gettysburg." Mr. Johnson, of Lycoming, moved to amend this resolution by instructing the committee to "inquire into the expediency of such action." Mr. Lamberton spoke twice against this amendment, calling attention to his having himself introduced a bill to the same effect earlier in the session, which had been put to sleep in the committee on federal relations, and pleading eloquently that this doing of justice to brave men be not made a party question. The amendment, however, was adopted, and, as the committee never reported, the project fell. Subsequently General Meade, having said that he had a quarrel with the democracy of Pennsylvania because he had been told that they had refused to recognize the services of the Pennsylvania soldiers in resisting Lee's invasion of our state, had his mind disabused of that erroneous understanding by being shown this resolution and the proceedings had thereon.

At the beginning of the session of 1864 the democrats were placed in a false position on many questions affecting the soldier

by a tie in the senate. The whole number of senators elected was thirty-three, of whom sixteen were democrats and seventeen republicans, but General Harry White, of Indiana, one of the seventeen, was a prisoner of war in Richmond at the time, and, of course, could not attend. Senator Penny, of Allegheny, who had been elected speaker at the close of the preceding session, insisted, contrary to all precedent, upon continuing in the speaker's chair. For six weeks there was a deadlock, when Mr. Penny, (a successor to General White having in the meantime been elected), resigned and broke it. During these six weeks it was the habit of the republicans to introduce measures affecting the war and the soldiers which the democrats, under other circumstances, would have unitedly supported, but which, as things were, they could not vote for without, as they believed, violating the sanctity of their oaths and establishing a dangerous precedent. They felt bound, as they read the law, to resist all affirmative legislation of any kind or character, so long as the republicans insisted upon retaining Mr. Penny as speaker, though they were without a majority of the senators present. During the debate which this peculiar situation of affairs provoked, Mr. Lamberton spoke at length and vigorously in defense of the democratic attitude, and promising that the democrats would "go farther than the republicans dared go in behalf of the brave soldiers, scarred and weather-beaten, standing as a living battlement between the rebels and our homes, if they would but remove, as they could, the blocks from the wheels of legislation and permit a lawful organization."

It is not out of place here to mention the fact that in the democratic district represented by Mr. Lamberton, three out of the five counties paid no bounties, and the fourth paid but a small amount, yet when the draft was made two of them were found to have more than their quota already in the field, while the whole district was short of its quota only one hundred and twenty-nine men. From Clarion county, if not from all, the soldiers in the field from this district gave a majority of their votes to the democratic candidate for president in the canvass of 1864.

At other times than during this deadlock Mr. Lamberton showed that, while earnestly in favor of the suppression of the

rebellion, he was equally earnest for the maintenance of the reserved rights of the states and the inalienable rights of the people: *habeas corpus*, trial by jury, liberty of the press, freedom of speech, sanctity of personal liberty, and security of private property. On March 6, 1863, a resolution came up for consideration which tendered the use of the senate chamber to ex-President Andrew Johnson, then "military governor of Tennessee," and Governor Wright, of Indiana. An exciting debate ensued taking a wide range and involving the issues, purposes, and conduct of the war. Mr. Lamberton offered an amendment inviting General McClellan to visit the capital to address the legislature. This amendment he supported in a lengthy speech, which was subsequently reported in full in the Harrisburg *Patriot*, and highly commended in an editorial in the same issue of that paper. The speech was a powerful arraignment of the men who had perverted the war, as the democrats then believed, from an effort to preserve the union and constitution, to one for abolition and subjugation, and a grand tribute to the great soldier, McClellan. It was interrupted by the radical Lowry, of Erie, who charged that it was a speech better fitted to be delivered in Richmond than in the senate of Pennsylvania. Mr. Lamberton retorted that he could well afford to be abused in such a cause by one who had counseled the payment of a premium for murder, whereupon Lowry, in fiery language, virtually repeated his notorious Pittsburgh harangue of two years previous, in which he said that if he were commander-in-chief he would "confiscate every rebel's property, whether upon two legs or four, and give to the slave who brought his master's scalp one hundred and sixty acres of his master's plantation."

Mr. Lamberton's votes on financial and economic questions seem always to have been measured by an undeviating loyalty to the best interests of the state and the soundest of general principles. He voted always to keep full faith with the public creditors, and maintain and preserve the fair fame of the state, by paying, as did Massachusetts, the interest on the public debt in specie or its equivalent, as provided by the laws under which the loans were negotiated. He was also with those senators who were against the scheme of the Pennsylvania railroad, by which

that corporation finally confirmed the repeal of the tonnage taxes effected in the legislature of 1861, and, to use the language of Judge Black, "transferred to their own pockets an inconceivable sum justly due to the state," which, the judge continued, "was business rich to them and profitable beyond the dreams of avarice, while to the swindled taxpayers it was proportionately disastrous."

Examining Mr. Lambertson's senatorial record under the added light of the experiences which the intervening nearly quarter of a century has brought us, we are in justice compelled to the conclusion that it was a record true to the principles of the democratic party and the constitution, and evidencing an intelligent appreciation of the dangers, and patriotic devotion to the necessities, of the time.

In 1864 Mr. Lambertson represented his congressional district as a delegate to the democratic national convention, which nominated General George B. McClellan for president; over which another candidate for president subsequently, Horatio Seymour, presided, and of which another candidate afterwards, Samuel J. Tilden, was a conspicuous member. Mr. Lambertson, at the expiration of his term, determined to retire from public life and devote himself to his profession and business. His law business having become scattered during his term in the senate, Mr. Lambertson determined to seek a wider and more lucrative field for professional pursuits, and selected Wilkes-Barre, Luzerne county, as his future home.

The winter of 1864-65 he spent in Philadelphia engaged in some real estate enterprises, and after the close of the war and in the fall of 1865 removed to Wilkes-Barre, where he was admitted a member of the Luzerne county bar, November 20, 1865, and opened a law office. In the summer of 1867 he visited Europe with the late Chief Justice George W. Woodward and other friends, making the regulation tour. During their absence Judge Woodward was elected to congress, the news of which they got from the pilot three hundred miles off Sandy Hook. Mr. Lambertson returned to his office and profession and steadily applied himself to the practice of law. In the winter of 1867-68 he became one of the originators of the Miners' Savings Bank, of

Wilkes-Barre; was an original incorporator, and for fifteen years was an active director, except for a short interval, when he was a director of the Wilkes-Barre Deposit and Savings Bank. The Miners' Savings Bank has become one of the most prosperous institutions of the city of Wilkes-Barre.

In 1868, at the earnest solicitation of the democratic state committee, he reluctantly took charge of the canvass in Luzerne county with such efficiency that, at the state election preceding the presidential election, there was cast a democratic majority in the county of over thirty-five hundred. In 1872 he was sent as delegate to the democratic state convention at Reading, and was one of the committee of thirty-three, which selected fourteen delegates-at-large to the constitutional convention. After thirteen were chosen, by a vigorous five minutes' speech he succeeded in having his friend, Hon. George W. Woodward, named for the fourteenth man, and then by resolution Judges Black and Woodward were placed at the head of the ticket.

Mr. Lamberton was chosen as a delegate to the democratic national convention which met at Baltimore in 1872, and was named as a member of the committee on credentials from Pennsylvania. In 1874 he took an active interest in the election of his friend, Hon. William A. Wallace, to the United States senate.

In 1876, at the invitation of the democratic state committee, Mr. Lamberton took the stump in Pennsylvania for the democratic candidates, Tilden and Hendricks, speaking at Allentown, Easton, Bethlehem, Lock Haven, Williamsport, Reading, and Carlisle. His speech at the latter place, urging peace and reconciliation as the true road to public prosperity, was reported and printed in the public papers of the day.

In 1877, without solicitation, the democratic county convention of Luzerne county presented his name for justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania in the following terms: "*Resolved*, That the Hon. C. L. Lamberton, of Wilkes-Barre, is hereby recommended to the ensuing state democratic convention for the office of judge of the Supreme Court, and the delegates from this county are respectfully requested to use all honorable means to secure his nomination."

The *Luzerne Leader*, in a complimentary article, said truly, "this recommendation came without the knowledge of Mr. Lamberton and was probably as much of a surprise to him as it was gratifying." Throughout the state it was favorably received by the democratic press. But Mr. Lamberton was not a candidate for that or any other office, and when the state convention met, before the balloting commenced, Hon. W. S. Stenger, the president of the convention, read the following letter :

" WILKES-BARRE, August 21, 1877.

" *To the President of the Democratic State Convention :*

" SIR : The late democratic county convention of Luzerne unanimously presented my name as a candidate for the nomination for justice of the Supreme Court. This high compliment was unsolicited, but is most gratefully appreciated. As the sentiments of the democratic party and the profession unmistakably point to a distinguished jurist in another part of the state, I beg leave to withdraw my name from your consideration. Thanking my friends throughout the state for the many expressions of their kindness towards me,

" I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

" CHARLES L. LAMBERTON."

It was well known to Mr. Lamberton's friends that he was not a candidate, but was warmly in favor of the nomination of his friend, Hon. John Trunkey, the nominee of the convention, and was giving him all the aid he could, which was well known and appreciated by Judge Trunkey, who wrote him on September 3, 1877: "Accept my acknowledgments for the friendly aid you gave in securing me the nomination, of which I have heard from several sources."

In May, 1878, in company with Mrs. Lamberton, he went to Europe, traveled through Great Britain, central and western Europe, spending the winter at Rome and in the south of France at Nice, returning in the spring of 1879. He did not resume the practice of law, and his last two cases in the Supreme Court he argued at the Luzerne county term for 1880, one, *Honor v. Albrighton, Roberts & Co.*, an important case, involving for the first time the construction of the new mine ventilation law; and the other, *Church's Appeal*, litigation involving a large and valuable

ble property, and in which Mr. Lamberton had been of counsel for thirteen years.

In 1880 Mr. Lamberton took part in the presidential canvass, speaking in Philadelphia, Chester, Danville, Pottstown, and Altoona, upon invitation of the democratic state central committee, and with Senator William A. Wallace at Youngstown, Ohio, and at Sharon, Pennsylvania. His speech at Altoona was reported for the Harrisburg *Patriot*, and the state committee circulated a large edition of it as a campaign document, and the late Judge Black, both by letter and orally on more than one occasion, pronounced it the ablest speech of the campaign he had seen up to that time.

In 1881 Mr. Lamberton, accompanied by Mrs. Lamberton, returned to Europe, visiting Ireland, Scotland, Germany, and the valley of the Engadine, sailing for home in November of the same year; in 1882 traveled in this country, and in the summer of 1883 went abroad again, accompanied by Mrs. Lamberton, traveling through Holland, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, and Russia.

On September 28, 1863, by Rev. Dr. Hoes, Mr. Lamberton was married to Miss Anna De Witt, of Kingston, Ulster county, New York, daughter of Colonel Jacob Hasbrouck De Witt and Sarah Ann De Witt, both of whom are now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Lamberton have no children.

From a memorial, published some years since, of Rev. Thomas De Witt, D. D., late of New York city, we extract * * * "De Witt is a very ancient name in Holland, and many men of note for wisdom and statesmanship, for boldness in war and fortitude in disaster, bore the honorable name. Macauley tells of John De Witt, the grand pensionary of the province of Holland, 'whose ability, firmness, and integrity raised him to unrivalled authority in its municipal councils.' Before his memorable death occurred one branch of the De Witt family had emigrated to America. 'Tjerck Claezen (thought to be a son of Nicholas) De Witt, who was born in 1620, came to New York in 1656.' An exact list of his descendants for nearly two hundred and fifty years may be found in the American *Genealogical Review* for December, 1874, edited by Mr. Charles Moore. The grandfather of Dr. De Witt (and of his brother, Colonel J. H. De Witt)

was Egbert, the seventh child of Andries, and his father, Thomas, was the seventh son of Egbert. He had nine sons and but one daughter, Mary, his tenth and last child, who married, in 1756, General James Clinton, and was the mother of the distinguished statesman De Witt Clinton. Several of Egbert's sons were soldiers and officers in the revolutionary army. Thomas, the father of Dr. De Witt (and of Colonel De Witt), went in his early youth to join the American forces in Canada at the time of Wolfe's victory over the French and the surrender of Canada to the British. When the struggle to throw off the dominion of the mother country began, he at once entered the continental service, soon obtained a commission as captain (and was subsequently promoted), and did not lay down his arms until the close of the war. In 1775 he again went into Canada, and was present in December of that year at the death of Montgomery, in the attack on Quebec. He was afterwards with Colonel Marinus Willet on the Mohawk, and at the siege of Fort Stanwix. In 1782 he married Miss Elsie Hasbrouck, a descendant of one of the old French Huguenot families, who, when persecuted for their Protestantism, had fled, first to Germany, afterwards to Holland, and finally emigrated to America about the middle of the seventeenth century."

From a biographical sketch of Colonel Jacob H. De Witt, in a recent history of Ulster county, we take the following: "The 'Geslachten von Dordrecht' in the Royal library at the Hague gives the descent of the De Witt family in an unbroken line from the year 1295 to September 8, 1639, (and the 'Wapen' book of the 'Seven Provinces' continues it until 1756)."

Some of the name, which was variously spelled Die Witte, De Witte, De With, De Wit, de Witt, and finally De Witt, served under William the Silent and were zealous supporters of the revolted provinces against Spanish oppression. After the death of John of Barneveldt, Jacob De Witt succeeded to the high honors of "Land Advocate of Holland." His son Cornelius, the burgomeister of Dordrecht, "at the head of a Dutch fleet, with a stout Dutch admiral (De Ruyter) to do his bidding," sailed up the Thames, burning the English ships and sending consternation into the very heart of London.

Another son, John De Witt, one of the most distinguished men in the history of the Netherlands, became grand pensionary of Holland during the period between the separation from Spain and the opening of the thirty years' war, a position which at that time required the most consummate ability and statesmanship. Under his guidance Holland became a power among the nations of Europe. Geddes, in his recent valuable work, "The History of the Administration of John De Witt, Grand Pensionary of Holland," says of him that "he was a head and shoulders above nearly all the notable men of his time," and "one, moreover, on whose public virtue there is hardly a blemish or spot." Tjerck Claus de Witt left his native land about the year 1648, and settled on the banks of the Twaalskill, now Rondout creek, within the limits of the present city of Kingston, and became the progenitor of that branch of the family to which Mrs. Lamberton belongs. J. H. De Witt was born in Marbletown, Ulster county, New York, on October 2, 1784. While yet an infant his parents removed to Twaalskill, now called Wilbur. His father, Colonel Thomas De Witt, one of nine sons, commanded a regiment in the continental army and served through the whole period of the revolutionary war. The only daughter in this large family married General James Clinton, and became the mother of De Witt Clinton. Colonel Thomas De Witt left surviving him three sons, Jacob H., Reuben, and Thomas, and one daughter, Mary, who married Thomas Thorp. Reuben died unmarried in 1859. Thomas, the youngest son, entered the ministry and died in 1874, having been for many years senior pastor of the Collegiate Reformed church of New York. Jacob H. De Witt spent the whole of his long life in his native county and was prominently identified with its interests and its people. In 1812 he was adjutant of a regiment raised to prosecute the war with Great Britain, and subsequently received a commission as colonel. In 1810 he was elected by the Clintonian party to congress, where he took an active share in the great struggle preceding the Missouri compromise question. In 1839, and again in 1847, he represented Ulster county in the state legislature. In 1823 Colonel De Witt married Sarah Ann Sleight, of Fishkill, Dutchess county, New York, a granddaughter of General Swartwout, who rendered distinguished service under

Wolfe in the French war, and who subsequently fought in the war of independence.

“Colonel De Witt died in Kingston on January 30, 1857, in the seventy-third year of his age. He left surviving him his wife, who died in 1872, one son, John Sleight De Witt, and three daughters, Elsie, Mary, who married James S. Evans, a leading banker of Kingston, and Anna, who is the wife of Charles L. Lambertson, of Pennsylvania. In his public career Colonel De Witt exhibited those qualities of sturdy honesty and independence which descended to him from his Dutch ancestry, and in private life his gentle, kindly heart and old-fashioned courtesy endeared him to an ever-widening circle of friends.”

In the same history, writing of Tjerck Claesen De Witt, the author says: “he was the kinsman of John De Witt and Cornelius De Witt, the two brothers who were so distinguished in Holland, the former for nineteen years having successfully administered its government—1652 to 1672.” He says further that “Tjerck Claesen De Witt came to this country from Zunderland, Holland, prior to April 24, 1656, when he married Barber Andries in New Amsterdam. He was settled in Beverwyck, where he owned a house and lot which he exchanged with Madame De Hutter for two parcels of land in Esopus, containing one hundred and forty acres, September 1, 1660. In 1661 he was still possessed of a portion of his patrimonial estate in Holland, from which he received the rents.” Having disposed of all his property in Albany, he took up his permanent residence in Esopus (Ulster county) in 1660. In November, 1661, he assisted in the erection of a parsonage. Besides those already mentioned amongst his other descendants was Hon. Simeon De Witt, surveyor general of the state of New York from 1784 to 1835. And Thomas De Witt and thirty other descendants of Tjerck Claesen De Witt, immediately after the battle of Lexington, with others of the men of Ulster signed the famous articles of association, “Shocked by the bloody scene now acting in Massachusetts bay, do, in the most solemn manner, resolve never to become slaves, and do associate under all the ties of religion, honor, and love of country, to adopt, and to endeavor to carry into execution whatever measures may be recommended by the continental congress.”

During the war Ulster furnished three regiments for the continental army, among whom were many of the signers of these articles of association.

In his retirement from the active duties of political and professional life, Mr. Lamberton enjoys a comfortable income, with means sufficient to relieve him of all necessity for professional labor, and enabling him to devote much of his time to study and travel in our own and foreign countries, in which recreation, as already stated, he very frequently indulges. His European tours and habits of observation have given him a rich fund of information concerning foreign customs and politics, which makes him a delightful conversationalist; and no man keeps closer watch of the drift of governmental matters in his own country, or is a better prepared or safer counselor touching the political possibilities or probabilities of the passing hour.

JOHN LYNCH.

John Lynch was born November 1, 1843, at Providence, Rhode Island. His father, Patrick Lynch, was a native of Cavan, in the county of Cavan, Ireland, and who emigrated to this country in 1830. Here he remained for a few years, and then returned to Ireland, where he married, and again came to this country. He removed to Nesquehoning about 1846, and resided there until 1864, when he moved to Wilkes-Barre, where he died in 1878 at the age of seventy-five. He is remembered as a pleasant and agreeable gentleman, who had hosts of friends, and was beloved and respected by them. The mother of the subject of our sketch is Rose, daughter of the late John Caffrey, of the town of Cavan, Ireland. She is still living in this city at the age of sixty-five.

John Lynch was educated in the public schools, at the seminary at Wyalusing, Bradford county, Pa., and at Wyoming seminary, Kingston, Pa.. During his youth, he did the ordinary work of boys who have their own way to make in the world, working on the farm in the summer months, and going to

school in the winter. Mr. Lynch studied law with Garrick M. Harding, and was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county November 20, 1865. He then entered the office of the late Charles Denison, and was for a year the chief clerk of the late sheriff, S. H. Puterbaugh. In 1866 he received the democratic nomination for register of wills of Luzerne county, and was triumphantly elected, Captain Harry M. Gordon being his republican opponent. Mr. Lynch was the last lawyer who filled that office, and it is to be regretted that an office so important and needing such a knowledge of the law should be filled by a layman. Upon the organization of the city of Wilkes-Barre, in 1871, Mr. Lynch was appointed a councilman-at-large for the city, and filled the office for three years. During the years 1873 and 1874, he was attorney for the city of Wilkes-Barre. In 1877 he was a candidate for the democratic nomination for judge, but the honor was carried off by Ex-Judge Dana. In 1879 he was nominated by the greenback-labor party for the office of judge, but was defeated by Charles E. Rice, president judge of Luzerne county, the vote standing thus: Rice, 6951; William S. McLean, democrat, 5013; and Lynch, 4539.

Mr. Lynch was married January 24, 1877, to Mary Cecelia, a native of Jenkins township, Luzerne county, and daughter of Patrick Lenahan, a native of Newport, Mayo county, Ireland. Mr. Lenahan was for many years a prosperous merchant in this city, and still resides here. The mother of Mrs. Lynch was Margaret, daughter of Hugh Durkin, a native of Tyrawley, county of Mayo, Ireland, and who died when Mrs. Lynch was but fourteen days old. Mr. and Mrs. Lynch have a family of two children—Maria Lynch and Grace Lynch. John T. Lenahan, of the Luzerne bar, is a brother of Mrs. Lynch; and James T. Lenahan, also a member of the Luzerne bar, a step-brother; Edward A. Lynch, also a member of the Luzerne bar, is a brother of John Lynch.

It may be set down as a rule, with just sufficient exceptions to make the study of them interesting, that those whose earlier years have involved the necessity of labor for a livelihood, and who subsequently fit themselves for one of the professions, bring to the practice of it the greater industry and the greater ingenuity.

The rule is in keeping with that noticed in connection with our public schools that a large percentage of the best and most efficient scholars are the children of poor people. They see better things all around them than those to which in their homes they are accustomed; they see or think they see, as is usually the case, that their parents' lack of education is the cause; and there is naturally developed in them an ambition to avoid that lacking themselves, and thus attain to higher conditions.

John Lynch, as already stated, was required, as a boy, to give his summer months to labor, and his winter months of study were all the more diligently applied on that account. In school he was an apt scholar; in the office of his preceptor, when he had entered upon the study of the law, he was equally studious, and his bright mind was equally quick to respond to the precepts of the text books, so that he came to his examination amply prepared to pass it creditably, and to the bar fitted for real work.

He has built up a very large and lucrative practice since then, and is noted for the persistency with which he pursues a case when once he has taken hold of it, until the last expedient is exhausted. In politics, Mr. Lynch has always been a democrat, and, excepting when made a candidate for the judgeship by the greenbackers, worked in each succeeding campaign earnestly for the success of the democratic party. Many contend that his acceptance of that nomination was an error. Perhaps it was, but it is the natural ambition of almost every lawyer to set upon the woosack, and it must be confessed that the condition of the parties in the district upon the occasion alluded to was such that almost any lawyer, similarly situated and surrounded, would have been likely to permit his natural, and in every way laudable, desire for promotion in the profession to run away with his judgment. He was not alone in assuming that the nomination tendered him offered strong hopes of success. It was not in fact until the canvass had been some time in progress that it became at all generally apparent that the result would be as it was.

Mr. Lynch takes comparatively little time from his professional duties, but has managed nevertheless to acquire a familiarity with general literature and a knowledge of men and affairs that suffice to fittingly adorn his appeals in jury trials and to make him a

speaker much sought after for public occasions of a political or patriotic character.

He has just entered middle life, has a vigorous vitality, and, barring any unforeseen accident, is evidently good for many more years of usefulness both as lawyer and citizen.

CHARLES LEONARD BULKELEY.

Charles Leonard Bulkeley was born in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, January 15, 1843. He is a descendant of Rev. Peter Bulkeley, who was of the tenth generation from Robert Bulkeley, Esq., one of the English barons who, in the reign of King John (who died in 1216), was Lord of the Manor of Bulkeley, in the county Palatine of Chester. He was born at Odell, in the hundred of Willey, Bedfordshire, England, January 31, 1583. His father, Rev. Edward Bulkeley, D. D., was a faithful minister of the gospel, under whose direction his son received a learned and religious education suited to his distinguished rank. About the age of sixteen, he was admitted a member of St. John's college, at Cambridge, of which he was afterwards chosen fellow, and from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Divinity. He succeeded his father in the ministry in his native town, and enjoyed his rich benefice and estate, where he was a zealous preacher of evangelical truth about twenty years, and for the most part of the time, lived an unmolested non-conformist. At length his preaching meeting with distinguished success, and his church being very much increased, complaints were entered against him by Archbishop Laud, and he was silenced for his non-conformity to the requirements of the English church. This circumstance induced him to emigrate to New England, where he might enjoy liberty of conscience. "To New England he therefore came in the year 1635, and there, having been for a while at Cambridge, he carried a good number of planters with him up further into the woods, where they gathered the *twelfth church* then formed in the colony, and called the town by the name of Concord."

Here he expended most of his estate for the benefit of his people, and after a laborious and useful life died March 9, 1659. Mr. Bulkeley was twice married. His first wife was Jane, daughter of Thomas Allen, of Goldington, whose nephew was lord mayor of London. By her he had twelve children, ten sons and two daughters. He lived eight years a widower, and then married Grace, a daughter of Sir Richard Chitwood. By her he had four children, three sons and one daughter. She survived him, and removed to New London, where she died April 21, 1669.

Rev. Gershom Bulkeley, son of Rev. Peter Bulkeley, the puritan settler of Concord, Mass., and his second wife, Grace Chitwood, was born December 6, 1636, graduated at Harvard college in 1655 before completing his nineteenth year. He married Sarah Chauncey, daughter of President Chauncey, of Harvard, the emigrant ancestor of the name, October 26, 1659. She was born in Ware, England, June 13, 1631. In the year 1661, Mr. Bulkeley located at New London as the second minister of the church in that place. Mr. Bulkeley is supposed to have removed from New London to Wethersfield in the year 1667. He was installed pastor of the church in Wethersfield the same year as successor to Rev. John Russel, who had removed to Hadley, Mass. He continued the pastor there about ten years, when he was dismissed in the year 1677. He then devoted himself to the practice of medicine and surgery. He was appointed by the general court in 1675 surgeon to the army that had been raised against the Indians, and Mr. Stone was directed to supply his place in his absence. In 1676, while the party to which he was attached was in pursuit of the enemy, he was attacked by a number of Indians near Wachuset hill, in Massachusetts, and received a wound in his thigh. Soon after, Mr. Bulkeley devoted himself to the practice of medicine, and located on the east side of the river, in what is now Glastonbury, and became quite a landowner. As a clergyman, he stood at the head of his profession, and ranked among the first in medical science. He was famous as a surveyor, pre-eminent in his time as a chemist, and highly respected as a magistrate. He died at Wethersfield December 2, 1713. On his monument is the following testimonial: "He was honorable in his descent, of rare abilities, extraordinary industry, ex-

cellent learning, master of many languages, exquisite in his skill in divinity, physic and law, and of a most exemplary and Christian life."

Rev. John Bulkeley, son of Rev. Gershom and Sarah Chauncey Bulkeley, married Patience Prentice, daughter of John and Sarah Prentice, in 1701, and was father of twelve children. He graduated at Harvard college in 1699, studied divinity, and was ordained as pastor of the church in Colchester, Conn., December 20, 1703, and took a high rank among the clergymen of his time.

Hon. Colonel John Bulkeley, son of Rev. John and Patience Prentice Bulkeley, was born April 19, 1705, graduated at Yale college in 1725, studied law, and became eminent in his profession. He was judge of probate, and held many important offices of trust, including that of colonel of the militia. He married Mary, daughter of Rev. Eliphalet Adams, M. A., pastor of the "First Church of Christ" in New London, Conn. He died July 21, 1753. The following inscription is from his monument: "The Hon. Judge Bulkeley, Esq., of Colchester, who for a number of years was a great honor to an uncommon variety of exalted stations in life."•

Eliphalet Bulkeley, a native of Colchester, Conn., son of Hon. John and Mary Adams Bulkeley, was born August 8, 1746. He married his cousin, Anna, daughter of Major Charles Bulkeley, of New London, Conn., September 16, 1767. On the 25th May, 1773, when twenty-seven years of age, he was commissioned a captain in the Connecticut militia. When the troubles between this country and Great Britain assumed a threatening aspect, Captain Bulkeley became a firm and spirited advocate of the rights of his native land, and in March, 1776, when the American troops were collecting to drive the British from Boston, he, by his spirit and influence, led a full company of sixty men to join the standard of Washington. Having been appointed by the General Assembly of Connecticut "to be a captain of a company ordered to be raised for the defense of the colony," he was commissioned by Governor Trumbull June 10, 1776; and on May 29, 1780, he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the Twenty-fifth regiment of the Connecticut State militia. Colonel Bulkeley was very prominent in his day among the citizens of Colchester

and of New London county. He held a commission of the peace in his native town for more than twenty years, and represented Colchester in the General Assembly of Connecticut during the years 1778, 1780, and 1788 to 1794. In the spring of 1807 he removed to Wilkes-Barre, Pa., and here he resided until his death, January 11, 1816. From May, 1814, to January, 1816, he was president of the Wilkes-Barre Borough Council.

Jonathan Bulkeley, son of Eliphalet and Anna Bulkeley, was born at Colchester, Conn., July 8, 1777. He married February 8, 1823, Elizabeth Simons, daughter of Rev. Joseph Simons, a native of Dublin, Ireland, who was a local preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church during many years of his life. Mrs. Bulkeley was born March 28, 1806, and died July 31, 1883. She came to this country with her father when but a child. She is remembered during her long residence in this city as a remarkable woman in many respects, notably for her excellent business qualities, she having been active and energetic in watching her varied interests during thirty years of her life. Mr. Bulkeley became an invalid while she was still comparatively young, and this, with the ordinary cares of a family, added much to the exactions of her daily routine. Throughout her life she was a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and was the oldest member on the rolls of the Franklin street church. In his early days, Mr. Bulkeley was a midshipman in the United States navy, and was assigned to the "Trumbull," a twenty-four gun sloop, commanded by his cousin, Captain Jewett. He resigned his position in the navy in 1802, and the same year came to Wilkes-Barre, Pa., where he located and went into business. In October, 1815, he was elected and commissioned captain of the cavalry company "attached to the Second regiment, Pennsylvania militia." He held the office of sheriff of Luzerne county for three years, being commissioned by Governor Joseph Hiester October 19, 1822. He died at Wilkes-Barre March 1, 1867.

Charles Leonard Bulkeley is the youngest son of Jonathan and Elizabeth Simons Bulkeley. He was educated in the public schools of his native city and at Wyoming seminary, Kingston, Pa. He read law in the office of Asa R. Brundage, and was

admitted to the bar of Luzerne county January 8, 1866, on the recommendation of Andrew T. McClintock, Stanley Woodward, and Edward P. Darling, the examining committee. In 1874 Mr. Bulkeley was elected one of the aldermen of the city of Wilkes-Barre for the term of five years, and in 1879 was re-elected for another term. Hons. Morgan Bulkeley, mayor of the city of Hartford, Conn., and W. H. Bulkeley, at one time lieutenant governor of Connecticut, and more recently the republican candidate for governor of the same state, are cousins of Charles L. Bulkeley. Asa R. Brundage, of the Luzerne county bar, is a brother-in-law, his wife being the sister of Mr. Bulkeley. Mr. Bulkeley, in his young days, taught school in the township of Hanover and in the old borough of Wilkes-Barre. He writes an excellent hand, and has been employed at various times in most, if not all, of the offices in the Court House. He never married, and is one of that large class of citizens who, fitted by education and otherwise to play prominent parts in the drama of life, are nevertheless content with doing their full duty in the humbler stations. It has been mentioned that he has filled important positions in the several county offices. In all these his professional training served both him and the county admirably, and as alderman or justice of the peace it was of course invaluable.

There is a widespread and constantly growing belief that the law with reference to justices' courts should be changed, for all cities and populous suburban places especially, so as to provide for a lesser number of justices, require them to be learned in the law, and give them jurisdiction (subject to appeal of course) in a variety of cases now required to be tried in the Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions. A step somewhat in this direction was made by the new constitution, but affected Philadelphia and Allegheny counties only, and the innovation, although not so comprehensive as many think it should be, is believed to have been beneficent in results. It is obviously desirable to relieve the regular courts of record of the burden of as many of the minor causes, both civil and criminal, as possible, and it would be beyond question a boon to litigants in such causes if they could be determined in a court which is in continuous session.

The purpose of such a change could not, however, be effected unless the persons chosen to preside in them were better fitted for the service than most of those now hit upon to act as aldermen or justices of the peace. Hence the belief that they should be men learned in the law, or if not regularly graduated and admitted practitioners, at least men with more than an average understanding of the law. In such courts, men like Mr. Bulkeley would render effective service.

He is a man in middle life, of a genial and generous disposition, who has many friends, and deserves them.

THOMAS JEROME CHASE.

Thomas Jerome Chase, a scion of an old New England family, was born in the township of Benton, Luzerne (now Lackawanna) county, Pennsylvania, May 26, 1844. He is the son of the late Elisha W. Chase, a native of East Greenwich, Kent county, Rhode Island, who removed with his father, Gorton Chase, when but a boy of six years of age, to Abington, Luzerne (now Lackawanna) county, Pa. He died in 1862. Gorton Chase died in 1835. His wife was Freelove Potter, of an old Rhode Island family. The maternal grandfather of T. J. Chase was Thomas Phillips, a native of the city of Bath, England, where he was born February 22, 1769. He removed to Abington in 1812, and died there in 1842. His second wife, the maternal grandmother of the subject of our sketch, was the widow of Curtis Phelps, deceased. Her maiden name was Betsey Patterson, a native of Litchfield, Conn., where she was born in 1781. She died in Benton in 1848. The mother of Mr. Chase was named Welthea. Mr. Chase was educated in the common schools of Benton, in a select school taught there for two years, and a brief term at the Madison academy, Waverly, Pa. When not at school he did the ordinary work of a farmer's son until the age of eighteen years, when he enlisted in August, 1862, as a member of company B, in the One Hundred and Thirty-second regiment, Pennsylvania

volunteers. He participated in the battles of Antietam and Chancellorsville, and was mustered out at the expiration of his term of service in May, 1863. He entered upon the study of law in 1864 in the offices of A. H. Winton and A. A. Chase, at Scranton, and was admitted to the Luzerne county bar November 12, 1866. He then entered the office of the late E. S. M. Hill, then mayor of Scranton, and remained until April, 1867, when he removed to Nicholson, Wyoming county, Pa., and practiced until 1876, when he removed to Wilkes-Barre, where he has been in continuous practice since. While at Nicholson he was elected and served as a justice of the peace, and was also one of the school directors of that borough. During a portion of the time that he was reading law, he taught a public school in order to gain the means to continue his legal studies. Mr. Chase married September 10, 1874, Czarina A. Reynolds, daughter of S. P. Reynolds, a native of Benton. They have had one child who died in 1879 at the age of four years.

Like a large proportion of the leading men, especially the professional men, of the Wyoming valley, Mr. Chase, it will be noted, traces his ancestry to the hardy pioneers of New England, and more remotely to old England. They were a hardy, courageous, and determined people these first settlers of the Yankee states, and have given to their children and their children's children qualities of mental and moral man and womanhood which go far to evidence to the present generation that such was the case. Their flight from kingly persecution for refuge in a wilderness of itself tells a tale of devotion to religious conviction, of keen appreciation of the rights of manhood, and of willingness to bear heavy burdens and incur great sacrifices for the right of opinion; and the stalwart men and the lovable, loyal women who have descended from their loins renew in their capabilities and virtues the testimony to those of so proud and self-dependent an ancestry.

Like most of the others in our series of sketches, "Tom" Chase, as he is familiarly called, is a worthy son of worthy sires. He has earned and fully merits the glorious title of "good fellow," which men apply to those in whom there is an ever present readiness to suffer almost any loss rather than harm another by



so much as a thought. He was a good soldier, though but a boy at the time of his enlistment, and his superiors give willing attestation of his manly and dutiful bearing at every period of his term of service, and in every task it imposed or emergency it brought. He is a lawyer of no mean attainments, though totally indisposed to the "fuss and feathers," so to speak, which not a few in our own profession, as well as others, seek to palm off upon their patrons as evidence of deep knowledge and the ebullitions of genius. In other words, he is not a showy advocate, but is a safe adviser.

DIEGO JOHN MILLER LOOP.

Diego John Miller Loop was born in Elmira, N.Y., February 11, 1823, and is a son of the late Peter P. Loop, a native of Elmira, Chemung county, N.Y., where he was born in 1793. He died at Belvidere, Ill., in 1854. His father, Peter Loop, jun., was one of the commissioners appointed by the Susquehanna company, September 25, 1786. Any five of the said commissioners "shall be a court with power, etc., etc.; *this power to determine whenever a form of internal government shall be established in that country.*"

D. J. M. Loop was educated at the Wilkes-Barre academy and at Dickinson college, Carlisle, Pa., from which he graduated in 1844, and received his degree of A. M. in 1849. He read law with Hon. E. P. Brooks, of Elmira, N. Y., and at once removed to Illinois, where he was admitted to the Supreme Court of that state in June, 1847. He spent a year in the office of General S. A. Hurlbut, in Belvidere, Ill., and in April, 1848, removed to Fort Winnebago, Wisconsin territory, now Portage City, Wis. In the fall of 1848 he was elected the first district attorney of Columbia county, Wis., which office he held for two years. He was also city clerk for the same length of time. In January, 1849, he was admitted to the Supreme Court of Wisconsin. In 1864 he removed to Pennsylvania, where he remained until 1870, having practiced in the meanwhile in Columbia, Lancaster

county, and at Hazleton and Wilkes-Barre, in Luzerne county. He was admitted to the bar of the last named county December 1, 1866. He again removed west, this time to Neosho, Newton county, Mo., where he practiced until 1874. He then removed to Joplin, Jasper county, Mo., where he remained until 1877. During a year of the time that he was at Joplin, he was elected the city judge. In 1879 he removed to Galena, Cherokee county, Kan. In July, 1880, he removed to Waverly, Tioga county, N. Y. In April, 1882, he again returned to Pennsylvania, and is now practicing at Nanticoke, in this county.

The mother of Mr. Loop is Eliza Irene, daughter of the late General William Ross, sen., who was born in New London, Conn., March 29, 1761, and emigrated to Wyoming about 1775. The day previous to the "massacre" Mr. Ross was with the army in its march to Exeter, where the Hardings had been murdered, and would have been in the battle but that his older brothers needed his arms. At the flight the family were scattered, passing through the wilderness by different paths, in a state of extreme privation and suffering, Mr. Ross and his mother taking the lower or Nescopeck way. Soon after the coming in of Spalding's company they returned. Having a taste for military affairs, he rose by regular gradations from major to brigade inspector and general in the militia. For twenty years he held the commission of a magistrate. In 1812 he was chosen to represent the district composed of Luzerne and Northumberland counties in the senate of the state.

With the surrender of the sword of Cornwallis peace succeeded the revolutionary strife, but not in Wyoming. The Indian border feud and the question whether Pennsylvania or Connecticut should rule, still continued to agitate the valley of Wyoming. Timothy Pickering, a New England man by birth, clothed with official power by the state and invested with all the county offices, was sent here to pacify and heal up the local strife. It only aggravated the Connecticut settlers; they invaded his home, took him prisoner by night, and carried him away captive. He was rescued by General, then Captain, William Ross, at the head of a force of state militia, who received a serious wound in the struggle, which for some time was regarded mortal. He was rewarded

by the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania with a sword bearing the following inscription :

“ CAPTAIN WILLIAM ROSS :

“ The Supreme Executive Council present this mark of their approbation acquired by your firmness in support of the laws of the commonwealth on the 4th of July, 1788.

“ CHARLES BIDDLE, Sec'y.”

General Ross in his will states that he desires his sword “ to be kept and preserved by my said son (William S. Ross) during his life, and after his decease to descend to, and be kept and preserved by, my oldest male descendant from time to time forever.” Under the above clause the sword is now in the possession of William Ross Maffet, of this city, son of Samuel Maffet and Caroline Ann Ross Maffet. Samuel Maffet was a prominent citizen of Wilkes-Barre and the proprietor of the *Susquehanna Democrat*, which he established in 1810 with the following motto : “ The support of the state governments in all their rights is the most competent administration for our domestic institutions and the surest bulwark against anti-republican tendencies.” It was the organ of the democratic party, and was of the same size as the *Gleaner*, being eleven by seventeen inches. Mr. Maffet learned his trade as a printer with John Binns, at Northumberland and Philadelphia, whose name is familiar to every lawyer as the author of Binns' Justice. As an evidence of the esteem in which Mr. Maffet was held by his employer we insert the following letter :

“ JULY 6, 1809.

“ D'R SAMUEL: This day puts a period to the time for which you were bound to me. In all the time you have been with me you have conducted yourself with propriety ; never swearing, lying, or neglecting your master's business. I enclose you a check for 50\$ as an evidence of my entire approbation of your conduct. Through life conduct yourself as you have conducted while with me and you will secure, because you will deserve, the esteem and respect of the worthy and the good. Continue where you are and do as you have done and we will make satisfactory arrangements. I chuse to put my opinion of you in writing as the most permanent evidence of my affection-

ate solicitude for your well doing. Among your sincere friends rank me, and at all times calculate upon my best services.

"I am, D'r Samuel, affectionately your true friend.

"JOHN BINNS.

"MR. SAMUEL MAFFET."

From 1815 to 1821 Mr. Maffet was register and recorder of Luzerne county, by appointment of Governors Snyder and Findlay respectively, and from February 8, 1821, to 1824, he was prothonotary, clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions and Oyer and Terminer, and clerk of the Orphans' Court by appointment of Governors Heister and Shulze respectively. He was ensign from August 1, 1814, and captain from May 22, 1818 (each commission being for seven years), of the eighth company of the second regiment of the militia of Pennsylvania, his commissions being signed by Governor Snyder and Governor Findlay.

Samuel Maffet was a native of Linden, Lycoming county, Pa., where he was born July 7, 1789. He died in Wilkes-Barre August 15, 1825. His father, John Maffet, was a native of Duncannon, Tyrone county, Ireland, and emigrated to America in 1774. The widow of Samuel Maffet married, February 3, 1828, Elisha Atherton. Eliza Ross Miner, wife of Charles A. Miner, of this city, was their only child. Mr. Miner represented the city of Wilkes-Barre in the legislature of Pennsylvania from 1875 to 1880.

Mr. Ross was a strong-minded man; he had studied human nature in the school of active life to great advantage, and performed the duties of all the various stations to which he was called with intelligence and integrity. Having lived to the good old age of eighty-two years, on August 9, 1842, he closed his active and honorable life. Every fitting demonstration of respect was paid to his remains, the court adjourning to attend his funeral. The wife of General Ross was Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel Sterling and Elizabeth Perkins, his wife, who was born November 3, 1768, and died at Wilkes-Barre May 16, 1816. Lieutenant Perrin Ross, who was born July 4, 1748, and Jeremiah Ross, born January 6, 1759, both of whom were slain at the massacre of Wyoming, were brothers of General Ross. General Ross was the son of Jeremiah Ross, (son of Joseph Ross

and Sarah Utley Ross, his wife), who was born July 26, 1721, and died at Wilkes-Barre February 8, 1777. His wife was Ann Paine, whom he married October 31, 1744. She died at Wilkes-Barre March 22, 1813, aged ninety-four years.

General William Sterling Ross, who was a son of General William Ross and a brother of Eliza Irene Loop, was born in Wilkes-Barre, Pa., August 11, 1802. He died on July 11, 1868, lacking just one month of being sixty-six years of age. His birth and death occurred in the same room, the southeast part of the Ross family mansion, erected of oak materials, frame and clapboards, by Timothy Pickering, in the year 1787. He was commissioned associate judge of the courts of the county in 1830, as the successor of Hon. Jesse Fell, which office he retained until 1839—the time of the adoption of the amended constitution of the state. The duties of this office were discharged with much credit to himself and the entire approbation of the bar and the community at large. For a long succession of years he was a member of the borough council and generally its presiding officer. Quite as long he was a director and general manager of the Easton and Wilkes-Barre Turnpike Company, down to 1840 the only great thoroughfare leading easterly to the seaboard from the Susquehanna. He was for many years a director in the Wyoming Bank and at the time of his death the president. He was also the president of the Wyoming Insurance Company at his decease, and was also a director in the following corporations: The Wilkes-Barre Water Company, the Wilkes-Barre Bridge Company, the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, and the Home for Friendless Children. He was also a member of the vestry of St. Stephen's church. Probably no one of General Ross's contemporaries had more to do with the various local associations of the town for a third of a century than he had, and he was remarkably punctual in his duties in all the labors these associations demanded and required of him. He represented the Luzerne district in the senate of the state during the sessions of 1845-6-7. The last year of his term he was speaker of that body.

In 1861 General Ross joined the republican party (he having previously been a democrat), and was by them elected to the

General Assembly for the session of 1861-2, and in this service his conduct and business capacity were marked with much ability and unblemished integrity. In 1862 he was nominated by the republican party of Pennsylvania for the office of surveyor general, but was defeated in the election by James P. Barr, of Allegheny county. He married December 1, 1825, Ruth Tripp Slocum, daughter of Joseph Slocum. The ceremony took place in the Slocum house, on the Public square. This was the first brick building in Wilkes-Barre, and was erected by Joseph Slocum in 1807. It is still standing, and is occupied by Brown's book store. Mrs. Butler remembers that her father was cautioned against building with brick, on the supposition that this material would not stand the damp climate of the valley. That his judgment to the contrary was not in error is shown by the present condition of the brick walls, which are in perfect condition after an exposure to the "malarial dampness" of seventy-seven years. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Enoch Huntington, who was pastor of St. Stephen's Episcopal church from 1824 to 1827.

Mrs. Loop, the mother of the subject of our sketch, was born August 25, 1799, and was married to Peter P. Loop in 1820. She is still living, and resides at Rochester, N. Y. Rev. Dewitt Clinton Loop, of the Protestant Episcopal church, is a brother of D. J. M. Loop, as is also Edward Sterling Loop, for many years cashier of the Wyoming bank at Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

On September 2, 1854, D. J. M. Loop was married to Mrs. Lydia L. Peabody, *nee* Richmond, daughter of Truman Richmond, of New Milford, Conn. They have no children.

The number of places in which Mr. Loop has pursued his profession, together with his election to a judgeship in Missouri, fully attest his knowledge of the law and ability as a practitioner. He comes, as the foregoing record shows, of good stock, both by his father and his mother, and gives evidence of his inheritance unimpaired from each, of many of the traits which bore them creditably and successfully through the numerous trying ordeals to which life in the Wyoming valley in the earlier days was subject. He is not so well known individually, for reasons that will be obvious to the readers of these lines, as many of the attorneys

practicing at the Luzerne bar, but with all who do know him he is a favorite as a lawyer, a citizen, and a man. Upon the basis of a liberal education he has builded a general knowledge of men and affairs invaluable in the legal profession and contributive to those capacities which make men most useful in a community and appreciated for their companionship by their fellow men.

WILLIAM SWAN McLEAN.

William Swan McLean was born May 27, 1842, at Summit Hill, Carbon county, Pennsylvania. His father, Alexander McLean, who was born in 1800, emigrated to America in 1819, and settled in what is now Carbon county. He was one of the pioneer coal operators in the country, and operated at Summit Hill until 1848, when he removed on what is now known as the McLean farm, then in Wilkes-Barre township, now in the city of Wilkes-Barre. After his removal to this county, he was extensively engaged in coal operations, not as an operator, but as a large stockholder in many of them. He was largely interested in the Wyoming Coal Company, which was incorporated in 1838, and was one of the first joint stock coal companies formed in the Wyoming valley. Mr. McLean was a native of Fernlestra, in the county of Derry, Ireland. He died March, 1868. His father was James McLean. The grandfather of Alexander McLean was Gilbert McLean. He was a native of the Isle of Skye, and was a member of the clan McLean. His wife was Margaret Dugan. He removed to Ireland about the middle of the last century. The mother of William S. McLean, and wife of Alexander McLean, was Elizabeth Swan, daughter of James Swan. She was born near Londonderry, and emigrated with her father to this country when but a child. Mr. Swan was a man of considerable note and wealth in his native land, and was intimately connected with the Irish rebellion in 1798 as a United Irishman. He emigrated to this country in 1817, and

lived and died in Mauch Chunk. Rev. Hugh Swan, a Presbyterian clergyman, and a brother of James, was executed by the British government for complicity in the rebellion.

W. S. McLean was educated at the Wilkes-Barre academy, of which Sylvester Dana was principal, and at Lafayette college, Easton, Pa. Mr. Dana was a lawyer, and was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county November 7, 1828. He forsook the practice, and devoted his life to the cause of education. Mr. McLean graduated in 1865, and was chosen by the faculty as the valedictorian of his class. While Mr. McLean was at college, he entered the military service in 1862 as a member of Captain Thomas W. Lynn's Company I, Fifth regiment, Pennsylvania militia. He remained in the service but a few weeks, and was discharged with his company at the expiration of the term.

Mr. McLean read law with G. Byron Nicholson, and was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county August 19, 1867. From 1866 to 1869, Mr. McLean was a member of the board of school directors of the township of Wilkes-Barre. He was also secretary of the board for the same length of time. He is and has been city attorney since 1875, and attorney for the commissioners of Luzerne county since 1883. In 1868 Mr. McLean delivered the Master's Oration at the request of the faculty of Lafayette college upon the occasion of his receiving the Master's degree. In 1879 Mr. McLean was the democratic candidate for judge of Luzerne county, but owing to the formation of the greenback-labor party, he was defeated by Charles E. Rice, president judge of Luzerne county. He is prominent in democratic circles, and in 1883 was chairman of the committee on resolutions in the democratic state convention of that year. For many years he was a director in the First National Bank of Wilkes-Barre and Wilkes-Barre Deposit Bank.

The late James McLean, a prominent coal operator in Carbon county, and the first president of the First National Bank of Wilkes-Barre, was a brother of W. S. McLean, as was also the late Samuel McLean, one of the earliest emigrants to California at the breaking out of the gold fever. He was afterwards a representative in congress for two terms from Montana territory. He was also provisional attorney-general for Colorado. He

afterwards purchased a plantation in Nottoway county, Virginia, and died there in July, 1877.

George McLean, another brother, was register of the land office in Montana territory under appointment of President Johnson.

W. S. McLean was married November 23, 1871, to Annie S. Roberts, daughter of George H. Roberts, of Philadelphia. He was for many years a member of the firm of Conrad & Roberts, a prominent hardware firm in Philadelphia. George H. Roberts, jun., who was attorney-general of Nebraska for six years, and at present special counsel for the Union Pacific railroad company, residing in Nevada, is a brother of Mrs. McLean.

Mr. and Mrs. McLean have a family of three children living, George Roberts McLean, William Swan McLean, and Margaret Stevenson McLean.

There are few men better known, and fewer still more generally liked, in Wilkes-Barre than William Swan McLean. That he is an able lawyer is fully explained in his having been the nominee of his party for president judge, and in his occupancy of the positions of legal adviser both to the city council of Wilkes-Barre and the commissioners of Luzerne county. In the first-named of these positions, he has served continuously for nine years, and in that time has, of course, become a recognized authority in municipal law. He was for a number of years the senior partner of the firm of McLean & Jackson, during which time the firm enjoyed a collection business that was unusually extensive and profitable, and that could neither have been secured or maintained but for the energy displayed in obtaining moneys due clients, and the promptitude with which they were paid over when collected. It is not especially a credit to the profession, but is nevertheless a fact, that there are other lawyers who might have a good deal larger share of this generally lucrative line of legal business if they were not, to use the expression of a recently disgusted client, "so slow to disgorge."

Mr. McLean has been a member of the Examining committee of the Luzerne bar, and has figured in very many important causes, both in the civil and criminal courts, acquitting himself invariably as one well booked in the principles of the law, and vigorous and efficient in its practice.

He is an easy, pleasant speaker, not only in the court-room and before a jury, but on the stump, and in every political contest for years past has done good service for his party in this capacity in Luzerne and elsewhere. His always genial demeanor has secured him a widespread popularity with people in all classes and conditions of life, and his energies were conspicuously instanced in the vigorous campaign he made, in the presence of extremely dispiriting circumstances, for the judgeship, and the flattering vote he received on that occasion.

Mr. McLean is the possessor of a fair-sized collection of the works of the best authors, and, though never without legal business to attend to, manages to steal enough time from his professional duties to familiarize himself with their best thoughts. This, his favorite recreation, is an example which all who emulate will find to their advantage, professionally as well as socially.

ANDREW HUNLOCK.



Andrew Hunlock was born in Kingston, Pennsylvania, May 1, 1839. He is of New England descent, from which place his great grandfather, Jonathan Hunlock, sen., emigrated at an early day, and was the first settler of Union (now Hunlock) township, where he located in 1773. Andrew's grandfather, Jonathan Hunlock, as also his father, Jameson Hunlock, were natives of Hunlock township, being born at Hunlock's Creek, Pa. The wife of Jonathan Hunlock, jun., was Mary Jameson, who was born in 1780, and died in 1818 at Hunlock's Creek, where she lies buried. She was the daughter of John Jameson, a descendent of John Jameson, who, in the year 1704, left the highlands of Scotland, of which he was a native, and sought a new home in Ireland. He settled in the town of Omagh, county of Tyrone, where he married Rosanna Irvin. He continued his residence in Ireland until 1718, when he emigrated with his family to America, landing, after a long and dangerous voyage, in the town of Boston, in the colony of Massachusetts Bay. He remained in Boston until the

spring of 1719, when he removed to Voluntown, Windham county, Conn., where he purchased a tract of land, upon which he lived for many years and died. He had two brothers, Robert and Henry, both of whom emigrated to America, and landed at Philadelphia in the year 1708. John Jameson was a man of strong will and prejudices. It is said he never yielded until fully convinced of error.

“ He was of that stubborn crew,
 Presbyterian true blue,
 Who prove their doctrine orthodox
 By apostolic blows and knocks.”

His son, Robert Jameson, was born in the town of Omagh, Ireland, December 25, 1714, and was four years of age when his parents came to America. In the year 1747, he married Agnes Dixon, who was also born in Ireland, and came to America when quite young with her father, Robert Dixon, and settled in Windham county, Conn. Robert Dixon was one of the committee of the Susquehanna Land Company, as shown by the following receipt :

“ Voluntown, March 30 day, A. D. 1768.

“ Then received of Robert Jameson, of Voluntown, in Windham county, as he is one of the company of the purchasers of the Susquehanna Lands so called, the sum of nine shillings lawful money, in full compliance of the voat of said company at their meeting held at Windham by adjournment on the sixth day of January last, for one whole right or share in s'd purchase. I say rec'd by me.

“ ROBERT DIXON,

“ One of the com'tee for s'd company.”

Nathan F. Dixon, United States senator from Rhode Island from 1839 to 1842, was a descendant of the same family. In the fall of 1776, Robert Jameson and his wife, Agnes, with all their sons and daughters (except John, who had preceded them) bade farewell to their old home in Voluntown, and set out for Wyoming, on the Susquehanna. They brought with them a few articles of household furniture and an agricultural implement or two, which they conveyed in a large cart drawn by three yoke of oxen. The sons walked alongside driving the oxen and helping the cart over new and badly opened roads. The daughters,

clothed in homespun, traveled afoot and drove thirty head of sheep. The journey was performed in about three tedious weeks. John, who had gone before to prepare a home, met them at Lackawaxen, and conducted them to their homely dwelling in Hanover township. Mr. Jameson, before leaving Connecticut, obtained the following passport :

" Windham, November 4, 1776.

" The bearer hereof, Mr. Robert Jameson, has been for many years an inhabitant in the town of Voluntown, in the county of Windham, and state of Connecticut, and is now on his journey, with his wife and family and family furniture, to remove to the town of Hanover, on the Susquehanna river, and is a friend to the United States of America, and has a right to remove himself and family as above.

" SAM'L GRAY,

" Justice of the Peace and one of the committee of s'd Windham."

Robert Jameson lived nine or ten years after his removal to Hanover, where he died in the seventy-second year of his age of consumption, and was buried in the graveyard of the old Hanover Presbyterian church. His wife, Agnes, died in Salem township in the seventy-eighth year of her age of fever, and lies buried in the old Salem graveyard.

John Jameson, son of Robert Jameson, preceded his father to Wyoming, where he arrived in 1773. He located himself on a tract of land in Hanover township, on the public road leading from Wilkes-Barre to Nanticoke, where he cleared several acres, and enclosed a comfortable log house containing two rooms and a half-story loft accessible by means of a ladder. The fire place was constructed without jams on the Dutch plan. The windows were of small size, with six panes or lights, and as a substitute for glass oiled paper was used. The structure compared favorably with the dwelling places of neighboring settlers, and indeed, as the logs were hewn, the edifice was considered superior to anything in the neighborhood. It was to this place he welcomed his father's family in 1776. The same year he married Abigail Alden, who came to Wyoming with her father in 1773. Early in the spring of 1776, before the family of his father arrived in Wyoming, he enlisted in a company under Captain Strong, and

was elected lieutenant. The company was united with the Connecticut troops, and marched to New Jersey to unite with the army under Washington. He was also present in Plunkett's battle in December, 1775, at or near the Nanticoke dam. On the morning of July 3, 1778, he, in company with his brothers, William and Robert Jameson, and a man named Coffrin, who worked for him, left home with their rifles and joined the devoted band who encountered the invading English Tories and Indians in the celebrated battle or massacre of Wyoming. Robert Jameson and James Coffrin were killed in the battle. William had the lock of his gun shot away, and was wounded. John Jameson escaped barely with his life. Hastening to his home, he found his aged father and mother, with his wife and sisters and younger brothers, anxiously awaiting news of the battle. "What news, John?" inquired the father. "We are defeated," was the reply; "Robert and Coffrin are dead, and William is wounded; the Indians are sweeping over the valley spreading fire and death in every direction, and we must fly for our safety." The Jamesons, Aldens, Hurlbuts, and other families set out at once for old Hanover, in Lancaster county. The old men, women, and children were placed in boats, and sent down the Susquehanna river. John Jameson, with his brothers, Alexander and Joseph, and his mother, who carried her son Samuel in her arms, performed the journey on foot to Fort Augusta, now Sunbury, Pa. They undertook to drive the cattle before them, but owing to their haste, and to the thick underwood and the almost unpassable roads or paths, they lost almost all of them. One yoke of oxen strayed into Northampton county, but were afterwards recovered. As soon as the families were safely landed in old Hanover, John Jameson returned to look after the farm and household goods. He occasionally visited Lancaster county, but the families did not come back to their homes in Wyoming until 1780. On July 8, 1782, Mr. Jameson, with his youngest brother, Benjamin, and a neighbor, Asa Chapman, started from his home in Hanover for Wilkes-Barre. Riding on horseback on the public road, and approaching the open ground of the old church at Hanover green, John Jameson observed Indians in the thickets on his right. He exclaimed "Indians," and immediately

fell dead, pierced by three balls. His horse fled and left his rider on the ground, where he was afterwards found, scalped, tomahawked, and murdered. Chapman and horse were both wounded, but escaped. Mr. Chapman died a few days after. Benjamin Jameson's horse wheeled at the first fire, and carried him home in safety. They were the last men killed in Wyoming by Indians. Thus died John Jameson in the thirty-third year of his age. He possessed perseverance and great powers of endurance, and was in every respect a thorough-going pioneer. He was buried in the graveyard of the Hanover church near the spot where he was killed. We have already stated that the wife of John Jameson was Abigail Alden. She was descended from John Alden, the first of the American families of that name, and who was one of the pilgrims, who landed at Plymouth, Mass., in the year 1620. He was at that time about twenty-two years of age, consequently was born in 1598. He married Priscilla Mullins, or Molines, in 1623. The circumstances of his courtship and marriage are as follows: Captain Miles Standish had lost his wife, and very soon after her death he conceived a tender regard for Priscilla Mullins, or Molines, daughter of William Mullins, or Molines, who was also a passenger with John Alden in the *Mayflower*. He made known his desire to make Priscilla his wife to her father through John Alden, his messenger. The father made no objection, but saw his daughter must be consulted. Priscilla was called in. Alden was a man of noble form, of fair and somewhat florid complexion and engaging manners. He arose and gracefully stated to the maiden the wishes of Captain Standish. After a pause, she turned her frank and pleasant countenance on the messenger and said: "Prithee John, why do you not speak for yourself?" John blushed, and took the hint, bade farewell for the present, and communicated the result to the captain. He afterwards visited on his own account, and their nuptials were solemnized with due form. When Alden visited Cape Cod for the purpose of marrying Priscilla, as there were no horses in the colony, he went mounted on the back of a bull, which was covered with a piece of handsome broadcloth. After the ceremony was performed, John lifted Priscilla to his seat on the bull, and led her home on the ungainly animal by a rope

fastened to a ring in his nose. Captain Jonathan Alden, son of Hon. John Alden, settled in Duxbury, Mass., on the ancient homestead. He married Abigail Hallet, daughter of Andrew Hallet, also of Duxbury, December 10, 1672. His wife died August 17, 1725, aged eighty-one years. Captain Jonathan Alden died February 17, 1697, and was buried under arms, and a funeral discourse was delivered by the Rev. Ichabod Wiswell, which was printed.

Andrew Alden, son of Captain Jonathan Alden and his wife, Abigail, married Lydia Stamford February 4, 1714.

Prince Alden, son of Andrew Alden and Lydia, his wife, married Mary Fitch, of New London, Conn. The first settlement in Newport township was made by Major Prince Alden in 1772 near the borough of Nanticoke. Their daughter Abigail married John Jameson. John Adams, president of the United States, and John Quincy Adams, also president, were lineally descended from Hon. John Alden in the fifth and sixth generations respectively. After the death of John Jameson, Mrs. Jameson managed her affairs with prudence and economy, and afterwards took Shubal Bidlack as a second husband. He was a grandson of Christopher Bidlack, who settled in Windham, Conn., in 1722, where he died. His son, Captain James Bidlack, married Abigail Fuller, and came with his family to the Wyoming valley in 1777 from Windham. Captain James Bidlack, one of his sons, commanded one of the Wilkes-Barre companies at the battle and massacre of Wyoming, and there lost his life.

Benjamin Bidlack, a brother of James, was a famous soldier in the Revolutionary war, and afterwards a noted Methodist minister of the old school. He was the father of Benjamin Alden Bidlack, who represented the county of Luzerne in the legislature of Pennsylvania in 1834 and 1835. He was elected a member of congress as a representative of Luzerne and Columbia counties in 1840, and re-elected in 1842. He was appointed by President Polk minister to the republic of New Granada, where he died. His widow, who subsequently married Thomas W. Miner, M. D., is still living. Shubal Bidlack was the third son of Captain James Bidlack, sen. On one occasion during the Pennamite and Yankee war, Mrs. Bidlack left Wyoming for Easton, where her

father, Major Prince Alden, with upwards of twenty other Connecticut settlers, were confined in jail. She took a number of letters intended for the prisoners, which were carefully folded and concealed in her *roll* (the hair in those days being carefully done up in a roll) on the top of her head. As she passed along the Indian path at night, she was discovered and arrested near Bear Creek by Colonel Patterson, the Pennamite commander. The letters in her roll escaped the suspicious Pennamite, and she was permitted to pass without further molestation. She arrived safely in Easton, and communicated the state of affairs at home to her father and other prisoners. She was a member of the first Methodist class formed in Hanover, and the house of the Widow Jameson was a home for the early Methodist ministers. William Jameson, a brother of John, who was wounded at the battle of Wyoming, was murdered by the Indians in the lower part of the present city of Wilkes-Barre October 14, 1778, and was buried in the old Hanover graveyard. The mother of Andrew Hunlock was Maria Royal, daughter of the late George Royal, of Germantown, Pa. The Royal family is of English descent, and emigrated from New England to Philadelphia, where the grandparents of Mr. Hunlock resided for many years.

Mr. Hunlock was educated at Wyoming seminary. He read law with Lyman Hakes, and was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county November 10, 1868. He has never held any political office, but has been a trustee of the Memorial Presbyterian church of this city from its organization to the present time. For a number of years he was president of the Anthracite Savings Bank of Wilkes-Barre. He is unmarried.

Mr. Hunlock inherited a competence to which he has since, by prudent investments, added very largely. His possessions include a considerable landed estate, and the management of it consumes much of his time, both as owner and attorney. This interest has given him a familiarity with local land titles, and the general subject of real estate law, which makes him a recognized authority therein. While he husbands his wealth, and omits no fair opportunity for adding to it, Mr. Hunlock is a liberal dispenser to the needy. He has given to every charitable institution in this vicinity, and the deserving never go away from him

empty-handed. These beneficences are accomplished without any ostentation whatever. He doubtless recalls the stories of the hardships his ancestry were compelled to undergo in their battles for a livelihood, and is impelled thereby to a sympathizing view of the struggles of those in this generation who have had none of previous generations to give them a start in life.

Mr. Hunlock, although not a member of any church, is a presbyterian in religious belief.

In his general demeanor, he is one of the quietest and most unobtrusive of men, but beneath his placid exterior sleeps a lion which, when awakened to fight in a righteous cause, fights as lions should. Those who infer, from his general avoidance of controversy of any kind, that there is nothing of the antagonist in him, realize that their error has been a serious one when they do provoke him to the attitude of an adversary, either in the practice of the law or out of it.

Mr. Hunlock has numerous and varied business interests in Wilkes-Barre, is a cultured gentleman, and a friend it pays to keep.

DAVID MORGAN JONES.

David Morgan Jones was born in the city of New York September 2, 1843, and was prepared for college at the Scranton high school. He entered Lewisburg university, from which he graduated in 1867, and received his degree of A. M. in 1870. He was the poet of his class, and in 1870 was the poet of the Alumni society, and in 1880 delivered the address before the Literary societies of the university, his subject being William Lloyd Garrison. Mr. Jones read law with J. Merrill Linn at Lewisburg, and was admitted to the bar of Union county in August, 1868. He then removed to Luzerne county, where he was admitted a member of the bar February 27, 1869. He was professor of languages in the West Pittston seminary during a portion of the years 1868-69. During the year 1870 he was deputy treasurer of Luzerne county under G. M. Miller, treasurer,

and in 1871 he was deputy clerk of the courts under George P. Richards, clerk. In 1870 he was a candidate for nomination for that office in the republican convention, but was defeated by Mr. Richards by one vote only. Mr. Jones has been in the continuous practice of his profession in Wilkes-Barre since his admission to the bar with the exception of about six months, when he practiced in the borough of Pittston. He is a ready writer and a poet of no mean merit. In 1882 a volume of his poems, entitled "Lethe and other Poems," was issued from the press of J. B. Lippincott, of Philadelphia. A poem recently written by him on Blaine, entitled "The Next President," has been inserted in the columns of the *Philadelphia Press*, the *New York Tribune*, *Chicago Herald*, the *Cincinnati Commercial Gazette*, and other metropolitan papers.

The father of the subject of our sketch is Rev. Theophilus Jones, a Baptist minister residing in this city. He was a convert of Christmas Evans, a noted Welsh divine, and was a member of his congregation when ordained to the ministry. He was one of seventeen children, and is the son of Thomas Jones, who was a well-to-do and prosperous farmer and master weaver. Rev. Mr. Jones is a native of Caerfili, Wales, where he was born in 1810, and emigrated to America in March, 1843, settling in New York city, where he had his first charge. Mr. Jones has been in the ministry for upwards of fifty years, and has preached in English and Welsh in many of the principal churches of his countrymen since his residence in America. He is also a fluent speaker in the English language, and has filled appointments in various English churches. He studied for the ministry in the Abergavane Baptist college, in Wales. The mother of D. M. Jones is Mary Ann, daughter of David Morgan, who was a native of Llandilo, Caermarthanshire, Wales. Mr. Morgan was one of the gentry of Wales, and carried on an extensive tannery in connection with his landed estates. His oldest son and the brother of Mrs. Jones is Sir David Lloyd Morgan, who was knighted for eminent services in the English service, and was latterly inspector surgeon-general in charge of the Plymouth (England) hospital.

D. M. Jones married November 28, 1867, Sarah Jane, daughter of James L. Williams, of the city of Scranton, Pa. They have

two children, Emily Gertrude Jones, and Theophilus Ralph Jones. Mr. Jones is a republican in politics, and has done effective work for his party in the press and as a speaker.

He is a lawyer of good parts, and has figured in not a few important causes, being a favorite adviser and advocate with those of the nationality of his parents, who are numerous in this and adjoining counties. He is of unassuming manners, and, though not an orator, is an earnest and effective pleader before a jury, as on the stump.

It is by reason of his numerous poetical efforts, however, that he is best known. Coming from a nation whose every generation is rich in song writers and song renderers, many of whom have reached the highest rungs of the ladder of distinction, Mr. Jones came naturally by his poetical inclinations, which he has assiduously cultivated, and which, as above related, have found expression in numerous productions that have been widely circulated and favorably criticised by the best judges.

ELLIOTT PARDEE KISNER.

Elliott Pardee Kisner was born at Hazleton, Pennsylvania, August 1, 1845, where he still resides. He has a law office in that place as well as in this city. His great grandfather, John Kisner, who died near Berwick October 4, 1804, was without doubt from Germany. His grandfather, Jacob Kisner, was a native of Northampton county (born 1772). He removed at an early day to Salem township, in this county, where he married Margaret, daughter of Sebastian Seybert, sen. Under Mr. Seybert's will, proved in 1810, Mrs. Kisner was devised "one hundred and fifty acres of land in Shickshinny valley," in the township of Salem. William Kisner, the father of the subject of our sketch, is a native of Salem township, where he was born January 11, 1809. He was one of the pioneers of the borough of Hazleton, and settled there over fifty years ago. He was one of the earliest employees of Ario Pardee, who was one of

the pioneers in the coal business in that region, and had charge of his store, and as purchasing agent. At times it became necessary for Mr. Kisner to guarantee the purchases he made from the Salem and Huntington farmers for Mr. Pardee, as they considered him worth much more money than his employer. Since that time Mr. Pardee has become one of our millionaires. Mr. Kisner has been one of the active business men of the borough of Hazleton as merchant and banker. He was a justice of the peace for fifteen years, his first election occurring in 1843, and as such married quite a number of the early settlers of that region. It was before the day of settled ministers, and the Methodist itinerant made the circuit only once in about six weeks. He is at present president of the Hazleton Savings Bank. As a citizen, Mr. Kisner has filled all, or nearly all, the borough offices, such as councilman, school director, etc. He has been a life-long member of the Presbyterian church; and in politics is a democrat, and during the lifetime of the late Hendrick B. Wright was an active worker with him. The mother of the subject of our sketch is Ann, daughter of Sebastian Seybert, jun., and is a native of Salem township. Sebastian Sibert, sen. (now spelled Seybert), settled about 1780 in Salem township, near the mouth of Seybert's creek, about a mile west of Beach Haven. Here he built a grist mill, saw mill, fulling mill, and a distillery. The grist mill was of logs, had but one run of stones, and could grind only from four to six bushels of grain a day. The saw mill was of the old "flutter wheel" style, and would cut about one thousand feet of lumber in twenty-four hours. The fulling mill was of the most primitive kind; and the distillery was the best that could be built at that day. Mr. Seybert was one of a family of several brothers, who removed to Salem shortly after the Revolutionary war. Both he and his son, Sebastian, were natives of Northampton county, Pa. He was one of the wealthy men of his day, and at the time of his death, in 1810, was the owner of seven hundred acres of the best land in Salem township. His son, Sebastian Seybert, jun., succeeded him in the milling business, and added a store and blacksmith shop to the other industries named. On March 17, 1824, he was commissioned by Governor Shulze a justice of the peace for the

townships of Huntington, Salem, and Union. The appointment was during good behavior, or, in other words, for life. It is to be regretted that the law was ever changed, for in those days only worthy and intelligent men were chosen. In 1833 he was elected one of the county commissioners of Luzerne county for three years.

E. P. Kisner was prepared for college at Franklin, Delaware county, N. Y. He then entered Hamilton college, Clinton, N. Y., from which he graduated in 1867. Charles E. Rice, president judge of Luzerne county, was a classmate of Mr. Kisner. He entered the law school of Columbia college, N. Y., in the fall of the same year, and from thence to the law school of the University of Pennsylvania, from which he graduated in 1869 as LL. B. His legal preceptor in Luzerne county was Edmund L. Dana, and he was admitted to the bar of the same August 16, 1869. Mr. Kisner's continuous studies caused his eyesight to fail, and for two or three years after his admission he did very little business. In 1871 he was a candidate for member of the legislature of Pennsylvania, but was defeated. In 1872 he was again a candidate for the legislature, and was elected, leading his ticket. His seat was contested, but Mr. Kisner sat in the legislature of 1873 during the session, with the exception of five days, when he was ousted, both he and his contestant receiving full pay for the session. In 1881 and 1882 he was secretary of the State Central Democratic committee. He has held no other political office. For the past ten years he has been a director of the Hazleton Savings Bank, and is at present vice-president of the same.

The so-called Pennsylvania Dutch stock from which Mr. Kisner hails is one that has yielded many of Pennsylvania's most distinguished men. In the learned professions, in mechanics, and in political life, many of its scions have left enduring marks. For a number of years, Pennsylvania's governors were all from this source, and none whose lot it has been to preside over the destinies of this great commonwealth have shed greater lustre upon themselves or it. This origin is distinguishable in Mr. Kisner's general appearance, as also in his disposition and temperament. His legal education, as above noted, was very thorough, and, in connection with studious habits and close application since, has

made him an excellent adviser. One of the most distinguished of his fellow practitioners, who has been associated with him in a number of important cases, says "he brings to his practice great energy and a clever comprehension of the essential facts in a suit, as also an admirable capacity for outlining methods of prosecution." He has an extensive, important, and lucrative practice, much of which is in the Orphans' Court, where large interests are nearly always involved, and there is, as a rule, the greatest necessity for careful preparation and continuous, industrious application to the interests of clients.

We have mentioned the fact of his having been secretary of the state committee of the democrats in the campaigns of 1881 and 1882. In this position he was a tireless and yet prudent worker, fertile of resource and fearless in execution. The chairman of the committee, W. U. Hensel, Esq., of the Lancaster bar, bears lavish tribute to the excellence of Mr. Kisner's service in that capacity. Mr. Kisner has frequently been a delegate to local and state conventions, and member of local committees of his party, and always, when acting in such capacity, has taken a leading part, contributing by his wise counsel and indomitable perseverance largely to the attainment of the object sought.

He is well up in general literature, keeps thoroughly conversant with the news of the day, drives and likes good horses, has a comfortable competence, is a cheerful companion, and, in all respects, a good citizen.

ISAAC PLATT HAND.



Isaac Platt Hand was born in Berwick, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, April 5, 1843. He is a descendant of John Hand, an early puritan from Maidstone, county of Kent, England, who was one of a party that left Maidstone in 1648. On landing, they first went to Lynn, Massachusetts, but, not liking that region, they sent a delegation to the east end of Long Island, then in possession of the Shinnecock Indians, to view the land.

Their report was favorable. Through the governors of the Hartford and New Haven settlements, they purchased from the Indians the town of Easthampton, Long Island, for about thirty pounds, which was paid in blankets, powder and shot, cloth, etc. They soon organized a government, by the election of selectmen and the adoption of a code of laws. They divided up a portion of the land, giving to each family a small farm and town lot, upon which houses were built. They also provided at once for the support of a pastor and the establishment of schools. In all this John Hand was one of the leading spirits. His name stands first on the documents which relate to the purchase from the Indians, and on the list of the first body of selectmen. The records show that, in 1657, John Hand, John Mulford, and Thomas Barber were the men before whom legal proceedings were conducted. Irenæus, in the *New York Observer* of August 21, 1884, thus describes Easthampton of to-day: "No village in the state of New York has undergone less change by the influence of modern improvement than Easthampton. Its one broad street, its wind mills, its geese and its graveyard, its antique, quaint and peculiar residences hold their own without fear or shame. Hundreds of city people find rest and delight in its cool, sequestered shades during the heats of summer, and seek the gently sloping beach for grateful bathing in the surf. The house in which 'Home, Sweet Home' was composed is still pointed out to inquiring strangers; indeed, two are rivals for the honor, and you take your choice. Artists have made sketches of the picturesque interiors and exteriors of the old habitations that remain as specimens of what was elegant in its day, and magazines have been adorned with the illustrations. Repose is the genius of the place. Nothing is in haste. Not a minute faster does time go now than it did ten years ago when I was here, and, having need to use the telegraph, found the office closed, with a notice that the operator had gone crabbing. Now I went to the barber's, and a notice on the shop door informed customers that he was in town every other day. It is very restful to be in such a place. No rude alarm disturbs the quiet of this venerable retreat. It never yet has heard that most unearthly of all earthly sounds, the railroad shriek. The clear, sweet bugle

blast announces the coming of the post coach, also the peripatetic vendor of clams. Rarely does the inhabitant say, 'I am sick.' Health, peace, content, and comfort dwell here from age to age, the same in substance as it was in the beginning. The forefathers of the hamlet sleep in the country churchyard, successive generations lie by their side, all waiting, with their first pastor, for the last trump to 'break up old marble' and call them to the grand assize." John Hand died in 1660. He had a son, John, who had a son, John, who had a son, Aaron, who was the grandfather of the subject of our sketch. He was an elder for years in the Fourth Presbyterian Church of Albany, N. Y. He was married to Tamar Platt at Kingsbury, N. Y., August 17, 1794. He died at Albany, N. Y., October 27, 1832, aged fifty-nine years. His wife died at Greenwich, N. J., January 16, 1854, aged eighty-one years. The father of Isaac P. Hand was Rev. Aaron Hicks Hand, D. D., who was a son of Aaron and Tamar (*nee* Platt) Hand. He was born in Albany, N. Y., December 3, 1811, and died March 3, 1880. He was a graduate of Williams college, Mass., in the class of 1831. He entered Princeton seminary, N. J., as a student of theology, from which he graduated in 1837, and was licensed as a minister by the Presbytery of New Brunswick, N. J., April 25, 1837, soon after which he went on account of his health to Georgia, where he supplied the churches of Roswell and Marietta from 1838 to 1841. He was ordained by the Presbytery of Flint River, Georgia, April 11, 1841, after which time he returned to the north, and supplied the church at Berwick, Pa., from 1842 to 1845. As pastor of the church at Greenwich, Warren county, N. J., from September 2, 1851, until November 2, 1870, he labored most efficiently and successfully. He was installed over the church at Palisades-on-the-Hudson, June 14, 1871, and continued in charge of it until released, September 16, 1879, in consequence of increasing infirmities. He then removed with his family to Easton, Pa., where he spent his last days. Doctor Hand was an earnest and faithful minister of the gospel. He was a diligent student, and a writer of force and intelligence. For many years he was a trustee of Lafayette college, and from it received the degree of Doctor of Divinity. The wife of Rev. A. H. Hand was Elizabeth, youngest child of Captain John L.

Boswell, of Norwich, Conn. Her father's family, for generations, had been physicians; and her grandfather, Dr. Lemuel Boswell, of Norwich, intended that his son John should follow the calling of his ancestors, but the youth could ill brook the restraints and self-denials of the profession, and took the matter into his own hands by going to sea at an early age. He rose from one position to another until he became captain, at the age of twenty, of the ship "Sally," concerning which we find the following notice in "The History of Norwich," by Miss Caulkins: "Probably the highest duty ever paid by Norwich merchants on a single cargo was in October, 1798, when the ship Sally, John L. Boswell, entering from St. Domingo, was charged at the custom house \$12,121." In one of his voyages Captain Boswell's vessel was chased by pirates, overtaken, and boarded, but the crew were finally victorious. The villainous-looking cimeter now in the possession of a grandson of Captain John is a reminder of the days when those jolly sea-robbers made things lively "as they sailed" o'er the Spanish main. Having secured what was for those days a considerable fortune, he gave up a sea-faring life, and married, at about the age of thirty, Miss Hetty Coit. The remainder of Captain Boswell's life was spent in his native town, where he died in 1842, a respected and honored citizen. Miss Hetty Coit was the lineal descendant of Deacon Thomas Adgate, one of the original proprietors and settlers of Norwich in 1659.

Amos Richardson must have come to New England before 1640. We find him in Boston as early as 1645, but he was doubtless there several years before. He is described as a "merchant tailor," and was a man of great respectability and of a good estate. After the departure of Stephen Winthrop, the governor's son, for England in 1641, he was agent for him in New England, as he afterwards was for his brother John, the first governor of Connecticut after the charter. With Dean Winthrop and others he was one of the original grantees of Groton, Conn., though he never went there to live. He was made freeman in 1665, and removed to Stonington, Conn., in 1666, of which town he was a representative in 1676 and 1677. He was a man of strong convictions and of determined energy and will, with a good deal of original talent, kind-hearted, but

never submitted to a wrong without an effort for the right. He died at Stonington August 5, 1683. Stephen Richardson, third son of Amos Richardson, was born in Boston June 14, 1652. He was a man of character and influence; lived and died in Stonington, Conn. Amos Richardson, second son of Stephen Richardson, was born in 1681. He settled in Coventry, Conn. Nathan Richardson, eldest son of Amos Richardson, was born March 20, 1725. Nathan Richardson, fifth son of Nathan Richardson, was born at Coventry, Conn., October 27, 1760, and removed to Manchester, Vermont, about 1780, and from thence to near Burlington, Chittenden county, Vermont, where he soon after died. He was an upright Christian man. William P. Richardson, son of Nathan Richardson, was born at Manchester, Vermont, July 22, 1784. In his early childhood he developed more than an ordinary aptness to learn, and excelled as a reader. During the whole period of his life, few men in his position were oftener called upon to read in public. In the Congregational church, of which he was a member, regular service at that time was always kept up on the Sabbath in the absence of the minister. On such occasions—and they occurred hundreds of times during his life-time—Mr. Richardson was invariably called upon by one of the deacons to conduct the service, and to stand in the pulpit and read a sermon to the congregation. For weeks, and sometimes months, he served in this way the church in the absence of the pastor. He studied theology under the instruction of the Rev. Ebenezer Kingsbury (the grandfather of E. P. Kingsbury, of Scranton), pastor of the Congregational church, Jericho Centre, Vermont. On account of the protracted sickness of his mother, who required his constant care, he was compelled to relinquish all thought of the clerical profession. Mr. Richardson married September 7, 1807, Laura, daughter of Captain John Lyman. He was an old school Jeffersonian democrat, an ardent supporter of Madison and Monroe's administrations, and a decided advocate of the war of 1812. He enlisted as a volunteer, and was an officer of his company, which was ordered to Plattsburg a short time before the battle. After the close of the war he purchased a farm near Jericho Centre, directing his attention to agricultural life. He was for many years a justice of the peace,

often a member of the board of selectmen, and represented Chittenden county in the legislature of the state in 1821, 1822, and 1824. He wrote the early history of Jericho township, which was published in Thompson's Gazetteer of the state. He early became interested in the cause of education, and secured the establishment of a good academical school in his township; and was president of the first organized temperance society in his town. When more than eighty years of age, he removed, with his wife, to Butternuts, Otsego county, N. Y., spending the remainder of their days with their son-in-law, Edward Converse. Mr. Richardson, the father of J. L. Richardson, died February 28, 1871.

J. L. Richardson, the father of Mrs. I. P. Hand, was born near Jericho Centre, Chittenden county, Vermont, September 15, 1816. The county was named after one of the first and most renowned governors of the state, the county in which Colonel Ethan Allen, the hero of Ticonderoga, lived and died, the native county of Senator Edmunds, the native county of Doctor Higbee, superintendent of public instruction in Pennsylvania, and the first public school which Mr. Richardson attended was soon after taught by the father of President Arthur. His first term in the academy of his native town found him a schoolmate of Judge Poland, now and for many years a member of congress from Vermont. At the age of nineteen, Mr. Richardson taught his first school, near his native town, and soon after entered Burr seminary, at Manchester, Vermont, then under the principalship of his relative, Rev. Lyman Coleman, D. D., subsequently professor of ancient and modern history in Lafayette college, teaching winters, however, during the four years of his connection with the seminary. He left Manchester in 1842 on a visit to his sister Hannah, who, with her husband, John G. K. Truair, had charge of the Gilbertsville academy and collegiate institute at Butternuts, Otsego county, N. Y. He spent a year at this place, teaching in the academy, and during one term was associated with the late Rev. Reuben Nelson, D. D., who was a teacher of languages in the same institution. Mr. Richardson came to Luzerne county in 1843, and taught school for several years. In the fall of 1855, while he was principal of Madison academy, at Waverly, Pa., he

was commissioned by Andrew G. Curtin, then secretary of state and superintendent of public instruction, as superintendent of the schools of Luzerne county. The act authorizing a superintendent was passed in 1854, and the late Rev. J. W. Lescher was the first superintendent, but he resigned shortly after the act went into effect. Mr. Richardson's first act as superintendent was to issue the following circular :

"Fellow Teachers: As you are about to enter upon the arduous and important duty of training the youthful mind, it can hardly be necessary to remind you of the responsibility attendant upon the positions you are to occupy. At least for a brief period, the moral and intellectual training of far the larger portion of the children and youth of Luzerne county will devolve upon you. Around the faithful teacher clusters a moral grandeur which no other profession can claim. You are to act directly upon the human mind, just at that period of its existence when impressions are the most lasting, and when its direction is the most easily given. With this view of the subject, parents are about to surrender to your guidance and care the most precious gifts which heaven has bestowed upon them. Remember their deep anxiety as they watch the mental and moral development of their children while under your instruction and supervision. Remember 'that, just as the twig is bent, the tree's inclined.' You are to do an important part of the work in preparing those under your charge for the practical duties of life. The great moral and political machinery of the state will soon be propelled by those who are now young. Be careful, then, how you deal with the future jewels of our country. Cultivate in them a love of study and correct thought; impress upon their young minds the principles of moral right as the only sure basis of their future usefulness. We are acquainted with many of the difficulties which will attend your efforts. Many of you will be without proper apparatus for your school-rooms, without a uniformity of text-books, located in miserable houses, entirely unfit for the noble design of education. But be of good cheer, for we believe a better day is coming. School directors are beginning to act in the right direction. The citizens of our thriving villages are beginning to feel uneasy when they view their splendid churches

and their magnificent hotels, etc., in contrast with their small, dingy, gloomy school-houses. The contrast is producing unpleasant sensations of mind, and shows a want of propriety, harmony, and consistency. But we are rejoiced to know, that, in several places, efforts are in progress to leave these miserable school buildings to the moles and bats, and in their places erect others better fitted for the education of those of whom it was said, 'Of such is the kingdom of heaven.' If you find your school-rooms not furnished with black board surface, maps, charts, etc., urge the directors to provide them for you. If school boards see that you are anxious by any means in your power to secure the improvement of your pupils, they will not be backward in assisting you. It will become my duty to visit your schools during the winter—a duty I intend without fail to perform. We shall note the progress your schools are making, and your own tact and skill as teachers. I would suggest that you procure and read Page's Theory and Practice of Teaching, take the Pennsylvania School Journal, and you will be more likely to succeed in your profession. Keep a faithful report of the attendance, progress, and deportment of your pupils. Organize so far as you can town teachers' associations for mutual improvement in the art of teaching, and be assured of my willingness to co-operate with you in efforts to elevate the common schools of our county.

"J. L. RICHARDSON,

"County Superintendent."

Mr. Richardson did much to improve the efficiency of our schools, and as the office of county superintendent was very much opposed by a large number of our people at the first, he did much to elevate the office and gain for it the commendation of the people. He held the position for five years, and then voluntarily retired. He was succeeded in the office by Rev. Abel Marcy. The Richardsons are a race of teachers. They are found everywhere scattered throughout the country, in our colleges, seminaries, public schools, and in every department of scholastic labor. Of the brothers and sisters of Mr. Richardson, Betsy, Nathan, and Martin L. taught in Vermont; Mrs. Edward Converse taught in Lackawanna county more than thirty years ago; Mrs. J. G. K. Truair had charge of the

ladies' department in the Gilbertsville academy and collegiate institute; Mrs. Emily Hillhouse taught an academical school in Columbus, Ohio; and Simeon L. taught in Minnesota. Thus, out of a family of ten children that grew up to manhood, eight were teachers. It is a fact worthy of note, that, during a portion of the time that J. L. Richardson was county superintendent of Luzerne county, Rev. Willard Richardson was county superintendent of Susquehanna county, and Judson Richardson was county superintendent of Sullivan county. Mr. Richardson was for six years an agent of the New York American Missionary Association, and as such addressed thousands of his countrymen in favor of the newly-created citizens of African descent. His first year's residence in that capacity was in St. Louis, Mo., devoting his time to the organization of schools and employing teachers for them. He visited the states of New York, Pennsylvania, and Vermont, and raised thousands of dollars for his work among the freedmen. He is a pioneer anti-slavery man, and cast his vote for James G. Birney, John P. Hale, and other anti-slavery leaders. At the age of fourteen, he signed the pledge at a temperance meeting, of which his father was president, and he has never drunk a glass of wine in his life. In two presidential campaigns, he was employed by the state committee of the temperance organization to canvass for votes, and to do all in his power to build up the cause. He has also been agent and solicitor for the *Tunkhannock Republican*, a temperance paper, and also for the *Scranton City Journal*. In 1879 he retired to a farm in Cooper township, near Danville, Montour county, Pa., where he now resides. He married June 19, 1846, Catharine Heermans, at that time living in Hyde Park (now Scranton), Pennsylvania. She was a sister of Edmunds and John Heermans, and niece of the late Joseph Fellows.

Richard Lyman, the patriarch of all the Lymans of English descent in America, was born in High Ongar, Essex county, England, and was baptized October 30, 1580. The date of his birth is not known. He married Sarah Osborne, of Halstead, in Kent. She went to America with her husband and all their children, and died in Hartford, Conn., about the year 1640, soon after the death of her husband. Mr. Lyman embarked about the

middle of August, 1631, with his wife and children, in the ship "Lion," for New England, taking their departure from the port of Bristol. There went in the same ship Martha Winthrop, the third wife of John Winthrop, at that time governor of New England, the governor's eldest son and his wife and their children, also, Eliot, the celebrated apostle of the Massachusetts Indians. The ship made anchor before Boston on November 2, 1631. Richard Lyman first became a settler in Charlestown, Mass., and, with his wife, united with the church in what is now called Roxbury, under the pastoral care of Eliot, the apostle to the Indians. He became a freeman at the General Court June 11, 1635, and on October 15, 1635, he took his departure with his family from Charlestown, joining a party of about one hundred persons, who went through the wilderness from Massachusetts into Connecticut, the object being to form settlements at Windsor, Hartford, and Wethersfield. He was one of the first settlers at Hartford. The journey from Massachusetts was made in about fourteen days' time, the distance being more than one hundred miles, and through a trackless wilderness. They had no guide but their compass, and made their way over mountains, through swamps, thickets, and rivers, which were not passable but with the greatest difficulty. They had no cover but the heavens, nor any lodgings but those which simple nature afforded them. They drove with them one hundred and sixty head of cattle, and, by the way, subsisted in a great measure on the milk of their cows. The people carried their packs, arms, and some utensils. This adventure was the more remarkable as many of this company were persons of figure who had lived in England in honor, affluence and delicacy, and were entire strangers to fatigue and danger. Richard Lyman, on this journey, suffered greatly in the loss of cattle. He was one of the original proprietors of Hartford, and there is little doubt that he and his wife formed a connection with the first church in Hartford, of which the Rev. Thomas Hooker was pastor. His will, the first on record at Hartford, is dated April 22, 1640, and is the first in the valuable collection of Trumbull, and stands Record I., p. 442, followed by an inventory of his estate. He died in August, 1640, and his name is inscribed on a stone column in the rear of the

Centre church, of Hartford, erected in memory of the first settlers of the city. His wife, Sarah, died soon afterwards. Richard Lyman is reported to have began life in the new world as a man of "considerable estate, keeping two servants."

John Lyman, known as Lieutenant Lyman, born in High Ongar, September, 1623, came to New England with his father. He married Dorcas, daughter of John Plumb, of Branford, Conn. He settled in Northampton, Mass., where he resided until his death, August 20, 1690. Lieutenant John Lyman was in command of the Northampton soldiers in the famous Falls fight, above Deerfield, May 18, 1676. Moses Lyman, son of Lieutenant John Lyman, was born in Northampton, Mass., February 20, 1623, and died February 25, 1701. Captain Moses Lyman, the only son of Moses Lyman, was born February 27, 1689, and died March 24, 1762. He married Mindwell Sheldon, December 13, 1712. Simeon Lyman, son of Captain Moses Lyman, was born in 1725 in Northampton, Mass., settled in Salisbury, Conn., and joined the church in that place in 1740 by letter from the church in Northampton. He married Abigail Beebe, of Canaan, Conn., and both died in Salisbury in the year 1800. John Lyman, son of Simeon Lyman, of Salisbury, Conn., was born March 11, 1760. He married Huldah Brinsmade, of Stratford, Conn. He emigrated to Jericho, Vermont, soon after the Revolutionary war, among the first settlers of the state. He was a man of deep thought, sound judgment, and an earnest Christian. As a bold and fearless soldier and sure marksman, he served faithfully his country in the war of the Revolution. He died in 1840. Laura Lyman was born November 10, 1789, and married September 7, 1807, William P. Richardson. She died at Butter-nuts, Otsego county, N. Y., February 28, 1869.

In an address delivered by Hon. Lyman Tremain, a descendant of Richard Lyman through Simeon Lyman, at a reunion of the Lyman family, he uses this language: "How mighty and marvelous are the physical, moral, and political changes that have been wrought in the condition of our country since Richard Lyman first entered the valley of the Connecticut. These can only be briefly sketched on this occasion. Eleven years before he landed at Boston, the pilgrims had planted their footsteps



upon the rock at Plymouth, and laid broad and deep the foundations of free religious worship and republican liberty. Two years before, King Charles the First had granted the charter incorporating 'The Governor and Company of the Massachusetts Bay in New England.' One year before, John Winthrop had been chosen governor of Massachusetts, and had emigrated to the colony, leaving his wife in England to follow him when her health would allow. * * * These feeble colonists have become a mighty nation. Where stood those primeval forests now stand populous cities, flourishing towns and villages, and smiling farms and farm houses, while the journey that then required fourteen days for its accomplishment is now made by the iron horse several times every day."

Isaac Platt Hand was prepared for college at Gayley's preparatory school, at Media, Pa., after which time he entered Lafayette college, from which he graduated in 1865. From June 30, 1863, to August, 7, 1863, during the late war, he was a member of Company D, Thirty-eighth regiment, Pennsylvania volunteers. From 1865 to 1867 he was principal of the Hyde Park (Scranton) public schools. He was clerk of the City Council of Scranton from 1868 to 1870. Mr. Hand read law with the firm of Hand and Post, at Scranton, and practiced there until December, 1870, when he removed to Wilkes-Barre. He was admitted a member of the Luzerne county bar November 15, 1869, and for six years was the junior member of the firm of Wright (C. E.) & Hand. Mr. Hand was elected in 1880 a member of the school board of the Third district of this city, and in 1883 was re-elected without opposition. He is now secretary of the board, and has been its presiding officer. For the past four years he has been the secretary and treasurer of the Wilkes-Barre academy, and during the past year one of the trustees of the Wilkes-Barre female institute. He is also grand commander for Pennsylvania of the American Legion of Honor. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, and is prominent in republican political circles. He was chairman of the republican city committee for four years, and in 1880 was chairman of the republican county committee, but has never been a candidate for any political office. Hon. Alfred Hand, additional law judge of Lackawanna county, is his cousin.

Isaac P. Hand was married May 3, 1871, to Mary Lyman Richardson, daughter of J. L. Richardson. They have five children living—Kathleen, Isaac Platt, Bayard, Laura, and Richardson Hand.

It has already been remarked that Mr. Hand has never yet held a political office. This is not because he might not have done so, had his inclinations led him in that direction. In fact, he is very generally regarded by his party friends as possessing in a marked degree qualities which fit him for public position, added to the address and energy essential to success in these days of hot rivalry for political station. Very frequently his name has been canvassed in connection with nominations for the legislature and other official honors. Up to within a short time previous to the holding of the Republican senatorial convention of the year 1884, it was quite generally expected that he would be its nominee. That he could have had that distinction for the mere asking is conceded; that he would have been pleased to accept it, had circumstances permitted, there is excellent reason for believing; but a young lawyer just coming into a paying practice, is not always wisest in yielding to such ambitions, and Mr. Hand's persistent refusal to become a candidate, though urgently solicited by many friends, was based upon that reasoning. Later on, if he lives and preserves his strength, and when the yieldings of his professional services shall have made him more independent of private clients, it is probable that he may be influenced to take the public as a client, in which event there is little doubt among those who know him best but that he could grace whatever position he may aspire to, and to which he may be selected.

His services in the school board to which he has been so long attached attest alike his devotion to the interests of popular education and his fitness as a worker in that important field.

As an attorney, he is less given to forensic effort than to that industrious and searching investigation of a cause against which no mere argument, unless based upon similarly careful preparation, is likely to prevail. Before the court there is far more in the matter of what he says than in the manner of his saying it.

Personally, Mr. Hand stands high with all his acquaintances. Thoroughly well read, and an earnest but good natured conver-

sationalist, he is always a popular figure in social assemblages. His tastes, however, are unusually domestic for one who takes such a marked interest in politics, and all the time he can spare from his professional and other public duties are spent in the quiet of his happy family circle.

EDMUND GRIFFIN BUTLER.

Edmund Griffin Butler was born June 11, 1845, at Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania. He is a descendant of Zebulon Butler, who emigrated to Wyoming in 1769. Zebulon Butler was born at Lyme, New London county, Conn., in 1731, and was one of the first patriots who opposed British tyranny and dared to be free. He entered early into the provincial service, and served the mother country through the French war. He commenced his military career as an ensign, and soon rose to the rank of captain. He participated in the memorable hardships of the campaign of 1758 on the frontiers of Canada, at Fort Edward, Lake George, Ticonderoga, and Crown Point. In 1762 he was at the protracted siege of Havana. On his way he was on board one of the six vessels that were shipwrecked. All on board narrowly escaped a watery grave. They were on the beach nine days before they were relieved. On August 9 the last of the fleet arrived before Havana. The defense was obstinate—the sufferings of the besiegers great. Captain Butler shared largely in the dangers of the attack—the glories of the victory. He sailed for his long absent home on October 21 in the "Royal Duke," and encountered many perils during the voyage. On November 7 the ship began to leak so rapidly that it was with difficulty that her crew were transferred to another vessel near by before she went to the bottom. He arrived at New York December 21, and once more met the warm embrace of anxious relatives and friends. He had won enduring laurels; he stood high as a brave and skillful officer—an esteemed and valued

citizen. He then left the army, and enjoyed the peaceful pleasures of private life until the revolutionary storm began to concentrate its fearful elements. He was ready to brave its pitiless peltings. He had rendered arduous and valuable service to the mother country; he was well qualified to repel her ungrateful conduct, and render efficient aid in the defense of his native soil. When the tocsin of war was sounded from the heights of Lexington, he promptly tendered his services—was appointed a colonel in the Connecticut line, and repaired to the post of honor and danger. He was actively engaged in the campaigns of 1777–8–9. During the last year he was commissioned colonel of the Second Connecticut regiment. He was with Washington in New Jersey, and was greatly esteemed by him. A short time previous to the revolution, he was one of a company from his native state that had purchased Wyoming valley from the Indians. Many settlers had located there, and cleared up much of the forest. Although fully remunerated for their lands, pursuant to contract made with their chiefs in grand council assembled, the red men were unwilling to leave a place so enchanting and congenial with their views of happiness. In this they were encouraged by the British and tories, most of the inhabitants having declared for liberty. Most of their effective force of near two hundred men was in the American army. Soon after the departure of these troops, the savages assumed a menacing attitude, manifesting a disposition to violate the terms of peace they had solemnly sanctioned when paid for their lands. Several stockade forts were erected, a company of rangers organized, and placed under the command of Captain Hewitt. Every precaution was taken to guard against surprise; the movements of the red men were narrowly watched; their apparent designs closely observed. It soon became evident that they were preparing for a bloody sacrifice. An express was dispatched to the board of war, representing the approaching danger, requesting the return of the troops, who had recently joined the army, leaving their homes exposed to all the horrors of savage cruelty, rendered more awful by the more bloodthirsty tories of the valley. The request was not granted at once as it should have been, and was entirely too late to ward off the fatal slaughter and carnage that took place when these brave men

were within two days' march of their murdered wives, children, and friends who slumbered in death, deeply gashed with the tomahawk. In the latter part of June a number of canoes were discovered descending the river just above the valley, filled with Indian warriors. They attacked a party of the inhabitants who were at work on the banks of the Susquehanna, killing and making prisoners of ten. They were evidently concentrating their forces for the purpose of an attack upon the settlement. At that critical juncture Colonel Zebulon Butler arrived. A large body of the savages had assembled at a point on the mountain opposite Wintermoot's fort. The militia, under the command of Colonel Denison, assembled at Forty Fort on July 1. They scoured the western borders of the valley—discovered the bodies of those who had been massacred a few days before—killed two Indians, and returned. Not supposing danger so near, each man repaired to his own house for provisions. On July 3 most of the men able to bear arms, amounting to about four hundred persons of all classes, assembled again at Forty Fort. Some remained in the smaller forts with their families, presuming on the delay of an attack. The command of the troops was given to Colonel Butler. They were poorly armed, and had but a small supply of ammunition. But few of them had ever been engaged in battle, and were not familiar with military tactics. In a few moments after Colonel Butler had assumed the command, news was brought that the enemy had entered the upper end of the valley, and were advancing downward. A council of war was held, and an unfortunate resolve made to march out and attempt to arrest the savages in their career of desolation and carnage. The troops proceeded some distance from the fort, and took an advantageous position on the banks of Abram's creek, near Maltby, where they supposed the enemy would pass on their way to the principal fort. There they remained for nearly an hour without seeing the foe. Another council of war was held, which resulted in adding to the error of leaving the fort, that of attacking the enemy in their position, contrary to the opinion of several officers, Colonel Butler among the number, who were as brave but more judicious than those who urged the fatal movement. The order to advance

was given. They had not proceeded more than a mile when the advanced guard fired upon several Indians, and found Fort Wintermoot in flames. The force of the enemy was concentrated at Fort Wintermoot, amounting to one thousand one hundred effective men, consisting of Indians, Tories, and British regulars. Echo returned demoniac yells of the savages from the surrounding hills—the forest resounded with the appalling war whoop. Another serious error was committed by the ill-fated Americans. Not until they were upon the battle field did they learn the superior force of the revengeful foe. As the little band approached, they found the Indians and Tories formed in line, their right resting on a swamp, commanded by Indian chiefs; the left, reaching to Fort Wintermoot, headed by Colonel John Butler. Colonel Zebulon Butler led the right, and Colonel Denison the left, of the Americans to the attack. So determined was this Spartan band on victory that the right of the enemy gave way in a few minutes closely pursued by Colonel Zebulon Butler. In consequence of part of the Indians passing the swamp to gain his rear, Colonel Denison ordered his men to fall back. Many supposing he had ordered a retreat, the line became confused and broken. At that unfortunate juncture, the Indians rushed upon it with such fury that it could not be rallied. At that critical moment, Colonel Zebulon Butler rode towards the left, and first learned the misfortune of Colonel Denison, and saw his men retreating in disorder. He was then between two fires, and near the advancing enemy. Before the troops on the right were apprised of the fate of the left, they were nearly surrounded by the savages, and compelled to retreat precipitately. The rout was general—the slaughter horrible—the scene terrific. But about ninety survived, among whom were Colonels Butler and Denison, who were more exposed than most of the others. The few who escaped from the dreadful carnage of that fatal day assembled at Forty Fort. So heartrending was this defeat that the surviving inhabitants were willing to submit to any terms to save their lives. In discussing the terms of surrender, it was insisted that Colonel Zebulon Butler and the remains of Captain Hewitt's company, being continental soldiers, should be surrendered as prisoners of war. Colonel Denison desired time to

consult with his officers, which was allowed. Returning, he hastened to Wilkes-Barre, where, having an interview with Colonel Zebulon Butler, it was judged expedient that he and the fourteen men remaining of Hewitt's command should immediately retire from the valley. Ordering the men to Shamokin, Colonel Butler threw a bed upon his horse, took Mrs. Butler behind him, and that night tarried at the Nescopeck valley (now Conyngham), twenty miles from Wilkes-Barre, and from there to Gnadenhutzen, on the Lehigh, where he made the following report to the board of war :

“Gnadenhutzen, Penn township, July 10th, 1778.

“*Honored Sirs*: On my arrival at Westmoreland, which was only four days after I left Yorktown, I found there was a large body of the enemy advancing on that settlement. On the 1st of July, we mustered the militia, and marched toward them by the river above the settlement—found and killed two Indians at a place where, the day before, they had murdered nine men engaged in hoeing corn. We found some canoes, etc., but, finding no men above their main body, it was judged prudent to return ; and as every man had to go to his own house for his provisions, we could not muster again till the 3d of July. In the meantime the enemy had got possession of two forts, one of which we had reason to believe was designed for them, though they burned them both. The inhabitants had some forts for the security of their women and children, extending about ten miles on the river, and too many men would stay in them to take care of them ; but, after collecting about three hundred of the most spirited of them, including Captain Hewitt's company, I held a council with the officers, who all agreed that it was best to attack the enemy before they got any farther. We accordingly marched, found their situation, formed a front of the same extension of the enemy's, and attacked from right to left at the same time. Our men stood the fire well for three or four shots, till some part of the enemy gave way ; but, unfortunately for us, through some mistake, the word *retreat* was understood from some officer on the left, which took so quick that it was not in the power of the officers to form them again, though I believe, if they had stood three minutes longer, the enemy would have been beaten. The

utmost pains were taken by the officers, who mostly fell. A lieutenant-colonel, a major, and five captains, who were in commission in the militia, all fell. Colonel Durkee, and Captains Hewitt and Ransom, were likewise killed. In the whole, about two hundred men lost their lives in the action on our side. What number of the enemy were killed is yet uncertain, though I believe a very considerable number. The loss of these men so intimidated the inhabitants that they gave up the matter of fighting. Great numbers ran off, and others would comply with the terms that I had refused. The enemy sent flags frequently; the terms you will see in the inclosed letter. They repeatedly said they had nothing to do with any but the inhabitants, and did not want to treat with me. Colonel Denison, by desire of the inhabitants, went and complied, which made it necessary for me and the little remains of Captain Hewitt's company to leave the place. Indeed, it was determined by the enemy to spare the inhabitants after the agreement, and that myself and the few Continental soldiers should be delivered up to the savages; upon which I left the place, and came away, scarcely able to move, as I have had no rest since I left Yorktown. It has not been in my power to find a horse or man to wait on the Board till now. I must submit to the Board what must be the next step. The little remains of Hewitt's company, which are about fifteen, are gone to Shamokin, and Captain Spaulding's company, I have heard, are on the Delaware. Several hundred of the inhabitants are strolling in the country destitute of provisions, who have large fields of grain and other necessaries of life at Westmoreland. In short, if the inhabitants can go back, there may yet be secured double the quantity of provisions to support themselves, otherwise they must be beggars, and a burden to the world.

“I have heard from men that came from the place since the people gave up that the Indians have killed no persons since, but have burned most of the buildings, and are collecting all the horses they can, and are moving up the river. They likewise say the enemy were eight hundred, one half white men. I should be glad that, if possible, there might be a sufficient guard sent for the defense of the place, which will be the means of saving thousands from poverty, but must submit to the wisdom of

Congress. I desire further orders from the honorable Board of War with respect to myself and the soldiers under my direction.

"I have the honor to be your honor's most obedient humble servant.

"ZEBULON BUTLER."

On July 4 Colonel Denison entered into a capitulation with Colonel John Butler to surrender the fort on condition that the lives of the survivors should be preserved, and not further molested in person or property. These conditions were solemnly agreed to, but were most disgracefully violated. As the Indians marched in they commenced an indiscriminate plunder. Butler was appealed to, but replied that he could not control them, walked out, and left them to finish their work in their own way. Finding themselves still at the mercy of the Indians, the inhabitants fled to the nearest settlement, towards the Delaware, about fifty miles distant, through a dense wilderness and over rugged mountains. Their flight was a scene of widespread and harrowing sorrow. Their dispersion being in an hour of the wildest terror, the people were scattered, singly, in pairs, and in larger groups, as chance separated or threw them together in that sad hour of peril and distress. Let the mind picture to itself a single group, flying from the valley to the mountains on the east and climbing the steep ascent—hurrying onward and filled with terror, despair, and sorrow; the affrighted mother whose husband has fallen—an infant on her bosom—a child by the hand—an aged parent slowly climbing the rugged steep behind them. Hunger presses them severely. In the rustling of every leaf, they hear the approaching savage; a deep and dreary wilderness before them—the valley all in flames behind—their dwellings and harvests all swept away in this spring flood of ruin—the star of hope quenched in this blood-shower of savage vengeance. There is no work of fancy in a sketch like this. Indeed, it cannot approach the reality. There were in one of these groups that crossed the mountain—those of them that did not perish by the way—one hundred women and children, and but a single man to aid, direct, and protect them. Their sufferings for food were intense. One of the surviving officers of the battle, who escaped by swimming the river, crossed the mountain in advance of many of the fugitives, and was active in meeting them with

supplies. "The first we saw on emerging from the mountains," said a Mrs. Cooper, "was Mr. Hollenback riding full speed from the German settlement with *bread!* and O! it was needed; we had saved nothing, and were near perishing; my husband had laid his mouth to the earth to lick up a little meal scattered by some one more fortunate." After their departure, the savagories and red men laid waste the town of Wilkes-Barre and most of the houses in the valley, plundering or destroying all the property they could find. They then drove the cattle and horses to Niagara. They had fully satiated their thirst for blood—desolation was completed—vengeance was gorged—nature mourned over the dismal scene.

Colonel Zebulon Butler left Gnadenhutzen and proceeded to Stroudsburg, where he met the returning Wyoming troops and a few of those who had escaped on the day of the unfortunate battle. In August he was ordered to return with such force as he could collect and take possession of Wyoming valley. On his arrival he found a few Indians, who were collecting the cattle that the main body had left. They fled precipitately without their plunder. Colonel Butler erected a new fort at Wilkes-Barre, and established a well-regulated garrison, which he commanded until the winter of 1780, keeping the Tories and savages at bay, not risking a general action, but killing them off in detail by scouting parties of sharpshooters whenever they approached the settlement. The expedition of General Sullivan in 1779 paralyzed the Indian power upon the Susquehanna, and restored a good degree of confidence in the inhabitants. In December, 1780, Colonel Butler was ordered to join the continental army, and left Captain Alexander Mitchell in command of the fort. After serving his country faithfully to the close of the war of independence, the colonel returned to the vale of Wyoming to enjoy the fruits of his perilous toils and the gratitude of the inhabitants whom he had nobly aided and protected. In January, 1774, an act was passed by the General Assembly of Connecticut enacting all the territory within her charter limits from the river Delaware to a line fifteen miles west of the Susquehanna into a town, with all the corporate powers of other towns in the colony, to be called Westmoreland, attaching it to the county of Litchfield,



Connecticut. This town was about seventy miles square. Zebulon Butler was, on March 1, 1774, chosen moderator of the first town meeting, and also town treasurer. In November, 1776, the town was incorporated into a county, called Westmoreland, and Zebulon Butler was appointed a justice of the peace, as he had been one in the town. He was also a member of the Connecticut General Assembly from Westmoreland in the years 1774, 1775, and 1776. On August 30, 1787, after the establishment of Luzerne county, he received from the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania the honorable appointment of lieutenant of the county, which he held until the office was abrogated by the new constitution of 1790. The act of assembly forming Luzerne county named Mr. Butler one of the trustees to locate and erect a court house and jail. John Butler, the grandfather of Zebulon Butler, and probably his son, John Butler, Zebulon's father, were natives of Ipswich, Suffolk county, England. John Butler, the elder, was born in 1653, and died March 26, 1733. He married Catharine, daughter of Richard Houghton, of New London. John Butler, the younger, married Hannah Perkins. Thomas Butler was the brother of John Butler, the elder, and was the grandfather of Colonel John Butler, the tory leader in the battle of Wyoming. The brothers, John and Thomas Butler, were residents of New London in 1682. Walter, son of Thomas Butler, received a military appointment in the Mohawk country, and in 1728 was promoted to the captaincy of the "Forts," and in 1742 his family removed from New London to join him. Captain Butler was the ancestor of Colonels John and Walter Butler, who were associated with the Johnsons as royalists.

Zebulon Butler was thrice married. First, to Anna Lord, December 23, 1760. The fruits of this union were three children—Zebulon Butler, who died in infancy; Lord Butler; and Hannah, consort of Roswell Welles, a lawyer of handsome talents and attainments. The second wife of Colonel Butler was Lydia, daughter of Rev. Jacob Johnson, the first gospel minister of Wyoming. Their union was brief, and a son, the late Captain Zebulon Butler, was their only child. While on duty at West Point near the close of the war, Colonel Butler married his third wife, Phebe Haight. They had three children—the late Steuben

Butler, of Wilkes-Barre; Lydia, who intermarried with George Griffin, who was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county in 1800, and who was for many years afterwards a leading lawyer in the city of New York. The late Rev. Edmund Griffin, whose accurate and extensive learning and brilliant talents gave promise of unusual usefulness and fame, and whose early death was so deeply lamented, was the son of George Griffin. Ann, who married John Robison, was the third child. Their only daughter married the late Hendrick B. Wright. Dearly beloved by his immediate friends, esteemed by all who knew him, the waning years of Colonel Butler were crowned with the most refined comforts of social and domestic life. He glided down the stream of time smoothly and calmly, and on July 28, 1795, he fell asleep in the arms of his Lord and Master, deeply mourned and sincerely lamented. His career closed as brightly as it had been glorious and useful. He was an amiable companion, a virtuous citizen, a consistent Christian, a brave, noble, worthy, honest man.

Lord Butler, eldest son of Zebulon Butler, that survived to manhood, was born at Lyme, Conn., February 28, 1770. Charles Miner, in his "History of Wyoming," says: "Lord Butler was but a youth in the time of the Revolution; yet he was some time in camp with his father. I mention this because associating them with officers of rank had doubtless an influence on his manners in after life. He was tall—more than six feet, straight as an arrow; his countenance manly, with bold Roman features; his manners grave and dignified. Courteous he was, but it was the courtesy of a gentleman who felt the dignity of his own character; lofty and reserved to those who loved him not—no one approached him with a joke or a slap on the shoulder. A man of active business habits; he wrote a bold, free, and excellent hand, and his accounts and affairs were always in the strictest order. He rode admirably, and appeared extremely well on horseback—no one loved a nobler steed than he. An iron grey was his favorite. I have seen him an hundred times on horseback, and never indifferently mounted—never without a handsome riding whip—never without gloves. These trifles will give you a better idea of the man—his appearance and habits—than

perhaps a more studied description. He was always and everywhere the gentleman. Decided in his political opinions, and free in expressing them, his opponents said he was proud. If an unworthy pride was meant, the charge was unjust. But if an election was depending and he a candidate, he would neither shake hands with nor smile on a man with whom he would not have done the same as cordially if he had not been on the lists. His delicacy in this particular was probably carried rather to excess; for no truer republican ever lived—no one had a more sincere regard for his fellow men—no man was more devoted to the independence and liberty of his country. But his reserve, which enemies construed into hateur, was the result of early associations. His father, the gallant Colonel Butler, who had been much with British officers in the old French war, and with the accomplished French officers in the war of the Revolution, had a good deal of dignity and gravity about him." Lord Butler was for many years one of the most active public men in Luzerne county. Besides the militia offices which he filled, until he rose to the rank of general, he held the commission of the first sheriff of Luzerne county. On August 17, 1791, he was commissioned prothonotary, clerk of the Quarter Sessions and Orphans' Court, and register and recorder of Luzerne county. From October 30, 1789, to December 20, 1790, he was a member of the Supreme Executive Council of the state. Under the constitution of 1790, a senate took the place of a council. In 1801 he was a member of the Legislature of Pennsylvania. From 1815 to 1818 he was one of the commissioners of Luzerne county, and for some time held the position of county treasurer. He was the first post-master in Wilkes-Barre, and held the office from 1794 to 1802. He was one of the incorporators of the Wilkes-Barre academy, and served on the board of trustees from 1807 to 1824, the year of his death. He was for seven years president of the board. From 1806 to 1808 he was a member of the town council of the borough of Wilkes-Barre, and president of the same. He was also burgess of the borough from 1811 to 1814. In all these varied offices General Butler sustained the highest character for faithfulness and ability. No public servant ever deserved better of the public. If he would not condescend to flatter their preju-

dices, he yet delighted all with his intelligence and zeal to promote their best interests. He was a man of stern integrity, and lived and died highly respected and esteemed; while in the family and social circle, he was justly and tenderly loved. General Butler married Mary, daughter of Abel Pierce, who was the son of Major Ezekiel Pierce, one of the original settlers at Wyoming in 1763. He was the ready writer in early days, and for a succession of years clerk of the town, the records being in his handwriting. He had five sons, all grown to manhood, when he removed to Wyoming, and must therefore have been advanced towards the decline of life. Their names were Abel (father of Mrs. Butler), Daniel, John, Timothy, and Phineas. When, in June, 1778, the two independent companies were consolidated into one, under Captain Spaulding, Timothy and Phineas were commissioned first and second lieutenants. Timothy was one of the three who rode all night before the battle, arrived after the troops had marched out, followed, and fell. John was also slain in the engagement. Major Pierce was one of the members from Westmoreland to the Connecticut assembly in 1775. Among General Butler's children, Sylvina married Judge Garrick Mallery, who was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county August 8, 1810. He was a native of Middlebury, Connecticut, where he was born April 17, 1784. He was one of the board of trustees of the Wilkes-Barre academy from 1811 to 1832. In 1828 and 1829 he was burgess of the borough of Wilkes-Barre. He was a member of the legislature of Pennsylvania during the years 1826, 1827, 1828, and 1829. He was president judge of Berks county, and afterwards of Northampton county. He died at Philadelphia July 6, 1866. Ruth Ann married Judge John N. Conyngham, who was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county April 3, 1820, and who was burgess of the borough of Wilkes-Barre in 1827 and 1828, and from 1834 to 1838. He was also a member of the town council in 1849 and 1850. He was a member of the board of trustees of the Wilkes-Barre academy from 1824 to 1838. He was born in Philadelphia in 1798, and died from the result of an accident in Mississippi in 1871. In 1839 he was commissioned president judge of Luzerne county, and, with the exception of the years 1850 and 1851, he remained in commission until his

resignation in 1870. His sons, William L. Conyngham and Major Charles M. Conyngham, are residents of this city. His daughter, Ann, became the wife of Bishop William Bacon Stevens, of the Protestant Episcopal church. Phebe married Dr. Donaldson; Pierce married Temperance Colt; John L. married Cornelia Richards (mother of Mrs. Judge Stanley Woodward); Chester, who was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county August 8, 1820, and who was a member of the Pennsylvania legislature in 1832, 1838, 1839, and 1843, and from 1846 to 1850 a member of congress from the county of Luzerne. Rev. Zebulon Butler was for many years an esteemed pastor of a Presbyterian congregation at Port Gibson, Mississippi. Lord Butler, youngest son of General Butler by his first wife, was born October 18, 1806. He was a civil engineer by profession, but up to the year 1829 was a farmer and merchant. From 1829 to 1834 he was engineer and superintendent of the North Branch canal. From 1835 to 1839 he was engineer of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Slack Water Company and on the railroad from White Haven to the top of the mountain. He was a pioneer coal operator at Pittston with his brother, Colonel John L. Butler, and his brother-in-law, Judge Mallery, in 1840. He followed the business until near the end of his life, which occurred November 27, 1861, in the brick house now occupied by Brown's book store, on the Public square. This house was built by his father-in-law, Joseph Slocum, in 1807, and was the first brick building, and also the first three-story building, erected in the county of Luzerne. He was a member of the town council of the borough of Wilkes-Barre from 1851 to 1855, and also from 1857 to 1859. Mr. Butler was a warm and personal friend of the late Rev. Reuben Nelson, D. D., and took an active part as one of the trustees of Wyoming seminary. He served as trustee from the opening of the seminary in 1844, and continued a member of the board until 1857. He was secretary of the board of trustees during the years 1852 and 1853. In 1860 he was an elector on the Bell and Everett presidential ticket. From 1823 to the day of his death Mr. Butler was an active member of the Franklin street Methodist Episcopal church. He served the church of his choice as class leader, exhorter, Sabbath school superintendent, steward, trustee, and

teacher. His wife, Abi S., who is still living, was converted at a camp meeting held at Spring Brook, Luzerne (now Lackawanna) county, in September, 1821, and is the oldest surviving member of the Franklin street M. E. church. The first infant Sabbath school for white children in Wilkes-Barre was organized by Mrs. Butler in 1829. Previous to this time, a Sunday school for colored people was held in Rev. Ard Hoyt's kitchen, which was taught by Misses Hoyt, Jewett, and Bowman.

Anthony Slocombe is recorded as one of the forty-six "first and ancient purchasers," A. D. 1637, of the territory of Cohannet, which was incorporated March 3, 1639, with the name of Taunton, in New Plymouth, now Massachusetts, and from which the present townships of Taunton, Raynham, and Berkley have been organized. The interests of the several purchasers were in the ratio of six, eight, and twelve, Mr. Slocombe purchasing eight shares. Giles Slocombe, son of Anthony, was born in Somersetshire (?) England, and, coming to America, he settled in what is now the township of Portsmouth, in Newport county, Rhode Island. He and his wife were early members of the Society of Friends. The Friends' records for Portsmouth, Rhode Island, show that "Joan Slocum, the wife of old Giles, she Dyed at Portsmouth the 31st 6 mo. 1679." He died in 1682. Samuel Slocum, son of Giles, was born probably about the year 1657. He was the heir first named in his father's will in 1681. He probably married and resided in or near Newport, Rhode Island. The records of Newport previous to December 6, 1779, were carried away during the Revolutionary war, and remained in a vessel submerged in the East river, New York, for three years. The books were recovered, but were in such bad condition that much of their contents was lost past recovery. Giles Slocum, son of Samuel, was born in or near Newport, Rhode Island. He was married there November 23, 1704, by Joseph Sheffield, assistant, to Mary Paine, daughter of Ralph and Dorothy Paine, of Freetown, Massachusetts. He was admitted freeman of Newport in May, 1707, and died there previous to 1724. Hon. Joseph Slocum, son of Giles Slocum, was born in Newport, Rhode Island, January 30, 1706, and was married September 27, 1724, to Patience, daughter of Caleb Carr. They removed to

East Greenwich township, Rhode Island, where he was admitted freeman in 1732, and became a farmer and dealer in land. He was chosen deputy to the Rhode Island General Assembly from West Greenwich—after the division of the township—in the years 1741, 1742, and 1744. But little has been ascertained concerning his later history. It is presumed that he removed to the Wyoming valley, Pennsylvania, about 1763, as he is named as one of the early settlers there by Charles Miner in his History of Wyoming, and is on the list of the first settlers at Wyoming.

Jonathan Slocum, son of Joseph, was born in East Greenwich township, Kent county, Rhode Island, May 1, 1733, and was married to Ruth Tripp, daughter of Isaac Tripp, February 23, 1757, by Ebenezer Slocum, justice of the peace. After marriage they resided in Warwick, Rhode Island. The tide of emigration which had set in a few years before this date from Connecticut to Wyoming—then claimed by Connecticut—had increased, and some residents of Rhode Island joined the movement. Joseph Slocum, his father, and Isaac Tripp, his father-in-law, removed thither about 1763, and Jonathan, leaving his family behind, followed them about 1771, as is shown by the following record:

“A lot surveyed to Colonel Lodwick Ojidirk in ye township called ye Capoose Meadow passed into the hands of Jonathan Slocum in 1771 on account of Slocum's Doeing ye Duty of a settler for Ojidirk.”

This lot was within or near the limits of the city of Scranton, Pennsylvania. It appears that Jonathan Slocum returned to Rhode Island, as his name is again found on the records there as “of Warwick,” in a sale of land under date of April 16, 1774. At this time his household numbered fourteen head as follows: ten children, two negro and two Indian servants. It is highly probable that he returned to the Wyoming valley the same year. He settled with his family in a house now near the corner of Canal and Scott streets, in Wilkes-Barre, and there his daughter, Frances, was seized by Indians November 2, 1778, under the following circumstances: A party of Delaware Indians visited Wyoming, and directed their way to Mr. Slocum's residence. Nathan Kingsley had been made prisoner by the Indians, and his wife and two sons were taken in by Mr. Slocum, and afforded

the protection and comforts of a home. When the Indians came near, they saw the two Kingsley boys grinding a knife before the door. The elder of the lads was dressed in a soldier's coat, which it is presumed was the special reason of his being marked as a victim. One of the savages took deadly aim at this young man, and he fell. The discharge of the gun alarmed Mrs. Slocum, and she ran to the door, where she saw the Indians scalping the young man with the knife which he had been grinding. She secreted herself until she saw a stalwart Indian lay hold of her son, Ebenezer, a little lad who, by an injury in one of his feet, had been made lame. The idea that the little fellow would fail to keep up with the party, and would be cruelly butchered, rushed with such force upon the mind of the mother that she forgot all considerations of safety, and, running up to the Indian, and pointing at the foot of the boy, exclaimed, "The child is lame! he can do thee no good." Little Frances, about five years old, had hid, as she supposed, under the stairs, but had been discovered by the Indians. The savage dropped the boy, and seized the little girl, and took her up in his arms. All the entreaties of the mother in this case were treated with savage scorn. The oldest daughter ran away with her youngest brother, Joseph, the grandfather of the subject of our sketch, about two years old, with such speed and in such affright that the savages, after yelling hideously at her, roared out laughing. They took the remaining Kingsley boy and a colored girl, and away they went, little Frances screaming to "mamma" for help, holding her locks of hair from her eyes with one hand and stretching out the other. Charles Miner, in his History of Wyoming, says: "The cup of revenge was not yet full. December 16, 1778, Mr. Slocum and his father-in-law, Isaac Tripp, an aged man, with William Slocum, a youth of nineteen or twenty, were feeding cattle from a stack in the meadow in sight of the fort when they were fired upon by Indians. Mr. Slocum was shot dead, Mr. Tripp wounded, speared, and tomahawked. Both were scalped. William, wounded by a spent ball in the heel, escaped and gave the alarm, but the alert and wily foe had retreated to his hiding place in the mountain. This deed, bold as it was cruel, was perpetrated within the town plot, in the centre

of which the fortress was located. Thus, in a little more than a month, Mrs. Slocum had lost a beloved child, carried into captivity, the doorway had been drenched in blood by the murder of an inmate of the family, two others of the household had been taken away prisoners, and now her husband and father were both stricken down to the grave, murdered and mangled by the merciless Indians. Verily, the annals of Indian atrocities written in blood record few instances of desolation and woe to equal this." In August, 1837, fifty-nine years after the capture, a letter appeared in the *Lancaster Intelligencer*, written by Colonel G. W. Ewing, of Logansport, Indiana, dated January 30, 1835, a year and a half previous, stating: "There is now living near this place, among the Miami tribe of Indians, an aged white woman, who, a few days ago, told me that she was taken away from her father's house on or near the Susquehanna river when she was very young. She says her father's name was Slocum; that he was a Quaker, and wore a large brimmed hat; that he lived about a half a mile from a town where there was a fort. She has two daughters living. Her husband is dead. She is old and feeble, and thinks she shall not live long. These considerations induced her to give the present history of herself, which she never would before, fearing her kindred would come and force her away. She has lived long and happy as an Indian; is very respectable and wealthy, sober and honest. Her name is without reproach." This letter, as a matter of course, awakened great interest, and her brothers, Joseph and Isaac Slocum, repaired to Logansport, where they fortunately met Mr. Ewing. The lost sister received notice of their arrival, and came to Logansport on horseback, accompanied by her two daughters, all dressed in fine Indian costume. Frances, before her captivity, had received a blow on her finger in the smithshop which crushed the bone, and when the brothers saw the wounded hand, they embraced her and burst into tears. She related the leading events of her life. She stated that she had been adopted into an Indian family, and had been kindly treated. She said that young Kingsley had died after a few years. When grown up she had married a chief, and her Indian name was Maconaquah, Young Bear. In subsequent years she was again visited by her brothers and other members

of the family. A life-size portrait of her was painted, and is now in possession of Mrs. Abi Slocum Butler, of this city. When arrangements were being made by the government to settle the Indians of Indiana west of the Mississippi, Mr. Slocum did not forget his sister. He petitioned congress in her behalf, and succeeded in enlisting powerful support. Hon. B. A. Bidlack took charge of the bill, and John Quincy Adams made one of his strong speeches in its support, and it became a law. The bill provided that one mile square of the reserve, embracing the house and improvements of Frances Slocum, should be granted in fee to her and her heirs forever. She remembered the kindness, and went down to the grave in a goodly old age with the gratitude of a warm heart, and wishing many blessings upon her brother. During her last sickness, which was brief, Frances Slocum refused all medical aid, declaring that, as her people were gone and she was surrounded by strangers, she wished to live no longer. She departed this life March 9, 1847, aged seventy-four years. She had Christian burial, a prayer being made at her house, and her remains conducted to the grave by a clergyman. Frances Slocum sleeps upon a beautiful knoll near the confluence of the Missisnewa and the Wabash by the side of her chief and her children, where her ashes will rest in peace until the morning of the resurrection. Mrs. Slocum died at Wilkes-Barre May 6, 1807. William Slocum, who was wounded at the time his father and grandfather were killed, was elected sheriff of Luzerne county in the year 1795, when it included the present counties of Luzerne, Lackawanna, Susquehanna, Wyoming, and the greater part of Bradford. He held that office until 1799, and then retired to his farm in Pittston township, where he was elected justice of the peace in 1806. He was classed among the prominent and influential men of his county. Judith, the oldest daughter of Mr. Slocum, married Hugh Forsman, a farmer in Wilkes-Barre. He was a subaltern in Captain Hewitt's company during the Wyoming massacre, and was one of the fifteen of that corps who escaped the slaughter, and he was the only one who brought in his gun.

Joseph Slocum, son of Jonathan, was born at Malden, Rhode Island, April 9, 1777. He settled in Wilkes-Barre, and was

a blacksmith and farmer. He was chosen the first captain of the "Wyoming Blues" military company in 1805. On April 28, 1851, he was appointed by Governor Johnson one of the associate judges of Luzerne county. He was a member of the town council of the borough of Wilkes-Barre during the years 1818, 1819, 1829, and 1830. He was one of the incorporators of the Wilkes-Barre academy, and was a member of the board of trustees from 1807 to 1838, twenty-five years of which time he was its treasurer. The township of Slocum and Slocum post-office were named in his honor. He married, in 1800, Sarah, a daughter of Jesse and Hannah Welding Fell, natives of Bucks county, Pennsylvania. His fourth daughter, Abi S., the mother of the subject of our sketch, was born June 22, 1808, in Wilkes-Barre, Pa., and became the wife of Lord Butler.

Joseph Fell, son of John and Margaret Fell, was born at Longlands, in the parish of Rochdale, county of Cumberland, England, October 19, 1668. He learned the trade of carpenter and joiner with John Bond, of Wheelbarrow Hill, near Carlisle, and worked at it as long as he remained in England. He married Elizabeth Wilson, of Cumberland, in 1698, and in 1705 immigrated to America with his wife and two children. They sailed in the *Cumberland*, and made the capes of Virginia in twenty-nine days from Belfast. Landing at the mouth of the Potomac, they made their way by land and water *via* Choptank, Frenchtown, and Newcastle, where they took boat for Bristol, Bucks county, Pennsylvania. He died in Buckingham, in the same county, in 1753. The family were members of the Society of Friends or Quakers.

Thomas Fell, the eighth child of Joseph Fell, married Jane Kirk, of the county of Bucks. Their first child was Jesse Fell, who was born in Buckingham April 16, 1751. On August 20, 1775, Jesse Fell and Hannah Welding, of Bucks county, were joined in marriage by Isaac Hicks, Esq., one of the justices of the peace of Bucks county, "by virtue of a marriage license by them produced under the hand and seal of the Hon. John Penn, Esq., governor and commander-in-chief of the province of Pennsylvania." In the latter part of the year 1785, Jesse Fell removed, with his wife and four children, to the Wyoming valley for the

purpose of engaging in mercantile pursuits. He purchased the property at the corner of Washington and Northampton streets, and since known by his name, for forty pounds, on December 21, 1787. Here he carried on a store and tavern for many years. For a long time it was the sojourning place of the judges and lawyers upon the circuit, and the *rendezvous* of many local celebrities. During 1797-98-99 the sheriff's sales of real estate were held at the "Buck," as Mr. Fell's tavern was named. Mr. Fell continued to occupy these premises and to keep open house until his death, and for many years thereafter the place was, and is now, known as "the old Fell House." A very small portion of the building is still standing, and is kept as a hotel by Charles S. Gable. On October 21, 1789, the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania commissioned Mr. Fell sheriff of Luzerne county for two years. On October 23, 1790, Sheriff Fell was re-commissioned, and served a further term of two years. On January 10, 1792, Mr. Fell was appointed lieutenant of the county of Luzerne by Thomas Mifflin, governor of Pennsylvania. On April 11, 1793, Governor Mifflin appointed Mr. Fell brigade inspector of the Luzerne Militia brigade for the term of seven years. Although he was a Quaker and a professed noncombatant, Mr. Fell accepted the office and performed the duties thereof until the spring of 1798, when he was succeeded by Putnam Catlin, a member of the Luzerne county bar. Major Fell's first military experience has been described as follows: On the morning of the first parade of his brigade he took it into his head to drill a little by himself. Dressed in full regimentals, he marched out on the back porch of his house, and, placing himself in a military attitude with his sword drawn, exclaimed "Attention, Battalion! Rear rank three paces to the rear. March!" and he tumbled down into the cellar. His wife, hearing the racket, came running out saying, "Oh! Jesse, has thee killed thyself!" "Go to, Hannah," said the hero; "what does thee know about war?" On February 5, 1798, Mr. Fell was appointed by Governor Mifflin an associate judge of the courts of Luzerne county, to serve during good behavior. This position he filled with dignity and credit for a period of thirty-two years and a half, and terminated only by his death. In 1798 Mr. Fell was ap-

pointed town clerk of Wilkes-Barre, which position he held for several years. While the commissioners, Judge Thomas Cooper, General John Steele, and William Wilson, were settling the contested land claims, under the Compromise Act of 1799, Judge Fell was constantly employed as their clerk. He was from the beginning their right hand-man—for information or for advice—and his services were inestimable. In 1804 he was appointed assistant clerk to the county commissioners. This position he held until January, 1819, when he was appointed clerk, and in this office he continued until his death. Few men wrote so plain and beautiful a hand as Judge Fell; his handwriting was indeed so excellent as to be an enviable accomplishment, and was of much value to him. On March 17, 1806, the act incorporating the borough of Wilkes-Barre was passed by the Legislature of Pennsylvania. Judge Fell was named in the act as a commissioner to issue the proclamation for holding the first election for borough officers. The proclamation was issued April 25, and the election held May 6. He was elected burgess, and served in that office for one year. Subsequently, he served four terms as burgess, from 1814 to 1818. He was a member of the borough council for many years, and he served as its president from May, 1809, to May, 1810; May, 1811, to May, 1814; and May, 1820, to May, 1823. He was a member of the first board of trustees of the Wilkes-Barre academy, which was incorporated March 19, 1807, and filled that position until his death in 1830. He was four years secretary, and three years president, of the board. In 1808 occurred that event which more than any other circumstance in the life of Jesse Fell has caused his name to be known and remembered by the people of this section of our commonwealth down to the present day. Judge Fell had seen anthracite coal burnt by blacksmiths in their fires, and he himself had used it as early as 1788 in a nailery for making wrought nails. Obadiah Gore, an early settler of Wyoming, is supposed to have been the first person who attempted to use the coal. In 1768 or 1769 he found by experiment that it was valuable in blacksmithing, and soon its use became general among the blacksmiths of the valley to the entire exclusion of charcoal. Mr. Fell was satisfied that it would burn in a grate properly constructed, and

thus answer for family use. Turning the matter in his own mind, and gathering information and advice from Hon. Thomas Cooper, then president judge of the courts of Luzerne county, and afterwards president of Columbia college, South Carolina, who was familiar with the use of bituminous coal in England, Judge Fell and his nephew, Edward Fell, improvised a rude grate of green hickory withes. Having satisfied himself that the general design was good, the judge aided a blacksmith in forming an iron grate, which he placed in the bar-room of his house. As no little amusement had been excited at the judge's exertions to burn coal, he determined to make a suitable exhibition of the first attempt in the new grate, and accordingly gave notice to a large number of the most respectable citizens that, on the succeeding evening, his experiment would be tried. The evening came, the fire was kindled, and the coal burned with unexpected brilliancy; but only two or three of his neighbors came to witness the experiment. The others, supposing the judge had found out the fallacy of his plans, and intended to take a little innocent vengeance on them for their incredulity, very prudently tarried at home with the view of laughing at those of the invited who might have been more yielding than themselves. Among others, Judge Cooper had been invited to stop at the tavern on his way home. He did so, and saw a nice coal fire burning in the grate. Judge Cooper became very angry to find that he had been superseded in the discovery, and he walked the floor muttering to himself "that it was strange an illiterate man like Fell should discover what he had tried in vain to find out." On the day of his experiment, Judge Fell made the following entry on a fly leaf of his "Freemasons' Monitor:"

"February 11, of Masonry 5808. Made the experiment of burning the common stone coal of the Valley in a grate in a common fire place in my house, and find it will answer the purpose of fuel, making a clearer and better fire, at less expense than burning wood in the common way. " JESSE FELL.

" Borough of Wilkes-Barre,

" Feby. 11, 1808."

His experiment succeeded beyond his sanguine expectations. He caused a substantial grate to be made and set up in his

house, where it was in use for a long time. For many years it was generally considered and believed that Jesse Fell was the first person to discover that anthracite coal could be used for domestic purposes, but within the last few years evidence has been procured showing that, for several years before Fell made his experiment, anthracite coal had been successfully burned in stoves and grates by Oliver Evans and Frederick Graff, of Philadelphia, who soon after recounted their success in letters to some of their friends and acquaintances. We are indebted to the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society of this city for the following letters of Oliver Evans and Frederick Graff, in their own proper handwriting, evidencing that fact:

“ Being required to give my opinion of the qualities of the Lehi coals.

“ I do certify to those whom it may concern. That I have experienced the use of them in a close stove and also in a fire place that may be closed and opened at pleasure so constructed as to cause a brisk current of air to pass up through a small contracted grate on which they were laid. I find them more difficult to be kindled than the Virginia Coal, yet a small quantity of dry wood laid on the grate under them is sufficient to ignite them, which being done they continue to burn while a sufficient quantity be added to keep up the combustion, occasionally stirring them to shake down the ashes. They, however, require no more attention than other coal, and consume away, leaving only a very light and white colored ashes, producing a greater degree of heat than any other coal that I am acquainted with perhaps in proportion to their weight, they being much the heaviest. They produce no smoke, contain no sulphur, and when well ignited exhibit a vivid, bright appearance, all which render them suitable for warming rooms. And as they do not corrode mettle as much as other coals, they will probably be the more useful for Steam Engines, Breweries, Distillerys, smelting of metals, drying malt, &c. But the furnaces will require to be properly constructed, with a grate contracted to a small space, through which the air is to pass up through the coal, permitting none to pass above them into the flue of the chimney until they are well ignited, when the doors of the stove or furnace or close fire place may

be thrown open to enjoy the benefit of the light and radiant heat in front. A very small quantity of them is not sufficient to keep up the combustion; they require nearly a cubic foot to make a very warm fire, consuming about half a bus. in about fourteen hours.

“ OLIVER EVANS.

“ Philadelphia, Feby. 15, 1803.”

“ Having made a trial of the Lehi coal some time in the year 1802, at the Pennsylvania bank, in the large stove, I found them to answer for that purpose exceeding well. They give an excellent heat, and burn lively. It is my opinion they are nearly equal to double the quantity of any other coal brought to this market for durability; of course less labour is required in attending the fire. Mr. Davis, Superintendent of the water works of Philadelphia, has also made a trial of them for the Boiler of the Engine employed in that work, and has found them to answer well. It must be observed, a draft is necessary when first kindled. For the use of families the fire place can be so constructed with a small expense as to have the sufficient draft required. My opinion is, they will be found cheaper than wood. They burn clean. No smoke or sulphur is observed, or any dirt flying when stirred, which is a great objection to all other coal for family use. If the chimneys for the burning of those coal are properly constructed, and a trial made, I am well convinced that most of the citizens of Philadelphia would give them preference to wood.

“ FRED'K GRAFF,

“ Clerk of the water works of Philadelphia.

“ Phila., May 1, 1805.”

In 1810 the Luzerne County Agricultural Society was organized, and Judge Fell was its first president. From 1812 to 1814 he was treasurer of the Bridgewater and Wilkes-Barre Turnpike Company, operating that part of the road running from Wilkes-Barre to Tunkhannock; and for a number of years he was one of the managers, and, in 1824, president, of the Easton and Wilkes-Barre Turnpike Company. In 1845 Fell township, Luzerne (now Lackawanna) county, was organized, and was named in honor of Judge Fell.

Mr. Fell left surviving him three sons and five daughters. Sarah Fell, his third child and second daughter, married Joseph

Slocum, of Wilkes-Barre, in 1800, and was the grandmother of the subject of our sketch. Mrs. Fell died March 7, 1816, and Judge Fell died August 5, 1830.

Edmund Griffin Butler, son of Lord Butler, was educated at the Waverly institute, Waverly, New York, and the Wesleyan university, Middletown, Connecticut, from which last named institution he graduated in 1868. He studied law with Edward P. Darling, and was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county November 17, 1869. He married December 22, 1869, Clara T. Cox, daughter of the late Henry Wellesley Hamilton Cox, of Friendsville, Pennsylvania. Mr. Cox was a native of England, and emigrated when a child to Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, and was a lineal descendant of the learned Dr. Richard Cox, tutor to Edward the Sixth, one of the compilers of the liturgy, and who, in the reign of Elizabeth, was created Bishop of Ely. Mrs. Butler's mother was Caroline Peironnet, daughter of James S. Peironnet, a native of Dorchester, England. A friend said of him, "He exchanged for a home in a then uncultivated wild, in Susquehanna county, the shaven lawn and rose-wreathed cottages that lend such charms to English scenery. He often reminded me of those virtues that grace the character of an English county squire as shadowed forth by the felicitous pen of Irving. He retained a love of letters to the last." Mr. and Mrs. Butler have a family of three children—Abi H., Elsey P., and Caroline C. Butler.

Mr. Butler has inherited the best of the traits of the sturdy ancestry from which he sprang. He is a respected citizen in the community, in the early history of which his progenitors played so conspicuous a part. Without any pretence to brilliancy in his profession, he has nevertheless, by close application to his books and by manifesting a genuine, hearty interest in his cases, acquired a distinctive position therein, which is at the same time honorable and pecuniarily profitable. His practice is extensive, and almost wholly in the Common Pleas, to which he brings a natural aptitude, the fruits of a careful training and an unremitting industry.

The law is a profession in which there is much hard work to be done. Not only those who would achieve distinction in, but all who are dependant upon it for a livelihood, must submit to much in their practice that closely approaches drudgery. It is

only the fortunate few whose names and reputations enable them to refuse employment except in leading positions and in causes involving large interests. These reap golden harvests from merely planning the strategic moves of litigation, leaving to the younger or less brilliant and otherwise less favored of the fraternity the weary work of detail which frequently calls for equal ability, and always for more intense and burdensome application. There is a certain heroism in the faithful performance of this latter part of the practice, a sacrifice of needed rest and recreation, a sternly exacting devotion to the interests of clients that are seldom even understood, much less rewarded. Yet, after all, it is mainly those who are capable of such heroism, willing to make such sacrifices in the beginning of their professional careers, who ultimately reach the top rungs of the ladder. Such men's patience and perseverance must in the end reap for them the full measure of their deservings. They are a long way on their journey, however, before the nature and worth of their work come to be recognized by those whose appreciation leads to its reward. We are led to these remarks by the reflection that Mr. Butler is one of the patient many who have thus been toiling along uncomplainingly, energetically, and never-tiring, until he has at last come to be looked upon by his brother professionals, and—what is more to the purpose—by a large number of the business community who have had the benefit of his services, as a lawyer of wide experience, sound judgment, safe in counsel, and reliable in execution.

Mr. Butler is five feet eight inches in height, heavily built, and of commanding presence, the soul of good nature, well informed on general topics, and a companionable gentleman in every regard.

BURTON DOWNING.

Burton Downing was born in the township of Hanover, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, November 14, 1845. He is a descendant of an old New England family of that name. His great grandfather, Reuben Downing, came to Wyoming about 1763, in

company with Joseph Slocum, from either Connecticut or Rhode Island. He was probably a boy or young man at that time. His name appears among the list of taxables in Wilkes-Barre in 1799. Bateman Downing, son of Reuben Downing, was born January 11, 1795, at Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, in a log house on Main street, near Northampton, where the Chrystal block now stands. He was a farmer and blacksmith. On February 28, 1825, he was appointed by Governor Shulze a justice of the peace for Hanover and Newport townships, and was for upwards of forty years a justice of the peace in Hanover township. In the years 1831, 1832, 1850, and 1851, he was treasurer of Luzerne county. In 1840 he was an assistant marshal, and took the census of the greater part of Luzerne county. He married early in life Sarah, a daughter of Benjamin Cary, and removed to the farm of his father-in-law, which he subsequently purchased. Mr. Cary was a descendant in the fourth generation of John Cary (originally spelled Carew), who came from Somersetshire, near the city of Bristol, England, about 1634, and joined the Plymouth colony. The precise date of his arrival in the new world is not known, nor the date of his birth. When a youth he was sent by his father to France to perfect his education, and while absent his father died. On returning home to Somersetshire, he differed with his brothers about the settlement of their father's estate. He compromised by receiving one hundred pounds as his portion, and immediately sailed for America. We find his name among the original proprietors and first settlers of Duxbury and Bridgewater, Massachusetts. His name occurs in the original grant as well as in the subsequent deed made by Ousamequin, the sachem or chief of the Pockonocket Indians, in 1639. Mr. Cary's share was one mile wide and seven miles in length. Bridgewater was the first interior settlement in the old Plymouth colony. "Duxbury New Plantation" was incorporated into a new and distinct town, and called Bridgewater, in 1656. John Cary was elected constable, the first and only officer elected in the town that year. He was elected the first town clerk, and held the office each consecutive year until 1681. In 1667 John Cary was appointed on a jury "to lay out the ways requisite in the town." In 1667 Deacon Willis and John Cary were chosen "to take in all the

charges of the late war (King Phillips') since June last, and the expenses of the scouts before and since June." Mr. Cary was prominent among his fellows, and participated actively in town meetings; was intelligent, well educated, and public spirited. The tradition is that he taught the first latin class in the colony. Doubtless he was deeply imbued with puritan principles, and a decided Christian, as were all the Bridgewater settlers. He died in 1681. Francis Cary, son of John, was born in Bridgewater in 1648, and died in 1718. Samuel Cary, son of Francis, was born in Bridgewater in 1677, and removed from that town to Dutchess county, New York. Eleazer Cary, son of Samuel, was born in Bridgewater, Massachusetts, in 1718, removed with his father and family to Dutchess county, New York, and thence went as a pioneer to Wyoming valley in 1769. He married a Miss Sturdevant, and had a large family of sons and daughters, among them Benjamin Cary, the father of Mrs. Downing. The place of settlement of this family was called Carytown, now in the lower part of the city of Wilkes-Barre. John Cary, one of the sons of Eleazer Cary, was a man of herculean frame, marvelous strength, and great personal courage. He enlisted under Captain Durkee, in the Revolutionary war, and served with distinction throughout the war; was at the Wyoming massacre and escaped death. It is recorded of him that, when eighteen years of age, when the early settlers of the valley were suffering for food, he went on foot over the mountains, in the severe cold of winter, to Easton, Pennsylvania, for flour. Samuel Cary, another son, was small in stature, but active, energetic, persevering, and patriotic. He was in the battle of Wyoming, under Captain Bidlack, and was among those who escaped massacre; he was taken prisoner by the Indians, and remained a captive for six years; and was supposed to have been murdered, but unexpectedly returned in 1784 to Wyoming, having suffered incredible hardships in the meanwhile. Nathan Cary, another son, was in the memorable battle of Wyoming, but escaped miraculously and without injury. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. He was the first coroner of Luzerne county. Benjamin Cary was commissioner of Luzerne county from 1813 to 1816. In 1864 Bateman Downing removed to Edgerton, Rock county, Wisconsin, where he died May 24,

1879. An obituary of him states that "he was an influential and leading democrat of the Jacksonian stripe; and in his political integrity, his faithfulness to public trust, and his genial, social qualities as husband, father, friend, and neighbor, he was a model in his day and generation. One peculiar trait of his character was his happy faculty of giving good practical advice and counsel to young men, so that, with a well spent life, full of honor and replete with manly virtues, though dead, he still lives in the daily walks and conversations of those who are wise enough to follow his excellent example." Reuben Downing, son of Bateman Downing, and father of Burton Downing, was born in Hanover township February 16, 1822. He was brought up as a farmer, and followed that occupation for many years. From 1847 to 1853 he was deputy sheriff, under the administrations of William Koons and Gideon W. Palmer respectively. In 1853 he was a candidate for sheriff against Abram Drum, but was defeated by less than a hundred votes. On May 28, 1855, he was appointed prothonotary by Governor Pollock, which he filled until the next general election. The vacancy was caused by the death of Anson Curtis, M. D., the prothonotary. During the years 1868, 1869, and 1870, he was one of the auditors of Luzerne county. In 1870 he was commissioned by Governor Geary one of the justices of the peace for Hanover township. During a portion of the late civil war, he was treasurer of the bounty fund of Hanover township, and one of the deputy provost marshals of the Twelfth congressional district of Pennsylvania. He has also held the positions of school director, judge of elections, and other local offices in his native township. Since 1870 Mr. Downing has been the real estate agent of the Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre Coal Company. He is a man of wealth, and a director of the First National bank of this city, and owns one-half of the massive structure in which the bank is located. He resides in this city. He married, in 1844, Nancy Miller, daughter of the late Barnet and Mary Miller, of Hanover township. Burton Downing, the subject of our sketch, is his only son living. He was educated in the common schools of his native township and at the academy in the borough of New Columbus, Pennsylvania. He entered the office of Harry Hakes as a student of law, and was admitted

to the bar of Luzerne county November 19, 1869. Mr. Downing followed his profession for a few years, and is now engaged in attending to the property interests of his father. He has also taught school in Hanover township and other localities. He is a widower, having married Emma Brown, daughter of Smith Brown. Eva Frances Downing is their only child.

Mr. Downing does not appear to have acquired that love for the allurements of the law—such as they are—that prompts so many to waste time in its practice that could probably be more profitably employed in other directions. He has rather inclined to stick closely to his first love—the farm; and the bright prospects the unusually propitious circumstances under which he is a farmer hold out to him, are such as would give almost any man ample warrant for following the plow. As already shown, he had the advantage of excellent general training, and of a first-class preceptor, and but for his preference for the humble, though probably more useful, avocation, might have gone to the first rank in our profession.

CHARLES EDMUND RICE.



Charles Edmund Rice was born September 15, 1846, at Fairfield, Herkimer county, N. Y. He is a descendant of an old Wallingford, Connecticut family of that name, his great-grandfather having been a teacher in Wallingford and New Haven for over forty years prior to the revolution. His grandfather, Moses Rice, was a native of Wallingford, where he was born in 1797, but removed to Salisbury, Herkimer county, N. Y., at an early age. He died in 1880. His wife was Roxana Cook, daughter of Atwater Cook, who was a descendant of Henry Cook, a native of Kent, England, who emigrated to the new world and was at Plymouth, Mass., before 1640. His son, Samuel, went to Wallingford in 1670 with the first planters. Mrs. Rice was born in Salisbury, Herkimer county, N. Y., September 25, 1777, and died September 15, 1852. Hon. Atwater Cook, of Salisbury, promi-

gent in Herkimer county in his day, and who represented the county in the state legislature in 1831 and 1839, was a brother of Mrs. Rice. Thomas Arnold Rice, the father of Charles E. Rice, after his marriage removed to Fairfield. He was a leading man in his town, and was for many years a trustee of the Fairfield academy and the Fairfield Medical college. His wife was Vienna Carr, a daughter of Eleazer and Hannah Carr. The Carrs were natives of Salisbury and the family was originally from Connecticut. Charles E. Rice, son of Thomas Arnold and Vienna Carr Rice, was prepared for college at Fairfield academy, N. Y. This institution was incorporated in 1803, and for the first twelve or fifteen years of its existence was the only school of the kind in central or western New York in which thorough academic instruction could be obtained. After leaving the academy Mr. Rice entered Hamilton college, Clinton, N. Y., from which he graduated in 1867. After leaving college he went to Bloomsburg, Pa., where he taught for one year in the Bloomsburg Literary institute, in the meanwhile reading law with John G. Freeze, of that place. In 1868 and 1869 he attended the Albany Law School, from which he graduated in the latter year and was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of the state of New York. He then came to Wilkes-Barre, where he has since resided, and entered the office of his relative, Lyman Hakes, and was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county February 21, 1870. In 1874 he was the candidate of the republican party for the office of Orphans' Court judge, but was defeated by Daniel L. Rhone, the present incumbent. In 1876 he was nominated by the republican party for district attorney of the county, and was elected over P. J. O'Hanlan, democrat, by a majority of two thousand four hundred and forty-four, and this in a county that gave Samuel J. Tilden, who ran for president the same year, nearly four thousand majority. In 1879 he was the candidate of his party for law judge, and was elected over William S. McLean, democrat, and John Lynch, labor reformer. He is now the president judge of Luzerne county. Mr. Rice was one of the charter trustees of the Memorial Presbyterian church, and he is now one of the trustees of the Wilkes-Barre Female institute. He married December 18, 1873, Maria Mills Fuller, daughter of the late

Henry M. Fuller, of the Luzerne county bar. They have two children living, Charles Edmund and Philip Sydney Rice. Lieutenant Adam Clarke Rice, of the 121st regiment New York Volunteers, who died during the recent civil war, was a brother of Charles E. Rice. His "letters and other writings" in a book of one hundred and sixty-six pages were compiled by Judge Rice, and printed for private circulation among the friends of the lieutenant.

There have been good lawyers who have not made good judges. There have been some good judges who were not among the best lawyers. The man who combines the qualities essential to success, both at the bar and on the bench, and whose qualities never forsake or fail him in either capacity, is a remarkable man. The man who reaches the bench and sits long enough on it to warrant this verdict of himself before he has reached his fortieth year is one man among ten thousand. This reads like extravagant commendation, yet it is fully merited in the case of Judge Rice. His progress to one of the highest honors of the profession, to a position that would justify the honorable seeking of a lifetime, has been rapid, yet it has had no meretricious aids, and is the reward solely of valuable services faithfully performed. Judge Rice's practice in the courts attracted attention with its very beginning. There was a quiet force in his methods, and a clean cut vigor in his arguments, that brought him at once into an enviable notoriety. In attestation of this was his nomination for the responsible position of judge of the Orphans' Court within five years after his admission. Men of even less service in the profession have, upon occasion, had similar honors awarded them, but it was generally in recognition of their activity and worth as workers in partisan politics, a field in which Judge Rice has never made himself conspicuous. Only two years later, as already stated, he was made a candidate for the district attorneyship, and the remarkable majority by which he was elected was as much a deserved tribute to the popular esteem in which he was held as to the fact that his opponent's nomination had been achieved in despite of the protests of a large contingent, both professional and lay, of his own party. As prosecutor of the pleas of the commonwealth he achieved a most enviable rep-

utation. He was always ready. He was rigorously impartial. The public had a live and trusty representative in the Quarter Sessions, and while the law or the facts were never strained to convict the accused for the glory of the prosecution, the wrong-doer who had not escaped the guantlet of the grand jury room was made to realize that the law could not be offended or public rights or individual liberties infringed with impunity within his jurisdiction. He never promised more than he felt that he could fully prove, and seldom proved less than he had promised. There was never any rant or straining for dramatic effect in his presentation or summing up of a case. His pleas were calm, dignified, incisive, and without any waste words. The duties of the office were performed, in short, with such becoming earnestness and fidelity as is seldom equaled and never excelled. In such a position and thus discharging his trust he made enemies, of course, but they were of the sort whose enmity begets for its object the friendship of better men. When in 1879, therefore, he was nominated for additional law judge, the people had come to have great faith in him, knowing that his comparative youth was set off by a soberness of mood and maturity of judgment far in advance of his years. He was chosen, as stated, in the three-handed contest that followed, and with the retirement of Judge Harding in 1879 became the president judge of the district. According to the census of 1880, Luzerne is, excluding Philadelphia, the third largest county in the state, the other two being Allegheny and Lancaster. Owing to the greater rapidity of growth in mining than in agricultural communities, Luzerne is to-day, in all probability, the next largest after Allegheny. Its present population of probably one hundred and sixty thousand souls, the mixed nationalities of which that population is made up, and the vast mining and other property interests located within its borders give its courts and judicial proceedings an importance which reaches out beyond its limits, and is, relatively to those of its sister counties, very great. In no county are questions of greater variety likely to arise for judicial abitrament, and in few, if any, is there as frequent call for original authoritative determination of the meaning of the unwritten and statutory law. The responsibilities here involved are assuredly

a safe test of the capacity of the man, or men, upon whose shoulders they are foisted. Judge Rice has acquitted himself of them with remarkable success, displaying a legal acumen and nicety of logical discrimination, the best proof of the sufficiency of which is the frequency with which it has found endorsement in the higher tribunal; or rather, the unfrequency of the occasions upon which it has failed of securing such approval. Few, if any, of our local judiciary have a higher standing in the Supreme Court. Few, if any, are more frequently quoted; none are more uniformly patient and conscientious in their researches, or wiser or more courageous in determination. If it be Judge Rice's ambition to rise still higher in the scale of judicial promotion, there are a multitude of good reasons upon which to base the belief that it may be gratified. Personally Judge Rice is all that constitutes a good citizen and delightful companion. He takes as active an interest in all public affairs as is becoming in one in his position, and his counsel in matters outside the law is held in high esteem by friends and neighbors, and in the various associations, religious or otherwise, with which he is connected. His bearing is rather reserved, but that is a surface indication only. Beneath it is a generous and captivating affability. He has read extensively, and when "off duty" enjoys general conversation, which his native wit and acquired intelligence never fail to pleasantly enliven. He is a keen reader of men—a fact of which the writer has seen signal illustration upon more than one occasion—and that capacity, besides adding to his efficiency on the bench, enables him to always accommodate himself appropriately to the company in which he is placed. He is a studious man and loves his home, and his books and his family engage the greater part of the intervals between the sessions of court. The purity of his private life and the unbending integrity and superior achievements of his public career have enlisted the respect and admiration of all who know him.

BENJAMIN FORD DORRANCE.

Benjamin Ford Dorrance was born in Kingston township, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, August 14, 1846. He is a descendant of Rev. Samuel Dorrance, "a Scotch Presbyterian lately arrived from Ireland, a graduate of Glasgow university, licensed to preach in 1711 by the Presbytery of Dumbarton, and bringing with him satisfactory testimonials of his ministerial character and standing from several associations in Scotland and Ireland."—*History of Windham County, Conn.*, 248. The first account we have of the Dorrance family in America tells us that on April 17, 1723, the people of Voluntown, Conn., gave Rev. Samuel Dorrance a call to preach the gospel, at a salary of "£60 per year for the present, and £50 in such species suitable to promote his building and settling." On the same day a number of persons, "as a special token of their love and goodness," presented Mr. Dorrance with "five thousand shingles, three pounds money in shingle nails, five pounds in work, three pounds in boards and plank, two hundred clapboards, breaking up two acres of land, a cow and calf," etc. This Voluntown church was the first, and long the only, Presbyterian church in Connecticut. Letters were sent to the ministers in New London, Canterbury, Preston, Plainfield, and Killingly inviting them to join in the ordination of Mr. Dorrance, October 23, 1723. Up to this date the proceedings of town and people had been marked by entire harmony and unanimity, but on the day appointed for ordination a violent opposition was manifested. Various conflicting elements were working among the people. A large number of new inhabitants had arrived during the summer. Mr. Dorrance had been accompanied to New England by several families of Scotch-Irish Presbyterians who had followed him to Voluntown and settled there, buying lands in various localities. The advent of these foreigners, though men of good position and excellent character, was looked upon with great suspicion by the older settlers. The adoption of the Westminster Confession by the new church caused imme-

diate outbreak and rebellion. The council met according to appointment—the Revs. Lord, Coit, Estabrook, and Fisk—and were proceeding regularly to business, when to their amazement a number of people appeared, determined to obstruct the ordination of Mr. Dorrance, and “in a riotous, disorderly, and unchristian way” presented the subjoined remonstrance:

“We, whose names are underwritten, do agree that one of our New England people may be settled in Voluntown to preach the gospel to us, and will oblige ourselves to pay him yearly, and will be satisfied, honored gentlemen, that you choose one for us to prevent unwholesome inhabitants, for we are afraid popery and heresy will be brought into the land; therefore we protest against settling Mr. Dorrance, because he is a stranger, and we are informed he came out of Ireland, and we do observe that since he has been in town that the Irish do flock into town, and we are informed that the Irish are not wholesome inhabitants; and upon this account we are against settling Mr. Dorrance, for we are not such persons as you take us to be, but desire the gospel to be preached by one of our own, and not by a stranger, for we cannot receive any benefit for neither soul nor body, and we would pray him to withdraw himself from us.”

The council passed the day in hearing the opposers, and the second day achieved the following result: “We esteem the objections offered by the defending party against Mr. Dorrance’s ordination invalid. We judge the people’s call of Mr. Dorrance not sufficient,” etc. On December 23, 1723, he was duly ordained. Beside him his brothers George and John, and John jun., were then found on the church rolls. Time soon wrought a change, so that the Rev. Mr. Dorrance was no longer “a stranger” among his people. He is found in the ministry at Voluntown in the year 1760, and at that time his salary had risen to the respectable sum of £300. He died November 12, 1775, at the age of ninety years. Those of the Dorrance family who came to Wyoming were John and George, sons of Rev. Samuel Dorrance. John was never married. He was the defendant in the celebrated test case for the title to lands at Wyoming, between the Pennamites and Yankees, known as Van Horne’s lessee *v.* Dorrance, reported in 2 Dallas, 304, on which ex-Governor Hoyt has published a very elaborate and learned brief, reviewing, not only all the questions at issue between the parties,

but their conduct during its progress. George Dorrance was born March 4, 1736, and was slain July 4, 1778. He was a lieutenant-colonel of the militia at Wyoming. In 1777 he led a scouting party up the river consisting of eighty men, to disperse or capture a settlement of Indians and Tories on the Wyalusing. Having accomplished the object, an unseasonable snow storm detained them beyond their expected time, and they suffered extremely from cold and hunger. By Colonel Dorrance's order rafts were made of the huts from which the enemy had been driven, and the whole of the company were safely wafted down to Forty Fort. On July 3, 1778, he went out of Forty Fort with that little band of heroes who thought to drive their insolent invaders from the valley. He commanded the left wing under Colonel Denison. His coolness in the midst of the fight when one of his men gave way, is shown by the firm command, instantly obeyed, "Stand up to your work, sir." He was severely wounded on the field of battle, while gallantly riding along the broken lines and laboring to restore the men to order and position. He was the only one of the wounded who was saved from death on the field or at the hellish orgies of the succeeding night. His feeble condition on the next day making him a burden to his captors, they slew him and divided his garments and arms among them. He was twice married. By his first wife he had two daughters. By his second wife he had three sons: Robert, who served in the independent company of Captain Ransom until the close of the war, afterwards in the western army, and was in the battle resulting in St. Clair's defeat, where he was killed, November 4, 1791; Gersham, who went back to his old home at Voluntown; Benjamin, who was born in 1767. Elizabeth, the second wife of Colonel Dorrance, married Ensign Jabez Fish, who was in the battle at Wyoming and escaped. Benjamin Dorrance was one of the most popular men of his day. In 1801 he was elected sheriff of Luzerne county. Soon after his term expired he was elected one of the commissioners of the county. He was a member of the legislature of Pennsylvania during the years 1808, 1809, 1810, 1812, 1814, 1819, 1820, and 1830. He was also the first president of the Wyoming bank, of this city. An obituary notice of Mr. Dorrance is here appended: "Colonel Ben-

jamin Dorrance is no more. The place on earth that once knew him shall know him no more forever. On Thursday, August 24, 1837, while conversing cheerfully at his own house with a member of his family, he was seized with an apoplectic fit; he fell, and in a moment the vital spark was extinct. There are few, indeed, whose departure could have occasioned so deep a void, so wide a chasm in society. Universally known, everywhere respected and beloved, not by his relations alone, but by a numerous circle of friends, the bereavement is deeply felt. * * Colonel Dorrance was about seventy years old. He was born in Plainfield, state of Connecticut, in 1767, and came to Wyoming when quite a lad, with his father's family. In the Indian battle his father, Lieutenant-colonel George Dorrance, who was third in command, standing next to Butler and Denison, was slain. The day after when Forty Fort was surrendered, the subject of this notice was in the fortification, and used to describe with graphic clearness the entry of the British at one gate and the Indians at the other. Colonel Dorrance was a man of sterling good sense, remarkably pleasing in his manners, eminently hospitable, liberal and benevolent. * * * No man enjoyed society and the good things of this life with a higher relish than Colonel Dorrance, yet using them as subservient, and never allowing pleasure to mislead from the moral path, or to interfere with health or business. If asked who, for the last half century, has been the happiest man in the county, the county, I think, would say Colonel Dorrance. Yet he was careful, active, intelligent, and shrewd in business—a strict economist—and was abundantly blessed with this world's goods. In fine, Colonel Dorrance was an extraordinary man; mingling in his character the pleasant and the useful, liberal expenditures with fair and steady acquisition, sweetening labor with enjoyment, and heightening pleasure by a prompt and energetic devotion to business; and throughout life popular without envy, without an enemy, and never yielding his independence or integrity. Honor and affection to his memory." The wife of Colonel Benjamin Dorrance was Nancy Ann, daughter of Jedediah and Martha (*Clark*) Buckingham. Mr. Buckingham was a descendant of Thomas Buckingham, a Puritan settler and ancestor of all of the American Buckinghams, and

was one of the company to which Eaton and Hopkins, two London merchants, and the two ministers, Davenport and Prudden, belonged. They sailed from London in the two ships the Hector and the ———. Thomas Nash, the ancestor of Charles Dorrance Foster, was in the same company. They arrived at Boston June 26, 1637, and on March 30, 1638, the company sailed for Quinnipack, now New Haven. Here we find the name of Thomas Buckingham under the head of "Names of Planters and Division of Land according to Estate and Heads in Families," from which it appears that he had four persons in his family. Thomas Buckingham removed to Milford in the autumn of 1639. He was one of the company, of which Peter Prudden was the pastor, who first settled that town. The church was organized at New Haven August 22, 1639, and Thomas Buckingham was one of the seven pillars of which it was composed. Rev. Thomas Buckingham was the youngest child of Thomas Buckingham, of Milford, the Puritan settler, and was born in 1646. He was married in Hartford and preached in Wethersfield in 1664, when but eighteen years of age. He was one of the founders and fellows of Yale college from 1700 to his decease, and a strong supporter of its interests. He evidently held a high rank among the clergymen of the time, and was one of the leaders in all efforts for the prosperity and extension of the church, and was one of the moderators of that famous synod which convened at Saybrook and formed the platform for the government of the churches, in 1708. He was ordained and installed pastor of the church in Saybrook in 1670, and continued in that relation until his death, April 1, 1709.

Thomas Buckingham, son of Rev. Thomas and Hester (*Hosmer*) Buckingham, was born September 29, 1670. He was a prominent man in town affairs, being appointed to many important offices of trust, and was also a prominent member of the church and a landholder in Lebanon. He died September 12, 1739. Thomas Buckingham, son of Thomas and Margaret (*Griswold*) Buckingham, was born January 24, 1693. He was a sea-faring man, and died December 13, 1760. Jedediah Buckingham, son of Thomas and Mary (*Parker*) Buckingham, was born January 20, 1727, at Saybrook. He settled in Columbia,

where he died July 9, 1809. He married Martha Clark, of Lebanon, Conn. Hon. William A. Buckingham, for eight years governor of Connecticut, and more recently a senator of the United States from Connecticut, is of the same family. Benjamin Dorrance left two sons surviving him. Rev. John Dorrance, who was born February 28, 1800, and died April 1, 1861. He was pastor of the Franklin street Presbyterian church, of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., where he labored with marked success for twenty-eight years. His daughter, Emily Augusta, is the wife of Alexander Farnham, of the Luzerne county bar. Another daughter, Margaret Stella, is the wife of George Murray Reynolds, of this city. Colonel Charles Dorrance, the other son of Benjamin Dorrance, was born January 4, 1805, and has lived on the old homestead farm of the family, which has lost none of its attractiveness or value, but which has been largely added to in extent, taste, and value since it passed into his hands. His home has ever been the abode of a large and generous hospitality, dispensed with all the grace and dignity befitting his surroundings. He has ever been a farmer, and, commencing his active business life with a liberal education, has kept up that intercourse with his fellow men and given that attention to the affairs of the day which bring out his genial and warm-hearted nature and add a charm to his society. The Dorrance farm has long been the model farm of the valley, and the colonel, farming for pleasure as well as profit, has succeeded in acquiring both results from his labors. He has never sought official position, except, possibly, that of captain of the Wyoming volunteers, from which he rose through the various grades to the rank of colonel, which title he has enjoyed for forty years. It was a youthful fancy that led him into military life, awakened by fireside tales of the early days of Wyoming, in which were recounted the gallant deeds of his ancestor. Yet the colonel's life has not been barren of official honors. When the Luzerne County Agricultural Society was organized in 1858, by unanimous choice he was elected president of the society, which position he filled with honor and dignity for ten years, and its success during that period was largely due to his uniform courtesy and his superior skill of disposing of knotty subjects, as well as in the management of the business

affairs of the society. He was, in conjunction with the late A. C. Laning, appointed by the late Judge Conyngham, as his last official act, a commissioner of the Luzerne county prison, which position he held for a succession of years. He was chosen and acted as president of the board during his entire official term. When the patriotic citizens met to effect an organization for the proper commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of the battle and massacre of Wyoming, Colonel Dorrance was, without a dissenting voice or thought, made the president of that organization. How well, and with what grace and liberality he performed the duties of that position, and how largely his means and his hospitalities were taxed to meet the requirements of the great occasion, is attested by all. It is a singular coincidence that the father should have been the first president of the Wyoming bank, and that after the lapse of more than half a century his son should now hold the same trust. Time and space will not permit us to name all the positions of trust and honor he has been called upon to fill in an active life of three score years. Whatever they may have been, he has filled them all with honesty and fidelity, and now, at the age of nearly four score years, he enjoys the reputation of an honest and honorable man, in whom dwell all the sweet and tender elements of humanity, which, as occasion has offered, have welled out to the comforting and blessing of all who have come in contact with him. Blest in his family, blest in his store, and blest in all his surroundings, long may he live to enjoy the blessings of a well spent life, which has diffused its sweet savor on all who have enjoyed the pleasure of kindly intercourse with him. Colonel Dorrance married August 28, 1845, Susan E., daughter of the late James Ford, of Lawrenceville, Pa. He was a native of Perth Amboy, N. J., and came to Pennsylvania about the year 1800. He settled in Lawrenceville, and was a member of the legislature of Pennsylvania from Tioga county for two years, and a representative in congress from his district from 1829 to 1833. His life was honorably interwoven with the history of his state. He died at Lawrenceville in August, 1859, aged seventy-six years. The wife of Mr. Ford was Maria Lindsley, a daughter of Judge Eleazer Lindsley, of Lindsley, Steuben county, N. Y. He was a son of Colonel

Eleazer Lindsley, a hero in the war of the revolution, who left his home near Morristown, N. J., after the war and purchased a township of six miles square in Steuben county, N. Y., which was named after him. He was the first representative in the legislature from Steuben county. He removed there with his family, but lived but a short time, and his was the first death in Lindsley. He was buried with a ring upon his finger, the gift of his personal friend in the revolution, General La Fayette. Colonel Dorrance has a family of five children living, four sons and a daughter, Annie Buckingham, who is the wife of Sheldon Reynolds, of the Luzerne county bar. Benjamin Ford Dorrance, eldest son of Colonel Charles Dorrance, was educated at the Luzerne institute, at Wyoming, Pa., and at Princeton college, graduating in the class of 1868. He studied law with Andrew T. McClintock, and was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county August 20, 1870. Mr. Dorrance is a democrat in politics and a Presbyterian in religious belief. He married May 22, 1872, Ruth Woodhull Strong, a daughter of Schuyler Strong, a prominent lawyer and leading citizen of the state of New York. Mr. and Mrs. Dorrance have a family of three children, Anne, Frances, and Ruth Dorrance. Mr. Strong was a graduate of Union college, at Schenectady, while under the presidency of Dr. Nott, and from the time of his admission to the bar took a position second to none in his profession. He practiced in the courts of New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, and Virginia. On August 20, 1823, he was appointed quartermaster of the Ninety-Sixth regiment of infantry of the state of New York. He died September 13, 1845, while yet a young man, at Springfield, Ill.

The Strong family originated in Shropshire, England. One of the family married an heiress of Griffith, of the county of Caernarvon, Wales. Of this line was Richard Strong, born at Caernarvon in 1561. In the year 1590 he moved to Taunton, Somersetshire, England, and died there in 1613. He left a son, John, aged eight years, and a daughter, Eleanor. John, born at Taunton in 1605, moved to Plymouth, and thence, by the ship Mary and John, in 1629, for New England, which place he reached May 30, 1630. He assisted in founding the town of Dorchester, Mass. In 1638 he removed to Taunton, Mass., re-

remaining there until 1645. He was a deputy thence to the general court in 1641, 1643, and 1644, this being the legislative body of the Plymouth colony. He moved in 1645 to Windsor, Conn., and thence in 1659 to Northampton, Mass. of which he was one of the first and most active founders, as he had previously been of Dorchester, Hingham, Taunton, and Windsor. He was chosen and ordained ruling elder of the church at Northampton in 1663. He married in 1630 his second wife—his first having died as soon as she had arrived in America—Abigail Ford, of Dorchester, Mass., daughter of Thomas Ford, who also emigrated in the *Mary* and *John*. He lived with his second wife fifty-eight years, and died April 14, 1699, aged ninety-four years, leaving eighteen children. Mrs. Strong died in 1688, aged eighty years. Thomas Ford, her father, was a man of prominence in the early colony, and was a deputy to the general court from 1637 to 1640. The descendants of Elder John Strong have numbered over thirty thousand persons, among these are four hundred college graduates, over thirty college professors, as many authors, four governors, over thirty judges, over thirty members of the United States congress, sixty officers of the revolutionary army, and one hundred members of state legislatures. Among these are Governors Strong, of Massachusetts, Haight, of California, and Hunt, of New York; ex-Justice William Strong, of the United States Supreme Court; Captain Nathan Hale and General Elijah Chapman, of the revolutionary army; Professors Dana, Whitney, and Goodrich, of Yale; Newberry and Dwight, of Columbia; Robinson, of Union Theological seminary, etc. Rev. Horace E. Hayden, of this city, is descended from Elder John Strong in two lines, through his son, Lieutenant Return Strong, and his daughter, Elizabeth Strong. Theodore Strong, of Pittston, brother of Judge Strong, is also a descendant of John Strong. Schuyler Strong was the son of Selah and Ruth (*Woodhull*) Strong, who was the son of Major Nathaniel and Amy (*Brewster*) Strong, who was the son of Selah and Hannah (*Woodhull*) Strong, who was the son of Selah and Abigail (*Terry*) Strong, who was the son of Thomas and Rachel (*Holton*) Strong, who was the son of Thomas and Mary (*Herrett*) Strong, and who was the son of Elder John and Abigail (*Ford*) Strong, the first settler.

The mother of Mrs. Dorrance was Frances Cruger Strong. She was the daughter of General Daniel Cruger, a distinguished and prominent citizen of Steuben county, New York. The ancestors of Mr. Cruger were Huguenots, who, at the massacre of St. Bartholomew, escaped from France. A portion of them reached England in safety, while others fled to Germany and found a home at Altonia, in the duchy of Holstein; and others fled to Denmark. That branch of the family from which Mr. Cruger descended settled in Holstein. His father emigrated to America in 1768 and settled in Sunbury, Pa., where, on December 22, 1780, Daniel was born. Soon after the birth of his son the elder Cruger removed to Newtown (now Elmira), N. Y., and engaged in mercantile business. When a young man young Cruger went to Albany, N. Y., and learnt the art of printing. After his apprenticeship was out he settled at Owego, N. Y. and established the *Owego Democrat*, which was the first journal ever published in that part of the state. He edited and published this paper until 1804, when he parted with his interest in the concern. His father having previously settled at Bath, N. Y., young Cruger now made that village his home. For a time he pursued his occupation there, but the business proving injurious to his health he renounced it and entered the office of General S. S. Haight as a student at law, with whom he continued until admitted to the bar, when he became a partner of the general. His ability as a lawyer soon exhibited itself, and he became, within a few years after the commencement of his practice, one of the leading lawyers at the Steuben county bar. He continued to practice with increasing success until the year 1812, when the war with England broke out. General Cruger enlisted and accepted a position on the staff of General McClure, with the rank of major, and occupied a prominent position in the field during the war. He was a member of the legislature of the state of New York during the years 1813, 1814, and 1815, and during the last named year he was elected speaker of the assembly over Jacob R. Van Rensselaer, the federal candidate. In 1816 he was elected to congress from what was then the Twentieth congressional district, and during his term he served with credit as a member of the judiciary committee, and made several speeches on the floor

of the house which won for him the respect and consideration of his fellow members. He was also district attorney for the Seventh district of the state of New York, consisting of the counties of Steuben, Allegany, and Tioga. About the year 1828 General Cruger removed to Syracuse, and in 1833 he removed to Wheeling, W. Va. Early in June, 1843, while attending a meeting of the directors of the Wheeling bank, he was stricken down with apoplexy, dying within a few moments after the attack.

Mr. Dorrance, as will be seen, had the advantage of an excellent preliminary training, an education finished at one of our best universities, and a tutor in the mysteries of the law who has gone to the very forefront of his profession, and when admitted was fully equipped, therefore, for a successful career at the bar. Coming from such an ancestry he necessarily inherited, also, many of the qualities which fit men for a conquering career in almost any vocation. For a time after hanging out his shingle he sought clients and labored zealously and with much success to advance their causes. His eyesight early began to fail him, however, and not being dependant upon the profession for a livelihood—possessing, in fact, like his father, a natural inclining to agriculture, he has of late years devoted his time principally to that pursuit, with results gratifying to his pride as well as helpful to his exchequer.* The Dorrances farm on advanced scientific principles, giving, among other things, much attention to blooded stock. The subject of this sketch is already the possessor of a comfortable competence, and some day, in the ordinary course, will be a very rich man. It is pleasant to know, therefore, that he is one of the not too numerous class who are disposed and know how to utilize such gifts unselfishly, and with an eye, not only to their own good, but to the good of the communities in which they respectively abide. He is of generous instincts and companionable, one who is like to gather around him an abiding circle of deserved and warm friends. He lives comfortably but not ostentatiously, is fond of books and keeps himself posted upon current events, as to which his opinion is valuable as being that of a liberal-minded, clear-headed man of the world.

LEWIS WESLEY DE WITT.

Lewis Wesley De Witt was born in the township of Exeter, Luzerne county, Pa., December 3, 1845. He is a descendant of John De Witt, who was born in Greenwich township, Warren (formerly Sussex) county, N. J., October 29, 1785. He was a soldier of the war of 1812, and was one of the early settlers of the present township of Franklin, having removed there in 1817. Valentine DeWitt, son of John De Witt and father of L. W. De Witt, was born in the present township of Franklin October 8, 1819. He is still living and is one of the most prominent and substantial citizens of his native township. The mother of L. W. De Witt was Ruhamah Lewis, daughter of the late Levi Chapman and Hannah (*Shay*) Lewis, of Exeter township. She was born April 5, 1826, and died January 27, 1848. L. W. De Witt was educated in the public schools of his native township and at Wyoming seminary. In his young manhood he taught school in the townships of Franklin, Kingston, and Exeter. In 1867 and 1868 he was principal of the high school at Hyde Park, now a portion of the city of Scranton, Pa. He read law with the firm of Harding & Palmer, of this city, and was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county, December 17, 1870. Mr. De Witt married October 15, 1872, Harriet Frances Stephens, daughter of the late William P. Stephens, of Hyde Park, Pa. Mr De Witt has been at the bar about fourteen years, and in that time has secured a large and increasing clientage. He is a safe counsellor and a zealous advocate. No lawyer ever defended the rights of his clients with more vigor and earnestness than Mr. De Witt.

GEORGE KELSEY POWELL.

The history of Pennsylvania is as yet unwritten. When the typical American of to-day, momentarily wearied with the chase after wealth, an establishment, horses, a footman, and all those

things which represent his conception of prosperity and practical happiness, stops to inquire, if ever he does, concerning the men who founded his country, who they were, whence they came, and what were the causes which have influenced the development of its civilization, his thoughts invariably turn toward Massachusetts. Plymouth Rock looms up before him vast and imposing, but the Delaware flows by unheeded. He is familiar with the story of the Mayflower and her burden of strange folk destined to a barren shore; it is impressed vividly upon his imagination; but of the Welcome, which sailed over the same sea, bearing a purer people to a better land, he has never heard a whisper. Why the chroniclers who have so energetically and successfully tilled the one field should neglect the other, it is difficult to understand. Surely there is enough of romance to please the fancy and much food for rugged thought, in the career of that son of a fighting old English admiral, who forsook the path which seemingly led direct to fame and fortune, and, assuming the quaint ways and plain garb of a despised sect, preached its peaceful faith. Caleb Pusey, going out unarmed into the forest to meet a threatened attack of the savages, is a more heroic figure than blustering Miles Standish, girt with the sword he fought with in Flanders. Lloyd, Logan, and Pastorius, trained in the schools of Europe and versed in all the learning of their day, were men whose peers are rarely found among colonists. The Quaker, the Mennonite, and the Moravian, mindful of how their fathers were harried from place to place, with the prison behind and the stake threatening before, bringing across the ocean with them their Bibles, and often nothing else, with hearts warm enough and a creed broad enough to embrace the religious wayfarer and wanderer, as well as the negro and Indian, contrast favorably with the narrow and intolerant Puritan, whose hand fell heavily upon all of different race, habits, or belief from his own.—*Historical and Biographical Sketches, by Samuel W. Fenny-packer, Philadelphia, 1883.*

The first Moravian brethren, who emigrated to this country about the middle of the last century, crossed the ocean at different intervals of time, and in larger or smaller companies. Whenever they had obtained full control of a transport ship, by charter

or otherwise, our forefathers never failed to introduce among the passengers on board a complete social and religious organization, corresponding as nearly as might be with that established in their congregations at home; hence the term used in the reports of the day, *die See Gemeinen*, the "sea congregations." Regular times were set apart in these floating congregations for their various religious meetings; chaplains, teachers, exhorters, and nurses were provided, and system was carried into the minutest details of life. Each member was assigned to a mess and hammock company, and his place and duty in every contingency were designated. They all felt that they formed a united band of followers of the same Lord, to serve whom in a new field of labor they had forsaken their homes and their native land. The days spent on the ocean were not to be wasted in idleness or inactivity, but must be employed in preparing, instructing, and invigorating their minds, and promoting their growth in grace. Although sickness, storms, and other perils of the sea interfered with prescribed rules, yet they carried across the waves, not only their God in their hearts, but some of the most blessed practices and observances they had been accustomed to at home. Ship life proved to them a season of rich mental and spiritual activity and enjoyment, and combined as it was with order and discipline, it had a powerful tendency to increase their bodily comfort and well-being. The first "sea congregation" left London in March and arrived in Philadelphia in June, 1742. Count Zinzendorf himself had preceded them about six months, and during twenty previous months small companies, partly direct from Europe and partly by way of Georgia, had been their forerunners. Some preliminary arrangements for their reception had been made and their arrival was anxiously looked for by about twenty-five or thirty brethren and sisters, resident, for the time being, in Pennsylvania. The responsible task of fitting out and organizing the expedition had been entrusted to Brother Spangenberg, then residing in London, and the selection could not have fallen upon a more suitable individual, for to his other qualifications he joined that of personal experience. Seven years before he had fitted out the first Moravian colony which went to Georgia, had himself accompanied it across the Atlantic, had

spent four years in Georgia, Pennsylvania, and the West Indies, and had made several voyages between those colonies, some of which were attended with more than ordinary privations and dangers. He was now, after Zinzendorf's departure, at the head of affairs of the church in England, and had a serious responsibility resting on him. Yet he did not decline the additional weight, but applied himself to his new duty with his accustomed devotedness, alacrity, foresight, and attention to details. The majority of the "sea congregation" consisted of Germans, many of whom had been selected to replace the first colony at Pilger-ruh in Holstein, but being refused admission by the government at Copenhagen, they now proceeded to America. They reached London in February, and were not only received and entertained by their local brethren, but in the organization of the "sea congregation," which sailed on the ship Catharine, there were included seven families who joined them there. These included Samuel Powell, with his wife Martha, and Joseph Powell with his wife Martha. After all the perils and hardships and delays of a sea voyage in those days these good brethren landed in this country, the Powells first preaching at New Haven, and holding impressive religious discussion with the students and professors of Yale, and journeying toward New York from New Greenwich on foot, re-uniting with their ship's company in New York harbor, and sailing thence to Philadelphia, from where they journeyed to Bethlehem, the chief of the Moravian settlements.

Revs. Samuel Powell and Joseph Powell were brothers, and the latter was the great-great-grandfather of George Kelsey Powell, the subject of this sketch. Rev. Joseph Powell was born near White Church, Shropshire, England (on the border of Wales), in 1710. He became acquainted with the Moravian brethren through the instrumentality of Wesley and Whitefield, and in 1741 offered to accompany a party of Moravians who were then organizing under Count Zinzendorf to emigrate to this country. He did not, however, emigrate until 1742, having sailed from Gravesend, England, March 19, and reached Philadelphia on June 7, 1742. Before leaving England he married Martha Pritchett, who accompanied him. In 1743, when the Moravian church in Philadelphia, Pa., had been established, he was one of

the missionaries employed in that vicinity. In 1747 he was stationed as a missionary at Shamokin (now Sunbury, Pa.). In 1756 he was ordained a regular minister of the Moravian church at Bethlehem, Pa., by the Right Rev. Matthew Hehl, bishop of the church. As an Evangelist he was active and prominent, and faithfully served the holy cause in which he had enlisted, traversing various regions of the country preaching the gospel to the Indians. He was at one time located at Neshaminy, Bucks county, Pa., at other times on Staten Island and Long Island. Again at Dansbury, near the Delaware Water Gap, at Carroll's Manor, Maryland, and at some stations in New England. Six years of his life he spent in Jamaica, in the West Indies, preaching to the negroes and slaves. On all these journeys he was accompanied by his wife and children, until the year 1772, when his wife was taken ill at Carroll's Manor. In consequence of her illness the family returned to Bethlehem, where she died May 6, 1774. Soon after this date he was transferred to Nine Partners (or Sichern), Dutchess county, N. Y., where the Moravians had a church and mission. He was accompanied by some of his children, intending this locality to be his permanent and future home. His ministry there was, however, of short duration, as he shortly after died. In 1859 the Moravian Historical society erected a monument above his grave, taking up the stone which his Indian parishoners had set over it, with the inscription of their affection. The following is the inscription on the monument :

NORTH SIDE.

Joseph Powell,
a Minister of the Gospel
in the Church of the United Brethren,
Born 1710,
near White Church, Shropshire, England,
Died Sept. 23, 1774,
at Sichern, in the Oblong,
Dutchess Co., N. Y.

WEST SIDE.

Erected by the
Moravian Historical Society,
October 6, 1859.

EAST SIDE.

How beautiful upon the mountains
Are the feet of him that bringeth
Good tidings, that publisheth peace,
That bringeth good tidings of good,
That publisheth Salvation.—Isaiah LII., 7.

Mr. Powell left several children, among them Joseph Powell, of Bedford county, Pa. He was born in Bethlehem township, Northampton county, about 1750. He was educated for the ministry and was located in Bedford county at the outbreak of the revolution. He served as chaplain to the Bedford county battalion of associators in 1776, and was a member of the convention of July 15 of that year, member of the general assembly in 1779 and 1780, and a member of the constitutional convention of 1789 and 1790. He died in November, 1804, in Southampton township, Bedford county, Pa. Another son, Martin Powell, was a Methodist minister. He was the grandfather of Prof. J. W. Powell, of the United States army geological survey. Stephen Powell, another son, was the great-grandfather of George Kelsey Powell. He was a soldier in the revolution, and in 1798 emigrated from Nine Partners to Sheshequin, Luzerne (now Bradford) county, Pa. Sheshequin was the site of an Indian town built after the Pontiac war, at which the Moravians established a mission, on the solicitation of some of the native inhabitants who had belonged to Brainerd's congregations on the Delaware. Mr. Powell located in what is now Ulster township, near Milan on the Susquehanna river, at Powell's Eddy. He married Polly Burge prior to his removal from the state of New York. Joseph C. Powell, son of Stephen Powell, was a farmer and a man of mark. Prominent in the organization of Bradford county, he became quite conspicuous in its politics. When a young man he removed to Troy, Pa., where he engaged in mercantile pursuits. From 1818 to 1820 he was one of the commissioners of Bradford county. In 1821 he was elected sheriff, and served in that position for three years. In 1836 he was appointed prothonotary, clerk of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions, by Governor Ritner, and held these positions for three years. In 1849 and 1850 he was one of the members of the legislature from Bradford county. He removed to Towanda after his election as sheriff, and resided there until the time of his death in 1854. Joseph Powell, president of the First National bank of Towanda, is one of his sons. From 1874 to 1876 he was a member of congress. In 1883 he was the candidate of the democracy of the state for the position of state treasurer, but was

defeated by Silas M. Bailey. John Powell, son of Stephen Powell and brother of Joseph C. Powell, was the grandfather of George K. Powell. He was born in Ulster township, Bradford county, Pa., and, when a young man, removed to Penn Yan, Yates county, N. Y. He was a farmer, and in addition to his work on the farm he carried on a blacksmith and carriage shop. He was an active and prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal church. James Smith Powell, the father of George K. Powell, was a native of Penn Yan, N. Y. He entered the Genessee Wesleyan seminary, at Lima, N. Y., but during the prevalence of cholera in 1832 the school was broken up. He was a blacksmith and merchant, and a prominent man in his neighborhood. For over thirty years he was a school director and village trustee. In 1868 he was elected coroner of Yates county for three years, but resigned the office before the expiration of his term. The mother of George K. Powell was Maria Easton, daughter of Charles Easton, of Middlesex, Yates county, N. Y. He was one of the early settlers of Yates county, a farmer and a large land owner. Salina Alcesta Easton, a missionary at Cawnpore, India, under the direction of the Women's Foreign Missionary society of the Methodist Episcopal church, is a sister of the late Mrs. J. S. Powell.

George Kelsey Powell was born at Penn Yan, N. Y., June 10, 1845. He was prepared for college at the Penn Yan academy and entered the Genessee college at Lima, N. Y., since which time the college has been removed to Syracuse, N. Y., and re-named the Syracuse university. Mr. Powell graduated in the class of 1866. After leaving college he went to Beaver, Pa., and was professor of Latin and Greek in the Beaver college and Female institute during a portion of the years 1866 and 1867. In the spring of 1867 he entered the United States navy on board the man-of-war steamer *Wateree* as captain's clerk. The *Wateree* was the first iron vessel ever built for our government. Of fair sea-going size, her draught was so light—scarcely more than that of a fishing schooner—that the chances of her safely performing the task allotted her were at least problematical. It was sent by the admiral to most of the small as well as the large ports, thence her officers saw more of the countries than most others. In

the summer of 1867 she experienced a "norther" in the bay of Valparaiso, during which several vessels were destroyed and many lives lost. During her cruise in the south Pacific waters, through the kindness of General Hovey, minister to Peru, and General Kilpatrick, minister to Chili, the *Wateree's* officers enjoyed many advantages when in port for sight-seeing and social intercourse with the natives. While at Arica, a city in southern Peru, the great earthquake occurred which destroyed the *Wateree*. Arica lies nearly one thousand three hundred miles south of the equator, and about four hundred miles south of Lima, the capital of Peru. It had a population of six thousand, and was not only the seaport of Tacna, but in fact of a large part of Bolivia. The amount of foreign merchandise stored there, including quantities of alpaca wool, ores, and cinchona-bark coming down from the interior, was very large. All this was lost. The proprietor of the largest warehouse, connected with which was a distillery, returning to the place after the catastrophe, was unable to point out the site of his establishment, the destruction was so complete. The desert hills around Arica are stuffed with desiccated bodies of the ancient Aymaras, who seem to have had here an important fishing station. To these hills the terrified inhabitants of the town fled on the first warnings of danger, there to be met with the appalling spectacle of the grave literally giving up its dead. The convulsed and writhing earth threw to the surface hundreds of the grim, dried bodies of the Indians, who had lived here centuries before, still wrapped in the cerements that the dry and nitrous soil had preserved from decay. *Appleton's Annual Cyclopaedia* for 1868 gives the following account of the earthquake in Peru, which Mr. Powell says is, in the main, correct:

"The first shock (in Peru) was felt at 5:30 P. M. It was preceded by a rumbling sound. An eye witness at Arica says the hour was that when by custom most of the inhabitants had just closed their daily labors and were at their homes. The instant the startling indications of an earthquake were felt, there was a general rush for uncovered spaces, which were reached by many uninjured, but not by all. The streets became a scene of terror. All the houses in the city trembled like a person affected with the ague. Then they surged, and some of them fell to pieces with

crash after crash. At this juncture, when the undulations were active, the earth opened in several places in long and almost regular lines. The fissures were from one to three inches in width. The sensation was distinct, as though something were rolling underneath. From every fissure there belched forth dry earth like dust, which was followed by a stifling gas. Owing to the demolition of buildings, and the general destruction of all kinds of property, and the dust thrown out, as well as that set in motion by the general tumult, a dense cloud was formed over the city and obscured the light. Beneath the cloud was the gas, which severely oppressed every living creature, and would have suffocated all if it had lingered longer stationary than it did, which was only about ninety seconds. The (severe) undulations were three in number. * * * Three quakes at short intervals succeeded, as though subterranean explosions were taking place. At this time people from all parts of the city fled to the hills amid falling stones and timbers, which descended from swaying walls and broadly rent buildings, just on the eve of crumbling into perfect ruin. Some were struck down dead by the falling materials, and others were maimed, while all were made to stagger from side to side like people in a state of intoxication. Many persons carried children in their arms, and those who had not these carried articles of value. The avarice of some was stronger than fear, even amid this terrible confusion, and hence there were those who delayed their escape to collect valuables, many of whom suffered for their temerity either by the sacrifice of their lives or otherwise. As the rush for the hills continued, and stones and materials of all kinds were falling, and houses were crashing, numerous people were struck down and either killed or dangerously wounded. The number of persons estimated killed at Arica was five hundred, and not a house was left uninjured. All the public edifices were destroyed, including the custom house, which contained four million dollars worth of goods, all of which were lost. The entire damage at Arica was estimated at about twelve million dollars. The waters rose to such a height that a tidal wave forty feet high, rolled with resistless fury upon the ships in the harbor and precipitated them on the main land, far beyond any point ever reached before by the sea. The United States storeship Fredonia, and the United States steamer Wateree were both at anchor in the harbor of Arica near each other. After the first shock had occurred on the land, Dr. Dubois, surgeon, and the paymaster of the Fredonia, took a boat and went on shore to inquire for the welfare of friends and offer the services of the ship. A few moments after leaving the vessel a great upheaving of the waters in the bay

commenced, and the Fredonia, parting her chains, was tossed about at the mercy of the sea, and was finally dashed to pieces on a reef. Nothing of the vessel was saved. Her officers and crew, twenty-seven in number, were lost; also Mrs. Dyer, wife of the lieutenant commanding. The officers were: Lieutenant B. Dyer; D. Organ, master; J. G. Cromwell, purser; and S. Lunt, secretary to the commander. The Wateree was more securely anchored, but dragged her anchor, and the great tidal wave swept her four hundred and fifty yards inland, about two miles north of the ruined town, where she laid across a hillock of land very slightly injured. Only one sailor was washed overboard (and it was said his life was saved). Lieutenant Johnson, of the Wateree, was ashore at the time, and while carrying his wife in his arms to some place of safety, she was struck by a portion of a falling building and instantly killed. The Peruvian corvette America shared the same fate as the Wateree, but lost three officers and sixty men. Commander Gillis, of the Wateree, after the disaster, together with Dr. Winslow and Dr. Dubois, of the Fredonia, were of great service to the inhabitants, dividing their provisions among the suffering people and saving many lives. The American merchantman Rosa Rivera, the English ship Chancellor (with eight men), and the French bark Eduardo were lost."

Two days after the event Mr. Powell wrote home the following letter, which was published at the time in the *Yates County Chronicle*, of Penn Yan, N. Y.:

U. S. STEAMER WATEREE, ARICA, August 15, 1868.

My very dear parents, sisters, brother, and friends:

We are alive and well. God has kindly and wonderfully preserved us. Thanks, thanks, thanks, to our kind Heavenly Father. Have you read the news? On the night of the thirteenth this place was visited with an *awful* earthquake. The city is entirely destroyed. The Wateree is high and dry on shore, about an eighth of a mile from the sea. Near us are the wrecks of the America (Peruvian man-of-war), and an English bark. The Fredonia, our storeship, was utterly destroyed, and not a sign is visible of a large bark which was anchored near us. The loss of life has been great, both ashore and aboard ships, but we have miraculously escaped with the loss of one man, who was in a small boat. Just after we had finished dinner, a little after five o'clock P. M., we felt a fearful shock, which sent us all to the deck, whence we saw the most frightful sight I ever beheld. The earth was shaking like a leaf, and the buildings in Arica crumbling to the ground as if they were made of so much sand.

The shock lasted between *four* and *five* minutes (an age), and at its close most of the town was in ruins. Then, after a few minutes, came the sea rushing in over the wharf, up the streets, utterly destroying those buildings in the lower part of the town that still stood. The current went past us at the rate of seven or eight knots per hour. We let go our second anchor, and, as both dragged, payed out chain. After running in about five minutes the tide changed, and out we went as far as the chains would let us, and the water receded so far as to almost leave us aground. But what use of trying to describe it. I never can, much less now, while the excitement is still so great. Two hours of most imminent danger, followed by a night of suspense; shock after shock of earthquakes, sea after sea rushing in and receding, ships almost colliding with us and then disappearing, darkness upon us, till finally both of our anchors were carried away and we were at the mercy of the waves. About half-past seven we struck where we now are, and from that time the sea began to abate. Was I frightened? At the earthquake itself, no; though I felt as I never did before; but for about ten minutes after the first sea came in I was exceedingly alarmed; after that I was perfectly cool—whistled, talked cheerfully to all, and *lung on*. I gave up nearly all hope, thought we must all be destroyed, and stood expecting to see the vessel go to pieces. When the shock came on we were all on board ship, except Lieutenant-Commander Johnson, who was on shore with his wife. Poor Mrs. Johnson! They were living in the second story of about the only house which is now standing, but, like every one else, they ran into the streets, and while her arm was around her husband's neck, a door-casing fell, struck her, and killed her immediately. Mr. Johnson escaped, and finally succeeded in getting her body. Yesterday I was watching with poor Mr. J. till late in the day, when we succeeded in getting a coffin made, and buried her. I had to read the funeral service, and we buried her as much like a Christian as we could. It was an awful day for me; almost as bad, though free from danger, as the night before. The captain of the *Fredonia* was on shore, and her doctor and paymaster went ashore before the rushing in of the sea, but all the rest on board, except two men, were lost. Three officers—one with his wife—and over thirty men went down with the ship. The last we saw of the *Fredonia* that night she was all right, but yesterday morning nothing was visible except a piece of her hull with two men clinging to it. The *America* lost her captain, three other officers, and most of her crew, besides many badly hurt. She is a sad sight. How did we escape? God alone knows. He saved us. It seems provi-

dential that this vessel and not another was here, for not another on the coast could have escaped as we did. The Wateree draws very little water, and her bottom is very flat, so that it is almost impossible to capsize her, and she ran upon the shore with hardly a jar. Here, too, the shore is low and soft; but if we had been driven the other side of the city all would have been lost. Some of the waves which came into the bay and town were at least thirty or thirty-five feet high. They rushed up over the first story of the custom-house. The people here are all ruined and very many have been killed and wounded. We are about four miles north of the town. We don't apprehend any further trouble, but shall be prepared for anything. Last night all of us, except a few left to guard the ship, camped at the foot of a high hill about three miles inland. The people are living on the sidehills, and some are going inland. We have heard from Tacna. There they lost few lives, though many buildings were destroyed. Several towns north of here are completely destroyed. What are we to do? Stay here for the present and look out for things. To-morrow the mail steamer is due going north, and we shall send word to the admiral at Callao, and expect him here in about a week. Farther than this no one can say. I don't think the government will ever launch the vessel, as it would cost more here than she is worth. Of course we shall not go to Frisco very soon. I will let you know the news by every opportunity. Try not to worry. The Almighty hand will protect us. We have plenty of provisions, and there is water near.

GEORGE K. POWELL.

After the Wateree was driven ashore the officers and crew lived in tents made of sails for ten days, until the arrival of the flag ship Powhatan, which took most of the officers to Callao, and thence most were ordered home by mail steamship and the Isthmus of Panama. Mr. Powell was in the navy about a year and a half. He then returned home and subsequently taught school for a year at Painted Post, N. Y. He was for three months the principal teacher in the house of refuge at Rochester, N. Y. In 1870 he came to Scranton, Pa., and entered the law office of Willard & Royce, and was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county June 12, 1871. He had previously read law under his uncle, Henry M. Stewart, at Penn Yan, and was admitted to the Supreme Court of the state of New York, January 5, 1871. After Mr. Powell's admission to the Luzerne county bar, and marriage, he removed to the borough of Kingston,

where he resided until the present year, when he removed to this city. He was for two years while at Kingston superintendent of the Methodist Episcopal Sabbath school of that place. He also filled the positions of trustee, steward, and other offices in the church of his choice. He is a republican in politics, but has never filled, or been an aspirant for, any political office. Mr. Powell married August 28, 1873, Lorette Smallwood, daughter of John Smallwood, of Ripley, Chautauqua county, N.Y. Mr. Smallwood was born in England February 15, 1811, and emigrated with his father's family to America in 1820. He married September 20, 1837, Harriet Jeanette, youngest daughter of the late Judge Webster, of Ripley. Mr. Smallwood was a successful farmer. He was also assessor in Ripley for many years. For eight years and over he was one of the commissioners of license for the county of Chautauqua. He was a prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal church, to the various interests of which he was a liberal contributor. He also gave his support, by personal effort and otherwise, to the objects of benevolent and reformatory institutions generally. The father of Mrs. Smallwood was Elizur Webster, who was born in Connecticut August 24, 1767. In October, 1803, he removed from Washington county, N. Y., to Batavia, and in 1808 to Warsaw, where he had taken up several thousand acres of the Holland company's land. In 1837 he removed to Ripley. He was the first settler in the present town, of Warsaw, and was eight miles from the nearest settler on the Holland purchase. He was appointed a justice of the peace, the first in the township, and was the first supervisor of Warsaw after its formation, and held the office many years. He was also successively associate judge of the county court, a member of assembly in 1816 and 1817, and a member of the constitutional convention in 1821. He died in Ripley in 1848. One of his daughters married Andrew W. Young, a prominent citizen of western New York, and author of "Science of Government," "National Economy," "American Statesman," "History of Chautauqua County, New York," etc. Mr. and Mrs. Powell have a family of four children: Lewis Smallwood Powell, Nellie Willard Powell, Edith Maria Powell, and Mary Louise Powell.

Mr. Powell's varied experiences before he settled down to

the practice of the law were, as will be perceived, of a character to develop that spirit of self-reliance, without which there is small chance for success in any profession. He has seen much of the world and men of the world, and acquired thus a knowledge not to be gleaned of books, and that must needs stand in good stead the lawyer, whose duties call almost as loudly for an understanding of human nature and of matters and things generally as of the letter and spirit of the law. He was a dutiful student before his admission and has been a dutiful student ever since. Not a few members of our profession foolishly imagine that when they have gone far enough into the books to acquire title to hang out a shingle, they have fully equipped themselves. Mr. Powell made no such error. He realized from the beginning that while a few years of patient poring over the authorities are sufficient to secure the legal right to call one's self an attorney at law, every spare hour for years after admission must be devoted to keeping pace with new developments, if one seeks to be a lawyer just to his clients and useful to himself. The result is that now, after nearly fourteen years of continuous practice, he enjoys the benefits of a large and profitable clientage, and they, in turn, enjoy the benefit of being ably as well as faithfully served. Mr. Powell is yet young and ambitious and has every prospect, if his life is spared and his physical vigor continues, of reaching a distinguished position in the profession.

GEORGE STEELE FERRIS.

George Steele Ferris was born at Pittston, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, April 28, 1849. He is a descendant of Samuel Ferris, a native of Reading, in Warwickshire, England, who was one of the early settlers of the Massachusetts colony. He was a resident of Stratford, Conn., as early as 1655. Zachariah Ferris, son of Samuel Ferris, married Sarah (*Noble*) Ferris about 1698, and resided in New Milford, Conn. Benjamin Ferris, son of Zachariah Ferris, married Phebe Beecher, of Litchfield, Conn.

He was an approved and valuable minister of the gospel, and belonged to the society of Friends, and was a brother of David Ferris, whose memoirs and life was published in Philadelphia in 1855. Benjamin Ferris, son of Benjamin Ferris, was born in 1738. He married Mary Howland, great-granddaughter of Lord Edmund Fitzgerald. Eber Ferris, son of Benjamin Ferris, was born in Newtown, Conn., May 26, 1784. Edwin Fitzgerald Ferris, son of Eber Ferris, was born February 19, 1822, at Unadilla, N. Y. He spent his early life in Otsego county, N. Y., and came to the Wyoming Valley in company with the late Rev. Reuben Nelson, D. D. After the opening of the Wyoming Seminary, September 24, 1844, he was one of the teachers. He resided in Pittston for many years, and in 1847 was superintendent for Lord and John L. Butler during their early coal operations. He subsequently engaged in the milling business, and was in partnership at various times with James Mott, Theodore Strong, J. A. Wisner, and Charles Steele, until the summer of 1861, when he accepted a position in the civil service at Washington, D. C. He died June 7, 1877, at Pittston. He married December 7, 1847, Margaret, daughter of Joseph and Sarah (*Ransom*) Steele. Mrs. Ferris was a descendant of Samuel Ransom, who was born about 1737, at or near Ipswich, England. He was a resident of Canaan, Litchfield county, Conn., on May 6, 1756, and on that day was married to Esther Lawrence. She was born about the year 1739, in Windham county, Conn. In 1758 the eastern part of Canaan was set off into the town of Norfolk, and it was in this town, near Doolittle Pond, that Samuel Ransom bought land and lived until he removed to the Wyoming Valley, in 1773; and it was on this farm that all his children, except the youngest, were born. He was evidently a prominent citizen, and, for those days, a wealthy farmer. In less than six months after he moved to the valley he had established himself as a prominent citizen, and March 2, 1774, he was chosen a selectman of the town of Westmoreland, and a surveyor of highways. His name frequently appears in the local histories of the times as a leading member of the community, and a participant with his neighbors in the earlier troubles between the Connecticut settlers and the Pennsylvania au-

thorities, and in the events leading to the revolutionary war. Miner, in his "Hazleton Travelers," speaks of Captain Ransom as having been in the French and Indian war. It is not likely that he would have been appointed a captain in the Continental service had he not had some previous military experience in the field. The Hartford, Conn., state records show that he was commissioned by the assembly October, 1775, as captain of the Third company Twenty-Fourth regiment Connecticut militia. On August 24, 1776, it was voted at a town meeting to erect certain forts "as a defense against our common enemy"—the British and Indians. Among the forts erected in compliance with this resolution was one on Garrison Hill, in Plymouth; and for this Samuel Ransom hauled the first log. On August 23, 1776, congress passed the following resolution: "Two companies on the Continental establishment to be raised in the town of Westmoreland, and stationed in the proper places for the defense of the inhabitants of said town and parts adjacent, till further order of congress; * * * that the said troops be enlisted to serve during the war, unless sooner discharged by congress; * * * that they be liable to serve in any part of the United States." On August 26, 1776, congress commissioned Samuel Ransom, of Plymouth, captain. He enlisted his company, which was known as the Second Independent company, for the revolutionary service, and was attached to the Connecticut line. On December 12, 1776, congress resolved, "that the two companies raised in the town of Westmoreland be ordered to join Washington with all possible expedition." Captain Ransom's company consisted of eighty-four men, and its headquarters before joining Washington was either at Garrison Hill or Forty Fort. On the roll of names I find that of his son-in-law, Timothy Hopkins, and of his son, George Palmer Ransom. Without following Captain Ransom and his company in historical detail, it will be sufficient to say that they joined the regular Continental army at Morristown, N. J., and were first under fire in January, 1777, at the battle of Millstone, N. J., near Somerset court house, under General Dickinson. We next find Ransom engaged at the battles of Brandywine, Germantown, Bound Brook, and Mud Fort, and in other lesser engagements, where he and his command

acquitted themselves like veterans. In October, 1777, his company, by casualties, was reduced to sixty-two men. During the winter they remained with the main army in winter quarters near Morristown, N. J. In the following June affairs in the Wyoming Valley became so threatening that Captain Ransom resigned to go to his home and defend it against the British and Indians, who were advancing down the valley under Colonel John Butler. Captain Ransom reached Forty Fort on the morning of the massacre and reported to Colonel Zebulon Butler, the American commander, as a volunteer aide. Upon the incidents of the massacre it is not necessary to dilate. Captain Ransom fully sustained his reputation as a cool and fearless soldier, and was killed in the heat of the fight. He was with Whittlesly's company on the extreme left, under the command of Colonels Denison and Dorrance. He was detailed to make a reconnoissance of the ground at the opening of the engagement, and, as he did not return to report, it is probable that he went at once into the thick of the fight and was unable to withdraw before he was killed. Of the fifteen officers eleven were killed. Every captain of the six companies, including Captain Ransom, was found dead at the front of the line. The place where they fell is about a mile above the Wyoming station of the D., L. & W. R. R., and very nearly on the bed of the track of that road. Captain Ransom's body was found near fort Wintermoot with a musket shot through the thigh, his head severed from his shoulders and his whole body scarred with gashes. It was identified by the shoe and knee buckles. He was buried with the other bodies near the site of the granite monument erected to the memory of those who fell in this battle. His name leads the list of the killed engraved upon the tablet. The township of Ransom in Lackawanna (late Luzerne) county, was named in honor of Captain Samuel Ransom. The sufferings, hardships, and outrages to which the survivors of the massacre and their families were subjected are too familiar to require repetition here. Samuel Ransom's house and other buildings were burnt, and his family fled down the valley with the other refugees. After the advance of Sullivan's army his family returned and re-occupied their land, only to become involved in the troubles growing out of the

struggle for the ownership of the valley between the Connecticut and the Pennsylvania authorities. In all these hardships they bore their share. After the death of Captain Ransom his widow married Captain James Bidlack, sen., and is said to have moved back to Norfolk, Conn., where, in all probability, she died. George Palmer Ransom, second son of Captain Samuel Ransom, went to the Wyoming Valley with his father in 1773, when eleven years of age. At fourteen years of age he enlisted in his father's company and served with it during the war. After the resignation of Captains Ransom and Durkee, their companies were merged into one under Lieutenant, afterwards Captain, Spalding, and on the day of the massacre July 3, 1778, it was hastening to the scene of hostilities, but was still some forty-five miles distant at Shupp's, on the Pocono. George was with this company the day of the battle. He helped to bury the dead, among them his father. On December 6, 1780, when eighteen years old, he and five others were taken prisoners by a party of Butler's rangers and carried into captivity to Montreal, suffering grievous hardships and subjected to many indignities. In June, 1781, he and several others escaped from prison. They waded through the dense wilderness towards Lake Champlain, which they reached after three days and nights of intense suffering from cold, fatigue, and hunger. They lived on snakes and frogs. He next went to a kinsman's at Pultney, Vt., where he remained until completely rested, and then went to Connecticut. From there he re-joined his company. He was in Sullivan's campaign up the Susquehanna valley after the Indians, and afterwards was stationed at West Point, N. Y., where he received an honorable discharge at the end of the war. He married his first wife, Olive Utley, of Taunton, Mass., during the war, nor did he take his wife and child to Plymouth till the close of the same. Mrs. Ransom rode there on horseback, carrying in her arms her infant daughter, Sarah, afterwards Mrs. Joseph Steele, and the grandmother of the subject of our sketch. After his discharge George Palmer Ransom settled permanently at Plymouth, where for sixty-five years he was a well-known, greatly respected and highly honored citizen. He was for many years colonel of the militia regiment of Luzerne county. He died in

1850 in his eighty-ninth year. His first wife died July 14, 1793, aged thirty-three years. Sarah Ransom, eldest child of Colonel George Palmer Ransom and Olive (*Utley*) Ransom, was born September 11, 1784, at Taunton, Mass. She married May 1, 1800, Joseph Steele, of New Buffalo, Pa. Margaret, youngest child of Joseph and Sarah Steele, and mother of the subject of our sketch, was born June 23, 1826, at Hanover township, Luzerne county, Pa. For the facts relating to the Ransom family we are indebted to "A GENEALOGICAL RECORD OF THE DESCENDANTS OF CAPTAIN SAMUEL RANSOM, OF THE CONTINENTAL ARMY," compiled by his great-great-grandson, Captain Clinton B. Sears, of the United States army. George S. Ferris was educated at Columbia college, Washington, D. C., and at Allegheny college, Meadville, Pa., from which latter institution he graduated in 1869. In 1870 and 1871 he was a clerk in the treasury department in Washington, D. C., and while in that position he studied law in the Columbia Law school of that city. He graduated from the Law school, in June, 1871, and was admitted to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. He then returned to Pittston and entered the law office of the late C. S. Stark, and was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county February 19, 1872. Mr. Ferris has been for the past six years a trustee of the First Presbyterian church of West Pittston, and is at present a school director of that borough. He married September 1, 1875, Ada, daughter of Lewis G. Stark, who resides near Nicholson, Wyoming county, Pa. They have one child, Edwin Fitzgerald Ferris.

Lewis G. Stark is the descendant of Aaron Stark, of Hartford Conn., in 1639. He was in Windsor in 1643; in Mystic in 1653. In May, 1666, he took the freeman's oath in Stonington, Conn. In 1669 he was made freeman of New London, Conn., where he died in 1685. Christopher Stark, son of William Stark, and grandson of Aaron Stark, lived in Dutchess county, N. Y., and must have been a very aged man when he removed to Wyoming with his family in 1769. He died in 1771. James Stark, one of his sons, died July 20, 1777. In the battle and massacre were three of the name: Aaron Stark, James Stark, and Aaron Stark, jun. David and Aaron, sons of Christopher Stark, fell. Aaron Stark, jun., son of James Stark, was in the massacre and

escaped. He subsequently returned to Dutchess county, N. Y. William Stark, son of Christopher Stark, came from Dutchess county, N. Y., and settled on the Tunkhannock creek, now in Wyoming county, Pa. He married Polly Cary, and died about 1795. He was buried at Goshen, N. Y. Nathan Stark, son of William Stark, was born December 28, 1768. He married Dorcas Dixon, and died May 23, 1837. William Stark, son of Nathan Stark, was born January 13, 1791. He was a pensioner of the war of 1812, and died a few years since. Lewis G. Stark is a son of William Stark.

Mr. Ferris, it will be observed, is at this writing but thirty-five years of age, and has been twelve years a practitioner at the bar. The general tendency of attorneys is to the county seat of the county, where they hang out their shingles. The assumption is natural that where the courts are, there the most legal business is to be done, but it is equally true that where the courts are there are always the greatest number of lawyers to do it. Mr. Ferris has resisted the temptation to settle down within sight of the court house, and has remained in Pittston, which, being the place of his nativity, and, as a consequence, the home of his closest friends, who know him better than he could be known elsewhere, has given him a very extensive and quite lucrative practice. It is not flattery to speak of him as one of the really good young lawyers of the county. He comes of good stock, as already shown; he has fine natural abilities; his *alma mater* gave him every advantage; he has industry and persistence; and out of these conditions and qualities he has reared a professional reputation that brings him numerous clients, whose interests are always intelligently and conscientiously served.

EBEN GREENOUGH SCOTT.

William and Anna (*Boice*) Scott, of Litchfield, Hartford county, Conn., had thirteen children. Gardner, the eldest, who was born September 10, 1767, settled near Geneseo, N. Y. George, one

of his sons, born in 1784, came to Pennsylvania when a young man and settled in Towanda. He was commissioned an associate judge of Bradford county in 1812, and held the position until 1818; as prothonotary in 1818; as clerk of the courts of Quarter Sessions, Oyer and Terminer, and of the Orphans' Court in 1824, and held these last positions until 1830. He was the clerk of the commissioners from 1815 to 1819, and was county treasurer in 1823 and 1824. He was the publisher for a time, also, of the *Bradford Settler*, and was prominent in the politics of the county for many years. He married a Miss Strobe, of Wysox, a daughter of Henry Strobe and a granddaughter of Sebastian Strobe, and was the father of H. Lawrence Scott, at one time United States collector of internal revenue, and from 1851 to 1854 register of wills, recorder of deeds, and clerk of the Orphans' Court of Bradford county, Pa. One of his daughters married Burton Kingsbury, and another General H. J. Madill. Sebastian Strobe was one of the first settlers of Wysox, Bradford county, Pa., he having located there in 1776 in connection with his brother Isaac, his father-in-law, Isaac Van Valkenburg, and Hermanas Van Valkenburg. These settlers came from near Claverack, Columbia county, N. Y. He died in Wysox in 1805, aged seventy years. His neighbors bore testimony to his worth and integrity as a man and citizen. He was in the colonial army and engaged at the battle of Wyoming, and escaped from the fearful massacre by hiding in a patch of thistles which had grown up in an old stock yard. He was a fearful and silent spectator of the butchery of Lieutenant Shoemaker by the tory Windecker after he had promised his unfortunate victim quarter. His wife was captured by the Indians May 19, 1778, and remained in captivity nearly three years. The mother of Mrs. Scott was Catharine, daughter of Rudolph Fox. He was the first permanent white settler of Bradford county. In the month of March, 1777, while in search of his cattle, he was seized and taken a captive to Quebec, where he was kept for nine months, during all of which time his family were ignorant of his fate. Luther Scott, another son, was born in 1788 and resided in Wilkes-Barre for awhile with his brother David. He received a lieutenant's commission in the United States army in

1812. During the war of 1812-14 he distinguished himself by his activity, courage, and fidelity, for which he received honorable mention. After the war, being then a captain of artillery, he accompanied Commodore Decatur on the expedition to Algiers. During the Creek war he was stationed at different points in Mississippi, Alabama, and Florida. His duties were arduous and perplexing, and in the faithful discharge of them his health became impaired. He died at New Orleans, April 8, 1819. He was the author of a work on artillery practice. David Scott, the eighth child of William Scott, was born at Blandford, Mass., April 3, 1782. When about eighteen years of age David left home and went to reside with his brother, Gardner Scott, at Geneseo, N. Y. There he remained three or four years, and then went to reside with his brother George, at Towanda. He there engaged in school teaching, his school being in Towanda township. While residing in Towanda he had a long and severe attack of fever, and his life was saved after he had got so low that he could not speak above a whisper, by his nurse allowing him to drink freely of water, against the positive directions of the attending physician. In December, 1806, he located in Wilkes-Barre and became a student of law under Thomas Graham, who was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county in 1798. Mr. Graham was a member of the board of trustees of the Wilkes-Barre academy from 1807 to 1814. He died April 26, 1814. During the next two years David Scott read law, taught school, and engaged in other industrial pursuits. He was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county January 3, 1809. On January 16, 1809, he was appointed and commissioned by Governor Snyder prothonotary of the court of Common Pleas, and clerk of the Orphans' Court, Quarter Sessions, and Oyer and Terminer. These offices he held until the year 1816. He was commissioned a notary public February 24, 1810. In 1816 he was elected a representative to congress from the Luzerne district, but before the time for taking his seat arrived Governor Snyder tendered him the commission of president judge of the judicial district composed of the counties of Dauphin, Schuylkill, and Lebanon. He was commissioned on December 21, 1816, and soon thereafter removed with his family to Harrisburg. He served as presi-

dent judge of this district until July 29, 1818, when he was commissioned by Governor Findlay president judge of the Eleventh judicial district (comprising Luzerne and three other counties) to succeed Judge Burnside. He held his first court at Wilkes-Barre in August, 1818. In 1819 he was elected a member of the board of trustees of the Wilkes-Barre academy, and served in that position until 1838. From May, 1824, until May, 1827, Judge Scott was burgess of the borough of Wilkes-Barre. He was one of the vice presidents of the Luzerne County Bible society in 1819, the year of its organization, and from 1828 to 1830 was its president. From 1827 to 1829 he was president of the Luzerne County Temperance society. He was the founder of the Protestant Episcopal church in Wilkes-Barre, and instituted in his office the first Sunday school organized in northeastern Pennsylvania. During several years he was canal commissioner and president of the board of public works of Pennsylvania, and as canal commissioner he refused to take any salary because he was receiving a salary of sixteen hundred dollars a year as a judge. "To him, George Denison, and Garrick Mallery the people of Luzerne county were more indebted for the North Branch Canal than, probably, to all others combined." In the summer of 1837 Judge Scott had some intention of retiring from the bench—would do so, in fact, if he could have assurance that a person whom he could approve would be appointed his successor. The matter was broached to Governor Ritner by a mutual friend. The governor, after some hesitation, promised to appoint Nathaniel B. Eldred, then president judge of the Eighteenth judicial district, to the Luzerne district if Judge Scott would resign. This suited the latter, and in March, 1838, he drew up his resignation and delivered it to the "mutual friend." Upon its delivery to Governor Ritner, he promised to appoint Judge Eldred "and no other man." On April 7, however, Judge Scott, Judge Eldred, and the "mutual friend" were astonished by the announcement that Governor Ritner had appointed William Jessup president judge of the Eleventh judicial district. It is well to here remark that Luzerne county never had a purer or abler judge than Judge Jessup. Judge Scott was an eminent example of the invigorating effects and auspicious influences of our repub-

lican institutions upon the actions and fate of men. To speak with the strictest regard to truth, unmixed with romance or flattery, Judge Scott was a self-made man. Unaided by wealth or influential connections, with no other capital than his head and his hands to commence with, he rose from the humbler walks of life to some of the most eminent and respectable public stations, occupying in his advance upwards, many intermediate public positions of varied and important responsibilities, and filling all with that measure of ability and industry which alone make office respectable, and secures to the people the legitimate benefits of a well administered government. In all the private relations of life Judge Scott bore the reputation of stern integrity and strict regard to morality and justice. For several of the later years of his life he labored under painful bodily infirmities, the results of the severe application of his earlier years. A paralytic affection had seated itself upon his system which, in the end, subdued a constitution not naturally very robust. We here re-produce a portion of an article upon Judge Scott which was written in 1876 for the LUZERNE LEGAL REGISTER by the late Hendrick Bradley Wright :

“ The young lawyer who had hardly made his first brief is elected to congress, and before he takes the oath of office is transferred to the bench! A truly rapid progress. His judgment and intellect formed in bold relief the outline of a character which made and left its impression upon the circle in which he moved. With great energy he overcame the obstacles of early life which lay in the path before him, and moved steadily forward to the point of his ambition, and he attained it. In a fair and honorable encounter with the world he reached the summit, the summit of *his* ambition. He could not be said, as a judge, to be a book lawyer. Perhaps he did not read as much as a judge should read. He had no occasion to do this, as Graham, Wells, Bowman, Denison, Mallery, Conyngham, Collins and others were attendants and practitioners in his courts. If he were leaning from the rule of an adjudicated case their keen eye would surely bring him to the point. They were all able lawyers, and no one knew it better than he. But, if he did not read, he thought; and when the mind of David Scott was aroused there was a great intellect at work; and seldom did he fail to arrive at a correct conclusion. If he did not in all cases give the correct reason for his opinion, still the result he reached was the law of the case.

In a conversation with the writer of this article, while yet on the bench, he said: 'You will sometime be a judge, decide promptly, after understanding the facts of the case, from your first impressions—they are always the best and most reliable—and in this way you will seldom be wrong; such has been my practice;' and he added further in an undertone, 'you need not always give the reasons upon which you base your judgment.' This, undoubtedly, was his practice. He relied upon his strong mind, and very seldom did it lead him astray. There was emphasis in his language and manner. In his charges to the jury you could see the big veins raise upon his broad and massive forehead as he moved on with his argument, and his remarkably clear and penetrating eye would of itself attract your attention. His language was plain, uttered in distinct sentences, without regard to rhetoric, but always to the point. He was remarkably fair in the statement of his legal points, and no lawyer had just cause of complaint that the written charge, filed on exceptions, varied from the one that preceded it to the jury. The jury, too, well understood the bent of his mind, though he expressed no opinion on the facts. The lawyer who went into court with a good cause succeeded; but if it were defective in law or fact he got no mercy from the bench. And what better eulogium can be passed upon a judge, reserving always strict honor and unbending integrity. Never in the long term that David Scott presided on the Luzerne bench did I hear the imputation that he acted under bias or improper influence. He was a man of strong prejudices as well as strong mind, and the two generally go together; but no man ever intimated that he was the object of persecution in court, resulting from these prejudices. David Scott was no advocate; at least not one that would have become eminent in the forum. I have heard him speak at public meetings on different subjects, and he failed to make a decided hit. What he said was to the point, and good sense, but the emphatic manner and somewhat discordant style lessened the effect. He was not what the world calls an orator. He dealt too much in facts. His thoughts were electric, and he passed with too much rapidity from one point to another, and did not dress them up in such language as is calculated to please the assembly. He was in his element on the bench, and hence dealt with the dry elements of the law, not only with effect, but with an ardent relish. He liked it. *Stare decisis* was not always the rule of his actions. His pride of opinion sometimes led him astray from the adjudicated track, though probably not from the true one. I remember well, in listening to the trial of Warder and Tainter in the court of this county, that he refused to admit the doctrine

that the return of two *nihilis* on a *scire facias* to foreclose a mortgage 'restored a dead man to life,' and the probability is that a large majority of the profession to-day are of Judge Scott's opinion. But they took a writ of error, and reversed him. Where the reason is to sustain the doctrine that two *nihilis* are equivalent to notice may be a very difficult one to be found. He came down pell-mell on the writer in *Hobbs v. Fogg*, where we were attempting to make the point that a negro was not a citizen, and the Supreme Court would, undoubtedly, have affirmed the ruling of Judge Scott had not the convention entrusted with the amendments to the constitution put the word 'white' in that instrument while the court were advising on the question. Few judges in Pennsylvania during the time of David Scott had a reputation for more ability or integrity of purpose. Very few of his causes went up on writ of error from Luzerne. In Wayne and Pike (a part of his district) the decision of David Scott was treated as the law, and probably during his twenty years on the bench not ten cases went up from these two counties. As a criminal judge he was humane in his sentences. Though remarkably fair and decided, and apparently a severe judge against offenders, his judgments were always tempered with mercy. We have known him to change the term of imprisonment which he had written out and before him, and the prisoner on the floor for sentence, when suggestions have come voluntarily from some member of the bar in the prisoner's favor. His heart was filled with generous impulses. But if he had made up his mind, and believed he was right, then no man had more decision. He would not yield. His manner and deportment on the bench to the bar was uniformly pleasant and forbearing. But ill betide the lawyer who interrupted him in his charge to the jury. Particularly to young men he was remarkably affable. Many are the times when we have heard him supply the wanting word, or give the nod of an encouraging assent, to the young lawyer who was hesitating and doubting whether he was making his point or not. During the latter part of his judicial career his deafness, which had more or less afflicted him for many years, grew upon him, and at times it required a loud voice to make him hear. His position on the bench during the taking of evidence, or hearing the argument of counsel, was with one hand back of his ear, and leaning forward. And his deafness, probably, gave rise to the fact of a somewhat noisy court house for many years after he left the bench, but which, we are glad to see, has been corrected, much to the credit of the court and the convenience of the profession. We should say, in the summary of this article, that the leading prominent traits of character in Judge Scott were firmness and decision,

large conceptive powers, and a mind peculiarly well balanced. To these add integrity of purpose, and you have a portrait of the man as he was."

The late Chief Justice Woodward, who was admitted to the Luzerne bar August 3, 1830, and practiced before Judge Scott for nearly eight years, described him as "one of the ablest men that ever presided in a Pennsylvania court of justice, stern as the image of justice itself. He was an honest, upright judge—a little overbearing sometimes, and always of irascible and pugnacious temper." It was often observed of him that if he had been in military life he would, most probably, have been distinguished. The ancestor of Judge Scott was at the battle of Culloden, on Drummoissie moor, near Inverness, Scotland, which was fought April 16, 1746. After the defeat of the Scottish troops Judge Scott's ancestor went to the county of Cavan, in Ireland, and subsequently one of his sons emigrated to the Berkshire hills, in Massachusetts, and the other to Virginia. General Winfield S. Scott was a descendant of the Virginia branch, and Judge Scott of the Massachusetts family. These facts were corroborated by a conversation held between General Scott and Judge Scott some years prior to the death of the latter. Judge Scott died at Wilkes-Barre December 29, 1839, and his remains are interred in the Hollenback cemetery of this city. Judge Scott was twice married, the first time September 1, 1811, to Catharine Hancock, daughter of Jonathan Hancock, of Wilkes-Barre. She died November 15, 1832, and on March 1, 1836, he married Mrs. Mary Dorrance, *nee* Elder, of Lykens Valley, Dauphin county, Pa. She was the daughter of David Elder and his wife, Jane, daughter of Colonel Bertram Galbraith. Mr. Elder was the son of Rev. John Elder, who for fifty-six years was a minister of the gospel at Paxton, Pa. Colonel Galbraith was a grandson of Rev. William Bertram, first pastor of the church at Derry, Pa. The first husband of Mrs. Scott was Henry B. Dorrance, M. D., a cousin of the late Benjamin Dorrance, of Kingston, Pa. Judge Scott had seven children, all by his first wife, as follows: William Boice Scott; Martha A. Scott, who married Luther Kidder (Rev. Charles Holland Kidder, late rector of St. Clement's P. E. church of Wilkes-Barre, is a son of the late Judge

Kidder); Marietta Scott, who married Oliver Watson, of Williamsport, Pa. (Mrs. Watson is the only survivor of her father's family); Catharine Scott, who married the late Judge Warren J. Woodward; Elizabeth Scott, who married R. Bethel Claxton, D. D., rector of St. Stephen's P. E. church, Wilkes-Barre, from 1840 to 1848; Ellen Scott, who died unmarried; and George Scott, who was register of wills of Luzerne county in 1859 and 1860, and who was admitted to the Luzerne county bar January 10, 1854, and who died unmarried at Wilkes-Barre September 26, 1861. William Boice Scott, the father of Eben Greenough Scott, the subject of this sketch, was a native of Wilkes-Barre, and died when quite a young man. He married Susan Israel Greenough, daughter of Ebenezer Greenough, a native of Canterbury, N. H. At the beginning of the present century, from 1800 to 1825, there was a very noticeable accession to northern Pennsylvania of many persons of the cultured and higher classes of New England, and among them was Ebenezer Greenough, then in his twenty-second year and a graduate of Harvard college. The force and self-reliance of his character were indicated in some of the circumstances attending his journey. It was performed in the saddle, and he declined accepting from his parents a larger sum than that which would suffice for his traveling expenses, preferring to depend in the future upon his own exertions. He was furnished with several letters of introduction from persons of position and influence. In one written by Rev. Abiel Foster, one of the most prominent of New Hampshire's public men, these words occur: "He is a young gentleman of a respectable family in this town. His moral character is fair and unimpeachable, his disposition modest and amiable." Referring to the memoranda of his early life it appears that his father was a merchant, and was born in Haverhill, Mass., December 11, 1783. His mother was the daughter of Ebenezer Flagg, of New Hampshire, and the family consisted of eight children; four sons and four daughters. Consonant with the laudable desire of the mother each son received a careful collegiate education, and each in due course acquired considerable wealth and influence. Except when in the academy or college, the youth of Ebenezer was passed with his parents. During the vacation period he taught

school and applied his earnings to the expense of his own training. At Wilkes-Barre he was tendered the principalship of the academy, which he accepted, continuing to act in this capacity for three years, and discharging its duties with ability and success. While in Wilkes-Barre he entered upon the study of the law in the office of Ebenezer Bowman (a graduate of Harvard college in the class of 1782, and who was admitted to practice in the Luzerne county courts May 27, 1787) and upon removing to Sunbury in 1807, he finished his legal course of study under the tuition of Charles Hall of that place. On January 19, 1808, he was admitted to the Northumberland county bar, and immediately took a high rank in his profession. In 1811 he moved to Danville, Pa., but in 1815 returned to Sunbury, where he thereafter resided permanently. He was a federalist in a fervidly democratic county and state, and, although averse to holding office, was elected a member of the Pennsylvania legislature in 1829. His shrewd and superior intelligence was in constant requisition during the term of his legislative service; also in various other relations, regarding the drafting of important bills and the support of certain provisions calculated to meet the special demands and exigencies of the time. The beneficial influence which he was thus enabled to exercise unostentatiously upon the material interests of the state when in an incipient stage of its development, cannot be too highly praised or appreciated. As a lawyer he was one of the most successful and distinguished in the state, and his record is free from stain or blemish. With unusual powers, enriched and strengthened by a familiar acquaintance with men and literature; with a thorough knowledge of the details, subtleties, and complications of the law, he possessed a judgment at once clear and impartial, great calmness under the most perplexing circumstances, keen shrewdness, and penetrative mental perceptions that seldom erred. In the latter years of his life his health became much impaired; but the immediate cause of his death was an accident that happened while in his carriage, from which he was thrown with much violence. This event occurred December 25, 1847, and wherever he was known occasioned great sorrow and regret. His family consisted of seven children, one of whom, an only son, William Israel Greenough, is now an attorney of high repute in Sunbury.

Eben Greenough Scott was born in Wilkes-Barre, Pa., June 15, 1836. He was prepared for college at the Episcopal High school, near Alexandria, Va., then under the charge of Rev. E. A. Dalrymple, and also by Rev. Henry L. Jones, at Bridgeport, Conn. He then entered Yale college, from which he graduated in the class of 1858. Mr. Scott read law with his uncle, William I. Greenough, at Sunbury, and William M. Meredith, of Philadelphia, and was duly admitted to the bar of Philadelphia in June, 1860. He located at Pottsville, Pa., and subsequently in Sunbury, Pa., and practiced in each place for a number of years. While a resident of Sunbury in 1870, he was the democratic candidate for congress in the district composed of the counties of Dauphin, Juniata, Northumberland, Snyder, and Union, but was defeated by John B. Packer, republican, by a majority of two thousand three hundred and fifty-four. In 1871 Mr. Scott was the candidate of the democratic party for president judge of the Eighth judicial district, composed of the counties of Montour and Northumberland, and was defeated by W. M. Rockefeller, of Sunbury, owing to dissensions in the democratic party. On April 26, 1861, during the recent civil war, Mr. Scott joined company C, Eleventh regiment of Pennsylvania militia. He remained in this service about two months, and in June, 1861, received an appointment in the regular army, with the rank of first lieutenant. He served in the army of the Potomac under General McClellan, and subsequently was instructor of artillery at Fort Schuyler, New York harbor. He removed to Wilkes-Barre in 1872, and on September 9, 1872, was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county, where he has been in continuous practice since. On February 14, 1863, Mr. Scott was married to Elizabeth Woodward, daughter of the late ex-Chief Justice George W. Woodward, of this city. They have had two children, George Woodward Scott, and William Scott, both of whom are now deceased. It is with lawyers as with men in all other professions; some are profound and technical, slow-moving, but sure; others are vigorous rather than painstaking, courageous and self-reliant rather than careful. The first reach the goal they aim at by degrees, fortifying every stage of their progress, so that their being compelled to turn back is impossible, and gradually, but with the utmost certainty,

they get there. The others make their way by vehement, indomitable push, avoiding incidentals as unimportant, but galloping, so to speak, to and with the main issue. Of the two the former are least frequently worsted. It is of them that most of the text-book writers come. Their methods of thought develop system, and their manner of working begets inclination to literary endeavor. Eben Greenough Scott came of good legal stock. Both his grandfathers were prominent and distinguished lawyers. Ebenezer Greenough, of Sunbury, and Judge Scott, of Wilkes-Barre, were both leading lights of the fraternity, and each left his impress upon the judicial proceedings of the community in which he lived. When yet a student the grandson was fond of committing his views to print, and many of the leading editorials of one of the then leading journals of Philadelphia, came from his pen and the pens of a bevy of college chums similarly inclined. When he went to the bar he quickly showed himself to be a very talented member of the first of the two classes above named, and many a vexed client has had reason to thank the conscientious deliberation and extreme care which he brought to the prosecution of their causes. In addition to his active practice he wrote and published in 1871, "Commentaries upon the Intestate System, and the Powers and Jurisdiction of the Orphans' Court of Pennsylvania," a work of great value in a professional library. Another book, "Development of Constitutional Liberty in the English Colonies of America," elicited warm praise, both in this country and in Europe. In recognition of these and other literary labors he was recently elected a Fellow by courtesy of the Johns Hopkins University, of Baltimore, an institution of learning bearing the highest of reputations. Mr. Scott has had some experience in politics, but was unsuccessful in securing political honors for himself, though as an active democrat he has contributed no little toward advancing the ambition of others. In 1872, as already stated, he was the democratic candidate for judge of the Northumberland district. Although the county was at the time understood to contain a reliable democratic majority, there were internal dissensions which resulted in sacrificing the greater part of the ticket, Mr. Scott included. His nomination for congress had an equally disastrous ending, as

the district was hopelessly republican, although Mr. Scott succeeded in reducing the usual majority of nearly three thousand to less than twenty-four hundred. All who know him are convinced that he would have graced either position. As will be understood from what has been already told, Mr. Scott is a lover of books. He has done some traveling also, both at home and abroad, and from the two sources of information has acquired a wide knowledge of notable men and places and their history, which, with his remarkable powers of comparison and analysis, make him a delightful addition to any company. A store of anecdote and a ready repartee, with an equipment of facts and figures enabling him to enter into discussion upon almost any topic, make him welcome wherever those who know him meet for "feast of reason and flow of soul."

GAIUS LEONARD HALSEY.

The American Halseys are of English origin, and have been settled in America about two hundred and fifty years. The family in England is of considerable antiquity. It has been conjectured that the Alsis mentioned in the "Domesday Book" are the originals of the family. In the Conqueror's time (1066 to 1087) the Alsis possessed land in half the counties of his realm, and had representatives in each of the three great classes into which landed proprietors were divided by the compilers of the "Domesday Book." But it was several centuries after the Conqueror's time that the first indisputably genuine member of the family is known to have existed in England. This was John Hals, a man of considerable wealth and repute, who lived in the reign of Edward III. (1327 to 1377). He belonged, originally in Cornwall, and built, in the adjoining county of Devon, the ancient mansion of Kenedon, mentioned by Burke in his "Landed Gentry." Kenedon is contemporary with the great hall of William Rufus, otherwise known as Westminster Hall, of London, and with Windsor Castle. The reign of Edward is noted as having

been a time of luxury and extravagant living. Many of the present architectural monuments of England belong to that reign. The passing of sumptuary laws became necessary. John Hals was one of the English judges of Common Pleas. His second son was Robert (or John), who added an E to his name, making it Halse. He was educated at Exeter college, Oxford, and became successively provost of Oriel, proctor of Oriel, prebendary of St. Paul's, and bishop of Litchfield and Coventry. He was present at the battle of Bloreheath, one of the engagements fought during the War of the Roses, and escorted from that field to Eccleshall, Margaret of Anjou, the queen of the imbecile Henry VI. Bishop Halse was eminent for promoting none but the best of his clergy. He died in 1490, and was buried in Lichfield cathedral. His consecration as bishop took place in St. Clement's church, Coventry. One of the direct descendants of John Hals returned to Cornwall in 1600, and purchased the estate of Fentongollon.

Hertfordshire at the present time contains, probably, the best known representatives of the family in England. Thomas Frederick Halsey, of Gaddesdon Place, near Hemel Hempstead, being now the member of parliament for that county. Gaddesdon Place was granted to William Halsey (or Hawse) by Henry VIII. and has ever since belonged to his descendants. William's great-grandson became Sir John Halsey. Thomas Halsey, in 1738, was high sheriff of Hertfordshire, and the same office was subsequently held by Charles Halsey. Frederick Halsey, who died in 1763, took part in England's continental wars in the middle of the last century. He was commissary general of the allied army in Germany, and was afterwards aide-de-camp to the hereditary Prince of Wolfenbuttle. He died at Hesse Darmstadt. His arms were: Arg. on a pile sable, three griffins' heads erased of the first. His crest was a dexter hand purp. sleeve, gr. cuff arg. holding small griffin's claw erased, or. His motto: *Nescit vox missa reverti*. The crest of John Hals was a griffin sejant wings, endorsed or.

The first Halsey to arrive in this country from England, and the progenitor of Gaius Leonard Halsey, was Thomas Halsey, who settled at Lynn, Mass., as early as 1637, and who came from

Hertfordshire. Like most other settlers of that town, he was a farmer. Large stocks of horned cattle, sheep, and goats were raised there, and for some years the settlers lived in an almost ideal state of democracy. Small as their community was, they held town meetings every three months. Their fire wood was cut in common, and for the grass in the meadows and marshes lots were drawn. Thomas Halsey possessed one hundred acres of land at Lynn. The period of his arrival there was one of intense religious agitation. The incident of Endicott and the Red Cross, so vividly related by Hawthorne, occurred in 1635. Thomas Halsey's stay at Lynn, was, however, of short duration. He was one of eight young Englishmen who, in 1640, purchased a ship, and, by permission of Governor Winthrop, set sail for Long Island with a view to settling there. They landed in Cow Bay, in what is now the town of North Hempstead, and purchased from James Forrett, the agent of Lord Sterling, a tract of land eight miles square. For the English claim they paid four bushels of Indian corn. To the Indians they gave clothing and other articles of civilized life. Soon after their arrival at Cow Bay the Dutchman of New Amsterdam laid claim to all the land in that neighborhood, and sent an armed body of men to enforce the claim. Obligated thus to depart, Thomas Halsey and his companions sailed for a harbor eighty miles to the east, where they planted a town, which, in memory of the English town from which they had sailed for the new world, they called Southampton. From the agreement which they drew up it might be imagined that these settlers fancied they were founding an independent commonwealth.

Thomas Halsey passed the remainder of his days at Southampton. Local historians say he had great influence among his companions and was endowed with the largest amount of worldly possessions. He was active in establishing the Connecticut system of jurisprudence, and in 1664 was chosen a representative. He built a house, which is said still to exist, on Main street. In 1874 it was owned by Thomas Nicholls White. Thomas Halsey's first wife was murdered by two Indians, who were promptly captured and executed. This was the only Indian murder committed in the Southampton colony. Thomas Halsey was a man

of considerable force of character, of strong will, and appears to have been seldom much influenced or controlled by others. The Southampton town meetings on more than one occasion were marked by stormy scenes. He was censured in 1646 for "hindering the quiet proceedings of the court, and causing them to lose their time by his wilful obstinacy." For "the unjust charging of the court for justifying the actions of Mr. Howe," he was condemned to make public acknowledgements, and to pay a fine of five shillings. He refused to make this acknowledgement, and the fine was increased to forty shillings. A year later, at the general term of court, Mr. Halsey's fine was remitted. His will was probated in New York city in 1679. He left three sons and one daughter. The most of the Halseys now living in this country are descended from this stock. Many of them have never left Southampton. New York city and Brooklyn have seen a few. Others have settled in New Jersey. Tompkins county, in New York state, has a village called Halseyville. One of the Southampton daughters was married to a Conkling, from whom is descended Roscoe Conkling.

Gaius Leonard Halsey belongs to the ninth generation in descent from Thomas Halsey, the line being: (1) Thomas; (2) Thomas; (3) Jeremiah; (4) Jeremiah; (5) Matthew; (6) Matthew; (7) Gaius; (8) Richard Church; (9) Gaius Leonard. The two Thomases ended their days at Southampton. Jeremiah (3) removed to Bridgehampton; Matthew (6) probably settled at Easthampton. Of Matthew (2) it is recorded that, in a winter of great severity, near the end of the last century, he skated across New York Bay, the Kill von Kull, and thence up Newark Bay to Newark city, where he visited the lady who subsequently became his wife. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and while serving in Connecticut captured thirteen Hessians. For this exploit he was rewarded by the government with a vast quantity of depreciated Continental currency, the worthlessness of which embittered his after days. After the war, and after his children had been born, he emigrated to Springfield, Otsego county, New York, and thence to Howard, Steuben county, where he lived to be over ninety years of age.

The maiden name of Matthew Halsey's wife was Leonard.

She became the mother of three children who reached mature age. The eldest was Rufus, who had a son Thomas and a son Jefferson. Thomas was the father of Mrs. Ami Gilchrist and of Victoria Halsey, both of whom are residents of this city. Matthew's second child was Harriet, and his third was Gaius. Gaius was born May 4, 1793, and received for his middle name his mother's name, Leonard, but he did not use the name Leonard—at least not within the life-time of his children. He gave the name however, along with his own, to his second son. The two names exist a third time in the subject of this sketch. Gaius studied medicine, and finally drifted away from the home at Howard and settled, first at Bainbridge, and then at Kortright Centre, Delaware county, where his children were born, where the remainder of his days were spent, and where he now lies buried. His second wife (Barbara Grant) to whom he was married a few years before he died, still lives at Hobart in the same county, and is the sole survivor of Gaius Halsey that now exists in Delaware. She never married again. Twenty years cover the period of Gaius Halsey's life at Kortright. They were eventful years to him and to his. But when the light of his life went out, in his forty-second year, his five children departed from the place never to return. The going of the Halseys from Kortright was as sudden and abrupt as had been their coming. Doctor Halsey's first wife, and the mother of his four children, was Mary Church, a daughter of Richard Billings Church, of Bainbridge, Chenango county, N. Y. The Churches in those and in after days were a numerous, industrious, and valient race in this part of Chenango county. Mary Church had at least five brothers: Warren, Wilson, Billings, Ira, and Levi; and at least two sisters, Rhoda, and Pamela. Pamela became the wife of Ezra Corbin, of Bainbridge, in the same county. Levi, Wilson, and Pamela Church lived to a ripe old age. They all died within the last five years. Richard Billings Church was born in 1768, and was the son of Timothy Church, of Brattleboro, Vt., who served in the war of Independence as a colonel, and after the war is said to have gone to Chenango county, N. Y., with his family, but to have returned subsequently to Brattleboro. His grave is at Brattleboro. He was the seventh of Nathaniel Church's thirteen children, and was born

May 12, 1736, his mother being Rachel McCranney, of Springfield, Mass. Nathaniel's father was Samuel Church (born 1667) and Samuel's father was also Samuel Church (born 1640). The father of this Samuel was Richard Church. Samuel was Richard's fourth and last child. Richard was born about 1610, probably in England and of English parents, and was an early settler at Hartford, Conn. With his family he moved from Hartford to Hadley, Mass., in 1660, and seven years later he died. Hadley is eighteen miles distant from Springfield. This Richard Church is one of two Richard Churches who are prominent in the Church genealogy. The other Richard came to New England in 1630, when twenty-two years of age, and in 1632 moved to Plymouth, Mass., where he built a house of worship. The late Sanford E. Church, chief justice of the New York State Court of Appeals belonged to the Connecticut family; the same family as Doctor Gaius Halsey's wife.

Of Mary Church clear and deep impressions survive with all who knew her. She was a woman of strong personality and of great personal courage. To fear she was a total stranger. Her husband's regard for her—and Doctor Gaius Halsey was not a man easily swayed in his judgment by affection—may be learned from the eloquent and reverent epitaph which still remains where he placed it on her tombstone, under a grove of trees adjoining the house in Kortright Centre, where she lived and died:

“Beneath this stone rests all that was mortal of Mrs. Mary Halsey, wife of Dr. Gaius Halsey, who departed this life July 26, 1830, aged 35 years. May her infant children, arrived at more mature years, on visiting this spot, pledge their vows to Heaven to honor her memory by imitating her virtues.”

Doctor Halsey lies at his wife's side in that isolated and solemnly silent burial field. Over his wife's grave he erected a stately monument of panelled brown stone, long and flat in shape, and covered by a marble flag bearing the inscription. His own grave was marked in the same manner by his children. To those who know what Kortright Centre was in those days—how it was cut off from the pulse of the world, these graves speak of Doctor Halsey's character. He was very much a law unto himself. Self-reliance was, perhaps, his chief quality. He was marked by nature for distinction, and yet he was content to dwell where distinction was

forever an impossible thing to acquire. With strange self-abnegation, in this sterile and almost unpeopled solitude, he held up during a short life the torch of humanity and civilization. But to what really adequate end? To his children he was a stern parent, but he knew his duty to them in the matter of education. He found a teacher in the pastor of the local church; he had them taught Latin as well as the English branches, and he afterwards sent them long distances away for higher training. There is still preserved in the family a large mounted globe which he owned, as well as a complete set of Brewster's Edinburgh Cyclopaedia—works which in those days it must have been no easy matter to procure. He had a wide local reputation for skill in surgery, and it is related of him that on one occasion when he had a particularly difficult case in hand he made a special trip to New York to purchase new instruments. On this trip he stopped at the Astor House, then just completed and the wonder of the town. The bill he paid subsequently became, at Kortright, a subject for some wonder. Above his office at Kortright was a room for his students—of whom he had many—who were instructed there in the art of dissecting. This room and the whole office building, as well as the dwelling house, remains to this day, scarcely altered from the appearance they had fifty years ago, when the fires of Doctor Gaius Halsey's life went out with untimely suddenness. In 1826, on the fiftieth anniversary of American independence, Doctor Halsey was chosen to deliver at Kortright Centre the oration of the day. From the surrounding country great throngs of people came to this celebration. It was probably the greatest event in the annals of the place, as it was the most memorable anniversary the nation had yet known. The oration was printed the following week in one of the county newspapers. A copy of that issue, still preserved in the family, has the oration printed with the news of the simultaneous death, on July 4, of Jefferson and John Adams, probably the two men who were then held in the highest veneration by the whole American people. In this address Doctor Halsey said of Washington, that he derived honor "less from the splendor of his actions than the dignity of his own mind." John Randolph was referred to, in parenthesis, as "the beardless man of Roanoke."

Four children were born to Doctor Halsey, three of them sons : Richard Church (born Bainbridge, N. Y. 1817), Gaius Leonard (born 1819), and Nelson Gaylord ; and one daughter, Lavantia. The sons are all now living : Richard Church, a physician at White Haven ; Gaius Leonard, also a physician at Unadilla, N. Y. ; and Nelson Gaylord, a merchant at Kankakee, Ill. Lavantia became the wife of a physician (Doctor Goff) and at their home in the state of Illinois bore him several children. She died about fifteen years ago. The children are Lizzie (now the widow of John J. Russel) Halsey, William, Leonard, and Mary. Nelson Gaylord's children (he married Miss Girard) are Helen, Winfield Scott, Nelson Gaylord, Rebecca, and one other. The children of Gaius Leonard, who married Juliet Carrington, are Francis Whiting, (born 1851, married Virginia Isabel Forbes), Frederick Arthur (born 1856), and Lavantia (born 1868). Richard Church has two children, Lavantia Harriet, and Gaius Leonard, the latter his first child, being the well-known lawyer of Wilkes-Barre, to whom is devoted this sketch. The maiden name of the mother of Mr. Halsey is Anna Sprowl, a member of the society of Friends, and a native of Kennett, Chester county, Pa. Richard Church Halsey studied medicine with his father, and in addition graduated at a medical college in the city of New York. His first location was at White Haven, but after a few years' residence there removed to Nesquehoning where the subject of this sketch was born. After a residence of four or five years at Nesquehoning, he removed again to White Haven where he has since resided.

Gaius Leonard Halsey was born July 12, 1845, at Nesquehoning, Carbon county, Pa. He was educated at the Wilkes-Barre academy, Liberal institute, at Clinton, N. Y., and Tuft's college, Medford, Mass., from which he graduated in 1867. During a portion of 1866 he taught school at Canton, Mass., and after graduation, one year in White Haven, Pa., where he now resides. In 1868 he went to Washington, D. C., and during the winter of 1868 and 1869 was engaged as a stenographer, and during a portion of the time did work for the late Oliver P. Morton, of Indiana, and John A. Logan, of Illinois. In 1869 and 1870 he was a stenographer for the *Legislative Record* at Harrisburg, Pa. In 1870 and 1871 he was assistant sergeant-at-arms in the house of

representatives of Pennsylvania, and 1871 and 1872 was a transcribing clerk in the house of representatives. He studied law with Lyman Hakes and Charles E. Rice, and was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county, September 9, 1872. Mr. Halsey married April 17, 1882, Sarah Elizabeth Levan, a daughter of John W. Levan, of White Haven, Pa. They have two children, Anna Catharine Halsey and John Richard Halsey.

Mr. Halsey, as will be seen from the above, has not been long at the bar, but he has wisely utilized his time and achieved a prominent place in the profession. The young lawyer who is not inveigled into taking an active part in politics, is an exception to a very general rule. The profession is always in demand for service on the "stump" during campaigns, and for a time there is a sort of glory in that service, though it is a glory of which most men generally get a surfeit. From haranguing crowds at the cross-roads on the "great and undying fundamental doctrines of our glorious party," etc., etc., etc., to wanting an office is however a material and easy transition, and that is why it comes that in almost every list of aspirants for political position there is a goodly proportion of "limbs of the law." Fortunately the appetite is one that does not usually abide with its victims very long, for if it is not quenched, after a reasonable period of waiting, by the attainment of some "fat place" it is very likely to be, by the forced conviction that there are altogether too many applicants for the limited number of "fat places" to be divided, and that the time consumed in looking for comfortable provision at the public crib might be far more profitably employed in building up a practice. And it may be remarked here, parenthetically, of even those who do for a time succeed in office hunting, a not insignificant proportion generally end up, to use the expression of a knowing fellow practitioner, as "politicians without a following, and attorneys without a clientage." We are led to these remarks by the recollection that Mr. Halsey has had many incentives to take a hand in active politics, but though an ardent republican, he has evinced little inclination to do so by wisely giving his time to his professional duties and to keeping himself well up with the decisions so as to be enabled to perform those duties thoroughly and acceptably to his clients. He is a gentle-

man of commanding presence and of never failing affability, advantages that are always of great consequence in professional life, and, being thoroughly well read, legally and generally, and willing to work, has a manifestly bright future before him.

LYMAN HAKES BENNETT.

Lyman Hakes Bennett was born in Harpersfield, Delaware county, N. Y., February 20, 1845. He is of Quaker parentage, and a descendant of Alden Bennett, a native of Rhode Island, where he was born April 24, 1754. His occupation was that of captain of a whaling vessel. He perished at sea in 1785, "vessel, crew, and cargo lost." His wife was Elizabeth Vail, who was born March 28, 1758. They were married at Stanford, Dutchess county, N. Y., in 1776, and had five children; four sons and a daughter. Alden Bennett, their youngest son, was a captain in the war of 1812, and was stationed at Plattsburg, N. Y., during that event. He was by occupation a manufacturer of agricultural implements. He died at New Haven, Oswego county, N. Y., September 25, 1854. He was twice married. By his first wife he had one son, D. M. Bennett, now residing at Saratoga, N. Y. He is an attorney and master in chancery. Isaac Bennett, second son of Alden Bennett, sen., was born in Dutchess county, N. Y., June 22, 1780. He married March 6, 1803, Anna Losee, daughter of Simeon and Miriam (*née* Carpenter) Losee of Dutchess county, N. Y. She was born October 15, 1779. The year of their marriage they removed, by means of an ox team and sled, to Harpersfield, and settled on a farm at Quaker Hill (they being Quakers or Friends) in Harpersfield. With the exception of one family their nearest neighbors resided ten miles distant, and their nearest mill was twenty miles from their place of settlement. Isaac Bennett died March 30, 1812, and his wife died December 13, 1858. Mrs. Bennett was a woman of great energy of character, and after the death of her husband cleared and paid for the farm and educated her four sons. Alden I. Bennett, their

third son, studied medicine in Kortright, N. Y., with Gaius Halsey, M. D., who was the grandfather of Gaius L. Halsey of the Luzerne county bar. He located at Nanticoke, Pa., in 1825, and was the first resident physician of that borough. He married in 1829 Mary Ann Bennett, daughter of Thomas and Mary Ann Bennett (*nee* Espy), of Nanticoke. They removed to Boliver, O., in 1831. He was a member of the constitutional convention of Ohio in 1851. In 1853 they removed to Beloit, Wis. He was a state senator in that state when he died in 1862. He was a prominent candidate for the republican nomination for governor of the state. Two of his sons, Thomas and Phineas, served in the late civil war as lieutenants of Wisconsin regiments. Subsequently Thomas Bennett became chief clerk and then quartermaster, under General Sherman, of the military division of Mississippi. He married Jennie Ewing, daughter of Hon. James Ewing of Ohio. Joseph Bennett, youngest son of Isaac Bennett, was twice married and left three sons and three daughters. John Ira Bennett, one of the sons, is a prominent lawyer in Chicago, Ill., and is a master in chancery in the United States courts for the northern district of Illinois. At the opening of the late civil war Mr. Bennett was appointed with the rank of colonel on Governor Yates' staff, and devoted much of his time during the early part of the war to recruiting men. For these services he asked and received no compensation. He had a strong desire to enter actively into the service, but impaired health resulting from a protracted attack of typhoid fever, prevented him. While living at Galva, Ill., he became widely known as a public spirited man, and was honored with many public trusts. In the campaign of 1864 he was chosen as elector for the fifth congressional district on the republican ticket, and was elected, receiving the highest number of votes of any republican elector. He was afterwards a candidate for circuit judge of Henry and Rock Island counties, and although he carried his own county by a majority of one thousand votes, he was defeated by a small majority in Rock Island county, his opponent, George W. Pleasants receiving the election. He always took an active interest in educational matters, and for many years was a member of the board of education. He also edited the *Galva Union*, a newspaper of his town, and

purchased and developed the coal mines at that place. Since settling in Chicago he has built up a wide and remunerative practice, and ranks among the most influential members of the Chicago bar, having associated with him his son Frank I. Bennett, a promising young attorney. Simeon Losee Bennett, eldest son of Isaac Bennett, was a farmer. He moved first to Illinois, then to Iowa, where he died September 13, 1873. Phineas Lounsbury Bennett, the second son of Isaac Bennett, was born in Harpersfield, February 15, 1806, and is still living. He is a farmer, and until recently resided on the paternal farm at Quaker Hill. In his youth and early manhood he taught school for ten or twelve years. In 1830 he was a teacher at Nanticoke, and resided with his brother Doctor Bennett. He is prominent in educational matters in Harpersfield, and for over thirty years has been school commissioner, superintendent of schools, and trustee of his school district. He was supervisor of his town in 1841 and 1842, and was elected a justice of the peace, but declined to act. For many years he was a director in the Stanford Fire Insurance company. He is the father of Lyman Hakes Bennett. The mother of Mr. Bennett is Minerva Hakes, daughter of the late Lyman Hakes of Harpersfield. Judge Hakes was a descendant of John Hakes, an early Puritan, who was a resident of Windsor, Conn., in 1643. The following among others were "householders and had seating in the meeting" at Windsor, January 13, 1659-60: William Hayden, the ancestor of Rev. Horace E. Hayden; John Hakes, the ancestor of Lyman Hakes Bennett, Harry Hakes and Charles E. Rice; Simon Hoyt, the ancestor of ex-Governor Henry M. Hoyt; John Osborn, the ancestor of E. S. Osborne; Jonas Enno, the ancestor of J. W. Eno, of Plymouth; Joseph Loomis, the ancestor of W. W. Loomis; Thomas Ford, the ancestor of Mrs. B. F. Dorrance of this city, and Theodore Strong of Pittston; Matthew Grant, the ancestor of ex-President U. S. Grant, and Thomas Deble, the ancestor of ex-President Rutherford B. Hayes. Of the four sons of Judge Hakes, three became lawyers (Lyman, Harry and Harlo), and his two daughters each became the mother of a lawyer: Lyman Hakes Bennett, son of Minerva Hakes Bennett, and Lyman Hakes McCall, son of Caroline Hakes McCall, of Iona, Mich. Mr. Bennett worked on

his father's farm until the age of twenty, doing the ordinary work of farmers' sons, and going to school when he could be spared from the plough. In 1865 he went to Cambridge, Henry county, Ill., and spent a year there as clerk in the office of the recorder and clerk of that county. In 1866 he went to Washington, D. C., and entered into government employment as a clerk in the second auditor's office. He remained in this position until 1872, when he came to Wilkes-Barre and entered the office of his uncle, Harry Hakes. He was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county, December 4, 1872. While in Washington Mr. Bennett entered the Columbia Law school, and graduated therefrom in 1870. He was in the class of George S. Ferris of the Luzerne county bar. Mr. Bennett has two brothers living, Alden J. Bennett, a banker at Virginia city, M. T., and Isaac Bennett, a farmer living near Binghamton, N. Y. His only sister is the widow of the late Rodney Dennis, who was a prominent lawyer in Steuben county, N. Y. Mr. Bennett married June 2, 1874, Ella N. Robbins, daughter of Robert Robbins of Dodgeville, Ia. Her mother was Eleanor Houpt, a daughter of the late Philip Houpt of this city. They have two children living, Anna Minerva Bennett and Lillian Bennett.

It is no reflection upon the personal appearance of Lyman Hakes Bennett to say that his looks are not nearly so suggestive of the lawyer as his name. Meeting him casually you would be disposed to regard him as too big for books and too fond of his ease to be energetic. But Mr. Bennett is, nevertheless, a very industrious and conscientious reader, and there are few attorneys at the bar so truly zealous and untiring in unraveling the intricacies of a cause given him to try, and bringing them within the light of the law. He is an examiner and master in chancery, and as such has solved many knotty problems in a manner testifying amply to his possession of great ability as a lawyer, and of a judicial mind. His methods are those of the man who realizes that the profession of the law yields profit or fame to nothing less than hard, willing, and unremitting work, and uniting with this wise conviction, a giant's frame and iron constitution, he has bent himself to just that kind of work. There is, in fact, no more indefatigable toiler at any bar in the state. Such men

must succeed. Socially Mr. Bennett is a prime favorite with those who really know the man. Behind his brawny exterior is an unwavering good nature and disposition to any rational recreation and enjoyment that make his few intimate friendships very warm ones. He takes little interest in politics beyond keeping himself at all times well informed upon, and capable of intelligently discussing, the questions of the hour. A lawyer devoted to his profession and dependent upon it has no time for more.

MALCOM EDWARDS WALKER.

Malcom Edwards Walker is a native of Waverly, Luzerne (now Lackawanna) county, Pa., where he was born April 8, 1847. He is a descendant of Thomas Walker, of Boston, Mass., who died July 2, 1659. Thomas Walker of Sudbury, Mass., was the son of Thomas Walker of Boston. He taught school at Sudbury in the year 1664, and in 1672 kept an ordinary. "His signature was very good. The town of Sudbury considered if they would give Mr. Walker land as an encouragement to keep a free school in Sudbury." His wife, Mary, was a daughter of Daniel Stoner, of Billerica, formerly of Boston, and was fourteen years younger than her husband. She married a second time Captain John Goodenow, of Sudbury. She gave her son, William Walker, lands in Wells, Me., in 1715. Thomas Walker had ten children; five sons and five daughters. William Walker, the third son of Thomas Walker, was born in Sudbury July 22, 1666, and married, May 6, 1686, Sarah Goodenow, daughter of Captain John Goodenow. He taught school, and was a farmer in addition. He died in 1732. Thomas Walker, the third son of William Walker, was born in Sudbury August 15, 1689. He married Elizabeth Maynard June 16, 1717. They had three children, two sons and a daughter. Hezekiah Walker, son of Thomas Walker, was born in Sudbury in 1721, and married in 1738, Hannah Putnam, of Framingham, Mass., and had four children. Hezekiah Walker, son of Hezekiah Walker, was born

February 25, 1747, in Holden, Mass., and died December 30, 1837. He married, in 1776, Lucy Raymond. She was born in 1755, and died January 21, 1849. For upwards of sixty-three years they trod life's pathway together, and were honored by the entire community as having lived without a stain or reproach on their names. They had twelve children, six boys and six girls, and upwards of eighty grandchildren at the time of their deaths. Of these children Joel Walker, of Oakland, Mass., eighty-seven years of age, and Eli Walker, of West Boylston, Mass., eighty-three years of age, still live, and are both physically and mentally healthy and vigorous. Of the others, one son lived to be upwards of ninety years, two daughters eighty-eight, one eighty-three, and the rest, with one exception, who died at seventy-three, upwards of seventy-five years of age. Rev. John Walker, the grandfather of M. E. Walker, was the seventh child of Hezekiah Walker, and was born in Holden May 20, 1787, and died at Cold Brook Springs, Mass., August 18, 1866. He married Eunice Metcalf November 29, 1813. She died in 1870, aged eighty years. They had seven children, five sons and two daughters. One of the daughters died in infancy and the rest are still living, as follows: John, a florist, Worcester, Mass.; A. Judson, a Baptist minister, also the inventor and patentee of the "hydraulic elevator," Warren, Mass.; William S., a Baptist clergyman, Newton, Mass.; Eunice M., Cold Brook Springs; Sylvia J., wife of Henry Wilder, a merchant and farmer at Hubbardston, Mass.; and Harvey D., teacher and also a Baptist clergyman, Huntington Mills, in this county. Rev. John Walker, until the age of twenty-one, worked on his father's farm, and at the age of twenty-five began preaching. For years he was the only Baptist minister in Holden, Princeton, West Boylston, Westminster, and Leominster, and in all these places reared vigorous churches, and converts were numbered by hundreds. He was the regular ordained pastor, during his ministry, of churches at Holden, Princeton, West Sutton, Barre, and Cold Brook Springs, being pastor of the latter place at the time of his death.

Prof. Harvey D. Walker, the father of M. E. Walker, is a son of Rev. John Walker, and was born at Princeton, Mass., April 20, 1817, and married Electa B. Bates, of Bellingham, Mass.,

April 2, 1844, and had four children, two boys and two girls, all of whom are living. At the age of ten years, while at work on the farm, Harvey D. formed this purpose, "that, cost what it might, he would go through college." To this his father gave no encouragement, so, working by day and studying by night, almost entirely without instruction, except what could be gained from the scanty text-books within his reach, he prepared himself to be a teacher, and at the age of sixteen, a boy weighing less than ninety pounds, commenced teaching in the public schools. The school numbered upwards of sixty, half of whom were older than their teacher. His success was such that after the public fund was expended the citizens of the district added six weeks to the term by subscription. For four successive years he taught school, working during vacation, his father receiving all his wages. At twenty his father allowed him the last year of his minority and he entered on the accomplishment of his long cherished purpose. With but a single suit of clothes and a handful of books, without a dollar, or a friend to whom he could look for aid, he commenced his studies and fitted himself for college. He entered Brown University in 1839, graduated with honor in 1843, and in 1846 the degree of A. M. was conferred on him by his *alma mater*. Two days after graduation he became principal of the Milbury Academy, at Milbury, Mass., where he remained over two years, meeting with decided success. Among his pupils at this place whom he fitted for college were Hon. H. C. Rice, ex-governor of Massachusetts; Hon. S. P. Bates, LL. D., state historian of Pennsylvania, and former deputy state superintendent of public schools, Meadville, Pa. (a cousin of Mrs. H. D. Walker); and Bishop Willard R. Mallalieu, of the Methodist Episcopal church. In November, 1845, he removed to Abington Centre, Luzerne (now Waverly, Lackawanna) county, and on December 1, 1845, he commenced his labors as principal of Madison Academy, and continued in that position for nearly eight years. Among those who received instruction at Madison Academy during this time were Garrick M. Harding, Alexander Farnham, D. L. Patrick, George R. Bedford, Jerome G. Miller, A. H. Winton, A. J. Smith, the late G. Byron Nicholson, and other members of the Luzerne bar. In October, 1853, he accepted the

principalship of the preparatory department of Lewisburg University, and after the first year of his labors at this institution he taught a part of the Latin of the collegiate, and of the Greek of the theological, course. Among his students at this place were Thomas H. B. Lewis, W. H. Gearhart, and J. M. C. Ranck, members of this bar. In October, 1857, he moved to New Columbus, in this county, and organized the academy—which had then existed but a single year as a Normal School—under the name of the “New Columbus Normal Institute,” and became its principal, and remained as such until December 30, 1861, when he moved to Orangeville, Columbia county, and commenced work as principal of the Orangeville Academy and Normal Institute, continuing as such until September, 1869. In 1864 he was induced by Thomas H. Burrows, then superintendent of public schools, and Governor Curtin to become interested in the establishment of the Soldiers’ Orphans’ Schools of Pennsylvania, and was commissioned as principal of the first Soldiers’ Orphans’ School established in Pennsylvania, although the second to go into operation owing to the necessary changes incidental thereto, and remained as such until its removal in June, 1868. In September, 1869, he became principal of the public schools of Bloomsburg, and seven months later “professor of rhetoric and higher mathematics” in the Bloomsburg State Normal School. In October, 1871, he returned to Waverly and re-opened the Madison Academy (which he had left just eighteen years before), with its new buildings, as the Waverly Normal School, and commenced teaching the children of very many of his former pupils. In April, 1880, he located at Huntington Mills as principal of the Huntington Mills Academy and Normal School, and is still teaching there. Here, as at Waverly, he is instructing scores of the children of those who were his pupils at New Columbus and Orangeville. Although nearly sixty-eight years of age Professor Walker is as active physically and mentally as when in his teens. The wife of Rev. Harvey D. Walker is Electa B. Bates, a daughter of the late Otis Bates, of Bellingham, Mass. Lucias R. Bates, of West Boro, Mass., one of the largest manufacturers of straw goods in the United States, is her brother. Her sisters are R. T. Brown, widow of Rev. James Brown, late chaplain United States army,

now living at Factoryville, Pa. ; and Cynthia, wife of E. C. Craig, of Walpole, Mass.

M. E. Walker, at the age of fourteen, commenced assisting his father in the Orangeville school, and continued in that work until 1865, when he was appointed vice principal of the Orangeville Soldiers' Orphans' School, which position he held until 1868. In the latter year he commenced reading law with Samuel Knorr, of Bloomsburg, then assessor of internal revenue, and during 1869 and 1870 was a clerk in that office while prosecuting his studies. He was admitted to the bar of Columbia county December 6, 1870, and the next morning entered the public schools of Bloomsburg as a teacher. On April 1, 1871, he was appointed deputy postmaster of Bloomsburg, and continued to act as such until the fall of the same year, when, desiring to open an office, he resigned and commenced the practice of his profession. In December, 1871, Professor Henry Carver, principal of the Bloomsburg State Normal School, having left, and the faculty having been re-organized, George E. Elwell, then a teacher in the public schools, was elected one of the faculty. He tendered his resignation as teacher in the public school and the directors accepted it, provided M. E. Walker could be induced to take his place; and thus from January 2 to June 1, 1872 he again taught school. On November 25, 1872, he removed to Shickshinny and opened an office, and has resided there since. He was admitted to the Luzerne bar January 6, 1873. On April, 8, 1873, he established the *Mountain Echo*, becoming its editor and proprietor, continuing as such until 1876, when he disposed of the same to R. M. Tubbs, the present editor. In September, 1873, he was asked by one of the directors of Bloomsburg to take the principalship of the schools of the West ward. Knowing that Professor Bates, of the Normal School, as well as a number of the older teachers of the public schools, were applicants for the position, he said to Mr. Ringler, the director, "give me twenty-five dollars a month more than any one else asks and I will come." Upon this idly spoken promise, and without any application in writing, as required by the board, Mr. Walker was elected principal and his salary fixed at seventy-five dollars per month, an advance of twenty-five dollars, and the term fixed at

eight months. Mr. Walker, upon being notified of the action of the board, had a special meeting called to re-consider their action, as his paper and practice required all his time. But the board unanimously refused to release Mr. Walker from his promise, but agreed that when actually necessary he might leave his position for the purpose of attending to his legal matters in Luzerne county. Thus from October, 1873, till June, 1874, he taught school again, spending Saturdays at Shickshinny, and at least one day during each sitting of court at Wilkes-Barre, and daily, by mail, keeping up his paper. Since 1876 he has devoted his time exclusively to the practice of law, sandwiched since 1879 with the duties of justice of the peace. It is a remarkable fact that out of upwards of fifteen hundred cases acted upon by Mr. Walker but six appeals have been taken, one of them very recently ; four of the other five have been tried and the judgment of the justice affirmed, and not a single certiorari to his records has ever been taken. In 1875 Mr. Walker was elected the burgess of the borough of Shickshinny. In politics he is a republican, and was a member of the county committee of that party for several years. He has been frequently a delegate to state and county conventions of his party. Mr. Walker married, May 13, 1873, Terressa A. Vannetta, daughter of Peter Vannetta, of Bloomsburg. She was for ten consecutive years prior to her marriage principal of the primary department of the public schools of Bloomsburg. They have three children living, Harvey Day Walker, Warren Woodward Walker, and Harry Malcom Walker. While Mr. Walker is not a member of any temperance organization, he has never yet tasted a drop of any intoxicating liquors, domestic wine, or beer, and has never used tobacco in any form.

It is scarcely necessary to add to the relation of the foregoing facts that Mr. Walker is a man of much energy and perseverance, and a useful man in the community in which he resides. Taking example from his ancestry, he sets before him the objects to be attained and pursues his course to the ends thus marked out undeviatingly, and undeterred by any obstacles that intelligent effort can be made to overcome. That he is appreciated by his neighbors and fellow-citizens is also sufficiently attested. His

practice is a large one proportioned to the territory from which it is drawn, and larger far than that of many of his more pretentious professional brethren abiding in more pretentious communities. That he is able to give it attention and at the same time not neglect his duties as a justice, of itself argues a willingness to work, and an ability to work, that, joined together, must needs make substantial headway in the world.

MICHAEL CANNON.

Michael Cannon was born March 22, 1844, at Innisskeel, in the county of Donegal, Ireland, and was less than a year old when his parents came to this country. His father, who is still living, is James Cannon, an early settler at Summit Hill, Carbon county, Pa., having located there in 1832. He resided there until 1840, when he returned to Ireland and married Rosa, a daughter of Hugh McAloon, who is the mother of the subject of our sketch. Mr. Cannon subsequently returned to this country and has resided at Summit Hill and Hazleton ever since. Michael Cannon was educated in the public schools, and subsequently became a teacher in the borough of Hazleton and in this city, studying law in the meanwhile in the office of the late David R. Randall and Michael Reagan, of this city. He was admitted to the Luzerne county bar January 25, 1873. In January, 1865, Mr. Cannon enlisted in the United States Navy, doing duty on the monitor steamer *Canonicus*, and was at the storming of Fort Fisher. He married, November 25, 1873, Nettie McDonald, youngest daughter of the late Patrick McDonald, of Union township, Luzerne county, Pa. Mr. and Mrs. Cannon have four children; Nettie Cannon, Stella Cannon, Laura Cannon, and Edna Cannon. Mr. Cannon, it will be observed, is another of the numerous class of attorneys who began active life in the school-room. He is a representative, also, of those who have got along in the world without other education than that the common schools afford. The disadvantage arising from lack

of college or university training is often more than compensated by the spirit of independent self-reliance that has its birth and growth in those exigencies that come with dependence upon our own energies for a livelihood. Mr. Cannon was a worker as well as a teacher, and in the latter capacity achieved an enviable reputation, as those who knew him and had opportunity of judging his qualifications and estimating the results of his effort at the time, freely attest. His enlistment in the nation's service when he was not yet quite of age, brought him experiences which have, doubtless, been valuable to him in later life. In the practice of his profession Mr. Cannon is noted among his brethren for both application and energy, qualities that are certain to unlock the repositories of the legal knowledge necessary for the successful prosecution of a client's cause. He is a democrat in politics and a fair orator, and has been frequently called to effective service on the stump in his party's behalf.

JOHN ALFRED OPP.

John Alfred Opp was born near Muncy, Lycoming county, Pa., July 15, 1847. He was educated in the public schools and at Dickinson Seminary, Williamsport, Pa., graduating from the latter institution in 1870. On July 4, 1863, during the late civil war, he enlisted in Company E, Thirty-Seventh regiment, Pennsylvania Militia, and remained in the service about one month, when the regiment was mustered out of service. In January, 1864, Mr. Opp enlisted in Company D, Eightieth regiment (Seventh cavalry) Pennsylvania Volunteers, and the regiment was mustered out of the service August 23, 1865, at Macon, Ga. After the war Mr. Opp was a teacher in the public schools in Muncy Creek township, Lycoming county, and in Plymouth, in this county. For the last five years he has been one of the directors of the public schools of the borough of Plymouth, where he resides. He studied law with E. H. Little, of Bloomsburg, Pa., and was admitted to the bar of Columbia county, February 1, 1873, and

to the Luzerne bar February 24, 1873. The father of John A. Opp is Thomas Jefferson Opp a native of Lycoming county. His grandfather, John Opp, was a native of Columbia county, and was one of the early settlers of Muncy, Pa. The mother of the subject of our sketch was Keziah Schuyler, daughter of the late Adam Schuyler, of Paradise township, Northumberland county, Pa. Mr. Opp married, October 12, 1880, Helen Wier, daughter of Andrew Wier, of Plymouth, Pa. Mr. Wier is a native of Scotland. Mr. and Mrs. Opp have a family of two children, John Howard Opp and Elizabeth Opp. Mr. Opp is a trustee in the First Presbyterian church of Plymouth, and is a director in the Plymouth Gas Company, and also in the Plymouth Water Company. He has held the position of judge advocate in the National Guard of Pennsylvania with the rank of major. It is no small praise to say of an American citizen that he was a brave and dutiful soldier in the years when the life of the nation trembled in the balance and there was call for every stout heart at the front. Such praise is Mr. Opp's due. The regiments in which he served did effective service, and in every engagement in which they were concerned during his term he had part and bore himself with conspicuous gallantry. It was of the young men of the country that the fervor of the army was constituted, and the good names they earned fighting for union are a rich heritage to be bequeathed to their children. As a teacher he was painstaking and uniformly successful, winning golden encomiums from directors, scholars, and parents. That his interest in the subject of education did not cease with his retirement from the school-room, is shown in his active service since as a director, to which he has devoted much time and brought ideas and energies that have redounded greatly to the benefit of the schools. Mr. Opp is a generally bright man, and has already achieved a good standing in his profession. Few young men have had a greater degree of success in the same time, and fewer still can look forward to a bright future as hopefully. He is well read outside of the law, and this, added to his many other companionable qualities, make him gratifyingly popular in the social circle.

JOHN TRITLE LUTHER SAHM.

John Tritle Luther Sahn is a native of Greencastle, Franklin county, Pa., where he was born September 6, 1843. He is a descendant of an early German settler who came to Pennsylvania at a very early period in its history. His grandfather, John Sahn, was a native of the neighborhood of Manheim, Lancaster county, Pa., and was a farmer and distiller. He left to survive him seven children, two of whom became ministers of the gospel, as follows: Rev. Abram Sahn, a Methodist Episcopal minister, and Rev. Peter Sahn, D. D., a Lutheran minister. The latter was the father of the subject of our sketch. He was born near Manheim in 1809, and educated at the Lutheran Theological Seminary, Gettysburg, Pa., and graduated in the class of 1831. He commenced his ministerial labors in 1832, and had been engaged in the work of the ministry about forty-four years at the time of his death. He was endowed with more than ordinary natural talent, and his mind was well disciplined by education. He was a diligent student, and became a thorough theologian. He had acquired an accurate acquaintance with the German as well as the English language, and preached equally well in both. He was a homilectician and prepared his sermons carefully and systematically. His strength in the pulpit consisted more in the clearness and logical connection of the matter than in the ornament and beauty of his style. He was solid and instructive, as well as an impressive and successful preacher. As a pastor he was diligent and faithful. He was humble and modest in his bearing, quiet and retiring in his intercourse with his fellowmen, but in his consistency and devotion to the cause of Christ he exerted a positive and wide-spread influence over the members of his church and the community among whom he labored as a Christian minister. Although strongly attached to the Lutheran church he, nevertheless, fraternized with Christians of other evangelical denominations, and spent his last Sabbath morning on earth in participating in the exercises of the dedica-

tion of the Reformed church, at Laurelton, Pa. He served the following charges in the order named: Maytown, Middletown, St. Thomas, Greencastle, Blairsville, Johnstown, Indiana, Friedensburg, Loysville, Aaronsburg, and New Berlin. He died at Laurelton, Union county, Pa., March 14, 1876, aged sixty-six years. His remains are interred in the cemetery at New Berlin, Pa. He left five children to survive him, among whom in addition to the subject of our sketch, is Theophilus H. T. Sahn, a lawyer at Hamburg, Ia.; W. K. T. Sahn, a physician at McCoysville, Pa.; and M. O. T. Sahn, a Lutheran minister in Lawrence county, Pa. The wife of Rev. Dr. Sahn is Susan Trittle, daughter of the late John Trittle, of Guilford, Franklin county, Pa. He was a farmer and spent a long life on the old homestead near Chambersburg, Pa. He was a man of industrious habits, and a devout Christian, and for many years an elder in the Lutheran church. His father, Jacob Trittle, was a farmer and distiller, and was a native of Bavaria, and on his arrival in this county settled in Franklin county. Jacob Benedict, M. D., and Daniel Benedict, M. D., well-known physicians in the lower part of the state, are grandsons of Jacob Trittle, as is, also, Rev. Frederick Benedict, a Lutheran minister. Frederick A. Trittle, also a grandson, is a prominent lawyer, and is now governor of Arizona Territory.

J. T. L. Sahn was prepared for college at Somerset Academy and in a select school taught by Silas M. Clark, now one of the judges of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. He then entered the Pennsylvania College, at Gettysburg, Pa., from which he graduated in 1862. He read law with B. McIntyre at New Bloomfield, Pa., and was admitted to the Perry county bar in April, 1865. He then removed to Mifflintown, Pa., and in 1866 was elected district attorney of Juniata county for three years. Upon the expiration of his term he entered into a legal partnership with Ezra D. Parker, under the firm name of Parker & Sahn. This partnership continued until 1873, when Mr. Sahn removed to this city. He was admitted to the Luzerne county bar April 23, 1873. In December of the same year he became a clerk in the prothonotary's office, and has continued in that position until the present time. He has been chief deputy prothonotary since January 1880. It speaks well of Mr. Sahn to say

that although a democrat in politics he has retained his position under all administrations of the office for the past eleven years and over. Mr. Sahn married, September 17, 1872, Minnie S. Rothrock, a daughter of Joseph Rothrock, of Fernmanagh, Juniata county, Pa. Mr. and Mrs. Sahn have four children living, Frank Basil Rothrock Sahn, Raymond Paul Rothrock Sahn, Ruth Victoria Rothrock Sahn, and Minnie Constance Rothrock Sahn. Every here and there through the country are to be found men who have been bred to the law, but have drifted from its active practice into positions in which their professional training constitutes one of the chief elements of their usefulness. Mr. Sahn is one of this number. He has become a fixture in the office of the prothonotary of the county, where his knowledge of the principles of the law and familiarity with the statutes enable him to perform the duties assigned him with a rapidity and safety that could not be otherwise attained. Every member of the Luzerne bar will bear cheerful witness to this fact, and will admit his obligations for the assistance it has been to him in that part of his practice which brings him into contact with the prothonotary's office. In addition to this exceptional fitness Mr. Sahn is possessed of a most obliging disposition. He is never either too busy or too tired to give prompt attention to the demands of the profession upon his assistance. His memory is a storehouse rich in important information relative to the general business of a prothonotary's office, and the books and records of this particular prothonotary's office, and he is never known to hesitate to unlock it for the convenience of his professional brethren. Whether or not he will ever go back again to active practice he is uncertain, but if he should the knowledge he has acquired in his present position ought, of itself, to insure him a paying clientage.

WILLIAM HENRY McCARTNEY.

William Henry McCartney was born in Boston, Mass., July 11, 1834. His father, John McCartney, came from Dublin, Ireland, and for many years successfully carried on the manufacture of carriages and fire engines in Brattle Square, Boston. W. H. McCartney was an invalid in his youth, and at the age of twelve went with his mother to Gilmanton, N. H., where he lived on a farm engaged entirely in out-door sports and pursuits until he was eighteen years of age. At that age he had outgrown his physical troubles and he then commenced to acquire an education. He attended preparatory schools at Laconia and at Meriden, N. H., but his education was principally directed by a tutor, John G. Jewett, now one of the judges of the court of Common Pleas of New Hampshire. He studied law with Hon. Asa Fowler and Hon. H. A. Bellows, at Concord, N. H., and subsequently with F. W. Sawyer, at Boston, and was admitted to the bar of Massachusetts in March, 1856. He at once entered into a large and lucrative practice in Boston, and continued therein up to the beginning of the late civil war. Prior to that event he had been connected with the Boston militia; first, in the Light Infantry, an organization then known in Boston as the "*Tigers*," and at the breaking out of hostilities held a commission as first lieutenant in a battery known as the Boston Light Artillery. That organization formed a portion of the three months troops that Massachusetts sent into the field, and Lieutenant McCartney left Boston with his command on April 19, 1861, at half an hour's notice. His command went with General Butler's expedition from New York to Annapolis and served at the Relay House on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and at Baltimore through the three months' campaign. At the expiration of this service Lieutenant McCartney returned to Boston and raised the First Massachusetts Battery for three years' service, of which he was made captain. During the three years' service he participated in the following engagements: West Point, Mechanicsville, Gaines

Mills, Charles City Cross Roads, Malvern Hill, Second Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, December 14, 1862; Fredericksburg, May 4, 1863; Marye's Heights, Salem Heights, Gettysburg, Rappahannock Station, Mine Run, Saunder's House, The Wilderness, Spottsylvania, South Anne River, Cool Arbor, Petersburg, Weldon Railroad, Winchester, and Fisher's Hill. He was commended in general orders by General Franklin for "gallantry and conspicuous bravery" at Fredericksburg (December 14, 1862), and at Antietam. He was also commended by General Sedgwick for "gallantry and exceptionally brilliant services" at Salem Heights, Gettysburg, and Mine Run; and by General Brooks for "repulsing most gallantly, without assistance, a brigade of infantry which saved our line from being broken, when to break any portion of it was sure defeat to the whole corps." He was also mentioned by General Lee for "great gallantry and marked efficiency in battery service" at Fredericksburg, December 14, 1862; and by General Barksdale for gallantry in repulsing an assault of Barksdale's brigade at Salem Heights, and for kindness and attention to Confederate wounded at Antietam. For the above named commendations he was brevetted to the rank of brigadier general. In February, 1865, he was made provost marshal and ordered to Massachusetts, and had charge of that department until December 31, when he was mustered out of the service. In January, 1866, he was appointed clerk of the naval committee of the house of representatives at Washington, and was made special counsel by the navy department to collect and codify the testimony taken before the naval committee of the house on the subject of naval steam engineering. In June, 1866, he was appointed collector of internal revenue of the Third Massachusetts district, then comprising most of Boston, and, in point of receipts, the largest revenue district in the country, excepting the Thirty-First New York district. He was endorsed for this position by the governor and lieutenant-governor of Massachusetts; by the speaker of the Massachusetts house of representatives; by all of the senators and representatives of Massachusetts; by many of the bankers, merchants, and leading business men of the district; by the entire delegation from Massachusetts in the house of representatives; by the Hon. Henry Wilson, of the sen-

ate; and by the Hon. John A. Andrew, ex-governor of Massachusetts, as well as by several of the principal living generals under whom he served. He held the position until April 1, 1869, having tendered his resignation in October preceding, to be able to devote more of his time to a contract granted to him by the government of Costa Rica for the construction of a railroad across Costa Rica. He was engaged in his railroad scheme until the spring of 1870, when he resumed the practice of his profession at Boston. He was shortly compelled, through failing health, to give up his practice, and in the beginning of the summer of 1870 he shipped as a sailor on a vessel engaged in traffic with Labrador. On his return from Labrador he went South, where he recovered his health, and on his way back to Boston was persuaded by Manton Marble, then proprietor of the *New York World*, to go into journalism. From January, 1871, to July, 1873, he was connected with the *World* in New York, doing most of his work under the *nom de plume* of "Muldoon, Major of Heavy Artillery." He also edited Frank Leslie's illustrated paper during a portion of that period, wrote magazine articles, and, in connection with the late John H. Selwyn, wrote two plays entitled "The Bayonet," and "Constance." In 1858 he married Anna M. Leach, a daughter of Harry Leach, then of Boston, but formerly of New Milford, Susquehanna county, Pa., by whom he had three children, two of whom, Jessie and Anne McCartney, are still living. His son, Frederick McCartney, died in the spring of 1879, in the twentieth year of his age. His first wife died in August, 1869, and he was married to his present wife, who was Katharine E. Searle, daughter of the late Leonard Searle, of Montrose, Pa., in September, 1872. Shortly after his second marriage he went with his wife to Europe, where they passed a winter, returning in June, 1873, to spend the summer at Montrose. While there he was induced to give up his literary pursuits and go back to his profession. General McCartney was admitted to the bar of this county September 12, 1873, and has been in continuous practice since. He has by his present wife two children, Ella McCartney and W. H. McCartney. General McCartney has quite a reputation as a political speaker, and since his early manhood has done effective service in that direction.

In 1860 he stumped Massachusetts for Stephen A. Douglass. In 1863 he stumped the Third and Fourth congressional districts of the same state, having been granted a leave of absence for that purpose, and making twenty-two speeches in twelve days. It was his services on the stump in that campaign that made him collector of internal revenue. In 1866, he stumped Connecticut with the late Lot M. Morrill. In 1867 he stumped New York for John A. Griswold for governor, and in 1868 he stumped the same state for General Grant for president. In 1872 he again stumped the state of New York for Horace Greeley, the candidate of the liberal republicans for president. Since his residence in this state he has stumped Pennsylvania in 1876 for Rutherford B. Hayes for president, in 1878 for Henry M. Hoyt for governor, in 1880 for James A. Garfield for president, in 1882 for John Stewart for governor, and in 1884 for James G. Blaine for president. General McCartney is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, of the Loyal Legion (which is composed of officers of the late war and their oldest sons), of the Loyal League, of the United Service Club, of the New England Society of Philadelphia, and many other clubs and societies.

General McCartney is an unusually aggressive man, in and out of his profession; a man of very positive and pronounced views. He may be said to carry many of the attributes that secured him such frequent and flattering commendation as a soldier and commander into both his practice of the law and his political labors. His stump speeches are distinguished by vigorous English and a wealth of appropriate and funny anecdotes, both of which appear to please his audiences in about equal degree. Even those of opposite political faith, however much they may be at variance with his arguments, find pleasure in his oratory—if the word can be applied to anything so thoroughly unpretentious, off-hand, and practical—and meetings he is announced to address seldom fail to attract the presence of as many of “the enemy” as of his own side. His gift in this respect is a rare one, and is acknowledged to bring no little profit to the candidate or party in whose behalf he chooses to exercise it. It will be noticed in the partial record of his “stumping” achievements above set forth that the general has been, at different times, for and against about all the

parties, and about all the varying phases of his party, that have flourished since he came to stumping age. This marks a characteristic of the man of which he need not be ashamed. He is never afraid to be what he thinks he ought to be from fear of comparison with what he has been. There are those whose political lives are lives of persistent devotion to one party or one set of issues from simple fear of the charge of inconsistency, or unwillingness to admit that at some time they may have erred. We are not of those who believe that this is to their credit. The general is much in demand as an after dinner talker, in which capacity he is never at a loss for the means of "setting the table in a roar" and keeping "it" there as long as he occupies the floor. On such occasions he has a faculty of saying very sharp things that, said in any other way, would be certain to offend, but said as he says them, provoke only laughter and applause. In fact, his varied experience as lawyer, soldier, politician, and journalist, aided by a good memory, ready wit, never-failing self possession, and a zest for any rational social enjoyment, make him a welcome addition to any company gathered with merry-making intent. As a lawyer he ranks deservedly high. He is especially strong in cross-examination and in appeals to the jury, being a quick and analytical reasoner and seldom missing any possible "points." He enjoys a lucrative practice, both in the Civil and Criminal Courts, and loses cases only when the proofs and the statutes are against him.

BARNET MILLER ESPY.

Barnet Miller Espy was born in Nanticoke, Luzerne county Pa., May 16, 1846. He is a descendant of George Espy, who was born in Hanover township, Lancaster (now Dauphin) county, Pa., in 1749, and removed with the Paxton Rangers to Luzerne county prior to the massacre in 1778. He located on a tract of land not far from the present borough of Nanticoke, in Hanover township, and there built himself a log house, in which he and

his family resided until his death in 1814. He was commissioned a justice of the peace on May 30, 1800, for the district of Hanover township and Wilkes-Barre. He was by trade a mason, and built the old stone jail which was located at the corner of Washington and East Market streets. It was commenced in 1802 and completed, at a cost of five thousand eight hundred and forty-six dollars and forty-three cents. His wife was Mary Stewart, cousin of Captain Lazarus Stewart, who fell at the battle and massacre of Wyoming, and granddaughter of Lazarus Stewart, who settled on the Swatara, in Hanover, Lancaster county, in 1729. John Espy, son of George Espy, was born July 26, 1776. He was a farmer and a prominent man in his day. He died February 3, 1843. He married, April 5, 1809, Lavina Inman, daughter of Colonel Edward Inman. He was the son of Elijah Inman, who was a mere lad when he came from England with his father, who was an iron worker and armor maker, and settled in Rhode Island, and from there moved to the Wyoming Valley in 1763. Elijah Inman was one of the first men in the country conversant with the smelting of iron, and his services were often sought by furnace men. He had seven sons, five of whom went to the battlefield. The two others, one quite a lad, the other about nineteen, would have gone, but they had no arms. It is an interesting fact in the history of the invasion of Wyoming, that the companies of Durkee and Ransom were obliged to furnish their own arms. Of course, men of spirit and regarding themselves as the special defenders of the settlement, would obtain the best rifles and muskets the country afforded. When called away they took with them their guns, and thus Wyoming was not only left without men, but deprived of their arms, so that for those who remained there was not sufficient. There would, otherwise, have been six or seven of the Inman brothers in the battle; as it was, there were five, the youngest boys being left at home with their aged parents. Two of the brothers, Elijah and Israel, fell on the field; two escaped without injury; and the fifth, hotly pursued by the bloody savages, plunged into the river, overheated with exertion, and hid himself under the willows. The poor fellow might as well have fallen in the fight, for a cold settled on his lungs, and in a few weeks took him to his grave.

Thus three sons perished. With the rest of the settlement the Inman family fled, but returned in the fall. They found their farm a scene of desolation. Fire and destruction had done their utmost, and danger they knew lurked around them. Just at the setting in of winter the lads said they heard wild turkeys in the neighboring woods, and Isaac, a young man of nineteen, took his gun and went out. Shots were heard and he did not return. Snow immediately after fell. That Indians had been in the neighborhood was soon known, for other families had suffered, and the only hope was that he was alive, though a prisoner. Spring brought grief and woe to the already bruised heart of the poor old father. Isaac, the lost boy, might well have been a favorite. He was tall, straight as an arrow, gay, sprightly, and every way a pleasing young man. "Death found strange beauty on his manly brow and dashed it out." His mangled corpse was found when the snow melted, in the edge of a little creek that passed through their farm. He had been shot. A war club lay by his side; his light silken hair was yet stained by blood. He had been murdered and shot with an Indian barbarity. So that four of the family fell that year: Elijah, David, Israel, and Isaac. That family, indeed, deserved well of their country. Lavina Espy died February 19, 1874. James Espy, son of John and Lavina Espy, was born in Hanover township, in 1811, and died at Rummerfield, Bradford county, Pa., June 16, 1872. He married, in 1840, Mary A. Miller, daughter of Barnet and Mary (*née* De Witt) Miller. Mr. Miller was the son of Andrew Miller, who died at Harmony, Warren county, N. J., June 10, 1820, aged fifty-seven years. He had formerly lived in Northampton county, Pa., and the family was of German descent. Mrs. Espy's mother was the daughter of Peter De Witt, of Harmony, N. J. B. M. Espy, son of James and Mary A. Espy, was educated in the academy taught by the late E. B. Harvey, of the Luzerne bar, and at Wyoming Seminary, from which he graduated in 1869. He read law with Edwin S. Osborne, and was admitted to the Luzerne county bar September 20, 1873, and has been in continuous practice ever since. In the year 1863, during the late civil war, he was a member of Company F, Forty-First Pennsylvania Militia. He remained in the service about one month when his

regiment was mustered out. He is the secretary and treasurer of the Wilkes-Barre Water Company. He married, September 23, 1873, Caroline, daughter of Abraham Wood. They have two children living, Ridgeway Bowers Espy and Blanche Wood Espy. Abraham Wood was for many years a successful business man in Wilkes-Barre and Mt. Carmel, Wabash county, Ill. At the time of his death he was a resident of Trenton, N. J. Mr. Wood was a descendant of "Michael Wood, of Tenker Hey, North Dean, in the vicarage of Halifax and county of York," whose will, written in 1537, is in the possession of the family, having passed down through the succeeding generations. Joseph Wood, the great-grandfather of Abraham Wood, was a cloth manufacturer of Halifax, England. Robert Wood, the son of Joseph Wood, was a man of great energy. He purchased a grant of land in America, and set on foot a movement to raise a colony and settle in this country. He had large carved oak chests made and filled with clothing, and preparations were nearly completed for sailing, when the war for the independence of the colonies broke out and thwarted his plans. Robert Wood married Elizabeth Ingham, one of three sisters of Crowstone Hall. (One of these sisters lived to be one hundred and fourteen years of age.) By that union there were seven children, of whom Moses Wood was the second son. He was born in Halifax, England, 1765, and married Jane Beilby, daughter of John and Esther Beilby, of Wetwang, in the county of York, England. Mr. Wood remained in his native country until 1819, when he, with his family, left the land of their nativity and settled in America. His family consisted of his wife, eight children, and two servants. He also brought with him a tailor, shoemaker, and blacksmith. The same oaken chests made by his father years before were also brought over. They sailed in the ship Mary Ann Isabella from Burlington quay. The owner of the vessel, Mr. George Baker, was a personal friend of the Wood family. After a tedious voyage of nine weeks and four days they landed in Philadelphia, and from there proceeded to Wilkes-Barre where they settled. Here Mr. Wood purchased three hundred acres of land, nearly one-third of which has been occupied as a part of the city. The remainder developed into valuable coal lands. When Moses

Wood landed in Philadelphia he had several thousand dollars in gold, which he deposited in a Philadelphia bank for safe keeping. While prospecting in the valley of Wyoming for land, the bank broke and he lost his deposits. He was therefore compelled to depend on home resources to complete his purchases in Wilkes-Barre. In the settlement of the affairs of the bank he, however, realized a part of his money by taking land located in Bradford county. The tract given in part payment was two thousand acres in extent. Moses Wood resided upon his farm at Wilkes-Barre for many years after his settlement here, and educated and reared his sons in habits of industry and economy. In 1823 he commenced mining coal. He shipped it down the Susquehanna river in keel boats, or arks, as they were called. He was among the first miners of coal in Wilkes-Barre. At that early day the business was unprofitable. He spent the latter part of his life in the borough (now city) of Wilkes-Barre, and here died in 1853. His wife died in 1852. His sons became successful merchants and business men. The late John B. Wood, of this city, a successful merchant and banker; the late Matthew and Moses Wood, of this city; Isaac Wood, and the late Rev. William Wood, of Trenton, N. J.; and Abraham Wood, were among his children. He donated the land on which the Central M. E. church is built, and gave liberally towards the erection of the building. It was built in Woodville, a suburb of the borough of Wilkes-Barre, now nearly the central part of the city. The church was chartered as the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Woodville. John B. Wood, the son of Moses Wood, married Sarah Gore. She was a descendant of John Gore and Rhoda Gore, his wife, of England, who settled in Roxbury, Mass., in 1635. Samuel Gore, a grandson of John Gore, was a resident of Norwich, Conn., in 1714. Obadiah Gore, son of Samuel Gore and Hannah Gore, was born July 26, 1714. He married Hannah Parks, and died about 1779. Hannah was a sister of Captain Thomas Parks, the first settler of Litchfield, Luzerne (now Bradford) county, Pa. He built his house near the state line about 1800. Obadiah Gore moved from near Boston to Plainfield, Conn., and thence to Wyoming in 1768. He was an aged man at the time of the massacre, and was left in Forty Fort while the army went out to meet the enemy. He

was a magistrate under the laws of Connecticut. His commission, signed in April 1778, bears the name of Jonathan Trumbull, then governor of Connecticut. In the little band that marched forth on July 3, 1778, were his sons Samuel Gore, Daniel Gore, Silas Gore, George Gore, and Asa Gore. The father in the fort and five sons marching out to the conflict! Nor was this all: John Murfee, who married a daughter of Mr. Gore (the sister of these five brothers), was also in the ranks; and Timothy Pearce, another brother-in-law, having ridden all night, came in and joined our little army on the battlefield. Thus there were seven in the battle, while an eighth was in service with the regular army; and it proved a most bloody and disastrous day to the family. At sunset five of the seven were on the field mangled corpses. Asa and Silas were ensigns, and were slain; George was slain; Murfee was slain. Timothy Pearce held a commission in the regular army, but had hurried in. He, also, was killed. Lieutenant Daniel Gore was near the right wing and stood a few rods below Wintermoot's fort, close up to the old road that led up through the valley. Stepping into the road a ball struck him in the arm; he applied a hasty bandage, tearing it from his shirt. Just at that moment Captain Durkee stepped into the road at the same place. "Look out!" said Mr. Gore, "there are some of the savages concealed under yonder heap of logs." At that instant a bullet struck Captain Durkee in the thigh. When retreat became inevitable, Mr. Gore endeavored to assist Captain Durkee from the field, but found it impossible; and Durkee said, "Save yourself, Mr. Gore, my fate is sealed." Lieutenant Gore then escaped down the road, and leaping the fence about a mile below, lay crouched close under a bunch of bushes. While there an Indian got over the fence and stood near him. Mr. Gore said he could see the white of his eye, and was almost sure he was discovered. A moment after a yell was raised on the flats below; the Indian drew up his rifle and fired, and instantly ran off in that direction. Though the wave of death seemed to have passed over and spent itself, yet Lieutenant Gore remained under cover until dusk. After dark Mr. Gore found his way to the fort and met his brother Samuel, the only survivor of the seven. The distress of Mrs. Murfee was very great. She feared her

husband had been tortured. When she learned he fell on the field she was less distressed; and begging her way with the rest of the fugitives, traversed the wilderness, and sought a home in the state from which she had emigrated, having an infant born a few days after her arrival among her former friends. No tongue can tell, no pencil can paint, the sorrows and the sufferings of poor Wyoming; and all, undoubtedly, occasioned by drawing away the men raised here for its special defense. Obadiah Gore, eldest son of Obadiah Gore, was one of the most prominent men of his day in Wyoming. In 1776 he entered the Continental army in a regiment commanded by Colonel Isaac Nichols, and served six years; was commissioned first-lieutenant by John Hancock, October 11, 1776, and by John Jay, March 16, 1779. At the organization of Luzerne county he was commissioned one of the judges. Judge Gore and his father were blacksmiths, and were the first persons to use anthracite coal in this country, and began to use it in their forges about 1772. In the few blacksmiths' shops in Wyoming and the West Branch settlements coal was gradually introduced after its manipulation by the Gores. They were among the prisoners taken by the Pennamites in 1768. They were also in the terrible troubles of Wyoming, known as the first and second Pennamite wars. Judge Gore removed to Sheshequin, Luzerne (now Bradford) county, in 1784. He built the first frame house in the township about 1787, and had also the first distillery in the township. He was appointed a justice of the peace as early as April, 1782. The first marriage entry on his docket is April 20, 1788, and is that of Matthias Hollenback and Miss Sarah Hibbard. In 1781 and 1782 Judge Gore was one of the members from Westmoreland to the Connecticut assembly. In 1788, 1789 and 1790 he was a member of the Pennsylvania legislature. John Gore, the youngest son of Obadiah Gore, and the brother of Judge Gore, married Elizabeth Ross, youngest sister of General William Ross. Their daughter Sarah married John B. Wood. John Espy, who was admitted to the Luzerne county bar April 20, 1868, and now a resident of St. Paul, Minn., is a son-in-law of John B. Wood, and is a brother of the subject of our sketch. The mother of Mrs. B. M. Espy is Caroline Bowers, of Mount Carmel, Ill. She is the daughter of

George Bowers of the same place, who emigrated to that state from Dauphin county, Pa. The late Theodore S. Bowers, colonel and assistant adjutant-general U. S. A., on General Grant's staff, and who was killed by accident at Garrison Station, N. Y., March 7, 1866, was a brother of Mrs. Abraham Wood.

Mr. Espy, as will be observed, comes of a good family. He comports himself, both professionally and as a citizen, in a manner worthy of such an origin. He is not what the world calls a pushing man, but cannot, therefore, be said to lack energy. His methods are of the quiet order and not such as make men conspicuous, but observers will not fail to notice that those who make the most noise in the world are not always the ones who achieve the most substantial successes. He is a good lawyer, being careful in advising and conscientious in his application to the hard work which the practice of the law involves. He is a republican in politics, and although always interested in behalf of his party, is not a politician in any sense of the term, being neither an aspirant for office nor what is commonly called a worker in campaigns. He is an active member of the Franklin Street Methodist Episcopal church, where his services are always in demand and held in high appreciation by the church. In a word, he is an unobtrusive, though useful member of the profession, as well as a creditable and honored citizen.

WILLIAM PENN RYMAN.

William Penn Ryman was born in Dallas, Luzerne county, Pa., August 23, 1847. His grandfather, Peter Ryman, a native of New Jersey, was one of the early settlers of Dallas. He purchased a farm on which Abram Ryman, the father of the subject of our sketch was born, and which is still in the possession of the family. Abram Ryman, during his life-time, was one of the prominent men of his neighborhood. From his early youth he was connected with the Methodist Episcopal church, and held various positions in the church of his choice. He was able, active, intel-

ligent, charitable, and devoted to the interests of his native town-ship. The mother of W. P. Ryman was Jemima Kunkle, a daughter of the late Philip Kunkle, also a native of New Jersey. The late Wesley Kunkle, who was recorder of deeds for Luzerne county from 1860 to 1863, was her brother. Mr. Ryman was prepared for college at Wyoming Seminary, and then entered Cornell University, Ithica, N. Y., in which he graduated in 1871. He then entered Harvard Law school from which he graduated in 1873. He read law with E. P. Darling, of this city, and was admitted to the Luzerne county bar September 20, 1873. He is the senior member of the firm of Ryman & Lewis. Mr. Ryman organized the first telephone and electric light company in this city, and is at present secretary and treasurer of the Wilkes-Barre Electric Light Company. Rev. Charles Ryman, presiding elder in the North Philadelphia Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is a cousin of W. P. Ryman. Mr. Ryman married, December 18, 1879, Charlotte M. Rose, a daughter of George P. Rose, of Fenton, Mich. They have two children, Roselys F. Ryman and Emily M. Ryman. Mr. Ryman is a Republican in politics, but has never held an office. There is both solidity and consistency in the methods which William Penn Ryman brings to the practice of his profession, and to the several other business enterprises with which he has concerned himself. He is fortunate in the fact that his personal appearance gives, even to the indifferent observer, conspicuous evidence of his possessing a fine mental organization, and being ready of speech and animated in manner, he easily prepossesses himself in a client's favor, and when we add that he is both industrious and sincerely heedful to keep his compacts to the letter, we have fully accounted for his already large and growing practice. He is well read in general literature, a good conversationalist, and possessed of other attractive social capacities and qualities. As a man of business outside his profession he is keen-witted and enterprising, and as a consequence already finds himself in easy circumstances. It is in Mr. Ryman, as the years roll on, to become a leading member of the bar, as he is already a good lawyer and a generally useful and prominent citizen.

JOHN JOSEPH SCANLAN.

John Joseph Scanlan was born October 24, 1845, at Inver, in the county of Donegal, Ireland. When but two years of age he emigrated with his father, Peter Scanlan, to this country, settling in Wilkes-Barre, where he has resided the greater part of his life. Mr. Scanlan was educated in the public schools and at St. Mary's College, Wilmington, Del., graduating in the class of 1865. He studied law with D. L. O'Neill, and was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county September 20, 1873. In 1868 and 1869 he was treasurer's clerk of Luzerne county, serving under his uncle, Neal McGroarty, the treasurer. In 1867, 1868, 1869, and 1870 he was one of the auditors of Wilkes-Barre township. He is at present the manager of the Spirit Publishing Company. He married, August 4, 1874, Jessie Annine Leighton, a daughter of David C. Leighton, of Scranton. Mr. Leighton is a native of the county of Kerry, Ireland. Mr. and Mrs. Scanlan have four children living, Mary Scanlan, Jessie Magdellan Scanlan, John Joseph Scanlan, and Peter Leo Scanlan.

JOHN THOMAS LENAHAN.

John Thomas Lenahan was born at Port Griffith, Luzerne county, Pa., November 15, 1852. His father, Patrick Lenahan, a resident of this city, was born at Newport, in the county of Mayo, Ireland, May 17, 1825. He emigrated to this country in 1846, first settling in Apalachicola, Fla. He resided there for three years, and from there he removed to New York. He then removed to Buttermilk Falls, Wyoming county, Pa., and engaged in the mercantile business. He remained there but one year, and removed to Port Griffith, where he was engaged in business for nine years as a merchant. In 1860 he removed to this city and

carried on a mercantile business until 1879, when he retired from business. While residing at Port Griffith he served as a school director and filled other township offices. During the late civil war he served as second lieutenant of company D, Eighth regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers in the three months' service, his regiment being mustered out July 29, 1861. The mother of John T. Lenahan was Margaret Durkin, daughter of the late Hugh Durkin, a native of Trawley, county of Mayo, Ireland. John T. Lenahan was educated under the care of the Fathers of St. Augustine, at Villa Nova College, Delaware county, Pa., and graduated in 1870. He read law with Wright & Harrington, and subsequently with Rhone & Lynch, spending a portion of the time in the interim in the law department of the University of Pennsylvania, and was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county October 27, 1873. In 1879 he was the democratic candidate for district attorney of Luzerne county, but was defeated by Alfred Dart, the republican candidate; the vote standing Dart 7,292, Lenahan 5,235, and Bryson, labor reformer, 3,814. Mr. Lenahan married, April 26, 1880, Mary Donovan, a native of Philadelphia and the daughter of William Donovan of that city. Mr. Donovan was born near Belfast, Ireland. Mr. and Mrs. Lenahan have two children, William Donovan Lenahan and Gertrude Eleanor Lenahan. Mr. Lenahan is a young man of much force and energy of character, traits which, added to a taste and exceptionally superior capacity for jury pleading, have given him an extensive practice, especially in the Quarter Sessions Court. At every successive convening of that tribunal in this county the list shows him to have been retained in a large percentage of the cases. He is a severe cross-examiner, as witnesses opposed to the side on which he pleads, are ever willing to admit. He has had fees in a considerable number of the more important criminal cases that have been tried in Luzerne since his admission, and in that connection has made several notable pleas. He is clear in analyzing the circumstances of a crime, separating the material from the immaterial, and constructing from either a highly plausible case, and is especially strong in exposing to the jury discrepancies in the stories of witnesses whose testimony it is his client's interest to invalidate. Following this

up with a scathing and vehement arraignment of an opponent, he seldom fails in serving a cause in which he has been engaged to the utmost extent possible from the facts. It has been stated that he was, in 1879, the nominee of the democratic party for the responsible office of district attorney. The party had not yet recovered from a split occasioned by the revolt of the labor element two years before. The bulk of the vote cast for Bryson was democratic, and, as a consequence, Mr. Darte, the republican candidate, was successful, though, as the figures above given show, it was by a minority of the total poll. Mr. Lenahan has always been, and still is, an active democratic politician. He has served his party frequently as delegate to county and state conventions, and was one year chairman of the county convention. He has also served upon committees, and been frequently upon the stump, his vigorous oratory making him an especial favorite with that large contingent of voters who esteem any other than the bluntest of English and the strongest of invective wasted in a political campaign. His physical comports with his mental structure, being robust and pronounced. He has evidently made good use of his educational advantages, and, being an attentive and intelligent reader of current political and other literature, and of a genial disposition, numbers his ardent friends among the hundreds.

FRANCIS MARION NICHOLS.

Francis Marion Nichols was born May 23, 1851, at Smithfield, Bradford county, Pa. His great-grandfather, Stephen Nichols, came from England and settled in Connecticut. His son John removed from that state in 1819, and settled in Albany township, Bradford county. The wife of John Nichols, who was Margaret Potter, was also born in England. Her father, Robert Potter was a soldier in the revolutionary war, and was with General Gates at the surrender of Burgoyne. John Nichols was a basket maker, and he had both reputation and pride in the manufacture of that article. The following anecdote is related of him: At

one time he offered to make for a neighbor a basket containing one and a half bushels for as much wheat as the basket would convey water from a spring to the house, a distance of a few rods. The offer was accepted and Mr. Nichols began his work. Selecting and thoroughly seasoning his splints, which were cut very narrow, he wove them as closely as possible, and then soaked the basket in water, which expanded the wood and closed the interstices. He then summoned the neighbor, and going to the spring filled the basket with water and carried it to the house, the fluid standing an inch only from the rim. The price was paid. His son, George W. Nichols, and the father of F. M. Nichols, is a native of Albany. He lives at New Albany, in the same township, and is a millwright and carpenter by trade. He has been a justice of the peace for fifteen or twenty years. The mother of F. M. Nichols, and the wife of George W. Nichols, was Elizabeth B. Hemingway, of Rome, Pa. She died May 3, 1872. In a work which Mr. Nichols has in preparation, and which is entitled "An Argument in Favor of the Bible Narration of Man's Creation and Dreams in which Humanity's Future is Revealed and its Shadows Depicted," he pays the following tribute to her memory :

"Many years have elapsed since I received the farewell kiss, and heard the dying prayer of my dear christian mother,—the house in which she endeavored, by her love and tenderness, to guard the susceptibilities of my youth against evil temptations, and with an anxious heart saw me cross the threshold of manhood—all the associations in the midst of which she faithfully did her life's work, the grave within whose solemn walls her physical presence was hidden forever from my sight, are many miles away; but unconnected with all tangible objects, I can sit here in the silence of the midnight hour, and recall before my mind's eyes her cheering countenance and hear again the kind and loving words with which she sought to comfort me in sadness or make more gratifying the fruits of success. I can see her weeping over the missteps of my boyhood, and smiling her heart's joy when she saw the seeds of truth and virtue, which she had sown in my moral nature, beginning to sprout. I can see her, O, how distinctly, slowly and without a murmur, fading away under the ravages of disease, and when the grim presence of death became visible to her consciousness, in the midst of the tears and sobs of children, friends and neighbors, with a calmness

that the terrors of her approaching dissolution could not disturb, and a reliance upon the promises of her Master, that was absolutely free from the weakness of doubt or uncertainty, beseeching God to pour into the broken hearts at her bedside the consolation of a christian's hope.

But equally as distinct I remember the *influence* of my mother's physical presence; I can re-experience the soothing sensations that came to me from the gentle stroke of her hand upon my forehead, when sickness, anger or disappointments beclouded the pleasures and ambitions of my childhood. When the turmoil and greed of the business contentions of the world are hidden from my sight, and I am permitted to meditate in the quiet and inspiration of solitude, I can feel in the sensibilities of my soul the touch of her christian and moral instructions, and in the purest recesses of my heart the sacred influences of her last prayer."

Mr. Nichols remained at home until he was sixteen years of age, and has depended upon his own resources since. In his early youth he was a teacher in the schools of Athens and Ulster townships in his native county, and also for a while taught mathematics in Macauly's Business College at Lawrence, Kan. He finished his education at the State University of Kansas at Lawrence. He entered as a Sophomore, and remained in the institution for three years. While at Lawrence he commenced to read law with Barker & Summerfield, and finished his reading with W. A. & B. M. Peck, at Towanda, Pa., and was admitted to the Bradford county bar in the spring of 1873, and admitted to the Luzerne county bar October 28, 1873. In 1879 Mr. Nichols was appointed by the court district attorney of Luzerne county to fill the vacancy caused by the election of Charles E. Rice, then district attorney, to the bench. In the same year he was a candidate for nomination in the republican county convention for the same office, but was defeated by a few votes only. In 1880 he was appointed by Attorney General Palmer a special assistant for Luzerne county. In 1881 he was chairman of the Luzerne county Independents, who refused to support the nominee of the Republican state convention for state treasurer. In 1882 he was the Republican candidate for district attorney, but was defeated at the polls by John McGahren, democrat, the vote standing: Nichols 9,394, McGahren 10,358. Mr. Nichols married February 1, 1874, Mary Corker of Norwich, N. Y. She died February 2,

1883. They had the following named children: Florence Edmonda Nichols, Lyman Bennett Nichols, Lester Wilson Nichols and Leona M. Nichols. Mr. Nichols married a second time, July 3, 1883, Almina Wilson of Clifford, Susquehanna county, Pa. They have one child, Francis Marian Nichols.

Mr. Nichols has been a republican ever since he arrived at voting age, but not of the sort who blindly accept whatever is done in the party name as constituting a gospel from which there is no right of appeal. As a consequence he has been in antagonism with the party management, and not in sentiment only, but in action. He led the revolt against Cameronism in the beginning of the opposition in the party to the continued domination of the faction whose doctrine or method was expressed in that word. His activity at the time was characterized by all the ardor of youth and firm conviction. He acted as chairman of the Independents, as they were called, for Luzerne county, wrote letters, made speeches and devoted much time and care to the details of organization. A year later, however, he returned to his old allegiance, was nominated for district attorney, and since has been equally active and earnest for the regular organization and ticket. He has done much duty upon the stump, being a ready talker and always read up in current politics. During the campaign of 1884, he prepared a lengthy essay upon the tariff and delivered it to a large audience in the court house. It was an able and exhaustive presentation of the subject from his standpoint, which was the essentiality of the protective system as distinguished from the doctrine of incidental protection. As an attorney Mr. Nichols is well-booked, painstaking and possessed of a happy capacity in pleading to a jury. Though he combines other business with his practice he has a considerable clientage and is rated among the most successful of the younger members of the bar.

EMORY ROBINSON.

Emory Robinson was born in the village of Lenoxville, Susquehanna county, Pa., July 6, 1849. He is the youngest son of Daniel Robinson, a native of the same place. His great-grandfather, Robert Robinson, left the State of New Jersey in company with eleven other persons and settled at Natchez, on the Mississippi river. He was killed while working in the field, by Indians. This settlement was commenced before the revolutionary war. Mr. Robinson left his family in New Jersey, and they knew nothing of his fate until after the close of the war. His grandfather, Bryant Robinson, served in the war of the revolution, enlisting at the age of fifteen years. He was a native of Morris township, Morris county, N. J. The wife of Bryant Robinson was Elizabeth Scott, a daughter of James Scott, of Sussex county, N. J. They removed from New Jersey to Pittston, Pa., in 1788, where their two eldest children were born. From there they moved to Nicholson, Luzerne (now Wyoming) county, Pa., in 1795, and from there to Lenox, Luzerne (now Susquehanna) county, where, as we have already stated, the father of the subject of our sketch was born. The mother of Mr. Robinson was Clarissa Sweet, a daughter of Jacob Sweet, of Susquehanna county. Mr. Sweet was the son of Captain Jacob Sweet, of the State of New York. He resided near the head waters of the Susquehanna river. He was a lumberman, and while taking a raft down the Susquehanna river, in running through a chute the raft was wrecked and he was drowned. Mr. Robinson's early life was spent in the usual labors of a farmer's son, with the exception that his parents were liberal in allowing him any opportunity he desired for mental culture which could be secured in the neighborhood. At the age of sixteen years he had passed all the studies taught in the schools of the village, somewhat noted for their advancement, and with the aid of an accidental teacher of more than ordinary culture, had advanced far in the higher mathematics. By the aid and encouragement of a Rev. Mr. Parsons he carried on his studies as best he could, and in

1868 entered as freshman the class of '72, in the Lewisburg University, in the full classical course. He left the university during the sophomore year, and during the next two years and a half pursued his classical studies in Philadelphia, under most competent instructors. During a year of this time he also had the benefit of lectures in the law department of the University of Pennsylvania. He then went to Smethport, McKean county, Pa., where he registered as a student with the Hon. Warren Coles. Mr. Coles removed to the West, but on certificate of study and on examination he was admitted to the bar of his native county, in November, 1872. He commenced the practice of law at Carbondale, Luzerne (now Lackawanna) county, and was admitted to the Luzerne county bar, January 5, 1874. In 1875 he was a candidate for the legislature in the Eighth legislative district, but was defeated by Thomas W. Loftus. In 1877 he removed to this city and has been in continuous practice since. Mr. Robinson is a man of rare natural ability, which he has supplemented by much reading. He is a clear and logical thinker and delivers an excellent address, either professionally to the court or before a jury, or from the platform in a political campaign. It is not too much to say that some of his pleas have evinced an understanding of the law, an insight of the real merits of a cause and a fervor of eloquence that few, even of the older members of the bar, might not envy. He enjoys a fair practice, which might be much larger if he would manifest a greater hunger for the plaudits of the people and for the creature comforts it would bring. By this we mean that if his ability were equalled by his push, there are some other young attorneys at the bar who would quickly be called upon to sacrifice a portion of their clientage. Mr. Robinson has been from early manhood a democrat of pronounced convictions, and seldom allows himself to be worsted in an argument as to the righteousness and wisdom of the principles of that party. He has been frequently upon the stump, and while manifestly not aspiring to eloquence for the sake of eloquence, attains to it by the very keenness of his reasoning and quiet force of his logic and metaphor. He is one of the bachelors of the fraternity, is easy-going and affable in demeanor, and has many friends.

QUINCY ADAMS GATES.

Quincy Adams Gates was born December 19, 1847, in Scott township, Wayne county, Pa. Scott is on the Delaware river and is the northeastern township of Pennsylvania. Mr. Gates was educated at Deposit (N. Y.) Academy, and studied law with C. P. & G. G. Waller, at Honesdale, Pa., and was admitted to the Wayne county bar December 2, 1873. He then removed to Carbondale, Pa., and practiced in that city for sixteen months. Desiring a wider field he removed to this city and was admitted to the Luzerne county bar January 22, 1874, and has been in continuous practice since. Mr. Gates' great-grandfather, Sylvanus Gates, and his grandfather, A. W. Gates, removed to Wayne county in 1818 from Worcester, Mass. His father, Alpheus W. Gates, is a native of Mount Pleasant, Wayne county. His mother is Semantha L., daughter of Major Martin Hall, of Jackson township, Susquehanna county, Pa. Major Hall is a native of Halifax, Vt., where he was born in 1792. He removed to Susquehanna county in 1815, and is still living. The wife of Major Hall was Emily Lamb, a daughter of David Lamb, of Jackson. She was also from Vermont. L. M. Gates, M. D., of Scranton, is the only brother of the subject of our sketch. Quincy A. Gates is a republican in politics, but not a politician in the ordinary sense of that term. He has never held an office nor desired one. He is also an unmarried man. Few men in the acquaintance of the writer are more devoted to their profession, or more willing to work to succeed in it. The industry of Mr. Gates has passed into a proverb among his brother professionals, and is deserved too. No legal problem is sufficiently knotty to affright him, and no necessary search, either of records or opinions, can be such a consumer of time or provoker of toil as to discourage, or even tire him. This seems like strong language, but the devoted application and energy which Mr. Gates has brought to the overcoming of the difficulties that attend every young lawyer who attempts to build up a practice in a

community in which he begins a comparative stranger, deserves it. With even more meagre opportunities to begin upon, such persistent study and zeal must needs have resulted in the in-bringing of a large and profitable clientage. Many young men otherwise in every respect fitted to win a foremost place in the profession, enter it with the suicidally-erroneous idea that the necessity for study has ceased with their admission, and that the chief duty of a lawyer is to sit in his office and extend his open palm for the rich fees that clients will crowd each other to drop into it. There are so many such, in fact, that no one of the professions record as frequent failures of those who, as students, gave their relatives and friends apparently the best reasons for the rosiest hopes of their success. It is a genuine pleasure, therefore, for one whose position is such that he cannot help but note such things, to have occasion to mention so striking an instance of that push and determination which is the price of victory, whether for clients or for self, in the practice of the law. Mr. Gates is an estimable citizen as well as a good and rising lawyer. Prior to his commencement of the study of the law he was a civil engineer, and as such did work for the central branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, and also as a surveyor of the public lands in western Kansas.

FRANKLIN CARROLL MOSIER.



Franklin Carroll Mosier was born October 8, 1846, in the township of Pittston (now borough of Hughestown), Luzerne county, Pa. His great-grandfather, Johannes Mosser, was a native of Germany, and arrived in this country October 13, 1766, in the "ship Betsey, John Osmond master, from Rotterdam, last from Cowes." He was quite young when he arrived in this country, and settled in Northampton county, Pa. His name appears on the roll of Captain Miller's company as John Moeser (enlisted in Northampton county), of Colonel William Thompson's Battalion of Riflemen, which was the first quota of volun-

teers raised in Pennsylvania for the defense of the Colonies. These troops marched to Cambridge, Mass., and participated in the siege of Boston, which was evacuated by the British forces March 17, 1776. Colonel Thompson's command, prior to above date, became the "First Regiment of the Army of the United Colonies, commanded by His Excellency General George Washington, Esquire, general and commander-in-chief," and "the First Pennsylvania Regiment" of the Continental line, which fought under Washington from the siege of Boston to that of Yorktown. During this long, sanguinary period the paternal great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch was a true patriot and faithful soldier, and served his adopted country without pay or reward. Referring to Volume I. of Pennsylvania Archives, we find on page 338 that John Mosier's depreciated pay escheated to the state. His son, John Mosier, was a tailor by trade, and was born in the vicinity of Easton, Pa. The son of John Mosier and father of F. C. Mosier is Daniel Dimmick Mosier, who was born in Middle Smithfield township, Monroe county, Pa., in 1816, but came to Luzerne county at about the age of fifteen or sixteen. The wife of John Mosier is Sarah Overfield, a daughter of Martin Overfield, who was a descendant of one of the early settlers of Monroe county. She resides on the Mosier homestead in Middle Smithfield, within a short distance of where she was born. She is nearly a centenarian in age, and is still strong and vigorous in mind and body. William Overfield, who was one of the canal commissioners of Pennsylvania, was her brother. In the year 1794 Benjamin Overfield and Paul Overfield, brothers of Martin Overfield, settled in Luzerne (now Wyoming) county. Paul Overfield married a daughter of Nicholas De Pui, of Monroe county. She was in the Wyoming Valley at the time of the battle and massacre of Wyoming, but her life was saved by a friendly Indian acquaintance who secreted her among the rocks. Nicholas Overfield, son of Paul Overfield, became one of the most prominent citizens of Wyoming county. He was associate judge of the county from 1851 to 1856, and represented Luzerne county in the legislature before Wyoming was set off. He married Harriet, daughter of Samuel Sterling, who was the grandfather of Walter G. Sterling, of this city. . Moses

Overfield, brother of Nicholas Overfield, was a justice of the peace for twenty years, and was the first to represent Wyoming county in the state legislature. Daniel Dimmick Mosier is a prominent citizen of the borough of Hughestown. He has filled various local offices, and was for ten years a justice of the peace for Pittston township. The wife of D. D. Mosier and the mother of F. C. Mosier is Elizabeth Ann Mosier (*nee* Ward), a native of Trumbull, Fairfield county, Conn. Her grandfather, Thomas Ward, emigrated from England and settled in Connecticut with his wife, Anna, whose maiden name was Wakely. Her father was Victor Ward, a soldier in the war of 1812. The mother of Mrs. Mosier was Anna Sherwood Mills, daughter of Robert Mills. His wife was Desire, a daughter of Jonathan Robertson, of Weston, Fairfield county, Conn., who was a soldier in the old French and colonial wars. Her sister, Elizabeth, was the wife of Sergeant Thomas Williams.

F. C. Mosier was educated at Wyoming Seminary and the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor in that state. In 1862, when not quite sixteen years of age, he enlisted in Company H, Nineteenth regiment of Pennsylvania Militia, during the Antietam campaign. Returning home, he remained on his father's farm until 1865, when he became a clerk in the store of the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company, at Scranton. During the five years that he remained in the employ of that corporation he discharged his duties with fidelity, and was offered a prominent position if he would remain in their employ. He, however, determined to study law, and began his studies with his brother-in-law, the late Conrad S. Stark, of Pittston, and was admitted to the Luzerne county bar February 26, 1874. He has served as a member of the town council of the borough of Pittston, of which body he was elected president, and made an impartial and efficient public officer. He has also been their attorney. In 1882 he was unanimously nominated as the democratic candidate for representative in the Seventh legislative district, composed of a portion of Luzerne and Lackawanna counties, but was defeated by James L. McMillan, the republican candidate, the vote standing, McMillan 1,761, Mosier 1,431, and J. C. Miles, prohibitionist, 25. In 1884 he came within a vote or two of receiving the dem-

ocratic nomination for congress in the Twelfth congressional district of Pennsylvania. Mr. Mosier is still an unmarried man. It is the fate of many of the profession of the law to aspire to conspicuous positions in politics. That this is so is but natural. Those whose studies have made them familiar with the law in all its various phases develop, almost of necessity, the desire to exert a special influence in the making of the law, or its administration. Lawyers are the fittest legislators, though we concede the wisdom of the custom that brings representatives of almost every profession and calling to a seat and voice in law-making bodies—and a very large percentage of our most distinguished men in legislation and state craft come to their honors from practice in the courts. Mr. Mosier has shared the aspiration spoken of, and was rewarded with the nomination of his party for the state house of representatives in the Seventh or Pittston legislative district in 1882, but the district is largely republican and he failed of election. He has always been an ardent democrat, and his counsel is in demand by his fellow partizans at all times. He is equally ambitious as a lawyer, and has acquired a paying practice, to which he gives loyal care and consideration.

HOWKIN BULKELEY BEARDSLEE.

Howkin Bulkeley Beardslee who was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county, April 16, 1874, is a native of Mount Pleasant, Wayne county, Pa., where he was born April 15, 1821. His father, Bulkeley Beardslee, was a native of Fairfield, Fairfield county, Conn., and removed to Wayne county in the early part of the present century. His name first appears in the assessment list of Mount Pleasant township in 1818, as the owner of a house and farm. The wife of Bulkeley Beardslee was a daughter of Walter Kimble, who was a son of Jacob Kimble, and one of the earliest settlers on the Paupack. He, with others, was driven out of the settlement about the time of the Wyoming massacre, and did not return until after the revolution. He died in 1826,

aged ninety-one years. Bulkeley Beardslee was a prominent citizen of Wayne county and held several offices, one being that of a commissioner of the county. From 1845 to 1848 the subject of this sketch was register and recorder of Wayne county; in 1860 a representative to the legislature from the same county, and in 1864, 1865 and 1866 a state senator. He edited and owned for many years the *Wayne County Herald*. In 1871 he removed to this city and became the editor and part proprietor of the *Luzerne Union*, and subsequently its sole owner, which he carried on for a number of years. He is now the editor and proprietor of the *Luzerne County Herald*, which he established in 1882. His wife is Charlotte, a daughter of the late William Clark of Abington township, Lackawanna county, Pa. In 1799 Deacon William Clark, (the grandfather of Mrs. Beardslee), and family, including his three sons, William Clark, the father of Mrs. Beardslee, Jeremiah Clark, John Clark, Thomas Smith and Ephraim Leach came from Plainfield, Conn. They crossed the Leggett mountain at a gap westerly from where the road now passes, their team being one poor horse, and their conveyance a drag made of poles fastened at the back of the horse. On this drag were placed a sap kettle, their axes and a few clothes and provisions. These adventurers found their way to a spot near the residence of Mr. Wall, upon which they made their camp on March 15, 1799. During the summer and fall they made clearings in several places and opened a path through Leggett's Gap. Deacon Clark settled at what is now Clark's Green, where he made the first clearing. This for many years was known as the "Green," and from it the settlement was named. The village has two churches and several thriving business concerns. The early settlers of Abington suffered from the incursions of beasts of prey, which often confronted them, especially in Leggett's Gap, while making their frequent trips to the mill in Slocum Hollow, now Scranton, or visiting the different settlements. "Many a time," said Mr. Leach, "in passing through the notch with my little grist upon my shoulders have I kept the wolves at bay with a long club which I kept swinging vigorously as they came growling around me, and to my faithful club, often bitten and broken, have I been indebted for my life." About seven

years after the first settlement the outlook was quite promising, but the nearest market was Wilkes-Barre, twenty-five or thirty miles to the south, with only a single pathway leading to it through a dark extent of forests. The wife of Deacon William Clark was the first white woman in Abington. On May 22, 1802 the first Baptist church was formed in Abington, at the house of Deacon Clark, and Deacon William Clark and his wife became members. Rev. John Miller, the grandfather of Jerome G. Miller, became their pastor, and continued as such until 1850, when Rev. Andrew Hopper became associated with him at his request.

Mr. Beardslee's life has been an active one, though cast more in the political and journalistic field than in the line of his profession. As stated, he has been register and recorder of Wayne county, and representative in the lower house of the state legislature and senator from the district of which it formed a part. His service in the latter capacity was during one of the most exciting periods of the country's history, 1864 to 1866. In the former year there was for a long time a tie in the body under the following circumstances: The senate then consisted of thirty-three members. Of the senators elected sixteen were democrats and seventeen republicans, but one of the latter, General Harry White, who represented the Indiana district, was at the time in a confederate prison. In the contest for political supremacy, such things are always taken advantage of. The democrats on this occasion resisted, through several weeks, the election of a republican speaker. Mr. Beardslee was one of the sixteen of the democratic faith, and his name beginning with B, and the roll being made up, under the rule, in alphabetical order, he happened to be the first democrat whose name was called to vote. This, in view of the numerous parliamentary dodges and contrivances always resorted to in such contests, made his position one requiring the exercise of great watchfulness and caution. That he carried himself through the ordeal without hesitation or error is no small compliment to his sagacity. Mr. Beardslee's tastes led him to abandon practice for journalism. As editor of the *Wayne County Herald* and *Luzerne Union*, he did valiant battle for his party for many years. For a long time the latter was the only democratic journal printed in English in this great county, (which

then included Lackawanna,) and it was therefore the organ of the party, and looked to by the rank and file as their guide in its policies and purposes. It is not too much to say that the *Union* discharged this responsibility with commendable wisdom and vigor. The *Union* was also a clean and enterprising family journal, the sole reliance of hundreds of citizens, especially in the rural districts, for the news of the day. Since the merging of the *Union* with the *Leader*, under the name of the *Union-Leader*, Mr. Beardslee has been publishing the *Luzerne County Herald*, a weekly publication, issued at Wilkes-Barre, democratic in politics, but devoted mainly to miscellaneous family reading. Mr. Beardslee is a gentleman of much energy of character, well read, a pithy writer, a good controversialist and is possessed of other traits which make it certain that he might have achieved a leading position at the bar had his ambitions not been turned to other fields.

JOHN VAUGHAN DARLING.

John Vaughan Darling was born in Reading, Pa., July 24, 1844. He is the youngest son of his father, William Darling, and is the brother of Edward Payson Darling of the Luzerne bar. Mr. Darling was prepared for college by Prof. Kendall, and passed his examination, for the junior year, at Harvard University, but his health failing him, he gave up the idea of a collegiate education. In his early years he was a frequent contributor to the columns of *Lippincott's Magazine* and the *Atlantic Monthly*, and for five years was assistant editor of the *North American Exchange and Review*. Mr. Darling read law with R. C. McMurtrie, of the Philadelphia bar, passed his examination before he was of age, and was admitted to the Philadelphia bar in 1865. Soon after his admission he went into partnership with Morton P. Henry, which continued until his removal to this city in 1874. He was admitted a member of the Luzerne bar, June 4, 1874. In 1869 he was retained as junior counsel with James E. Gowen for the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, which exhibited his standing as a young

lawyer. Mr. Darling married, October 9, 1872, Alice Mary, youngest daughter of Andrew T. McClintock of the Luzerne bar. Mr. and Mrs. Darling have no children. Mr. Darling came to the study of the law with a liking for it and a conviction that to excel he must apply himself steadfastly, not only to mastering of the principles, but to acquiring familiarity with the rules of practice and every fact material to the consideration of a case at issue. This is a natural and necessary inference from the active, diligent and yet deliberate course for which he is noted. None of our lawyers are more conscientious in this regard, and consequently few are in as great demand among clients whose causes involve delicate questions and important interests. Nobody who knows the man would think of associating his name with a trivial case, and yet we suspect that, however inconsiderable the consequences embraced, he would enter upon its elucidation with the same cautiousness and painstaking that characterize his dealings with more important trusts. Singly, and in connection with his brother, whose biography has already been published in connection with this series, he has been concerned in many a *cause celebre*, both in the local and in the Supreme court, and with results in every respect satisfactory to the sides upon which he has been enlisted. Mr. Darling makes no pretensions to oratory, but his reasoning is lucid and forcible and his delivery smooth and pleasing, and these are the characteristics that plead most successfully to the unfettered judgment. Besides being a good lawyer, Mr. Darling is a gentleman in the best acceptance of the term. He is liberally informed in general literature and in all subjects of current interest. He takes only a watchful citizen's interest in politics and is one of the few of the fraternity who have never been suspected of hungering for official honors, though he would manifestly make his mark in a legislative body or grace the judicial bench.

ALLAN HAMILTON DICKSON.

Nisbet says, "They of the surname of Dickson, as descended of one Richard Keith, said to be a son of the family of Keith Marischal, took their name from Richard (called in the south country Dick), and to show themselves descended of Keith Earl Marischal they carry the chief of Keith." The first of the family of Dickson, of Hartree, in Lanarkshire, was John Dickson, an eminent lawyer. Of the same family was the Reverend David Dickson, born in 1583, and son of a John Dickson, who was a wealthy merchant in Glasgow. David was one of the regents of the University of Glasgow. In 1639 he was moderator of the general assembly, and in 1650 he was elected to the professorship of divinity at Glasgow. He took an active part in the various controversies of that day. At the time of the restoration, for declining to take the oath of supremacy, he was ejected from his professorial chair. He wrote many scriptural and theological expositions and treatises, and died in 1663. His grandson, John Dickson, was born about 1673, and having married Jane Dodd, emigrated to Ireland and settled near Rathfriland, in county Down. They had four children, all of whom lived to be married. James, the eldest son, had eleven children, of whom Alexander, the fourth son, and grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born in 1776, at the homestead. He took part in the Wolf Tone rebellion of 1798, under the leadership of the Rev. William Dickson, a cousin. This William was a general in the rebel ranks and a man of learning and probity, who suffered for his part in this action by prolonged imprisonment and banishment. Alexander was for a time forced to hide, on the downfall of the rebellion. In 1799 he emerged from his retreat and was married to Sarah McKee. They had ten children born of this marriage, nine of whom lived to maturity and were married. The wife died in 1819, and in 1820 he married Margaret Haring, by whom he had six children. In June, 1827, he brought his family to America and settled on a farm in

Schaghticoke, Rensselaer county, N. Y. In 1837 he removed to Lansingburg, N. Y., and died there, on Sunday, April 2, 1871, in the ninety-fifth year of his age. Hugh Sheridan, the seventh child of Alexander, was born in 1813, and was fourteen years old when he arrived in America. Being of a studious and ambitious disposition, and having a determined will, he gained (largely by his own efforts) a thorough education. His father having a family of fifteen children who lived to maturity, was unable out of the proceeds of his farm to provide for them all an education in more than the common school branches. Hugh graduated at Union College in 1839 and at Princeton Theological Seminary in 1841. Having been ordained he assumed the charge of a church in Louisville, Ky., from whence he moved to Fort Wayne, Ind., and during his pastorate there was married on September 2, 1845, in Philadelphia, Pa., to Sarah Margaret Stoever. She was also of ministerial descent. The first of her ancestors who came to America was Rev. John Casper Stoever, who was born in Frankenberg, Saxony, December 21, 1702. He was the son of Deitrich Stoever and of Magdalena, daughter of Rev. Andrew Eberwein. In 1728, John Casper, after a pastorate of five years in Anweiler, Bavaria, came to America as chaplain to a party of emigrants. It is a singular coincidence that on the same vessel that brought over Mr. Stoever there was Sebastian Dorr, the ancestor of Andrew F. Derr, of the Luzerne county bar, and Philip Heinrich Soller, the ancestor of George B. Kulp. In 1733, Mr. Stoever was preaching the gospel in Lebanon, Pa., and in 1740 became the first regular pastor of the Lutheran church in Lancaster, Pa. He married Maria Catharine Markling. They had eleven children, eight of whom survived him. He died May 13, 1779. Frederick, the youngest son of John Casper Stoever, was born in 1759, and married Margaret Dinshert. Eight children were born to them, five of whom survived him. He died in 1833. Their eldest son, Frederick, was born in 1784, and died at West Chester in 1867, in his eighty-third year. He married Sarah Reigart. He was a prosperous merchant during all his mature life in Philadelphia. They had three children: Elizabeth, intermarried with Huizinga Messchert—now dead; Jefferson, now dead; and Sarah Margaret. The

latter was born in Philadelphia in 1824. She married Rev. H. S. Dickson, D.D., in 1845, as above stated. They had four children, two daughters and two sons. The eldest daughter, Elizabeth, married the Rev. Samuel T. Lowrie, D. D., son of Judge Walter Lowrie, of the Pennsylvania Supreme court. The second daughter, Ellen, married Col. W. P. Wilson, of Potter's Mills, Centre county, Pa. He was a grandson of Hugh Wilson, who was one of the founders of the Irish settlement at Bath, Northampton county, Pa., and a son of Dr. William Irvine Wilson, whose wonderful energy, courage and devotion in the practice of medicine throughout Penn's Valley during its early history, and whose cheerful and profuse hospitality at his home, at Potter's Mills, made him famous and beloved by all of his many friends and acquaintances. He died at Bellefonte, on September 22, 1883, in his ninetieth year. Col. Wilson served throughout the war on the staff of Gen. W. S. Hancock, and remained in the regular army until 1870, when he resigned his commission and has since been engaged in business. The eldest son, Frederick Stoeber Dickson, married Helen Hickman, daughter of John Hickman, whose record as member of congress in the fierce and bitter political struggle which preceded the resort to arms in 1861, is matter of well known history. Mr. Dickson is the author of Dickson's Blackstone, an analysis of Blackstone's Commentaries, and Dickson's Kent, an analysis of Kent's Commentaries. The youngest son is Allan Hamilton Dickson, who was born November 14, 1851, at Utica, N. Y. He was prepared for college at Wyer's preparatory school at West Chester, Pa., and entered Yale College in September, 1868. He remained there until February, 1870, when an attack of sickness caused him to leave college. From March until December of the same year he spent in New Mexico as the guest of his brother-in-law, Colonel Wilson, who was there, and assigned to duty as an Indian agent. In January, 1871, he again entered Yale and remained there until July, 1871, passing his sophomore annual examination and then received an honorable discharge from the junior class. Soon thereafter he went to Germany and remained in Heidelberg for five months, learning the language, and then went to Berlin, where he took lectures in the University. He then travelled

through Switzerland and Italy and returned home at the close of 1872. In January, 1873, he came to Wilkes-Barre and entered the office of ex-Governor Henry M. Hoyt, as a student at law, although he had previously entered his name as a student in the office of Wayne McVeagh at West Chester. He was admitted to the Luzerne county bar September 14, 1874.

The wife of Mr. Dickson, whom he married November 12, 1874, is Catharine Swetland Pettebone, daughter of Payne Pettebone, of Wyoming, Pa. Mr. Pettebone is a descendant of John Pettebone, of French extraction, who emigrated from England during the turbulent time of Oliver Cromwell, and was registered as a landholder in Windsor, Hartford county, Conn., in 1658. On February 16, 1664, he married Sarah Eggleston, by whom he had nine children, three born at Windsor and six at Simsbury in the same county, where he removed about the time of the birth of his son Stephen, which occurred October 3, 1669, locating on lands now in possession of some of his descendants. The name of Noah Pettebone is found attached to a petition to the assembly of Connecticut, dated March 25, 1753, for permission to buy lands of the Indians on the Susquehanna at Wyoming. In 1745 he married Huldah Williams, by whom he had eight children, all born in Connecticut. He was first at Wyoming in 1769 with his three sons, Noah, jun., Stephen and Oliver. In 1772 he settled on meadow lot number twenty-two, where his descendants have continued to reside in regular succession to the present. Sometime after the massacre of July 3, 1778, he returned to Connecticut and Massachusetts, where his married daughters resided, but after a year or two returned to the homestead at Wyoming, where he died March 28, 1791. Among the children of Noah Pettebone, all born at Simsbury, were Noah Pettebone, jun., born in November, 1751, married Lucy Scott, May, 1778, and was killed in the battle of Wyoming, July 3, 1778; Stephen Pettebone, born in September, 1755, was in Sullivan's army and honorably discharged, and after returning to Wyoming was killed by Indians February 10, 1779, on Kingston flats; and Oliver Pettebone. He was the youngest son of Noah Pettebone, born May 13, 1762, and was but a boy of sixteen at the time of the massacre, and was with others in

Forty Fort. He counted the force as it went out, and made the number three hundred and eighty-two. The second day after the massacre he returned to Connecticut, but removed to Amenia, N. Y., where, on December 21, 1783, he married Martha, daughter of Barnabas Paine, M. D. He settled on Livingston manor where three children were born, Oliver Pettebone, jun., Esther Pettebone, and Payne Pettebone. He returned to Wyoming in 1788, and purchased the lot adjoining his father's homestead, both of which lots are owned and occupied by his descendants. After his return to Wyoming ten additional children were born to him, and all except two, who died young, raised large families. He was a prudent, industrious and systematic farmer, and died March 17, 1832. From 1802 to 1805 he was one of the commissioners of Luzerne county. His wife died December 25, 1833. Payne Pettebone, son of Oliver Pettebone, was born January 24, 1787. He married Sarah Tuttle, a granddaughter of Henry Tuttle, who was a native of Basking Ridge, Somerset county, N. J. He was born November 24, 1733, and removed to Wyoming in 1785, and settled near Forty Fort. He bought of Col. Nathan Denison a mill property and farm on Abraham's creek, at a point since known as Tuttle's mill, where the settlers on their way to the battle of Wyoming stopped for deliberation. Mr. Tuttle represented his father as being of English and his mother of Scotch nativity or parentage. Joseph Tuttle, the son of Henry Tuttle, and the father of Mrs. Pettebone, was born in Rockaway, Morris county, N. J., January 19, 1772, and removed with his father to Wyoming in 1785. He was of active business habits as farmer, miller, drover, butcher and merchant. The last named business he carried on several years in connection with his son, Joseph B. Tuttle, at Tunkhannock, Pa. Though of limited education, he took an active part in public affairs, held various town offices, and from 1832 to 1835 was one of the commissioners of Luzerne county, and was highly esteemed as a citizen. He married September 26, 1792, Mary, daughter of Jesse and Sarah (McDowell) Lee, who was born at Stroudsburg, Pa. Her parents removed to Wyoming before the massacre, July 3, 1778, and settled on the farm on which the Wyoming Monument, erected over the common grave of the

slain settlers, now stands. Jesse Lee was from Connecticut. His wife, Sally McDowell, was a daughter of John McDowell, a Scotch-Irishman, who came to this country in 1735, and Miss De Pui was a descendant of Nicholas De Pui, a Huguenot refugee, who settled in the Minnisink region in 1725. Payne Pettebone, (father of Mrs. Dickson,) son of Payne Pettebone, was born in Kingston, December 23, 1813. When but eight months of age his father died and he was left to the care of his maternal grandfather, Joseph Tuttle, where he remained until he was fourteen years of age, doing the varied and almost ceaseless work of a farmer's boy, and attending the winter school in the old school house with slab benches, located near the residence of R. C. Shoemaker, his studies being limited to Webster's spelling book, Daboll's arithmetic, the old English reader and the rudimentary principles of Murray's grammar. He subsequently became a clerk, and at the age of twenty-one a partner of William Swetland in his store at Wyoming, which continued until the death of Mr. Swetland in 1864. With the various local interests of the town in which he lives, Mr. Pettebone has always been closely identified, and all enterprises having in view the education, evangelization and general advancement of his fellow men have always found in him a willing and liberal supporter. He has never held public office, except those of a local character. In 1844 he was appointed a member of a committee with General William S. Ross and J. J. Slocum by the state authorities, for the sale of the Delaware division of the Pennsylvania canal, and aided materially to effect the sale of the same to the city of Philadelphia. From 1854 to 1863 he was treasurer of the Lackawanna & Bloomsburg Railroad Company, during the trying years of the financial embarrassment of that corporation, and the construction of the road. During that period there occurred the severest strain and pressure of his business life, and he retired from his position only when safety from loss was assured to the managers of the road, who were chiefly neighbors and friends of his. He was subsequently elected a director of the railroad company and continued in that office until the Lackawanna & Bloomsburg Railroad was consolidated with the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company. Mr. Pettebone has been promi-

nently concerned in various other businesses and many benevolent, scientific, and educational enterprises, representing several as president. Among them may be mentioned the old Pittston Bank, the Wyoming Shovel Works, of which himself and son (Robert Treat Pettebone) are sole proprietors, the Wyoming Terra Cotta Works, board of trustees of the Wyoming Seminary, Wyoming Bible Society, Wyoming Camp-meeting Association, Forty Fort Cemetery Association, and Wyoming Historical and Geological Society. He is a director of the Washington Life Insurance Company of New York, the First National Bank of Pittston, the Wyoming National Bank and Miners' Savings Bank of Wilkes-Barre, and was also president and director of the Wilkes-Barre Savings Bank. He is a trustee of the Drew Theological Seminary, and resigned the trusteeship of the Wesleyan University at Middletown, Conn., from inability to attend the meetings of the board. Until 1864 the Wyoming Monument grounds remained in a neglected condition. At a meeting of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society that year, it was resolved "that Payne Pettebone, Hon. William S. Ross, and Col. Charles Dorrance be a committee to collect funds to defray the expenses of finishing the Wyoming Monument, and enclosing and improving the grounds of the same." His duties on the committee Mr. Pettebone discharged with his accustomed ability, energy and success. In 1878 he was chairman of the committee on finances of the Centennial Memorial Association and to his management was the success of the enterprise in no small measure due. A pleasant incident connected with this event was the entertainment, at the residence of Mr. Pettebone, of President Hayes and his family and cabinet, Governor Hartman and his wife and *suite*, and many other prominent men of the state and nation. To the varied employments above mentioned, which have demanded his time, personal attention and financial support, from time to time, have been added the care of interests in coal mines, farming operations, and an extensive sugar plantation in Louisiana. Mr. Pettebone connected himself with the Methodist Episcopal Church at the age of thirty-five years, and as a member of the church since that time has been continually in the official board, serving in the several departments as

leader, steward, trustee, Sabbath school superintendent and delegate to the general conference. The Wyoming Methodist Episcopal Church, which was dedicated July 18, 1883, was the gift of the Pettebone family to that society. It is a beautiful edifice, costing \$25,000. Of this sum Mr. Pettebone and wife contributed four-fifths and his mother-in-law, Mrs. Swetland, one-fifth. Henry Pettebone, who was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county, August 3, 1825, and who was Prothonotary, Clerk of the Orphans' Court, clerk of the Quarter Sessions and Oyer and Terminer from 1830 to 1836, and one of the associate judges of Luzerne county, from 1845 to 1850, was an uncle of Payne Pettebone. The wife of Payne Pettebone is Caroline M. Swetland, eldest child of the late William Swetland, of Wyoming. Mr. Swetland was a descendant of Luke Swetland, one of the Connecticut settlers of Wyoming, and one of the proprietors under the Connecticut claim, who signed the agreement dated June 20, 1776, and by the advice of the proprietors committee "pitched" on land some thirty miles above Wyoming, near Mehoopany, where the family settled after returning from their old home in Kent, Litchfield county, Conn., where they had taken refuge during the war. In the winter of 1777, Luke Swetland was a member of Captain Durkee's independent company of patriots encamped at Morristown, N. J., having enlisted while a resident of the valley, September 17, 1776. At the time of the battle of Wyoming on account of some disability, he was in Forty Fort, and did not participate in the engagement. On August 25, 1778, he was captured with a neighbor, Joseph Blanchard, by the Indians at the mouth of Fishingcreek, and remained for a considerable period a prisoner at different Seneca villages in the state of New York. In 1800, he removed with his family from Mehoopany to the old Swetland farm at Wyoming, where he died, January 30, 1823. "In later days," wrote Charles Miner, "I knew and could not but esteem the good old man. His taste and pride took a right direction and were of much value to the settlement. I refer to his establishment of a nursery for fruit, and his introduction from New England of various kinds of apples, selected with care. He was born January 16, 1729, in Lebanon, Windham county, Conn. and married Hannah Tiffany, of that place, April 1, 1762. She

died January 8, 1809. Belding Swetland, the eldest son, was born January 14, 1763, and was with his father in Forty Fort at the time of the battle of Wyoming. He married Sally Gay, in Sharon, Conn., in 1787, and died at Wyoming, July 22, 1816. William Swetland, the oldest child of Belding Swetland, was born in Sharon, Litchfield county, Conn., June 26, 1789. He accompanied the family to Kingston, thence to Mehoopany and thence to the Swetland homestead in Wyoming, where his early life was passed as a farmer's son with very limited opportunities for education. About 1812, he engaged as assistant in the store of Elias Hoyt, in Kingston, doing odd jobs and making himself generally useful. In 1815, Mr. Swetland erected the old portion of the stone building on the homestead, and engaged in trade on his own account with a capital limited to \$300. About a year later his father died leaving twelve children and the farm to William, with provision for the support of his brothers and sisters during their minority and the payment to each of a specific sum upon their arrival at majority, a responsibility which, while it was cheerfully assumed as a duty by the young merchant, could not have been otherwise than onerous. Continuing in the mercantile business, which was from time to time enlarged and extended at the old stand, he had as a partner from 1830 to 1832 David Baldwin, and from 1834 to the time of his death, Payne Pettebone. On Abraham's creek, in the notch of the mountain, on the road from Wyoming to Northmoreland, Mr. Swetland had a grist mill, a saw mill, and a distillery, the products of which were sent by teams to the localities of improvements and business operations in all directions, commercial relations having been established by Mr. Swetland with various portions of Luzerne, Wyoming, Lackawanna, and Wayne counties. The distillery was closed about 1840; the mills were exchanged for coal lands on the Lackawanna in 1846. The customers at his store for many years came from Mehoopany, Meshoppen, Skinner's Eddy, and other points in Wyoming county, from various parts of Luzerne county, and to a considerable extent from the valley of the Lackawanna. At different dates during his business life Mr. Swetland was engaged in other important enterprises. In the early period of the history of the Lackawanna & Bloomsburg railroad he was president of

the board of managers for several years, joining with others in pledging large sums in aid of the enterprise during days of great financial uncertainty. He was president of the Pittston Bank, established under the old state banking laws, and subsequently a director of the First National Bank of Pittston. He was efficient in the organization of the Forty Fort Cemetery Association, and was chosen its first president. Mr. Swetland was reared in the democratic school politically, and was an earnest and generous contributor to the success of that party, giving largely towards the establishment of the *Republican Farmer* in Wilkes-Barre, a once prominent advocate of democracy. From 1828 to 1831 he was one of the commissioners of Luzerne county. In conjunction with Andrew Bedford, M. D., and George W. Woodward, he represented Luzerne county in the constitutional convention of 1837; but becoming impatient at the slow progress of the deliberations of that body, he resigned before the close of the session, and E. W. Sturdevant was elected to fill the vacancy. He voted the democratic ticket until 1860, when he became a republican. At the age of fifty-nine he connected himself with the Methodist Episcopal church, and was ever afterwards an active and liberal member of the church of his choice, and most of the time an official, having served as trustee and steward, and in other capacities, and as president of the Wyoming Bible Society. In his will he provided for the repair and painting of the old Forty Fort Methodist Episcopal church. This was the first church erected in the Wyoming Valley, and was completed about 1807. When Bishop Asbury visited Wyoming in that year he preached in a grove near the site of the church, and the timber for which was already on the ground. A liberal contributor to all benevolent objects, he took a deep interest in Wyoming Seminary, and became a trustee of that institution. Becoming acquainted with Rev. Reuben Nelson, D. D., then principal, and noting the zeal, industry, and business sagacity with which he was managing the affairs of the seminary under adverse circumstances, Mr. Swetland's sympathy was aroused, and he became one of the most thoughtful and generous friends of the institution. When the buildings burned down in 1853 he decided to erect one of the halls (now known as Swetland Hall) at his own expense, and he

made many other very considerable contributions towards the re-erection of the buildings, and the payment of the indebtedness of the institution thus incurred; and at the time when the burden of financial obligation which had so long and so grievously oppressed it was lifted, he gave the sum of five thousand dollars, one-half the sum required for that purpose, the check for the same being the last to which he ever signed his name. Mr. Swetland married, September 28, 1819, Catharine Saylor, daughter of Peter Saylor, M. D., of Northampton county, Pa., who bore him four children. He died September 27, 1864. Mr. and Mrs. Dickson have one child living, Dorothy Ellen. Mr. Dickson is one of the ablest of the younger members of the bar. A liberal education, long and close association with older men of established legal reputation, a natural aptitude for logic, and good general abilities have combined to fit him for any professional test to which he chooses to subject himself. His cases have always been marked by careful preparation and accurate legal knowledge. He is a republican, but not always in harmony with the dominant power in the party, as was instanced in his support of John Stewart, the independent republican candidate for governor in 1882, and upon other occasions. He threw himself into the campaign mentioned with a vigor born of a sincere conviction that if an independent candidate could not succeed, his party needed the chastening of a defeat, and much of the success of that movement was due to his diplomacy and exertions. He has gone into local conventions for the sole purpose of preventing nominations he esteemed to be obnoxious to the best elements of the people, and though not always successful, has fought with a spirit and determination that, of themselves, evinced his sincerity. In all this he has not been himself an aspirant for any political office, though he is a member of the city council; and in that body he has been vigilantly watchful of the interests of his constituents and of the people of the city generally. He is a cultured man, fond of books, active in society and in various local charitable and other organizations, and in every other particular a good and useful citizen.

JOSEPH DAVID COONS.

Joseph David Coons was born in Wilkes-Barre, Pa., June 14, 1852. He was educated at the Wilkes-Barre Academy and at the Central High School in Philadelphia, from which he graduated in 1870 in the same class with Robert E. Pattison, governor of Pennsylvania. After graduation he spent a year in the counting-house of a large manufacturing establishment to fit himself more thoroughly for his profession. He then came to Wilkes-Barre and entered the office of Stanley Woodward as a student at law. He was admitted to the Luzerne bar September 14, 1874. After his admission he went into partnership with Mr. Woodward, which continued until the latter was elevated to the bench. For a number of years Mr. Coons has been the solicitor of the Wilkes-Barre Home for Friendless Children, and also one of the trustees. The father of the subject of our sketch was David Coons, a native of Giebelstadt, Bavaria, Germany. He emigrated to America in 1840, located in Wilkes-Barre, and was one of the early Jewish settlers of this city. He was in business until 1861, when he removed to Philadelphia, and there died in 1875. His brother, Captain Joseph Coons, a resident of this city, preceded him to this country and also located in Wilkes-Barre. The mother of J. D. Coons is Helena Long, a daughter of the late Isaac Long, of Pretzfelt, Germany. She is the sister of Marx Long and Simon Long, and of Mrs. John Constine, and cousin of Isaac Long and the late Jonas Long, of Wilkes-Barre. She was a native of Pretzfelt, in the kingdom of Bavaria, and was the sister of the late Martin Long, who is believed to have been the first Jewish merchant of this city. In an article written in 1883, by C. Ben Johnson, for the *Democratic Wächter* on the Germans of Luzerne county, he speaks as follows of the Coons and Long families :

“ Martin Long soon entered into business and quickly became a leading citizen. He was at one time first lieutenant of the Wyoming Artillerists, and died only a few years ago, not yet, by

any means, a very old man. Marx Long, his brother, is still in business on the square, on the same spot where the two first opened forty-one years ago. He has been a worthy citizen in every respect. He was many years an active fireman, has been a trustee of the Home for the Friendless, and in connection with the humane efforts in behalf of the employment and care of the poor, taken from time to time, has always performed a foremost part. The Longs, Jonas and Isaac, who are brothers, and Simon, who is a brother to Marx, have been among the most successful of our merchants, and owe that success to habits which would win it even amid much less auspicious opportunities than have attended them here. They are public spirited citizens as well, ever ready to aid by their counsel and means, all proper schemes for the improvement of the city and advancement of its people. Jonas is now in the city council.

“ Captain Joseph Coons is known to every Wilkes-Barrean, and always had a penchant for matters military. He was active in the formation of the old Wyoming Jaegers, and remained with them until their disbandment. He is still a hearty man and works every day in his store as vigorously as any of his sons. The Wyoming Jaegers was one of the earliest, and for many years most prominent, of German organizations in Wilkes-Barre. It came into being in 1843, and at the first meeting John Reichard was chosen captain. There were less than a score enrolled at that meeting, but recruits came in quite rapidly, and in a few years the roll included from forty to forty-five names. Some of these men are still living and those who are gone are well and kindly remembered. Of those living Captain Coons was among the closest and most enthusiastic adherents of the organization. At the first meeting he was made second corporal, and he went from that humble position on up, through the regular gradations, until he became captain, which office he held acceptably for many years. Many of the Jaegers served in the Mexican war in Captain E. L. Dana's company, which was made up about half and half of Jaegers and old Wyoming Artillerists. Jacob Waelder was the first lieutenant. This organization participated in all the principal engagements of that war, comporting themselves gallantly upon every occasion. Several were killed (among them private John Hahn, whose wife is still living in Wilkes-Barre), and a number were more or less seriously wounded. In 1861, when President Lincoln's call for seventy-five thousand three months volunteers was emitted, the Jaegers were among the first to respond. In a few days the company was on its way to Harrisburg, eighty-five strong, under command of Captain Coons. Arriving there the captain was compelled on account of

ill-health to resign, and George N. Reichard was chosen captain, John Treffeisen, who now resides in Pittston, first lieutenant, and Gustav Hahn second lieutenant. The company served its three months and was honorably discharged."

Mr. Coons, as will be seen, is a scion of one of the first of the Jewish families to locate in this part of Pennsylvania, where that people have made themselves conspicuously useful in every profession and walk of life. In each locality throughout this broad land, and in almost every nation on earth, as is well-known, Hebrews have distinguished themselves in law and state craft, as well as in commerce and the arts. Tens of thousands of the faith have left the impress of their industry, enterprise, and genius upon the cities and towns of their residence in the United States; and tens of thousands are still contributing to our progress and glory. Mr. Coons is a not unworthy representative of this energetic, talented, and useful people. Though yet a young man he has achieved an enviable standing at our bar, and a practice which should net him a very respectable income. He has sat at the feet of his elders in the profession and imbibed of the lessons of their experience to good purpose, so that he finds himself to-day formidably equipped to bring order out of the tangle of law and litigation to the mutual profit of himself and those who have his services. He is a democrat in politics, and can always be depended upon for such service as every good citizen should render to the party of his choice, but has as yet evinced no ambition for political honors, though his name has been not infrequently suggested as that of one in every way worthy thereof. He is a lover of good literature, is always well informed on all topics of general interest, is socially a good fellow, and as yet a bachelor.

PATRICK HENRY CAMPBELL.

Patrick Henry Campbell was born in Scranton, Pa., November 24, 1845. Thomas Campbell, the father of Mr. Campbell, was born near the city of Edinburg, Scotland, and emigrated to this

country at the age of sixteen, landing in Boston. He came immediately to Pennsylvania, which was about the time the North Branch Canal was in process of construction, and obtained employment on the same as a foreman, which position he retained until the completion of the work. He removed to Scranton about 1840, and was in the employment of the Scrantons until November, 1847, when he purchased a farm in Covington township, Luzerne (now Lackawanna) county, and where he continued to reside until his death in 1875. He married, in 1844, Julia Banning, a native of the parish of Cullen, in the county of Louth, Ireland, who remembers as a child her father returning from the battle of Waterloo wounded. Like her husband, she came to this country when quite young. The father of Thomas Campbell was Michael Campbell, a brewer in the town of Ardee, near Dublin, Ireland. He resided for a time near the city of Edinburgh, leaving his business in Ireland in charge of his oldest son, who, joining his regiment in the Peninsula, necessitated the father's return to Ireland to continue his business. The son fought through the Peninsular wars, and rose to the rank of lieutenant in the Royal Artillery, and was killed in the Sepoy campaign in India. P. H. Campbell worked on his father's farm in the summer months and attended school in winter until July, 1862, when, with others of his neighbors' sons, he enlisted in Company F, one hundred and seventh regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, for three years. At the expiration of his term of service he re-enlisted for another term of three years, and served until July 1, 1865, when he was mustered out of service, being promoted in the meantime to sergeant. He participated in the battles of Cedar Mountain, Rapahannock Station, Second Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Mine Run, The Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court House, Petersburg, and Weldon Railroad. At Gettysburg he was wounded, and at Weldon Railroad, on August 19, 1864, was captured with fourteen of his company, and kept in several different prisons in the South—Libby, Salisbury, and Andersonville among the number. Colonel T. F. McCoy, who commanded the regiment to which Mr. Campbell belonged, says of him, "As the colonel and commanding officer of the regiment in which he

served, it affords me pleasure to say that he stood high with his comrades as a brave and faithful soldier, and it has been said of him by a gallant officer of the regiment, that he was never known to shirk any duty, either in the camp, on the march, or on the battle-field. It was his good fortune to participate in all the battles with his regiment and company until the battle of the 19th day of August, 1864, at the Weldon Railroad, near Petersburg, Va., when he was made prisoner." In August following his discharge from the army he entered Wyoming Seminary, where he remained until 1869, with the exception of one year when he was a teacher in the Washington Grammar School in this city. He was one of the first teachers in that building. From 1870 to 1873 he was superintendent of the schools of the Second school district in the city of Wilkes-Barre. Mr. Campbell read law with D. L. Rhone, and was admitted to the Luzerne bar September 14, 1874. For four years he held the responsible position of examiner in the Orphans' Court of this county, and now occupies the position of one of the "seven years auditors." Mr. Campbell is a democrat in politics, and in 1884 was a delegate to the state democratic convention. He married, December 14, 1874, Frances McDonald, a daughter of the late Patrick McDonald, of Union township, in this county. Mr. and Mrs. Campbell have four children living, Thomas Edgar Campbell, Stanley Campbell, John Campbell, and Francis Campbell. D. L. O'Neill and Michael Cannon, of the Luzerne bar, are brothers-in-law of Mr. Campbell. Of the numerous representatives of the Irish-American element in our midst who have become members of the legal profession, none of his age have a better standing, or deserve a better one, than Mr. Campbell. His demeanor is unusually unobtrusive. His quiet manners are, in fact, the first of his traits to attract the attention of an observer. But beneath his calm exterior, and behind his easy-going habits, are a fund of legal and general information, and a wit to put it to good use, that can only be appreciated by those who have had occasion to call them into service. With much attendant bustle and apparent activity many of his contemporaries do but half the business. Mr. Campbell was an exemplary soldier with, perhaps, no special affection for the bearing of arms, but endowed with

a high appreciation of a soldier's duty and a courage to perform it, no matter what the risks or the severity of the labor involved. Being possessed of a robust constitution, his captivity by the confederates, though it brought him many privations and much suffering, left no impress upon his health. Though not given to loud political professions he may be depended upon for any reasonable service asked in the name of his party. He has been frequently spoken of by his friends and brother professionals as a probable candidate for district attorney, but has never been formally brought forward for that honor, though he would undoubtedly wear it and discharge the accompanying duties with credit. As soldier, lawyer, and citizen his record is one of which his friends are excusably proud.

GEORGE HENRY TROUTMAN.

George Henry Troutman was born in Philadelphia, January 18, 1842. His paternal great-grandfather, John George Trautman, came to this country from Vienna, Austria, September 16, 1736, in the ship *Princess* from Rotterdam, last from Cowes. He was a German 'baron. His sister married Marshal Siroc, of France. His grandfather, George C. Troutman, was a native of Reading, Pa. His father was J. Hamilton Troutman, a native of Philadelphia, who was at the time of his death, in 1865, a member of the firm of Kay & Brothers, law booksellers and publishers. The widow of J. Hamilton Troutman, and the mother of the subject of our sketch, is Elizabeth Esler, who now resides at Washington, D. C. She is a native of Philadelphia, and was the daughter of Benjamin Esler, a native of county Antrim, Ireland. George H. Troutman was educated in the public schools of Philadelphia and the University of Pennsylvania, graduating from the latter institution in 1862. On April 22, 1861, he enlisted as a private in the first regiment Commonwealth (Pennsylvania) artillery, and served for three months. In 1862 he enlisted for three years in the fifteenth cavalry regiment, one hundred

and sixtieth regiment Pennsylvania volunteers. In the campaign of Stone river he was wounded, and in June, 1862, he was taken prisoner at Huntsville, Ala., remaining as such for six months. After his release he was in the quartermaster's department under General G. S. Dodge. He remained in the service until March 1866, when he returned to Philadelphia. Mr. Troutman read law with Edward Hopper, of the Philadelphia bar, and was admitted to practice March 20, 1862. In 1868 he removed to Mahanoy City, Schuylkill county, Pa., and practiced in the courts of that county until April, 1879, when he removed to Hazleton in this county, where he has since resided. He was admitted to the Luzerne county bar September 16, 1874. Mr. Troutman is an exceptionally good public speaker, and being an enthusiastic republican, is frequently summoned by the management of that party to service on the stump in political campaigns. In such capacity he acquits himself with great credit, being powerful in invective and quick to appreciate and take advantage of the temper of the crowd he is addressing. He is an equally good talker before a jury, and capable of symmetrical and incisive argument or appeal. He served in the army with all proper courage and devotion to duty. His first practice as a lawyer was in the neighboring county of Schuylkill, at whose bar he quickly reached a conspicuous place. Seeing, however, what he deemed a better opening, he removed to Hazleton, and in a comparatively few years has succeeded in putting himself in the forefront of the profession there. He is retained on one side or the other in a very large proportion of the causes, both civil and criminal, that come from that vicinity to the county seat for adjudication, and never fails in close application to, and energy in the performance of, the duty for which he has been retained. Mr. Troutman has never held any public office, but he has been active in county conventions and committees, and if his ambition shall lie in that direction, is likely to be some day the candidate of his party for district attorney of the county. Personally, Mr. Troutman is a favorite with those who know him, being good-natured, a pleasant conversationalist, and otherwise "good company."

LEWIS BARTZ LANDMESSER.

Lewis Bartz Landmesser was born in Hanover township, now the borough of Ashley, Luzerne county, Pa., March 5, 1850. He was educated at the Wilkes-Barre Institute, Hopkin's Grammar School, New Haven, Conn., and at Yale College, graduating from the latter institution in the class of 1871. He is the son of Lewis Landmesser, of this city, who emigrated in 1836 in company with his father, John Nicholas Landmesser, from Spiesen, Prussia, of which place he is a native, settling in what is now the borough of Ashley. Lewis Landmesser, sen., is, and has been for many years, a prominent citizen of his adopted country, and has filled many positions of public trust—amongst others that of postmaster at Hendricksburg, and as member of the town council of the city of Wilkes-Barre. In 1877 he was the republican candidate for sheriff of Luzerne county, but was defeated by Patrick J. Kinney, labor reformer, the vote standing: Landmesser, 5,838; M. W. Brittain, democrat, 5,341; Kinney, 14,393; and J. R. Colvin, prohibitionist, 340. The mother of the subject of our sketch was Margaret Greenley, daughter of William Greenley, who was a native of Yorkshire, England. Mr. Landmesser after graduation spent a year in Germany and attended lectures at the university at Heidelberg and the university at Berlin, dividing the time equally between them. He then returned to Wilkes-Barre and entered the law office of L. D. Shoemaker as a student at law. He subsequently read law with H. B. Payne and Stanley Woodward, and was admitted to the Luzerne county bar April 5, 1875. Mr. Landmesser is a republican in politics, and has been a member of the county committee of that party, serving as its secretary for two years in succession. Mr. Landmesser married, February 9, 1876, Caroline Fewsmith, daughter of Rev. Joseph Fewsmith, D. D., of Newark, N. J. Joseph Fewsmith Landmesser is their only surviving child. He again married, December 10, 1879, Millicent Worrall, daughter of George Worrall, of Elmira, N. Y. Mr. Worrall is a native of Wilkes-

Barre. By his second marriage Mr. Landmesser has two children, Bessie Irene Landmesser and Ralph Worrall Landmesser. Mr. Landmesser was fortunate in having a father who was among the earliest, most enterprising, and most successful of the German settlers of the valley; one who by continuous and well directed effort soon managed to place himself among the most prosperous and conspicuous citizens. This gave the son opportunity to acquire an excellent education for the direction and development of such natural talents as he should be found to possess. No expense was spared in this connection, and as a consequence Mr. Landmesser came to the study of the law far better prepared than most young men to master its intricacies. He is a good practitioner, preferring, however, what is called office practice to pleading in the open court. He is one of the examiners of the Orphans' Court, and in that capacity does much useful and reasonably profitable work, requiring no little research and care in the preparation of the cases submitted to him. As already stated Mr. Landmesser is a republican in politics and, though not much given to public speaking, has done committee work with such skill and acceptance as to win the hearty plaudits of his co-partizans. He is young, ambitious, has influential friends, and his future should be rich with the fruits of professional success.

SELIGMAN JOSEPH STRAUSS.

Seligman Joseph Strauss was born in Wilkes-Barre, Pa., August 19, 1852. He was educated in the public schools of Wilkes-Barre, at the academy of the late E. B. Harvey, in the public schools of New York, and the college of the city of New York, graduating from the latter institution in the class of 1872, receiving the degrees of A. B. and B. S., having passed, in addition to the regular classical course, an examination in French, Spanish, and German. Three years later he received the degree of A. M., his thesis being "The Writ of *Habeas Corpus*, its History and Nature." His father, Abraham Strauss, was born in the village

of Kirchschoenbach, Bavaria, April 21, 1824. During his school days, though long before the liberal legislation known under the general name "Jewish Emancipation," the Bavarian laws pressed less heavily upon the Jews than those of other German states. While in many respects they were still severely restrictive, some scope was given for acquiring a popular education, and for advancement in various fields of usefulness. Thus it was that he received an average common school training, and in addition to it was familiarized with the elements of music and became a fair amateur violinist. It was, however, a period and a country of practical education as well. No vocation in the ordinary paths of life was more respected or sought after than that of a master in one of the many necessary and useful trades; whether the boy chose to become a machinist or a weaver, a blacksmith, a shoemaker, or a tailor there was before him a career of modest and (if thrifty) comfortable usefulness and of general respect. Nor was it left to the mere caprice who should arrive at that station. The guilds, which during the middle ages had wielded so great an influence, though they themselves had lost much prestige, had produced such a system of far-reaching and beneficent legislation, that honor and success as an artizan was only the result of industry and efficiency. The apprentice, the journeyman, the master—each degree was protected and regulated by the law of the land. Therefore, when at thirteen years of age, the moderate means and large family of his parents necessitated this more practical education, he was bound as an apprentice to the tailor's trade, in which capacity he served until May 29, 1839, when he received a certificate of proficiency, usually awarded only after three full years of service. It was by him regarded as a great triumph, when at this early age, by reason of his diligence and skill, the strict rules requiring a three year's apprenticeship were in his case suspended, and when he, as a reward of merit, thus prematurely became a journeyman by virtue of a certificate granted by the Royal Circuit Court at Gerolshofen, in the kingdom of Bavaria, inscribed in an official "Journey Book," or "Wander Book," which is still preserved by his family. This certificate states "that the bearer, who has not yet done military duty, receives permission to journey in the states of the German Con-

federation for a period of three years." Other states, however, are requested, if he is found outside his journey limits, to take this book from him and supply him with a passport direct to his home. He has been instructed in the duties of a journeyman and begins his "wandering (Wanderschaft) next Saturday, the 2nd of June, on which day he goes to Wurzburg." The title page of this "Wander Book" is as follows: "Wander Book issued under the Supreme Regulations passed the 20th day of November, 1809 (containing forty numbered pages), for Abraham Strauss, journeyman tailor, born in Kirchschoenbach in the year 1824." Then follows a description of his stature, face, nose, hair, eyes, distinguishing marks, and his signature. All this was in accordance with the very strict laws whereby trades, each of which had at that time its guild in Germany, were supposed to be protected and encouraged. If any journeyman during the period of his statutory wanderings violated any of the guild or journey laws, or if he had worked but little at his trade and had spent "the greater part of his time in mere roving," as is stated in the rules on the third and fourth pages of the book before us, when he sought admission to the rank of a master in his vocation, he was subordinated to those journeymen "who had wandered as it was prescribed to them." In each incorporated town where he sought employment, or through which he necessarily passed, he had to submit this book to the local court, or to the burgomaster, for inspection or "visa," and a record of the act attested by the official seal was invariably inscribed before he left the town. In case he had actually found work there, the officer set forth since what date and with what credit to himself he had tarried. At the end of the whole period, upon official examination of the book, it was required that none of its pages should be missing, that it should show no signs of erasures or corrections, and that all the entries of "visa" should, with the employers' certificates, form an unbroken history. On June 2, 1839, then commissioned and protected by this book, weak in body and suffering from a congenital lameness, the fifteen-year-old lad, taking his pilgrim's staff, left home to finish in this way his industrial education. The next entry dated July 22, 1839, informs us that "the bearer has worked at his trade at master Gottfried Hanspach's, at Wurzburg,

has given no cause for complaint, and now intends to return home by chance conveyance." Thus, after seven weeks of absence, he again found himself in the father's house, though the father was no longer there. Probably he was urged to this speedy return by homesickness; for, notwithstanding the presumption which the hard law had raised in his favor, he was only a boy in years and heart, though forced to assume a man's burthens. There in the modest village he found employment, and it is written that he "was at master tailor John Christ's" and conducted himself well until his departure October 17, 1839. Thence by way of several small towns he proceeded to the city of Erlangen, where he remained more than a year and a half, until May 26, 1841, at the establishment of the master tailor's widow, Sophia Maiss. Two years more were spent in the house of master tailor George Dachs, in Altenschoenbach, and here it is certified that the bearer has during his sojourn "led an entirely blameless life." More than three years he had at that time "wandered." Yet, not being physically able to perform actual military service, he was compelled by the enslaving law to add another period to his probation. He now found employment successively in Umstadt, Hedenheim, Altenschoenbach, Furth, Harburg, and Krumbach, and visited many other places among the more important of which were Donanwoerth, Bamberg, Mayence, and Frankfort on the Main. Thus it happened that not until June 25, 1846, do we find the entry that, "having satisfied the demands of the military laws, the bearer now receives permission to travel in home and foreign parts for an indefinite period. He goes to Wurzburg." He had now attained the rank of a master tailor in his village; but he was also a freeman, and by the shortest route he sought a free land. He lost no time. Taking leave of two sisters who still remained behind, he hastened to join and assist two brothers and one sister who had already begun to found a new and better home in America. The very next day, June 26, he went "by steamboat to Mayence," on June 30 to Dusseldorf, and on July 10, the last entry in this book, made at Havre, relates in the French language that he is about to depart on the ship Scotland, bound for New York. There he arrived September 1, 1846, after a voyage of exactly seven weeks. About one month later he

came to Wilkes-Barre, and obtained employment with Captain Joseph Coons, who was then, and still is, a successful merchant in this city. In the employment of Mr. Coons as a tailor he remained about two years, and then established, in a very small way, the business that, without interruption and with uniform success, he carried on until his death, August 12, 1874. Abraham Strauss was a member of the school board of this city for six years, and at the expiration of his last term refused a re-election. He was a member of the board with the writer and others when the schools took an upward start and became really *schools* instead of places where school was supposed to be kept. Mr. Strauss was a leading citizen of this city, devoted to its interests, rejoicing in its prosperity, and his death caused great regret to its citizens. The mother of Seligman J. Strauss, who is still living, is Emilie Bodenheimer, daughter of the late Jacob Bodenheimer, of the village of Baierthal, near Sinsheim, in the grand duchy of Baden, Germany. She came to this city in 1850, where her sister, Mrs. Henry Ansbacher, resided, and who had preceded her to this country. She married, July 28, 1851, Abraham Strauss. S. J. Strauss read law with Henry W. Palmer, and was admitted to the Luzerne county bar September 6, 1875.

Of the younger members of the Luzerne bar Mr. Strauss is one of the very brightest and best. Of most of our junior lawyers we may observe with truth that this one has talent in one direction, that one fitness in another. Of Mr. Strauss it is not too much to say that he has adaptability for everything that comes within the limits of a lawyer's practice. His mind is one that at once takes stern grasp of the subject he essays to understand, however multifarious its incidents, or differing its phases. There is nothing superficial in his methods. He goes at once to the marrow of a question, tests it in every light, measures it in its every possibility, and rises from his research prepared to defend his cause, however or from whatever direction it may be attacked. Many men would be incapable of this thoroughness, no matter how earnestly they should seek to acquire it. Many minds have the necessary qualities latent, but, in sympathy with the hurry and bustle of our country and times, make no effort to develop them. There is a popular tendency to the acquirement of a

smattering of everything rather than a complete understanding in a few things. The first gives an apparent brilliancy that attracts and, when accompanied by a ready assurance and a glib tongue, even dazzles on first, or during cursory acquaintance. But it is those who are thorough in the things incident to the particular profession they have chosen, or the particular work in life to which circumstances have assigned them, who, after all, reach the top rungs of the ladder they would climb, and accomplish about all the really serviceable and enduring work done in the world. With all necessary natural talent, an excellent education, and the disposition to know everything that is to be known concerning those things which come within the line of his duty and the scope of his aspirations, Mr. Strauss has already taken a leading position at our bar, and is one of the few who are looked to to take the places of its older and more distinguished lights as in the course of nature they are called away. The same proclivity to thoroughness that distinguishes his work as a lawyer marks, also, his political researches and speeches. He is not greatly given to indulgence in campaign oratory, but consents occasionally, being a democrat of very positive character, to perform service of that kind, and on such occasions his deliverances are very certain to be marked with a carefulness, both of thought and speech, that prove his democracy to be a fixed and well digested conviction, rather than, as is too often the case with men's politics, a mere blind or inherited faith. He employs no cant phrases or tricks of speech to catch an audience, but treats democracy as a great living principle, the success of which alone can excuse or dignify the mad rush and tussle of party for power and men for office. Such speakers are not always voted the best by the rabble that attends campaign gatherings, but they are the ones who sow the seeds that fructify in the convictions that make the voice of the people the voice of God when great crises come. It must not be inferred from these facts, however, that Mr. Strauss is one of those morose, prematurely old, book worms or philosophers who bury themselves from the world in the profundity of their theories and calculations. On the contrary, he is possessed of many attractive social qualities, enjoys both home and public entertainment, is happy in an after-dinner speech, and

belongs to several societies, in one of which, a wide-spread and influential American Hebrew organization, the B'nai Brith, he now holds an office of considerable prominence and dignity. He is already the fortunate possessor of a comfortable competence, keeps open house to numerous friends, and has as few enemies as any man we know of. He has written magazine and other writings that have attracted considerable attention. As yet Mr. Strauss remains an unmarried man.

GEORGE MORTIMER LEWIS.

George Mortimer Lewis was born at Merryall (a name imported by his ancestors from Connecticut), in the township of Wyalusing, Bradford county, Pa., November 23, 1848. His ancestors on his father's side were of New England stock; the original settler having come from England to Massachusetts in 1630. His great-grandfather, Thomas Lewis, was a native of Fairfield, Conn., where he was born in 1745. He was the son of Thomas Lewis, who graduated from Yale College in 1741, and the grandson of Rev. Thomas Lewis, a congregational minister settled at Fairfield, Conn. He removed from Fairfield to New Milford, Conn., where he married Mary, daughter of Captain James Turrell. During the war between England and France he was prominent on the committees for raising supplies for the soldiers and recruits for the army during that period. He was a volunteer during the war of the Revolution, and at the battle of Danbury caught General Wooster as he was falling shot from his horse. After the close of the Revolutionary struggle he sold his possessions in Connecticut and removed to Pennsylvania, bringing his family on July 13, 1788, to the place now called Merryall, then in the midst of a trackless and dreary wilderness, far removed from a single habitation. His son, Justus Lewis, was a native of Wyalusing, Pa., where he was born August 24, 1787. He married December 3, 1812, Polly Keeler, daughter of Elisha Keeler, of Pike township, Bradford county, Pa. Elisha Keeler

came from Brookfield, Conn., to Wyalusing in the spring of 1793. His family consisted of his wife and three children and his aged father, also named Elisha. He died in 1814. In the same year Justus Lewis united with the Presbyterian church, and during his life was one of the most cordial and efficient coadjutors in the work of the church, contributing much towards the support of the pastor and the benevolent societies of the community. From 1837 to 1860 he actively engaged in the temperance and anti-slavery reform movements, especially during the years 1840 and 1841, when they were most warmly discussed. He was always outspoken, and no matter how unpopular his views might be, he never failed to communicate them openly and ably. In 1808 he was a federalist, in 1824 a national republican, in 1840, 1844, and 1848 an anti-slavery whig, and a strong republican from the organization of that party till the close of his life. As an energetic business man Mr. Lewis was proverbial, and in any public enterprise he was among the foremost. He died May 10, 1874, leaving seven children, to each of whom he bequeathed a rich legacy of unblemished character and a long life replete with lessons of wisdom. The father of G. Mortimer Lewis, and son of Justus Lewis, is Augustus Lewis, a native of Merryall, and for many years a prominent merchant at Wyalusing. His wife was Sarah Ingham Stone, daughter of Raphael and Sarah Stone. Mr. Stone was a son of Edmund Stone, who came from New Milford, Conn., and settled in Wyalusing in 1803. The change from the school, church, and social privileges of his former residence to the privations of the wilderness, was anything but pleasing, but the same endurance that characterized the pioneers already there before them was shown by this family also. The wife of Raphael Stone was Sarah, daughter of Jonas Ingham. He was a descendant of Jonas Ingham, an English Friend who came from old to New England about 1700, and thence to Trenton, N. J. He settled in Buckingham township, Bucks county, Pa., about 1705. He was a fuller and clothier by trade. His mills were located in that part of Buckingham township afterwards set off in Solebury township. He afterwards removed his residence to the Great Spring farm, now New Hope, in the same county. He died November 15, 1755.

Jonathan Ingham, son of the first Jonas Ingham, succeeded to the farm and fulling mill at the Great Spring and became an influential citizen. Jonas Ingham was the son of Jonathan Ingham, and a native of Bucks county. He was a fuller and clothier. In 1777 and 1778 he was in active service as a militiaman; first as lieutenant, then as captain. In this campaign, during the months of November, December, and January, he suffered much from cold, lying out of doors on the ground with no other covering than a single blanket. At the battle of Gulph Mills he was among the last to leave the grounds, and came near being taken prisoner. He married Elizabeth Beaumont of his native county, and the old homestead of the Inghams in Bucks county is now owned by Andrew J. Beaumont, of that county. In 1789 Joseph Ingham came up the river to Wyalusing and bought the Connecticut title to what had been known as "Staples pitch," and where the Skiffs had lived prior to the battle of Wyoming. Here he found the log cabin the Skiffs had built, but their clearings had grown up to brush. On this place he settled, nearly three miles from any inhabitant. In his journal Mr. Ingham says: "After the repeal of the confirming law the settling of land under the Pennsylvania title was little thought of, and the inhabitants had frequent meetings. At Tioga Point at one of them, I expressed myself with so much spirit on the subject of the repeal of the confirming law, that they saw fit to choose me one of their directors. After this I was requested to deliver a discourse on July 4, 1801, to include this subject. The discourse I delivered pleased the people very much, who were now settling under Connecticut title, and the legislature of Pennsylvania was passing very severe laws against them, as the Intrusion law and Territorial act, and the people were very much harrassed by them." In 1804 Mr. Ingham was chosen to represent Luzerne county in the state legislature, and through his efforts the obnoxious laws above referred to were repealed. The next year the whole settlement was thrown into a ferment by an ejection suit being brought against Mr. Ingham, which was finally terminated by his purchasing the Pennsylvania title. The next year after (1806) as Mr. Robinson, a well-known surveyor, was tracing the Dundee Manor line, some of the people near Camptown, fearing that this

was done to dispossess them of their lands, determined to stop the survey. Here we will let Mr. Ingham tell the story: "The inhabitants in the settlement were all of them very averse to any surveys being made for fear of ejections, and thereby furnishing the means for landowners to prove their rights. Some of them queried with me what kind of opposition to make. I told them to make any kind of opposition they pleased, only to kill and hurt nobody, nor let anybody appear in arms. When this surveyor came, a great many of the inhabitants collected; some in the woods shooting, others around the surveyor threatening him. I was afraid some worse mischief would happen, so I ordered some one to break the compass, or I would. Upon this one of the company broke the compass, and the surveyor went away. And not a great while afterwards a United States officer was sent to arrest those who stopped the surveyor and broke his compass, and four of them were taken and had to go to Philadelphia. I went with them to excuse them and take their part, and defend them as well as I could. Accordingly, when they appeared before the court, in the representation which I made to the lawyer who spoke for me, I took all the blame upon myself. I stated the case as it really was. I said the people were ignorant and all did what I bid them, which I thought was better than might have happened otherwise. This the lawyer stated to the court in a few words, and then expatiated largely upon the commendable part I had acted. Before he was done another lawyer got up and addressed the court, and said he was perfectly acquainted with me and that I was a very good man. Thus, contrary to my expectations, I received great honor and applause, when I apprehended I should receive severe censure and reprimand as the encourager and ringleader of outlaws. They were all dismissed to go home about their business with only paying the cost." Subsequently Mr. Ingham entered into an extensive correspondence with the Pennsylvania claimants of the land, for the purpose of obtaining from them some adjustment of the title which the Connecticut people would accept. But in this his efforts were unavailing. Mr. Ingham died suddenly in Bloomfield, N. J., October 28, 1820. Mr. Miner says of him that he possessed a mind highly cultivated by scientific research, was a model of tem-

perance, and a promoter of the peace and harmony of society. Samuel D. Ingham, who was a member of the legislature of Pennsylvania in 1805, 1806, and 1807, a member of congress from 1812 to 1829, except three years while secretary of the commonwealth, and secretary of the treasury under General Jackson, which office he filled with distinguished ability, was a nephew of Jonas Ingham, being a son of his brother, Jonathan Ingham.

G. Mortimer Lewis was educated at the academy known as the Wyalusing Educational Union, and was prepared for college by his uncle, Rev. Darwin Cook, pastor of the First Presbyterian church at Wyalusing. He entered the last term of the freshman year at La Fayette in 1870, and graduated in the class of 1873. He read law with Edward P. Darling, of this city, and was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county September 6, 1875. He is the junior member of the firm of Ryman & Lewis. Mr. Lewis, as will be seen, unites in his veins the blood of two old New England families as well as that of an old Pennsylvania family, that have given to this section of our own state a number of good and influential men and women. From such an origin the qualities that win are almost necessarily inherited. Mr. Lewis is young, active, and ambitious. He is neither afraid of the hard detail work and research which the profession puts upon those who would follow it, nor of the necessity of standing before learned judges and detailing in a client's behalf the results thereof. He has a ready comprehension and an inclination to do his utmost. He prepares his cases skillfully and argues them with marked firmness and ability. In the comparatively short time he has been at the bar, he has made an excellent reputation with his brother professionals, and secured a clientage of which many an older practitioner might be proud, and which is the fruit of his individual efforts and conceded reliability and conscientious devotion to his duties. Mr. Lewis is a republican in politics, but has not held, or been an applicant for office. He is a genial young fellow and enjoys a marked social popularity, and is a bachelor.

GEORGE RIDDLE WRIGHT.

George Riddle Wright was born in Wilkes-Barre, Pa., November 21, 1851, and is the only surviving son of the late Hendrick Bradley Wright of this city. He was educated at Edgehill school and at the College of New Jersey, at Princeton, graduating in the class of 1873. He read law with his father, and was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county September 6, 1875. He is a director in the Wilkes-Barre Water Company, and also in the Wilkes-Barre Electric Light Company. Mr. Wright came from a family of lawyers, his father and his father's two brothers having each been prominent in the profession. Few Pennsylvanians were more widely known than the former, Hon. Hendrick B. Wright, now deceased, whose biography has already appeared in this series. Hon. Harrison Wright, though a comparatively young man when he died, had already made his mark at the bar of this county. Hon. Caleb E. Wright, the only survivor of the three, is still one of the leading members of the Bucks county bar, and resides at Doylestown in that county. The natural advantages of being derived from such stock, added to those of an education acquired at one of our very best institutions of learning, prepared the subject of our sketch for the study of the law, which he subsequently pursued in the office and under the tutelage of his father. After being admitted he practiced mainly in connection with his father, and made with him a very powerful and reliable legal combination. When the labor movement of this county was at its height Mr. Wright was offered the nomination for judge, but declined it, and William H. Stanton was nominated and elected. The circumstances of the family were such as to lift him above the necessity of practicing for a livelihood, and coming, at the death of the father, into possession of a handsome fortune, Mr. Wright, in effect, abandoned the profession, and now devotes himself mainly to the care of the estate and the pursuit of pleasure. Those who know him well feel that he has in him the material out of which successful lawyers are made, but the

necessity for calling it into action is lacking. He is very popular in Wilkes-Barre's social circles, and entertains royally during the winter in his city residence, and in summer at a handsome and commodious cottage at Harvey's Lake. He is a democrat in politics, and has been several times spoken of in connection with the nomination for the legislature in the Wilkes-Barre district, but his ambition has not yet tempted him to competition for that or any other political honor. He is yet unmarried.

EDWARD AMBROSE LYNCH.

Edward Ambrose Lynch was born at Nesquehoning, Carbon county, Pa., August 15, 1853. He is the son of the late Patrick Lynch, of this city, who emigrated from Cavan, Ireland, to this country in 1830. Mr. Lynch read law with the legal firm of Rhone & Lynch, and was admitted to the Luzerne bar September 11, 1875. He was educated in the public schools and at Wyoming Seminary, and in his younger days learned the art of printing, serving an apprenticeship with Robert Baur, of the *Democratic Wächter*, of this city. He is a brother of John Lynch of the Luzerne bar. Mr. Lynch has talents which, if energetically cultivated, will make him a useful member of the bar. He is young, content to make haste slowly, but creditably assiduous to earn his retainers. He is a democrat, has a taste for politics, but has not sought office, and is unmarried.

CHARLES HUSTON STURDEVANT.

Charles Huston Sturdevant was born in Bellefonte, Centre county, Pa., May 18, 1848. He is the son of the late E. W. Sturdevant, of the Luzerne county bar, whose biography has already appeared in this series. The mother of Charles H.

Sturdevant was Lucy, daughter of Charles Huston, at one time a judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and one of the most distinguished jurists of the country. He was born in Plumstead township, Bucks county, Pa., in 1771. His grandfather came from Ayrshire, Scotland, and he was Scotch-Irish in descent. He probably finished his studies at Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa., where he was professor of Latin and Greek in 1792. He was studying law at the same time; and while there he completed his legal studies, was admitted to the bar in 1795, and settled in Lycoming county—cut off from Northumberland the preceding winter. Among his pupils in the languages was the late Chief Justice Taney, who placed a high estimate on the character of Judge Huston. In his autobiography the chief justice says of him, "I need not speak of his character and capacity; for he afterwards became one of the first jurists of the country. He was an accomplished Latin and Greek scholar, and happy in his mode of instruction. And when he saw that a boy was disposed to study, his manner to him was that of a companion and friend, aiding him in his difficulties. The whole school under his care was much attached to him." Judge Huston was commissioned a justice of the Supreme Court April 27, 1826, and retired from the bench in January, 1845. The last time he sat on the supreme bench at Pittsburgh he boarded privately with the sheriff, who kept house in the jail. He was much annoyed by a correspondent writing to one of the newspapers, "one of our supreme judges (Huston) is in jail," which put him to the trouble of writing to his friends and explaining how he happened, on that particular occasion, to be on the wrong side of the bars. With a rough exterior, he was as gentle as a child, with all its truthfulness and fidelity. After he retired from the bench he wrote a work on "Land Titles in Pennsylvania," which was published in 1849. He left his manuscript on his table by the side of a candle one evening while he went to tea. It caught fire, and when he returned he found his labor of years nearly consumed. But with his accustomed determination he re-wrote the work, almost entirely from memory. Judge Huston died November 10, 1848, in his seventy-eighth year. He left two daughters, one of whom married E. W. Sturdevant, and the other became the wife

of the late James Hale, member of congress and judge of the Clearfield district. C. H. Sturdevant was educated at the academy of W. S. Parsons in Wilkes-Barre, and at Hobert College, Geneva, N. Y., and graduated from the latter institution in the class of 1869. He read law with E. P. Darling, of this city, and was admitted to the Luzerne county bar October 4, 1875. Mr. Sturdevant, coming from a parent stock that has been fruitful of good and competent men and women, and having had the advantages of a liberal education, found himself, upon admission to the bar, equipped to become one of its most useful and active members. He is not one of the pushers of the profession, however, having means and other prospects sufficient to relieve him of necessity for depending upon it, and being content to take the legal world pretty much as it comes. He has done some legal work and done it well, and is capable of more and better. He is well read in general literature, popular in society, and not much given to politics.

FRANK CALEB STURGES.

Frank Caleb Sturges was born in the village of Greenfield Hill, Fairfield county, Conn., March 12, 1854. He is a descendant of Roger Sturgis, of Clipston, Northamptonshire, England, whose will is dated November 10, 1530, and who had a son Robert, who had a son Roger, who had a son Robert, who had a son Edward. This last named removed to New England and settled in Charlestown, Mass., in 1634. He subsequently settled in Yarmouth. Edward had a son Peter, who had a son Christopher, who had a son Joseph. He settled in Stamford, Conn., where his son Lewis was born July 15, 1756, and died in 1838. His wife was Mary Porter. His son, Joseph Porter Sturges, was born in 1784, and died in 1861. His wife was Laura, daughter of Thomas H. Benedict. He was a descendant of Thomas Benedict, whose history is given in "The Genealogy of the Benedicts in America," by Henry Marvin Benedict. He thus speaks of Thomas Benedict: Among those Englishmen who went into voluntary exile rather than endure the cru-

elties and oppressions of Stuarts in the state and lands and in the church, was Thomas Benedict, of Nottinghamshire. There is reason to suppose that his own remote ancestor had made England his refuge from religious persecution on the Continent. There was a tradition in his family which ran, that anciently they resided in the silk manufacturing district of France, and were of Latin origin; that Huguenot persecutions arising they fled to Germany and thence by way of Holland to England. It is said of Thomas Benedict that he was born in 1617; that he was an only son; that the name had been confined to only sons in the family for more than a hundred years; and that at the time he left England he did not know of another living person of the name; whence it is assumed that his father was not living. Hinman says, "Thomas Benedict was the only early settler found in the colony of Connecticut of the name of Benedict." The mother of Thomas Benedict died early, his father marrying for his second wife a widow, whose daughter, Mary Bridgum, came to New England in 1638, in the same vessel with Thomas, then in his twenty-first year. Soon after their arrival they were married, and, finding the society and institutions of Massachusetts Bay congenial, they resided in that colony for a time. These facts in the history of Thomas Benedict are verified by the testimony of Mary Bridgum herself, who lived to the age of one hundred years, and in her life-time communicated them to her grandson, Deacon James Benedict, of Ridgefield, Conn., who recorded them in 1755. In June, 1657, Thomas Benedict was a resident of Huntington, and in 1640 was an inhabitant of Southold. There are traces of his presence in Jamaica as early as December 12, 1662, when, in conjunction with two others, he was appointed to lay out "the south meadows." On March 20, 1663, he was appointed a magistrate by the Dutch governor, Stuyvesant, an honor, it is to be feared, which he never requited by loyalty to the Dutch government. On September 29, 1663, we find him, with other inhabitants of towns on the west end of Long Island, petitioning the General Court of Connecticut to be what in our day would be termed annexed to the colony. He was, in fact, one of the bearers of this petition to the court at Hartford, November 3, 1663. On December 3, 1663, he was appointed lieutenant of the town. He

held the office of commissioner when the Dutch governor, Stuyvesant, surrendered New York and its dependencies to the English under Colonel Richard Nichols. He was a member of "a General Meeting" held on the last day of February, 1665. This is thought to be the first English legislative body convened in New York. The same year he was appointed by Governor Nichols lieutenant of the foot company of Jamaica. The fact that in this same year he is recorded as having been chosen town clerk of Norwalk, Conn., gives color to the supposition that some confusion of dates was occasioned about this time by the introduction into the possessions acquired from the Dutch of the style in use in England then, and for many years afterwards, and also from the practice of double dating. A flight to the jurisdiction of New England from that of New York, whose governor must have seemed a lineal representative of the persecutors who had driven the Puritans from the mother country, would not be a surprising thing in the case of any of that people. In that of Thomas Benedict it was a most natural result. The following year he was made a selectman of the town. He was continued town clerk until 1674, and after an interval of three years was again appointed. His term of service as selectman covers seventeen years, closing with 1688. His name is one of forty-two who comprised the list of freemen in 1669. He was the representative of Norwalk in the general assembly in 1670, and again in 1675. In the patent granted by the General Court in 1686, confirming the title of Norwalk to its territory, his name is inserted as a patentee. In May, 1684, the General Court appointed him and three others to plant a town above "Norwalke or Fayrefield," at Paquiage; and in the fall of that year and the spring of 1685, Samuel and James, sons of Thomas, and six others, with their families, settled there, the land having been purchased from the Indians. The parties most interested asked that their settlement might be named "Swanfield," but in 1687 the General Court denied their request and called it Danbury. He is identified with the founding of the first Presbyterian church in America, at Jamaica, in 1662; and during the term of his residence there he was of the committee to make the rate and provide the means to support its minister. In Norwalk he was chosen deacon and

held the office during his life. He died November 20, 1689. Lieutenant Daniel Benedict, son of Thomas Benedict, was born at Southold, Long Island, and after his removal to Norwalk, Conn., married Mary, daughter of Matthew Marvin. He was a soldier in the swamp fight, December 19, 1675, which has scarcely a parallel in the annals of ancient or modern warfare. At a town (Norwalk) meeting, January, 12, 1676: "The towne, in consideration of the good service that the soldiers sent out of the towne engaged and performed by them, and out of respect and thankfulness to the sayd soldiers, doe, with one consent and freely, give and grant to so many as were in the direful swamp fight twelve acors of land, and eight acors of land to so many as were in the next considerable service." In 1690 he removed to Danbury, Conn. The date of his death is not known. Mrs. Sturges was the great-great-granddaughter of Lieuteuant Daniel Benedict. Rev. Thomas Benedict Sturges is the son of Joseph Porter Sturges and his wife, Laura Benedict, and was born in Bridgeport, Conn., in 1812. He is still living at Greenfield Hill, where for thirty years he was the Congregational minister of that village. It is a fact worthy of note that the only vote he ever cast for a presidential candidate was for James G. Blaine in 1884. His wife, who is still living, is Hannah West Baker, daughter of the late Chauncy Baker, of Sacketts Harbor, N. Y. Mr. Baker was bred a farmer, and settled at Sacketts Harbor; was sheriff of Jefferson county, N. Y., cashier of the bank, a very intellectual man, of active business habits, and a devoted member of the Presbyterian church. After the decease of his wife his health declined, and he was induced to try a warmer climate, for which purpose he went to Cuba, where he died of consumption February 28, 1841, aged forty-two years. Mrs. Baker was the daughter of Josiah Pratt, of Ellisburg, Jefferson county, N. Y. He commenced a sea-faring life at the age of seventeen, and until the war of 1812 was mate or commander of a vessel, when he sold his possessions in Saybrook, Conn., and removed to the state of New York, where he died. He was a descendant of Lieutenant William Pratt, who is supposed to have come from Hertfordshire, England, to Cambridge, Mass., in 1633, and thence to Hartford, Conn., in 1636, and subsequently to Saybrook. The precise date

of his decease is not known. He attended the General Court as a deputy from Saybrook the twenty-third and last time at the session which convened at Hartford in 1678. Captain William Pratt, son of Lieutenant William Pratt, settled at Saybrook, February 20, 1768. He was a man of note in the civil, military, and religious affairs of the town, being often appointed selectman, surveyor, captain of the militia, and on committees of the church. Mrs. Sturges was the great-great-great-granddaughter of Captain William Pratt.

Frank Caleb Sturges is the son of Rev. Thomas Benedict Sturges, and was educated at the academy in his native town, and also in the academy at Easton, Conn. He studied law with his brother, E. B. Sturges, of the Lackawanna county bar, and was admitted to the Luzerne county bar October 18, 1875. He married, April 1, 1880, Frances E. Lazarus, daughter of the late Daniel Lazarus, of this city, who was a son of John Lazarus, a native of Northampton county, Pa. Mr. and Mrs. Sturges have but one child, Thomas Benedict Sturges. Mr. Sturges is a man of fine qualifications for the profession he has chosen. He brings with him from "the land of steady habits" a disposition very aptly defined in that title, and that, we need not say, is likely to be serviceable to any young man who undertakes to give his life to, and stake his chances upon, the practice of the law. Reliability in the matter of a lawyer's promises, for instance, is better for the client, and a better stock in trade, even when unaccompanied by brilliancy, than the brilliancy that lacks it for a companion quality. Studiouness in research and persistency of quiet devotion to a cause, in like manner do well as substitutes for that faculty which only a few possess, and most of those few abuse, of carrying the law at one's finger ends. Steady habits, when accompanied by even very moderate ability, generally make their way in the world, and, as we have already in effect said, Mr. Sturges unites with them a very creditable understanding and appreciation of the principles of the law and skill in applying them.

JOHN BUTLER REYNOLDS.



John Butler Reynolds was born in Wilkes-Barre, Pa., August 5, 1850. He is the son of the late Elijah W. Reynolds, for many years a prominent merchant in Wilkes-Barre, whose home during the latter years of his life was in Kingston, and grandson of Benjamin Reynolds, who was a representative and substantial man, and who was sheriff of Luzerne county from 1831 to 1834. He was also for many years a justice of the peace in Plymouth. E. W. Reynolds from May, 1848, to May, 1849, was president of the town council of the borough of Wilkes-Barre. For many years he was a director in the Wyoming Bank at Wilkes-Barre. Although a very popular man and a democrat in politics, he uniformly declined being a candidate for any political office. The mother of J. B. Reynolds is Mary, a daughter of the late Pierce Butler. He was a son of the late General Lord Butler, and grandson of Colonel Zebulon Butler. He was a farmer and the very soul of generosity. His deeds of benevolence are still fresh in the memory of many persons who yet remain with us. The mother of Pierce Butler was Mary Pierce, daughter of Abel Pierce. He settled in Kingston before the massacre, on the river bank opposite the present city of Wilkes-Barre. Doctor Peck, in his History of Early Methodism, says: Mrs. Ruth Pierce, wife of Abel Pierce, became an early convert to Methodism, and her house was a most pleasant home for the preachers. 'Grandmother Pierce' was at all the meetings in Wilkes-Barre when the writer traveled the Wyoming circuit in 1818 and 1819, and then she was the life of every circle she entered. She was independent, frank, earnest, kindhearted, sociable, and not a little eccentric. * * * Methodism owes much to the Pierce family, but principally to the female portion of it." The wife of Pierce Butler was Temperance Colt, a daughter of Arnold Colt. He was a son of Harris Colt, and grandson of Benjamin Colt, an early settler in Lyme, New London county, Conn. Arnold Colt was born in Lyme September 10, 1760. He learned the trade of a

blacksmith and of a general worker in iron, and in the year 1786 emigrated from Connecticut to the Wyoming Valley. In 1788 he married Lucinda Yarrington, daughter of Abel Yarrington, a native of Norwich, Conn., and one of the early settlers in Wyoming, and who for many years was collector of taxes and keeper of the Wilkes-Barre and Kingston ferry. He remained at his post at the ferry on the day of the massacre until the yell of the savages announced their approach. He then took his family in the ferry boat, descended the river and found welcome and safety among the benevolent inhabitants at Fort Augusta (now Sunbury), Pa. From 1790 to 1793, and from 1795 to 1801, he was coroner of Luzerne county, and for several years he was treasurer of the county. In 1790 Arnold Colt was appointed collector of excise for Luzerne county, and in 1791 he was re-appointed, and in the same year was appointed justice of the peace for Wilkes-Barre township. He served as ensign in the company of infantry commanded by Captain Samuel Bowman, which was sent into western Pennsylvania in 1794 to assist in quelling the whisky insurrection. In 1795 he moved with his family to Tioga Point, Luzerne county, now Athens, Bradford county. While residing there in 1798 he was elected sheriff of Luzerne county, and soon thereafter removed to Wilkes-Barre. In 1799 he was United States assessor for Luzerne county. From 1801 to 1804, and again from 1825 to 1828, he was one of the commissioners of Luzerne county. He was elected in May, 1806, a member of the first borough council of Wilkes-Barre. From 1807 to 1811 he was one of the trustees of the old Wilkes-Barre Academy. For many years he was clerk to the board of county commissioners. From May, 1826, to May, 1827, and from May, 1828, to May, 1829, he was president of the town council of Wilkes-Barre. He was a member of the first board of managers of the Easton and Wilkes-Barre turnpike, and continued in the board for about fifteen years.

J. B. Reynolds studied law with W. W. Lathrope, then of the Luzerne (now of the Lackawanna), county bar, and was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county November 15, 1875. He was educated at Wyoming Seminary and La Fayette College at Easton. For the last four years he has been one of the examiners of the

Orphans' Court of Luzerne county, and during a portion of that time was the only examiner. In 1884 he was a delegate to the state convention which convened at Allentown, Pa., and was selected as one of the delegates to the national convention which met at Chicago. As Lackawanna county had not a delegate, Mr. Reynolds resigned his position, so as to allow them to select one. He married, October 21, 1879, Emily Bradley Dain, of Peekskill, N. Y. She is the daughter of Nathaniel Dain, a native of Lisbon, Me., and a graduate of Bowdoin College. Mr. Dain studied medicine and practiced for awhile in Boston, Mass., but his health failing him he began to travel; went west, and returning settled at Peekskill and engaged in the lumber trade, which he has continued until the present time. Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds have two children living, Pierce Butler Reynolds, and Eugene Beaumont Reynolds. Mr. Reynolds is a lawyer of good attainments. Although without pretensions to forensic skill, he makes a strong argument, whether in court or upon the stump. His style is but little more than conversational, yet is not without a certain grace that adds no little to its effectiveness. As the standard of intelligence in jurors rises—the rise should be, but is not always, in proportion to the increasing intelligence of the whole people—dependence upon this method of oratory in jury trials becomes at once more common and more effective. It almost invariably is preferable from every point of view when the bench is to be addressed. It will be a better day for clients when juries as well as judges look more to the substance than to the verbal garniture of a presentation or a summing up. In his capacity as Orphans' Court examiner Mr. Reynolds' knowledge of this branch of the law has been materially enhanced and brightened. Several cases with which he has been called to deal in that capacity exhibit strong evidence of his persistence and patience in investigation, and correct and discriminating judgment. Mr. Reynolds' name has been many times mentioned as that of a probable democratic candidate for district attorney. That distinction would, in all probability, have been already accorded him but for the assumed political necessity of distributing the party nominations each year among the numerous nationalities of which the party is composed, and the numerous towns, or sections, to which the county extends. He

was a prominent candidate for the position of collector of internal revenue for the Tenth district, lately filled by the appointment of Charles B. Staples, Esq., of Stroudsburg, Monroe county. Here again locality was against him. The very formidable array of leading citizens who endorsed his application attested the high esteem in which he is held in the district, but the appointment had been conceded to Congressman Storm, who, admitting Mr. Reynolds' fitness and deserving, made, for reasons which he deemed sufficient, a different selection. Mr. Reynolds is young, ambitious, of good social standing, well read in general literature, and in every particular a good citizen.

JOHN ASAHEL GORMAN.

John Asahel Gorman was born in Hazleton September 7, 1854, and was there educated in the public schools. His father, John Gorman, has been a resident of Hazleton for many years. He is now, and has been for the past fifteen years, a justice of the peace of that borough, and has also been United States assistant assessor of internal revenue, councilman, poor director, and one of the directors of the public schools. He is a native of Cashel, in the county of Tipperary, Ireland, and emigrated with his father, also named John Gorman, at the age of eighteen years to this country, settling at St. Josephs, Susquehanna county, where his father lies burried. The mother of John A. Gorman is Sarah Ann Shipman, a daughter of Asahel Shipman. She is a native of Dover, N. J. Her parents removed to Hazleton, where she met the father of the subject of our sketch, and was there married. John A. Gorman studied law with the late Jabez Alcover, of Hazleton, and completed his legal studies with the legal firm of Little & Blakeslee, at Montrose, Pa. He was admitted to the bar of Susquehanna county August 15, 1875, and to the bar of Luzerne county January 10, 1876. He has never held any political office, and is a democrat in politics. He married, October 10, 1876, Ellen Kelley, a daughter of Cornelius Kelley, of Hazle

township. Her father is a native of county Leitrim, Ireland. Mr. and Mrs. Gorman have two children living, James Gorman and Cornelius Gorman. Mr. Gorman has, from the beginning of his practice, held a leading position in the profession in what is known as "the lower end" of the county, where Hazleton is located. There are material specialties in the demands made upon a lawyer practicing at a point distant from a county seat, and it has been Hazleton's misfortune that, while but twenty-five miles, or thereabouts, from Wilkes-Barre, as the bird flies, it is several times that by the shortest rail route. Practice before the justices covers a higher and more important character of cases, and office practice is different. These facts give a really good lawyer so situated a better opportunity of earning both reputation and money than might be supposed by those who neglect to take them into consideration. Mr. Gorman, in his comparatively short time at the bar, has made excellent use of his opportunity. He has also brought a good deal of business from Hazleton and that vicinity to the courts, where he has acquitted himself of it very creditably. He has a natural tendency to politics, and is a democrat. Though never himself a candidate for office, he has frequently served on committees, and otherwise in a leading capacity, during campaigns. He delights in helping friends at the primary elections and in conventions, and in that way has from time to time exerted much influence. He is an earnest and impressive talker, has an energy that carries him vigorously forward in any cause in which his sympathies are enlisted, and enjoys a considerable popularity in his section.

ANDREW HAMILTON McCLINTOCK.



Andrew Hamilton McClintock was born in Wilkes-Barre, Pa., December 12, 1852. He is the only son of Andrew Todd McClintock, LL.D., the senior member of the Luzerne county bar, whose biography has already appeared in this series. His mother is Augusta Bradley McClintock (*née* Cist), a daughter of

the late Jacob Cist, of this city. Mr. McClintock was educated at the College of New Jersey, at Princeton, and graduated in the class of 1872. He read law with his father, also with E. P. & J. V. Darling, and was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county January, 20, 1876. He married, December 1, 1880, Eleanor Welles, a daughter of Charles F. Welles, jun. He was a native of Bradford county, Pa., and was born about the year 1812. He received his education in the schools of his neighborhood, and early commenced business life in the pursuits of farming, lumbering, and merchandizing. His first ventures on his own account were in the lumber trade. He was in the habit, in the spring of the year, during the "freshet" season, of constructing "rafts," which he would float down the Susquehanna to Middletown, Columbia, or Port Deposit, where he would find a market. Often, upon his passage down the river, he would purchase other "rafts," thus accumulating large quantities of lumber, and greatly increasing his profit. On one occasion meeting with an opportunity for an unusually profitable investment, but lacking the capital necessary to embark in the speculation, he concluded to, and did, make application to George M. Hollenback, of Wilkes-Barre, for assistance. Being known to that gentleman as an industrious, energetic, honest young man, he received, without security, for he had none to offer other than his good name, the required assistance. The investment proved successful, the borrowed money was duly returned, and the borrower and lender, in this instance, became life-long friends. Having been uniformly prosperous in his transactions in lumber, and having accumulated thereby some capital, he, about the year 1835, purchased the stock for a small country store, the building for which he erected in his native township between the time of his purchase of the supplies in Philadelphia and their arrival at his home. Good fortune continuing to follow him in his mercantile ventures, he established branch stores along the line of construction on the North Branch Canal, and continued these commercial pursuits until the suspension of that public work. In 1843 he removed to Athens, Pa., and entered into business on a largely extended scale, but finally relinquished all connection with trade, in order to devote his entire attention to large and lucrative operations in public works

and the construction of great improvements. Among the many railroad, and other enterprises, in which he was engaged, the following are but a few: In 1850 and 1851 he contracted to build a section of fourteen miles on the New York & Erie railroad near Hornellsville; in 1852, forty-five miles of the Buffalo and State Line railroad; in 1854, forty-five miles of the second track of the Erie railroad, from Owego to the junction west of Elmira; also the second track of the same road from Deposit to Lanesboro; also the second track on the same road from Port Jervis to Otisville. One of the largest contracts into which he ever entered was the construction of that part of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad east of Scranton. This was a remarkably heavy work, much of it costing in the neighborhood of one hundred thousand dollars per mile to grade, the supplies for which had to be transported from thirty to fifty miles in wagons over a mountainous road. In the completion of this undertaking he displayed great energy and untiring industry. Immediately after he undertook the construction of a large portion of the Warren railroad in New Jersey, and the Lackawanna & Bloomsburg railroad extending from Scranton, to Bloomsburg, through the coal regions of the Lackawanna and Wyoming Valleys. In 1856 he constructed the Brunswick & Florida railroad, and was its president for two years, when he resigned. The governor of Pennsylvania refusing to sign an appropriation for the completion of the North Branch canal unless a northern connection was first secured with the canal system of New York, he, in 1854, induced several of his friends to join him in furnishing the capital to construct the Junction canal, extending from the Chemung canal at Elmira, N. Y., to the state line near Waverly. The North Branch canal being subsequently closed, he and his associates who joined in the enterprise lost the entire investment. In 1856 he, in connection with his partner and cousin, Henry S. Welles, contracted to erect the Brooklyn water works. Previous to this they had undertaken to supply the city of Williamsburg with water from certain lakes and water courses on Long Island; and during the progress of the work the contract was entered into to construct the extensive reservoirs to supply the consolidated cities. This important work

was completed in the most satisfactory manner, at a cost of about five millions of dollars. The energy and financial ability which were required to successfully accomplish this great undertaking in the midst of the money crisis of 1857, when many of the oldest and hitherto most reliable business houses in the country were prostrated, are especially worthy of notice. In 1857 he purchased a half interest in an extensive lumber establishment at Menominee river, on Green Bay, which, after holding for about seven years, he disposed of on advantageous terms. In 1859 he bought the entire line of the North Branch canal and, having sold the portion extending from Wilkes-Barre southward, he organized the North Branch Canal Company and shipped the first Wyoming coal to Chicago and the West, thus inaugurating a trade which has since had a large expansion. His main object in securing this canal—a purchase he made known to only a few confidential friends—was to change it to a railway route. In pursuance of this project the Pennsylvania & New York Canal and Railroad Company was subsequently formed, and its franchises sold in 1865 to the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company. Under the auspices of the latter company the railway, now known as the Pennsylvania & New York, connecting the Lehigh Valley railroad at Wilkes-Barre with the Erie at Waverly—one hundred and five miles—was constructed and opened for traffic in September, 1869. He acted as president of this corporation until January, 1870. Securing the construction of the Ithaca & Athens railroad, and of the extension of the "Southern Central" from Owego to Athens, he completed both works and accomplished the great ambition of his life, living to see a continuous line of railroads, in great part the result of his own labors, extending from the Susquehanna at Wyoming to the great lakes. These were some of his principal undertakings, and are evidences of a boldness, foresight, and confidence in the ability to achieve not often possessed by any one man. Over attention to business and continuous mental exertion finally impaired his health and shattered his constitution; hence for several years previous to his death he was obliged to abstain from great mental exertion. He died suddenly on October 9, 1872, while in conversation with his associates of the Southern Central Directory, at Auburn, N

Y. The wife of C. F. Welles, jun., was Elizabeth, a daughter of Hon. John La Porte, of Bradford county. His father, Bartholomew, one of the French exiles who remained in the land that gave him shelter when his own country rejected him, although after the Restoration he was at liberty to return, was also a noted man in the county. He served as county commissioner of Bradford county in 1819, 1820, and 1821. John La Porte was born in Asylum November 4, 1798, and died August 22, 1862. He was first elected to office in Bradford county in 1822, as county auditor. From 1827 to 1832, inclusive, he served his district in the legislature, being speaker of the house during the latter year: was elected to congress in 1832, and re-elected in 1834; was appointed associate judge of the county in 1837 and held the position until 1845, when he was appointed surveyor general of the state by Governor Shunk, and held that position until 1851. Mr. and Mrs. A. H. McClintock have an only child, Andrew Todd McClintock. Mr. McClintock, as from the foregoing will fully appear, has his good fortune to thank for inherited qualities and an unusually liberal education that ought some day to place him in the very front rank of the leading members of the bar. His father has long enjoyed a very large and very lucrative practice, numbering among his regular clients some of the wealthiest citizens and most extensive corporations doing business, or having property interests, in the Wyoming Valley. In their behalf he has been, and still is, engaged in hundreds of suits involving large amounts of property and delicate legal interpretations that have taken him to the Supreme Court with greater frequency, perhaps, than any of his brother professionals. Warned by his accumulating years that he can no longer withstand the strain of constant application and labor that have been exacted of him for so long a time, he is gradually withdrawing from active practice, goes no more to court, supreme or local, and does as little even in his office as the circumstances will permit. These changes are all to the advantage of the son, to whom the bulk of the father's practice will naturally fall. Trained under his father, and familiar, therefore, with the interests for which the latter has so long and so successfully cared, Andrew H. McClintock can take hold where the father lets go with a very reasonable certainty that the client-

age will lose less by the change than by any the elder McClintock's not having such a son might involve. Like the father, Andrew H. McClintock is a man of massive build, of methodical habits, great powers of endurance, and the capacity of doing much work while not seeming to exert himself. He is a familiar in all the chief walks of general literature, having a marked taste therefor, and, being a ready conversationalist and always well informed as to the topics of the day, is a valuable addition to any social company. He has a taste for historic and scientific studies, and is one of the most active members of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, and is one of the trustees of the Osterhout Free Library. He is a democrat in politics, and though without any taste for active campaigning, has, nevertheless, done not a little quiet, but effective, legitimate work for his party. He has every qualification for success in his chosen profession, and as already shown, rare opportunities for making its practice at once lucrative in a pecuniary way, and the basis of a first-class professional reputation.

APPENDIX.

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