

Memorial encyclopedia of the State of Pennsylvania



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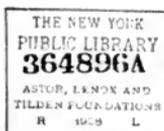
Memorial Encyclopedia
of the
State of Pennsylvania

Under the Editorial Supervision of
JAMES A. ELLIS
Historian of The American Historical Society

Assisted by
A Staff of Experienced Genealogical and Biographical Writers

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foreword

EACH one of us is "the heir of all the ages, in the foremost files of time." We build upon the solid foundations laid by the strenuous efforts of the fathers who have gone before us. Nothing is more fitting, and indeed more important, than that we should familiarize ourselves with their work and personality; for it is they who have lifted us up to the lofty positions from which we are working out our separate careers. "Lest we forget," it is important that we gather up the fleeting memories of the past and give them permanent record in well chosen words of biography, and in such reproduction of the long lost faces as modern science makes possible.

JAMES A. ELLIS.

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Andrew Carnegie



L. Anderson

Andrew Carnegie



LIVES of great men possess fascinating interest to the student of human nature, and one naturally seeks to discover the secret source of their power to rise superior to every circumstance, or to find the impelling force that drives them ever onward and upward until they scale the dizzy heights, passing all competitors, and standing alone before the entire world, unequalled in the greatness of their achievements. Often it is the influence of heredity, family and fortune, that furnishes the impulse; often still, ambition that drives men forward. Love of humanity and a sincere desire to be of benefit to their race is the motive, but none of these satisfactorily explain Mr. Carnegie's source of strength up to the culminating point of his business career. For one must not confound Mr. Carnegie, the business man, with Carnegie, the humanitarian. He was first of all the resistless money maker, and later the philanthropist, whose princely benefactions are the wonder of two continents. But consider him as you will, the source of his power has not yet been revealed. Ask him the secret of his success as a steel master, and his reply is always recorded "Write as my epitaph: He knew how to surround himself with abler men than himself." Yet that is not a reason; that is but an example of his greatness in executive management. The world has had its great iron masters, but none greater than he. Great philanthropists are not rare in either Europe or America, but none so princely in either the scope or magnitude of their benefactions. In every land, in every clime, the name Carnegie is a familiar one, and is synonymous with generosity. While we cannot fathom the source of his greatness, an approving word acknowledges the fact and holds him in honor and respect.

Andrew Carnegie was born at Dumferline, Fife, near Edinburgh, Scotland, November 25, 1835, son of William and Margaret Morrison Carnegie. His father was a weaver of linen goods, in fairly comfortable circumstances, who gave the lad such advantages as the Dumferline schools afforded. In 1848, finding his occupation gone, Mr. and Mrs. Carnegie decided, for the sake of their two boys, to emigrate to the United States, believing the opportunities here more plentiful for their advancement. "They builded better than they knew," but the father did not live to see the prosperity of his son; his mother, however, did. The family settled in Pittsburgh (North Side), where the lad, Andrew, obtained work in a cotton mill as bobbin boy at a salary of one dollar and twenty cents per week, which amount was added to the general family fund. Through the kindness of a Colonel Anderson, who made a practice of loaning books to boys and working men, he was

able to supplement the education received at Dumferline with a course of good reading. Colonel Anderson also "buiilded better than he knew," for there was born in the lad's brain, as he realized the good he derived from a Colonel's kindness, a resolve that has resulted in the thousands of "Carnegie Libraries" all over the United States, Canada and Great Britain.

At the age of thirteen years young Carnegie obtained a position in a factory, making bobbins, his duty being to attend the engine that furnished power to the mill. The work was too hard for a boy, but his efforts had pleased his employer, who gave him a place in his office. At the age of fourteen years he secured a position as messenger boy in the office of the Ohio Telegraph Company in Pittsburgh, at a salary of two dollars and fifty cents weekly. Here he quickly saw an opportunity, and this has ever been one of the secrets of his success. When opportunity knocked, he always "rose and followed." He began learning telegraphy, and never gave up until he was an expert operator, able to receive messages by sound, an art then exceedingly rare. As an operator he received twenty-five dollars a month. He attracted the attention of Thomas A. Scott, then superintendent and manager of the Pennsylvania Railroad telegraph system, who made him his clerk at a salary of thirty-five dollars monthly. He remained with the Pennsylvania thirteen years, and after the election of Mr. Scott to the vice-presidency was appointed superintendent of the Western, or Pittsburgh division. In that position he introduced many improvements, including the block system of operating trains by telegraphic signals. During the war between the states, when Colonel Scott was appointed assistant secretary of war, he placed Mr. Carnegie in charge of military railroads and government telegraph lines. One of his first duties was to reopen telegraph communications between Annapolis and Washington, and after the battle of Bull Run he was the last official to board the train for Alexandria. He was equal to all demands made upon him during this period, and who shall say that the inspiration for the Great Peace Building at The Hague did not come to him as a result of his war experiences?

It seems to have been Colonel Scott, later president of the Pennsylvania railroad, that first gave the lad his first lesson in finance. While still a clerk, an opportunity presented itself to purchase ten shares of Adams Express Company stock, this corporation not then having reached great proportions. Colonel Scott strongly advised the purchase, and the stock was bought, although it compelled the mother to mortgage her home to raise the necessary funds. This was his first investment. Later he met in a business way, Mr. Woodruff, the inventor of the sleeping car bearing his name. Quick as ever to see an opportunity, he arranged a meeting between the inventor and Colonel Scott, which resulted in mutual profit, Mr. Carnegie securing money from the local bank to finance his share in the company.

This was the first note he ever signed, and, like his venture in Adams Express stock, the investment was a profitable one. He was at this period in receipt of a good salary from the Pennsylvania, and had acquired some capital, for the money earned was husbanded with true Scotch thrift, but held in constant readiness for the next turn of the wheel. This came during the oil excitement in Pennsylvania. In 1884, he interested Mr. William Coleman in the project of purchasing the Storey farm on Oil creek, Venango county. They purchased the farm for \$40,000, and formed a stock company whose shares represented at one time a value of \$5,000,000, and paid an annual dividend of one million. He was now a capitalist, and he had made influential friends.

While with the Pennsylvania, that road contemplated the erection of an iron bridge, and here Mr. Carnegie first became interested in iron manufacture, in connection with the Keystone Bridge Company. He was far-sighted enough (though unfamiliar with the business) to see the great possibilities of iron manufacture, and associated himself with others in various mills, foundries and furnaces in the Pittsburgh district. After a visit to Europe, he saw that steel would surely supplant iron, and on his return introduced the Bessemer process of making steel. While not an inventor of any of the numerous processes, he gave every man with an idea every encouragement, furnishing plant and money, and for this the steel world owes him a debt of gratitude. As he grew in power he surrounded himself with young men who had proven their worth in the various plants of the Carnegie Steel Company until he was surrounded by thirty of the most capable and enthusiastic men in the iron, steel, coke, mining or transportation world. But among the "thirty" his was the master mind by common consent. At the zenith of his power he was in control of great mills and furnaces, turning out millions of pounds of manufactured steel daily; great coke fields and miles of ovens; vast ore beds in the Lake Superior region; steamers on the Great Lakes carrying ore which they delivered to his double tracked railroad that carried it to the Pittsburgh plants, four hundred and twenty-five miles away; great mines of bituminous coal in the Pittsburgh district were drawn upon for daily supply; while the men employed in the allied companies formed an army thoroughly drilled, well officered, and moved at the will of a master mind whom we know as Andrew Carnegie. Conditions in the industrial world had reached a crisis; a break had come with the Pennsylvania Railroad, and through the southern tier of Pennsylvania counties eastward from Pittsburgh, a great railroad was being constructed to parallel the Pennsylvania. The great Carnegie interests were protecting themselves at every point—mills were planned to compete in lines they had hitherto left to their rivals; when lo! overnight as it were, arose the United States Steel Corporation, successor by purchase to every

mill, furnace bloomery, oven, mine, rail, locomotive and ship, hitherto owned by the many companies owned and controlled by Mr. Carnegie and his thirty partners. Peace came to the threatened steel industry; the Pennsylvania Southern was never completed, and Andrew Carnegie stepped from his proud position as the world's greatest iron master and constructive genius. The price paid him was fabulous; each of the trusted "thirty" retired, enriched many times beyond their wildest imaginings, while the great master was hundreds of times a millionaire. The greatest fortune of modern times was his, and from that moment began the second phase of this most wonderful life. Fifty-three years had elapsed since the penniless boy landed in a strange land. He was sixty-six years of age, and the problem now facing him was how to make good his own statement that "it is a crime for a man to die rich." As this article has made no attempt to give in detail the many ways in which this fortune was made, so there will be no attempt to give in detail the way it has been disposed of.

Mr. Carnegie had given generously for many years, principally to institutions in the Pittsburgh district, a locality which he always regarded with love and affection. He now began that wonderful career of world-wide philanthropy that has never been equalled, knowing no sect, creed or nationality, but giving Pittsburgh first place, the United States second, and then his native land. He did not give at random, but, following carefully matured plans, gave almost exclusively along educational lines, but in a manner peculiarly his own. Upon retiring from business, the first considerable gift Mr. Carnegie made was one of five million dollars to his old employees—four million dollars for pensions and relief, and one million dollars for the endowment of the three institutes (libraries, music halls, workmen's clubs, etc.), at Homestead, Braddock, and Duquesne. Outside his education-giving in its manifold forms, his most active effort had been to bring about the Peace of Nations.

Mention is necessary of his great educational gift to the city of Pittsburgh, commonly known as the "Carnegie Institute." This includes a wonderful building located in Schenley Park, covering four acres, and a separate building nearby, across a deep ravine, the home of the Carnegie Technical Institute. Under the roof of the larger building is a free library of mammoth proportions, a magnificent gallery, a most perfect music hall with a great organ, where every Sunday afternoon a free organ recital is given; a hall of architecture and a department of natural history, most wonderful in its scope. Twenty acres of floor space is in use, while the most costly marbles and finest of decorations adorn foyer, halls and stairways. Over the main entrance is engraved: "This Building Dedicated to Literature, Science and Art, is the gift of Andrew Carnegie to the People of Pittsburgh." Nowhere else can there be found a similar building containing

library, music hall, and museum, a school of technology with capacity for three thousand students, and a notable school for young women. One would like to dwell upon the value of this gift to the scientific world, to the young man and woman seeking a technical education; to the student whose days are spent among its wonders of natural history, architecture and art; to the school children whose goal it is; to those who so freely draw upon its book treasures; and to those who every Sunday listen almost reverently to classic music drawn from the great organ by master hands. But this is impossible; the cost in dollars and cents of his various gifts, including all that have been named as his particular gifts to Pittsburgh, is in excess of thirty-one millions of dollars, and he rejoiced in the gift. His total gifts to the time of his death amounted to about three hundred and fifty million dollars, and he left an estate of under thirty million dollars.

Lest there be an impression that Mr. Carnegie, in his generosity, gave only enduring monuments of practical value, attention must be called to the thousands who draw annually from vast pension funds in both the United States and Great Britain. These constitute an army in themselves, one little known, but wonderfully appreciative. One fund created by Mr. Carnegie is world-wide in its operation—the Hero Fund. This is a reward to those displaying courage in emergencies, whether on land or sea. A fund for this purpose exists in Pittsburgh, embracing the United States and Canada, and others in Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Sweden, Norway, Switzerland, Holland and Belgium. Awards are made annually of medals, cash or educational privileges. A recent newspaper credits Mr. Carnegie with having achieved his purpose, and states that he has disposed of all of his fortune to a corporation which is to continue the operation of his various gifts generation after generation, except such sums as he will distribute by last will and testament. Thus he will not commit the crime of “dying rich.”

He married in 1887, Louise Whitefield, who has been in closest accord with him in all his plans for disposing of his fortune. Their only child, Margaret, was born in 1897. Their time is divided between a magnificent estate in Scotland, “Skibo Castle,” and a palatial residence on Fifth avenue, New York. Honors have been showered upon Mr. Carnegie; universities have conferred honorary degrees; France created him a Knight of the Legion of Honor; the Sorbonne gave him its medal; Saint Andrews, Aberdeen, and Glasgow universities elected him Lord Rector. He gained distinction in the literary world and upon the platform. In 1886, he published “Triumphant Democracy,” which has run through many editions; this followed his “Around the World” (1884); in 1906 appeared his “Gospel of Wealth,” followed by the “Empire of Business;” “Life of Watt,” in 1906; and “Problems of To-Day,” in 1909. He had always supported the principles

Andrew Carnegie

of the Republican party, although he strongly opposed the annexation of the Philippines, following the Spanish War. He had the utmost faith in the future of the English-speaking race, in the ultimate abolition of war, and the progress of education along non-sectarian lines. He is a brave man, indeed, who would analyze the character of Mr. Carnegie. He is as "canny a Scot" as e'er drew a breath; as shrewd a Yankee as the sun of New England shone upon; as great hearted and happy as an Irishman; as stubborn as an Englishman; yet, withal, a man that, take him in all, stood alone in the magnitude of his achievement. Wallace Bruce, the Scotch-American poet, after a visit to the Carnegie Institute in 1896, wrote the following poem, presenting a copy to Mr. Carnegie, and one to the Library:

You have wrought a noble poem
 In your home of early years
 Aye, a proud prophetic poem
 In the land of peerless peers.
 Cold the lines that fall and falter
 Since the bard of Colla passed
 Fruitless offsprings on life's altar
 But your work abideth fast.

Oh! to wake the coming ages
 Idle wish of many a seer
 Dead the tome of weary sages
 But your note shall linger clear.
 Hark, beneath yon swelling arches,
 Knowledge, skill and hope, enchime
 As the long procession marches
 To the grandest song of time.

Mr. Carnegie died August 11, 1919, at "Shadow Brook," Lenox, Massachusetts, leaving a widow and a daughter. During his latter years, Mr. Carnegie passed much of his time at his fine "Skibo Castle" estate in Scotland.



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WILLIAM GREEN TRAIL

Trail Green

Traill Green, M. D.



TRAILL GREEN, A. M., M. D., LL. D., was born May 25, 1813, in Easton, Pennsylvania. At an early period in the colonization of the New World, the Green family, of which he was a representative, was established in Western New Jersey by William Green, who came from England to Long Island, where he married Joanna Reeder, a native of Norfolk county, England, belonging to the old Reeder family of that locality. William Green and his wife removed to Hunterdon county, New Jersey, about 1700. He was influential in community affairs, occupying various positions under the English Crown, including that of judge of the Court of Common Pleas. He died in 1722.

His eldest son, Richard Green, married Mary Ely, of Trenton, New Jersey, also of English lineage, a daughter of George and Jane (Pettit) Ely, members of the Society of Friends. Richard Green died in 1741.

Richard Green, Jr., eldest son of Richard and Mary (Ely) Green, died in 1797, was grandfather of Dr. Traill Green. He married Phebe Moore, daughter of Nathaniel Moore, who removed from Long Island to New Jersey in 1708. He was a son of Captain Samuel Moore, a prominent advocate of religious liberty in 1690, and a grandson of Rev. John Moore, of Newton, Long Island, who died in 1657, and is spoken of as "one of the most interesting characters of that early period." Rev. John Moore was an "independent." Among his descendants were: Benjamin Moore, rector of Trinity Church, New York, second Bishop of New York, and president of King's College; Nathaniel F. Moore, president of Columbia College; Clement C. Moore, Professor of Hebrew in the General Theological Seminary (author among other poems of "Twas the Night Before Christmas"). The mother of Phebe (Moore) Green was Joanna Prudden, daughter of Rev. John Prudden, the first regular pastor of the first regularly organized Presbyterian church at Newark, New Jersey, and granddaughter of Rev. Peter Prudden, a minister of Herefordshire, England, driven from that country by persecution, and arrived in America in 1637 in company with John Davenport, John Howard, Samuel Eaton, and others. He was one of the founders of the Colony of New Haven, and the founder of the Church of Christ, Milford, Connecticut; was one of the "seven pillars," and died there, in 1656.

Benjamin Green, son of Richard and Phebe (Moore) Green, born in 1770, died in 1852. About the close of the Revolutionary War a little colony of English people made their way to what is now Easton, Pennsylvania,

and Benjamin Green was among the number who, in 1793, established his home in the village. He married Elizabeth Traill, daughter of Robert and Elizabeth (Grotz) Traill, the latter a daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth (Shaffbuch) Grotz.

In the maternal line the ancestry of Dr. Green traces to Robert Traill, son of Rev. Thomas Traill, of Sanda, Orkney Islands, off the north coast of Scotland. In 1764 Robert Traill arrived in Easton; became an active citizen, and in the Revolution took a conspicuous part. He was a member of the committee of observation of Northampton county, and one of the standing committee of correspondence, and clerk of the same. In 1777 he was major of the Fifth Battalion of Northampton county, and in 1779 was assistant deputy quartermaster-general. He was a member of the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania, and was appointed an associate judge by Governor Mifflin in 1796. Sabilla Grant, mother of Robert Traill, was the daughter of Rev. Alexander Grant, of South Ronaldsay.

Dr. Green was descended from the Scotch, English and German races, and he bore certain strong traits of each nationality. In his youth he found great pleasure in wandering through the country, intent on observing birds, insects and minerals, the glories of the sky, the fields and the rivers. He was of a studious nature. After attending Easton Union Academy, he entered Minerva Academy, Easton, coming under the teaching of Rev. John Vanderveer, D. D., one of the most scholarly educators of that time. His interest in nature was heightened by his perusal of Buffon's "Natural History," and he resolved to make the study of natural sciences one of his chief pursuits, and never abandoned this intention. Convinced that the study of medicine would afford him special advantages in this direction, he determined to pursue it; attended two courses of lectures in the University of Pennsylvania, and then became a student under Dr. J. H. Mitchell, Professor of Medicine in Chapman's Institute, graduating in 1835. Realizing the necessity for thorough preparation, he would never receive a student without a pledge that he would pursue three full courses of study before he applied for a degree. He seemed in advance of the times in that particular, for long years after that, the colleges required only two courses and demanded no special preparation for matriculation. Following his graduation he was appointed physician to the Fifth Street Dispensary in Philadelphia, and attended outdoor patients and held clinics. His carefulness, accuracy and capacity for work are illustrated in the complete records he kept of all the cases he treated. He continued this practice throughout his medical life of nearly sixty years, and no one was ever treated whose record may not be found in his voluminous record books.

Following his dispensary experience, Dr. Green returned to Easton in 1836 and entered upon active practice. While the demands for his profes-

sional services constantly increased, he yet found time to continue his own studies, and also to give instruction to private classes. While still a medical student he determined to become a teacher of chemistry, which he designated as "his darling study," and he organized a class of young people whom he instructed in the science, and it was his enthusiasm in this subject that probably attracted the attention of the board of Lafayette College and occasioned his selection by it for the position of Professor of Chemistry in that institution. Following his acceptance, he continued his studies in the natural sciences, and at this time embraced the opportunity to acquaint himself with minerals, and in the course of years he had a collection of fine specimens which at his death was bequeathed to Lafayette College. Successfully he took up the study of geology, zoology and botany, finding on each new page of nature's text book fields for thought and interest.

In 1841 Dr. Green accepted a call from Marshall College, at Mercersburg, Pennsylvania, to teach the natural sciences. Here medicine was dropped, and he devoted himself to teaching his favorite subjects, except when occasionally called in consultation in difficult cases, and when he lectured to the students on physiology and hygiene. He remained in Mercersburgh from 1841 until 1848, returning then to Easton, and the following year was reappointed to the chair of chemistry in Lafayette College. He continued to deliver an annual course of lectures in chemistry, and at the same time engaged in the active practice of medicine. He also instructed classes of boys and girls in botany, and it was a rare occasion when he was not giving instruction in one or more of the natural sciences.

The following is a partial list of degrees and honors conferred upon and professional positions occupied by Dr. Green: 1835, M. D., University of Pennsylvania; 1841, A. M., Rutgers College, New Jersey; 1866, LL. D., Washington and Jefferson College, Pennsylvania. His professional connections were as follows: 1835, Philadelphia Medical Institute; 1835-36, Philadelphia Dispensary, Northwestern District; 1836, associate member Philadelphia Medical Society; 1849, Northampton County Medical Society, founder and first president; 1853, member of American Medical Association; 1861-62, Pennsylvania State Medical Board for Examination of Surgeons for the Army; 1867, State commissioner to select site and build a new insane hospital; 1867, president of Medical Society of State of Pennsylvania; 1868-1892, trustee of Insane Hospital at Harrisburg; 1873, consulting physician and surgeon, St. Luke's Hospital, South Bethlehem, Pennsylvania; 1874, member of Obstetrical Society of Philadelphia; 1876, associate fellow of College of Physicians of Philadelphia; 1876, American Academy of Medicine, a founder and first president; 1880, orator before Alumni Association of University of Pennsylvania; 1882, president of Lehigh Valley Medical Association; 1887, president of Section of Therapeutics and Materia Medica,

Ninth International Medical Congress, Washington, D. C.; 1890, honorary member of Association of Obstetrics and Gynecology; life member of Society Alumni of Medical Department of University of Pennsylvania; 1892, president of Society of Alumni of Medical Department of University of Pennsylvania; consulting physician of Easton Hospital; Board of Examining Surgeons for Pensions; censor, Medico-Chirurgical College; Philadelphia Polyclinic and College for Graduates of Medicine. His positions in Lafayette College were as follows: 1837-41, Professor of Chemistry; 1841-1865, Professor of Chemistry; 1865, Professor of Natural Science; 1865-74, Adamson Professor of General and Applied Chemistry; 1869-75, member of building committee; 1871-75, chairman of building committee; 1869-97, Dean of Pardee Scientific Department; 1874-91, Professor of General Chemistry; 1875-77, Professor of Medical Jurisprudence; 1882-97, trustee; 1891-1897, Emeritus Professor of Chemistry; 1890-91, acting president; 1890-91, member of prudential committee. Also: 1851-1874, member and fellow of American Association for Advancement of Science; 1857, Natural History Society of Rutgers College; 1864, Linnæan Society of Natural History, Buffalo; 1868, American Philosophical Society; 1871, Scientific Society, Troy; 1873, Engineering Society, Lehigh University; 1876, American Chemical Society, at organization; 1883, Scientific Society of University of Pennsylvania; board of control of Easton School District; president of Easton Cemetery Co.; director of Easton Gas Co.; president of Northampton County Bible Society; president of Northampton County Temperance Society; member of Law and Order Society, Easton; presidential elector, 1892.

Dr. Green was married, in 1884, to Miss Harriet Moore, of Morristown, New Jersey, who shared with him in his great love of flowers, and had been a student in one of his botany classes. Those who knew aught of his home life recognized in him the ideal husband and father, who put forth every effort in his power to promote the welfare of his family, and counted no personal sacrifice too great that would enhance the happiness of his wife and children. Throughout his life he was a close follower of Him who came not to be ministered unto, but to minister, for Dr. Green throughout the years of an active manhood devoted his life to his fellow-men. It seemed his chief object to disseminate knowledge that people might make the best use of their powers and gain the most that life offers in true enjoyment, happiness and character development. He regarded no interest which had bearing upon the welfare of a fellow creature as too unimportant to claim his attention.

He was a public-spirited citizen, and community affairs claimed his coöperation and profited by his services. He was instrumental in promoting many measures of public progress and reform, and delivered many addresses

which resulted in arousing public thought and action. His lectures on the evils of graveyards in crowded places suggested a movement for the establishment of the Easton Cemetery, in April, 1849. He was a charter member, was made president of the first board of directors, and served as such until his death. There is no instance in his life which illustrates better his firmness than his resistance of the attempts of a railroad to lay its tracks through the cemetery grounds. His lectures on public lighting had much to do with the successful introduction of gas in Easton, in face of determined opposition, and he was one of the first directors under the charter, in 1851. In later years he was just as enthusiastic over the successful introduction of electric lighting as he had been years before over the introduction of gas. He became interested in the project of the electric railway system of Easton, although he himself so loved outdoor exercise that he thought the project would prove of financial failure because "the points of interest were so close together—all being within the limits of a reasonable walk."

In politics he became a staunch Republican. He regarded it the duty as well as the privilege of every American to support the principles which he believed contained the best elements of good government. Political honors and emoluments had no attraction for him, but he labored untiringly to advance many interests affecting the welfare and advancement of his Commonwealth; but his fellow citizens honored him by putting him where they knew his knowledge of educational matters would benefit the community. He was a member of the board of control for ten years, until April 3, 1866, when he voluntarily retired, and he was president of the board from March 26, 1858, until his retirement. Here he again made his impress. In those early times the public school system of Easton was molded by men of known worth and ability. Men like the Hon. Washington McCartney, Rev. John Vanderveer, Edward F. Stewart, Esq., Dr. Samuel Sandt, Dr. Traill Green, and others, were willing to serve the people; and the excellent public school system is a living monument of their intelligence and foresight. The State used him in positions where his special knowledge was of value. He was trustee of the Insane Hospital at Harrisburg for twenty-four years, under appointments by Governors Geary, Hartranft, Hoyt, Beaver and Pattison. In 1868 the Legislature appointed him one of the commissioners to build a new insane hospital at Danville. His last public service was rendered in 1892, when he was chosen as a presidential elector.

Dr. Green stood for high standards and ideals in his profession, and he was an active factor in promoting the best interests of the medical fraternity of Pennsylvania. He early recognized the value of an interchange of thought, experience and ideas between representatives of the profession, and felt that through organization the most desirable results along this line

might be obtained. Accordingly, in 1848, after discussing the question with some of his colleagues, he called a meeting which resulted in the formation of the Medical Society of Northampton County; and he was also a leader among the founders of the American Academy of Medicine.

Dr. Green's interest in the young was ever one of his strongest characteristics, and the boys and girls of younger age as well as the students who came under his instruction as a college professor, recognized his deep sympathy and his earnest and sincere appreciation for all they were doing in the line of intellectual progress and character development. Boys delighted to do him honor by making him an honorary member of their societies, and this was often done. It was no difference how humble the call, he was always gentleman enough and interested enough to acknowledge his thankfulness, and to offer his services if he could assist them in any way. Among these societies were the Philomathean, the Lawrenceville High School, the Natural History Society of Lafayette College; the Natural History Society of Rutgers College, the Buffalo Society of Natural History, the Troy Scientific Society, the Lancaster Linnæan Society, the Scientific Society of the University of Pennsylvania, and doubtless others which are now unknown.

Dr. Green was a champion of education for women as well as men, and was aggressive in the improvement of opportunities for their higher education, and he instructed many classes of girls in various branches of natural sciences. He was the advocate of more study for women in the line of medical instruction, and of association with their brethren of the fraternity in different medical organizations. He championed the admission of women students into the clinics of the hospitals of Philadelphia and the active membership relation with the County Medical Society, the State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association. He felt that his work in this direction, however, was not complete even with these efforts. Conditions in the State insane hospitals led him to the conviction that it was wrong to women patients that the wards in which they were confined were presided over by men. He felt that women physicians should be placed in charge, and introduced the subject to the State Legislature. Again and again he met defeat in his efforts to have remedial bill enacted, and he continued his effort until it was attended by success. His professional labors also brought to him an intimate knowledge of the horrors of the liquor habit, and he put forth every effort in his power to suppress intemperance, and to arouse public sentiment concerning the evils of intoxicants. He was a leader in the various temperance movements in his county, and long served as the president of the organized temperance movement there. His fight was against alcohol as a beverage, just as his fight against opium, both drugs

as God-given, and prescribed them when he thought the occasion demanded them.

Dr. Green's loyalty in citizenship was manifested in particular measure by his coöperation in behalf of the Union at the time of the Civil War. His utterances, his writings, his means and his time, were given to uphold the national government, and to promote the cause of humanity. In the early days of the war, nearly every physician offered his services as an army surgeon, but evil results followed. Many men untrained and untried in the practice of medicine volunteered, and threatened a danger to the soldiers often greater than that of the bullets of the enemy. It became necessary to establish a board to examine all surgeons who ministered to the Pennsylvania troops, examinations being held in Harrisburg, Philadelphia and Washington, and Dr. Green was made a member of the State medical board in 1861 and again in 1862.

Dr. Green was for many years a church member, and it is perhaps in his Christian life and faith that we find the true secret of his kindness, his sympathy and his usefulness in the world. To sum up: He stood for high ideals and lofty purposes, and his life was devoted to the intellectual and spiritual advancement of all with whom he came in contact. His State largely reaped the benefit of his services, and yet his influence has spread abroad throughout the land wherever his students have gone, for no one ever came in contact with Traill Green upon whom he did not leave the impress of his individuality for good. He died April 29, 1897.



Henry J. Heinz



EMERSON says, "Every institution is the lengthened shadow of a man." These are words which might be truthfully uttered of Henry J. Heinz, of Pittsburgh, founder and president of the H. J. Heinz Company, for albeit he has had able associates, his will and genius have been the originating and sustaining forces of this great enterprise. In less than fifty years it has attained dimensions which many businesses, counted very successful, do not reach in a century.

The family record has been traced back by Mr. Heinz to 1599, that date being inscribed upon a stone garden seat which he brought from the ancestral home in Germany to his residence in Pittsburgh, where it is often pointed out to visitors. The family name appears in the church records of Kallstadt, first in 1608, in the person of Lorenz Heinz, who was born in the latter part of the sixteenth century, in Kallstadt, Province of Rheinfalz, Bavaria, Germany, and was a prosperous vineyard owner, a state official, and a church trustee.

Henry Heinz, founder of the family in the United States, was born in Kallstadt, Bavaria, and in 1840 emigrated to this country, settling at what was then Birmingham, now South Side, Pittsburgh. In 1850 he moved to Sharpsburg, a suburb of that city, where he engaged in the manufacture of brick. He married, December 4, 1843, Anna Margaretha Schmidt, who was born in Crupis, Germany, and came to this country the year of her marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Heinz were the parents of nine children, the eldest of whom was Henry J. Heinz, the subject of this sketch. The father and mother, devout members of the Lutheran church, were respected by all for their strict integrity and exemplary lives.

Henry J. Heinz, son of Henry and Anna Margaretha (Schmidt) Heinz, was born October 11, 1844, in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, where he received his education in the church school, the public schools, and at Duff's Commercial College. It was the intention of his parents to fit him for the ministry, but he early developed inclinations and talents for commercial pursuits, and with the exception of a few years his career was exclusively concerned in its business side with the manufacture of pure food products. As a boy he gave evidence of business ability in the cultivation and sale of vegetables which he raised in his parents' garden of four acres. Tradition says that the first money the lad ever earned for himself was in company with twenty other boys, who at twenty-five cents a day picked up potatoes for a neighboring farmer on a tract of land which later was embraced in the



J. D. Henry

Lorenz J. Heinz



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Anna Margaretha (Schmidt) Heinz,
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with his father, who at twenty five cents a bushel sold up potatoes
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W. Henry

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holdings of the Aspinwall Land Company, of which Mr. Heinz was one of the organizers and later president. The precepts and example of his Christian parents afforded him the best religious training, a fact to which in later years he largely attributed his success. Especially was he influenced by his mother, who impressed upon him those principles which have been the rule of his life, and between whom and himself there has ever existed a steadfast and beautiful devotion. At the age of sixteen Mr. Heinz became bookkeeper and practical assistant in his father's business, and about this time he also commenced to grow horse-radish, which he bottled during the winter months and which he disposed of to the city grocers. In calculating the profits of the sales of the year, when he reached the age of nineteen, in 1863, he discovered that he had sold twenty-four hundred dollars worth of produce from the four-acre lot. These results were obtained in a day before it became the practice to ship vegetables from the South. By starting his plants early in hot beds and transplanting them into the garden at about the time the gardeners were just beginning to plant the seed, the young gardener not only came into the market first with his vegetables, receiving a high price, but was able to obtain two or three crops a year instead of one. The book in which the record of this profitable gardening appears, the entries being in Mr. Heinz's handwriting, is now in the cherished possession of his sons.

When he reached his majority in 1865, his father took him into partnership, and he speedily gave evidence of his ability to initiate by introducing methods whereby brickyards could be successfully operated in winter as well as summer. It was the practice in large city brickyards to operate all year. The young partner visited a city brickyard, observed the methods followed, and adapted the idea to the little yard at home. As a result the business was increased threefold in two years. Sharpsburg, in 1869, was a town of but three thousand population, and the demand for the output of the brickyard was restricted. For this reason Mr. Heinz's parents encouraged him in his ambition to engage in a business of his own. He formed a partnership to manufacture brick at Beaver Falls, Pennsylvania, but soon withdrew from this venture, and in the same year returned to Sharpsburg and commenced to pack food products, beginning with the bottling of horse-radish. His father's family had moved into a new residence, and a portion of the former family home was utilized as the factory for the new business. The basement and one room on the first floor constituted the factory; another room served as shipping department and office.

In 1872 the business was removed to Pittsburgh, where it was first conducted under the firm name of Heinz, Noble & Company, the style becoming later F. & J. Heinz, and in 1888, it assumed its present name of H. J. Heinz Company. The legal status of this business was that of a partnership until 1905, when it was converted into a corporation. Through all

changes of name and form, Mr. Heinz remained the head of the house, and to his management and enterprise is to be largely attributed its phenomenal success. He has worked not so much for money as for success, realizing that success would mean not less money, and this love for success has been communicated to his responsible associates, arousing unconsciously an energy and enthusiasm that permeates the entire establishment, creating a spirit of mutual cooperation and confidence that may not improperly be termed the "Heinz Spirit." Never did he regard his employees as parts of a great machine, but he recognized their individuality and made it a rule that faithful and efficient service should be promptly rewarded. Convincing proof of his attitude as an employer is to be found in the fact that never in his establishment in its more than forty-five years history, has the course of business been interrupted by dissensions or strikes. His employees knew that he always sought in all ways to show his interest in them, and they responded to their treatment by trusting him to see to it that any grievances would be promptly and satisfactorily adjusted. They learned to know, too, that the members of his family interested in the business were actuated by the same feeling, so that if the father was absent, they go just as readily and confidently to the sons and partners.

Mr. Heinz's regard for the comfort of his employees and his friendly attitude toward them had their influence, among other factors, in making the business the greatest of its kind in the world. Besides the main plant in Pittsburgh, the company has sixteen branch factories, three of these being in England, Canada, and Spain, seventy-eight salting houses, twenty branch houses, including one in London, and agencies in the commercial centers of the world. The home factory in Pittsburgh occupies a floor space of over thirty acres, which is increased to over eighty acres when all branch houses are counted in. The company uses the annual product of more than one hundred thousand acres of vegetables and fruit lands, employs continually six thousand persons, including over seven hundred traveling salesmen, and has received medals and highest awards from the greatest expositions in the world.

Mr. Heinz was one who builded on firm foundations. He was, moreover, one who believed in judicious advertising, and, by the extensive and intelligent use of appropriate media of publicity, the name of Heinz has become widely known. His company has rendered valuable assistance in the passage of pure food laws, and every department of the business has striven to keep the products of the house in purity and wholesomeness in advance of all legal requirements.

Among the business organizations which Mr. Heinz served as director may be mentioned the Union Bank and Western Insurance Company, both of Pittsburgh. He belonged to that class of distinctively representative

American men who promote public progress in advancing individual prosperity, and whose private interests never preclude active participation in movements and measures which concern the public good. He was an enthusiastic worker for civil reform, and no project for furthering the welfare or adding to the beauty of his home ever lacked his hearty cooperation and support. When the Flood Commission of Pittsburgh, made up of prominent business and professional men and eminent engineers, was appointed to devise means of protecting Pittsburgh from floods, a local question of paramount importance, Mr. Heinz was chosen president of the organization. Among other civic organizations with which he was identified may be named the Pittsburgh Civic Commission, of which he was vice-president; the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce, of which he was a director. He was also vice-president of the Western Pennsylvania Exposition Society, having been one of its promoters, and a director in the Tuberculosis Sanitarium, and the Western Pennsylvania Hospital. He was widely but unostentatiously charitable, and in sympathy with the work of higher education, contributing to its support in various ways. His most direct connection with educational work found expression in the aid he rendered in the establishment of the Kansas City University, and for a number of years he was president of its board of trustees. His interest in the welfare of the community in which he lived led him in 1914 to make a gift to the University of Pittsburgh. In his letter announcing the gift, he wrote: "This sum is to be used in the erection of a suitable building on the University Campus, as a memorial to my mother, Anna Margaretha Heinz. This gift is made with the understanding that the building shall be exclusively used for the religious and social activities of the student body of the University."

In national politics, Mr. Heinz was an advocate of the principles of the Republican party. In municipal affairs, however, he gave his support to any man who by reason of character and experience seemed to him best qualified to serve the public welfare. His interest in education led to his election for two terms to the Board of Public Education. In all he was recognized as a vigilant and attentive observer of men and measures.

There are few sections of the world which Mr. Heinz did not visit in quest of information and recreation, and he found much pleasure in the so-called fad of "collecting." He gathered a large and interesting collection of antique and modern ivory carving, watches, miniatures, fans, firearms, and historic canes, books on costumes, and old Bibles; and his collection was one of the largest collections in the United States. Every age of the world and every habitable portion of the globe is represented. His prusuit of collecting was not solely a response to a love of rare and unique things, but sprang in part from a desire to provide something for the enjoyment of the

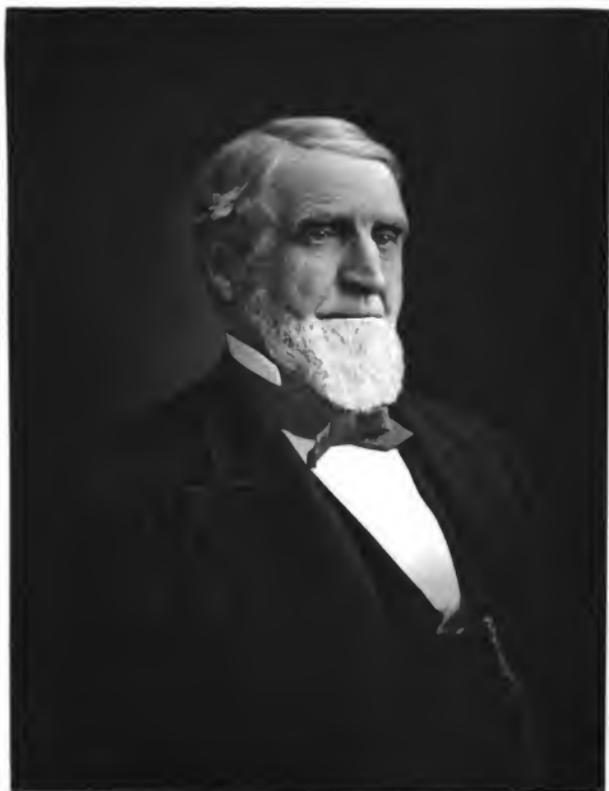
public, and many of his artistic antiques were placed on public exhibition. He also took a delight in surprising his friends with the gift of some unusual antique from some far away corner of the world.

It is not an overstatement to say that Mr. Heinz reserved for religion the largest place in his program of life. He was a member of the Presbyterian church, and for over twenty of the busiest years of his life he was a Sunday school superintendent, with which work he had been intimately connected since his twenty-sixth year. He was president of the Pennsylvania State Sabbath School Association for seven years, and served as president of the Allegheny County Association for four years preceding his promotion to the head of the State work. For several years he was a member of the executive committee of the International and World's associations, and in 1913 was chairman of a party of twenty-nine business men of large affairs and Sunday school specialists that made a four months' tour of the Orient, including China, Japan and Korea, in the interest of the Sunday school. At the convention of the World's Sunday School Association in Zurich in July, 1913, to which convention the Oriental Commission reported, Mr. Heinz was chosen chairman of the executive committee, thus placing upon him the responsibility of directing the Sunday school work of the world for a term of three years. The Young Men's Christian Association naturally appealed to Mr. Heinz, and he was active in promoting its interests.

Mr. Heinz married, September 23, 1869, Sarah Sloan, daughter of Robert and Mary (Sloan) Young, of Allegheny county, Pennsylvania. The Youngs were a highly esteemed family of County Down, Ireland, and were of the Presbyterian faith. Mr. and Mrs. Heinz were the parents of the following children: Irene Edwilda, married to John L. Given, of New York City; Clarence Noble, connected with the advertising department of the H. J. Heinz Company; Howard, vice-president of the company, married, October, 1906, Elisabeth Rust, of Saginaw, Michigan; Robert Eugene, died in infancy; and Clifford Stanton, who is identified with the manufacturing department of the Heinz Company. The beloved mother of these children died November 29, 1894. Mr. Heinz died May 14, 1919.



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Asa Parker



1855
Wm. H. Miller

Asa Packer



JUDGE ASA PACKER, of Mauch Chunk, was during an active career covering about one-half a century, one of the most conspicuously useful men in the great Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. He was equally noted and honored as a master of large affairs, for his great public spirit which made him a leader in the development of his State, for his munificent liberality in the establishment and maintenance of educational and benevolent institutions, and for those graces of personal character which made his life a benediction upon the community-at-large.

He was born in Mystic, Connecticut, December 29, 1805. His early education was extremely limited, being only such as he could obtain in the primitive district schools of those early days. To compensate for deprivation in this respect, he was possessed of a receptive mind and habits of thought and observation, and through these he was enabled to acquire a generous store of practical knowledge which proved ample equipment for his future life, and gave him position side by side with many who had won college honors. At the age of seventeen he packed all his worldly possessions, consisting of a few simple articles of clothing, shouldered his humble pack, and set out afoot to make his own way in the great world which was altogether unknown to him. Trudging along the rugged roads of that almost primitive time the plucky lad walked the entire distance between his birthplace in the land of blue laws and wooden nutmegs to Brooklyn, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania. This first achievement was a fair index to his future, the boy was father of the man whom, once determined upon a course of action, no obstacle could stay, whose purpose no discouragement could shake, to whom could come no task too great to undertake. After many days of weary walking, of climbing his way up rocky hills and toiling through dusty alleys, in sunshine and in rain, the lad arrived, footsore, weary and hungry, at the home of his cousin, Mr. Edward Packer, in Brooklyn. Mr. Packer was a house carpenter, and young Asa determined to learn the trade under his tutelage. He applied himself to his work with genuine enthusiasm and characteristic thoroughness, and became an accomplished mechanic. No master of the trade could push a plane truer or more rapidly, or send a nail home with greater precision.

His apprenticeship ended and now a young grown man, Mr. Packer went to New York, where he did journey work for a year. The life of the city was distasteful to him, however, and he returned to Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, settling in Springville township, where he worked at

his trade for some few years. Meantime, on January 23, 1828, he married Sarah M. Blakslee. In 1833, learning that men were wanted to run coal boats on the then just opened Lehigh canal, he drove in a primitive sled to Mauch Chunk, made a satisfactory arrangement, and then returned home to close up his affairs in time for the opening of navigation. In the spring he set out to engage in his new undertaking, walking to Tunkhannock, on the Susquehanna river, where he boarded a raft which took him to Berwick, whence he walked to Mauch Chunk. He was at once given charge of a canal boat, and not long afterwards contracted for an additional vessel which he placed under his brother-in-law, James I. Blakslee. During the summer he brought his family to Mauch Chunk. His boating business proved so remunerative that at the end of two years he withdrew from active effort in this line, but retained an interest in the enterprise. With a portion of the means which he had acquired, he bought the general store of E. W. Kimball, on the banks of the Lehigh, making Mr. Blakslee its manager, while he himself established a boat yard and engaged in the building of canal boats, a work for which he was well adapted by reason of his former experience as a carpenter. From this time on he prospered in all his undertakings, and in a few years came to be regarded as a wealthy man, though his means were small compared with what they afterwards became. About this time he places in his store a stock of goods amounting to \$25,000 in value, which was a large purchase for those days. He took large contracts for building locks on the Upper Lehigh, which he completed with handsome profits in 1830. The following year he and his brother Robert took large contracts from Stockton & Stevens, of New Jersey, for building boats at Pottsville, Schuylkill county, to run in the direct coal trade to New York. At the end of three years the brothers dissolved partnership, Asa returning to Mauch Chunk, and Robert locating in Reading.

Mr. Packer next engaged in mining and shipping coal from the Nesquehoning and other mines, unloading his products into his own boats from the first named, at a point a little above where the East Mauch Chunk bridge now stands. Thenceforward his career was continuously and conspicuously prosperous, and altogether the result of his own endeavor. In 1852 he took up his greatest business enterprise, the building of the Lehigh Valley railroad. With rare foresight he discerned the vast results which would grow out of such a highway, and he entered upon the gigantic undertaking unaided and alone. He contended with difficulties, physical and financial, which many pronounced insuperable, and at one time his entire fortune was seriously imperiled. With almost superhuman courage and determination he persisted in his work, and in 1885 his judgment was vindicated and his victory won, in its completion.

At the time of his death, Judge Packer was regarded as one of Pennsyl-

vania's richest men. True, he accumulated vast wealth, but he administered it with a liberal and enlightened judgment and a deeply sympathetic heart, proving a great power in the development of his State, in the advancement of civilization, and in bringing employment to thousands of families. His personal benefactions were countless, but were so modestly bestowed that they went unheralded by those recipients of his bounty who were helped to homes and established in business, or found relief at his hands in their time of sore need. Educational, religious and charitable institutions always held a first place in his estimation, and such he aided with an unsparing hand. St. Luke's Hospital in South Bethlehem was one of his favorite objects; he contributed to it liberally during his life, and at his death left it a bequest of \$300,000. To St. Mark's, in Mauch Chunk, in which he was for forty-four years a warden and vestryman, he left the sum of \$300,000. In this beautiful temple now stands, erected in his memory by his widow and children, one of the most beautiful reared in all America.

His principal monument, however, is the magnificent Lehigh University. Deprived, as has been seen, of a college training, he was desirous of affording to the youth of his State opportunities such as had been denied to him. The wish of his heart he imparted to Bishop Stevens, and to him unfolded his plans for the establishment, at some point in the Lehigh Valley, of a university where young men of limited means might have an opportunity to secure a thorough education, especially along technical lines. Accordingly, in 1865, he set aside for the establishment of the proposed institution fifty-six acres of land in South Bethlehem, and a sum of \$500,000, a gift, it is believed, the largest given in the United States for such a purpose up to that time. In 1875 he added fifty-two acres to the University tract, increasing it to one hundred and fifteen acres, and also erected a fine library building at a cost of \$400,000 in memory of his daughter, Mrs. Lucy Packer Linderman. This proved to be his last personal undertaking in connection with the institution, his death occurring not long afterward. Under the provisions of his will he left a permanent endowment of \$1,500,000 for general maintenance, and added \$400,000 to his previous gift of \$100,000 for library purposes, thereby increasing that special endowment to a half million dollars, and the aggregate of his University benefactions (land value included) to the princely sum of three million dollars, and more than probably a similar amount was received when his estate, which was held in trust, was distributed. In the grounds of Lehigh University stands a most beautiful edifice, the Packer Memorial Church, erected in 1886 by Judge Packer's last child, Mrs. Mary Packer Cummings, at the cost of a quarter of million dollars.

Judge Packer was prominent in political affairs, and wielded a potent and salutary influence in the counsels of both State and Nation and in all

pertaining to commercial and educational interests. In 1841 he was elected to the Legislature, and he was reelected to succeed himself at the expiration of his term. His retirement from the Legislature was followed in 1843 by his appointment by Governor David R. Porter to the position of associate judge of his county. In 1852 he was elected to Congress, and he was reelected in 1854. These official honors, though not solicited or even desired, were cheerfully accepted, and all their multifarious trusts and duties were wisely and honorably discharged. In two instances he was brought prominently before the State and Nation, when he permitted his name to be used solely as a matter of duty to his political friends, and where no reward was possible. In 1868 he was named for the presidential nomination in the National Democratic Convention, and in the following year he was the Democratic candidate for Governor.

He was a member of various Masonic bodies, and Packer Commandery, No. 23, Knights Templar, of Mauch Chunk, was named in honor of a member of his family. Mauch Chunk and Packer are names inseparable, for it was in the city named that he entered upon his career of phenomenal success and usefulness, and there his interest centered throughout his life.

Judge Packer died May 17, 1879, in the seventy-fourth year of his age, after a life of highest devotion to the interests of education and other laudable objects. In his personal character he was most unassuming, and his wealth, power and position never changed his outlook or bearing, but he was the same brave, strong, kindly, simple-hearted and generous man to the last. His toleration was marked. Strong as were his own opinions, he recognized the right of as strong contrary opinions by others, and as long as they were honestly held they never affected his friendships. His observance of Sunday as "The Lord's Day" was most marked, and it was some circumstance entirely beyond his control which would keep him from attendance at the services of his church.

Judge Packer was survived by his widow, whose death occurred in 1882, three years after his passing away. The remains of the two, husband and wife, repose in the Mauch Chunk Cemetery, and by their side the bodies of their two sons Robert, who died in 1883; and Harry Eldred, who died in 1884. The monument in the family plot stands prominently on the brow of Mount Pisgah, just rearward from the old home, the erection of which was begun by Judge Packer in 1860, and where in 1878 he and his devoted wife celebrated their golden wedding, one of the most delightful and touching social events ever witnessed in the Lehigh Valley. The old home, about which cling so many tender memories, is now the residence of the only surviving child of Judge and Mrs. Packer, Mary Packer Cummings.

NOTICE
OF
CANCELLATION
OF
SUBSCRIPTION



Samuel B. Pomeroy

Samuel Whitaker Pennypacker



THE career of the Hon. Samuel Whitaker Pennypacker, Pennsylvania, bears out the common saying of those who hold the doctrine of heredity who believe that a man's career is in large degree the immediate outcome of his ancestry. His life followed the tradition of ability, industry and honor of his house in its dignity, industry and devotion to duty. His ever serving devotion to the highest ideals in private and public life. To natural endowments of a vigorous body, far beyond the ordinary, and the enormous fund of learning, in his fathers' profession, the law, he placed him in the front rank of a handful on jurisprudence. His legal opinions, characterized by excellent common sense, sound reasoning and unobscured knowledge of the principles and application of the law, brought universal satisfaction to the community he served. His work as a statesman was of no less importance and was marked by the same fervent patriotism and sense of duty to the people. It is his life and work that not only of this earlier than republican form of government, but that continued for generations to justify the belief that the American people will never, and confirm the belief that "the government of the people" will not perish from the earth.

The ancestry of Governor Pennypacker is of the highest and noblest on his father's side, and also traces to the highest and noblest on his mother's side, eminent by reason of high position and distinguished service to the State. The first American ancestor of the Pennypacker family bearing the name of Pennypacker was Hendrick Pennnebecker, a Dutch groom. This family has produced a United States Senator from Virginia, a Major General from Tennessee of the United States Army, a State Agent in Kentucky, a canal commissioner and a governor from Pennsylvania; furnished to the Civil War two generals, four colonels, twenty-two other commissioned officers, in all one hundred and forty-eight men, the largest combined contribution of any single family to that war.

Hendrick Pennnebecker, though of immediate Dutch origin, was born in the Rhine, not far from the city of Worms, March 21, 1671. This Pennnebecker is of Hollandic origin, being the Dutch word meaning a water riddle. Pennnebecker was one of those who sought religious freedom and a field for advancement in Penn's colony in Pennsylvania, one of the thirteen families of Dutch and Germans had formed their settlement, which later became known as Germantown. An approximate date for his arrival may be gained by the record of his marriage in Germantown to Eve



Samuel B. Myrick

Samuel Whitaker Pennypacker



THE career of the Hon. Samuel Whitaker Pennypacker, of Pennsylvania, bears out the contention of those adherents of the doctrine of heredity who believe that a man's character is in large degree the immediate outcome of ancestral traits. His life followed the tradition of all the generations of his house in its dignity, industry and integrity, and by its unswerving devotion to the highest ideals in private life and in political service. To natural endowments of an unusual order he added, by laborious pains, the enormous fund of learning in all matters pertaining to the law that placed him in the front rank of authorities on jurisprudence. His judicial opinions, characterized by excellent common sense, sound reasoning and an enlightened knowledge of the principles and application of the law, gave universal satisfaction to the community he served. His work as a practical statesman was of no less importance, and was marked by the same unswerving patriotism and sense of duty to the people. It is through the production of men of this caliber that republican institutions in this country have continued for generations to justify themselves to the impartial observer, and confirm the belief that "government for the people and by the people" will not perish from the earth.

The ancestry of Governor Pennypacker is of distinguished Dutch origin on his father's side, and also traces back through maternal ancestors to a line prominent by reason of high position in the community and important service to the State. The first American ancestor of the family now generally bearing the name of Pennypacker was Hendrick Pannebecker, a Dutch patroon. This family has produced a United States Senator from Virginia, a major-general from Tennessee of the United States army, a State agent from Kentucky, a canal commissioner and a governor from Pennsylvania; and furnished to the Civil War two generals, four colonels, twenty-two other commissioned officers, in all one hundred and forty-eight men, the largest ascertained contribution of any single family to that war.

Hendrick Pannebecker, though of immediate Dutch origin, was born on the Rhine, not far from the city of Worms, March 21, 1674. The name Pannebecker is of Hollandic origin, being the Dutch word meaning a maker of tiles. Pannebecker was one of those who sought religious freedom and a new field for advancement in Penn's colony in Pennsylvania soon after the first thirteen families of Dutch and Germans had formed their settlement, which later became known as Germantown. An approximate date for his arrival may be gained by the record of his marriage in Germantown to Eve

Umstat, in 1699. By virtue of extensive purchases of land and of his practical sagacity and linguistic and business ability, he soon occupied a leading position in the colony. He owned about seven thousand acres of land, including the lands of Bebber's township, and was usually the principal spokesman in all matters that came up between the Dutch population and the proprietary and provincial government. He was on terms of intimacy with such prominent men as Edward Shippen, Richard Hill, James Logan and Isaac Norris, and is referred to in a number of recorded instruments as "Gentleman." He was the owner of a library of books upon the flyleaf of one of which, now in the possession of one of his descendants, some latinist of the time had written, "Henrich Pannebecker '*habet virtuosam uxorem.*'" Hendrick Pannebecker died in 1754, and his large landed estate was divided among his children. The old homestead at Pennypacker's Mills, which was used as headquarters by Washington for a time during the Revolution, was owned and occupied by his great-great-grandson, Hon. Samuel Whitaker Pennypacker.

Jacob Pannebecker, fourth son of Hendrick and Eve (Umstat) Pannebecker, was born in 1715. He married Margaret, daughter of Matthias and Barbara (Sellen) Tyson, who were of those Dutch and Germans from the lower Rhine who had formed the original colony at Germantown. Their son, Matthias, was born on the Skippack, October 14, 1742, and died February 12, 1808. He purchased a mill and a tract of land on Pickering creek, Chester county, Pennsylvania, in 1774, and settled there. He became a bishop of the Mennonite church, and preached in Phoenixville, Skippack and Germantown. By his first wife, Mary Kuster, he had a son, Matthias, born August 15, 1786, in Chester county, Pennsylvania, and died there after a life of more than ordinary public activity. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1837; for a number of years was a member of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, and was president of the organization which eventually became the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company, being one of the incorporators of the company. He married Sarah, daughter of Hon. Isaac Anderson, a lieutenant of militia during the Revolutionary War, and a member of the House of Representatives of the United States.

Dr. Isaac Anderson Pennypacker, son of Matthias and Sarah (Anderson) Pennypacker, was born July 9, 1812, in Chester county, Pennsylvania. He was graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1833. Entering upon practice at Phoenixville, Chester county, he became an eminent and successful physician. He was the first chief burgess of Phoenixville in its organization as a borough in 1849. In 1854 Dr. Pennypacker was appointed Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine at the Philadelphia College of Medicine, and removed to that city, residing there until his death in 1856. He was a founder and the first presi-

dent of the Philadelphia City Institute, and, together with the late Dr. James L. Tyson, organized the Howard Hospital. Dr. Pennypacker married, May 9, 1839, Anna Maria, daughter of Joseph Whitaker, a wealthy ironmaster of Phoenixville, one of the firm of Reeves and Whitaker, and at one time owner of the Durham Iron Works at Durham, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, as well as of extensive iron works in Maryland and elsewhere, and a member of the Pennsylvania Assembly in 1843.

Dr. Isaac Anderson and Anna Maria (Whitaker) Pennypacker had four sons, of whom Governor Samuel Whitaker Pennypacker was the eldest. The second son was Henry Clay Pennypacker, a prominent Philadelphia business man and a large landowner in Chester county; his residence, "Moore Hall," Chester county, one of the historic colonial places of the State. Dr. Pennypacker's third son was Isaac Rustling Pennypacker, who filled important editorial positions on the leading newspapers of Wilmington, Delaware, and Philadelphia; also an author and poet of no slight reputation. His historical and encyclopedic work and his occasional and patriotic poems have elicited the highest commendation. The fourth and youngest son of Dr. Pennypacker is further mentioned following.

Hon. Samuel Whitaker Pennypacker, LL. D., Governor of Pennsylvania, 1903-07, was born at Phoenixville, April 9, 1843. When he was a child his parents removed to Philadelphia, and he received his elementary education in the schools of that city. He entered the Northwest Grammar School and later obtained a scholarship at the Saunders Institute, West Philadelphia. When his father died in 1856, he returned with his mother to Phoenixville, and there attended the school at Mont Clare, Montgomery county.

In 1863 he enlisted in Company F, Twenty-sixth (Emergency) Regiment, the first force to encounter the Confederate army at Gettysburg. At the expiration of his term of service, he took up the study of law in the office of Hon. Peter McCall, of Philadelphia, and entered the Law Department of the University of Pennsylvania, receiving his degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1866. In the same year he was admitted to the Philadelphia bar, and began practice in the Supreme Court of the United States. He was appointed in 1889 to fill a vacancy on the bench of the Court of Common Pleas, and in November of the same year was elected to the same position for the full term of ten years. He was unanimously reelected to this position in 1889 for another term of ten years, being then the president judge of the court; before his term expired, he resigned his judicial position to accept, in 1902, the Republican nomination to the office of Governor. His election had the character of a triumph, he receiving a majority of 156,000 votes over his Democratic opponent, ex-Governor Robert E. Pattison, who had twice held the position.

The work of Governor Pennypacker in the administration of the Commonwealth was marked by advance in many directions. The agitation for good roads took such shape that practical work was begun; the Health Department was established; the State Constabulary was created; a great coal miners' strike was averted; the Forestry Reserve was doubled; Valley Forge was made a State Park; Greater Pittsburgh was incorporated; a new capitol completed, and dedicated; the State apportioned into senatorial and representative districts for the first time in thirty years; the volume of new laws was cut down one-third; the power of corporations to seize the sources of the water supply was taken away; legislation was enacted that was characterized as making an epoch in the betterment of political conditions; \$375,000 was appropriated for deepening the channel of the Delaware river, and over \$11,000,000 left in the treasury.

Governor Pennypacker always took the keenest interest in all affairs of the city of his adoption. The cause of popular education always found in him a firm friend and champion, and for a time he served as a member of the Board of Education. Intensely proud of his native State and all that concerned her origin, he made himself an authority upon her history and institutions. A careful and thorough student, his logical mind, his conservative exactness in the marshalling of material, and his scholarly presentation of the subject, combined to make his historical publications models of accuracy and authenticity. Among the more prominent of his publications were: "The Settlement of Germantown," "Hendrick Pannebecker," "Historical and Biographical Sketches," "Bebber's Township," "The Annals of Phoenixville" and "Congress Hall." He has also published a number of legal text books of merit, among them being "Pennsylvania Colonial Cases," "Digest of Common Law Reports," and "Pennypacker's Supreme Court Reports."

Governor Pennypacker was not only an industrious historical writer, but an active member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and greatly aided research by promoting in every way the usefulness of that institution. After having served it for many years as vice-president, he was from 1900 its president. It was largely through his instrumentality that the State appropriation was secured that enabled the society to erect its present large and handsome building. He was one of the founders and became vice-president of the Pennsylvania Society of the Sons of the Revolution, and filled the same position in the Colonial Society; was president of the Netherlands Society and of the Pennsylvania German Society; and a member of the Society of Colonial Wars, the Society of the War of 1812, and of the Pennsylvania History Club. He was president of the Philobiblion Club, and connected with other historical, educational and social organizations. He was for a number of years a trustee of the University of Pennsylvania,

and a past commander of Frederick Taylor Post, No. 19, Grand Army of the Republic.

Governor Pennypacker was an antiquarian of no mean order, and owned a collection of Pennsylvania manuscripts, publications and curios which is extremely valuable. Franklin and Marshall College, and the University of Pennsylvania conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Laws. He died September 2, 1916.

Governor Pennypacker married, October 20, 1870, Virginia Earl, daughter of Nathan B. Broomall, of Phoenixville, a descendant of one of the oldest and most important Quaker families of Delaware county. The following children were born to them: Dirck Koster Pennypacker, born August 4, 1871, died January 18, 1872; Josephine Whitaker Pennypacker, born November 14, 1872; Eliza Broomall Pennypacker, born October 18, 1874, graduate of Bryn Mawr College, 1897; Anna Maria Whitaker Pennypacker, born November 22, 1876, graduate of Bryn Mawr College, 1897; Samuel Richardson Pennypacker, born December 3, 1878, died November 2, 1880; Bevan Aubrey Pennypacker, born July 29, 1881, graduated from the Law School of the University of Pennsylvania, and was admitted to the Philadelphia bar, where he has since practiced his profession.



Nelson Batten Keyser



NELSON BATTEN KEYSER, lawyer, banker, business man, man-of-affairs and one of the most prominent citizens of Wyoming, Pennsylvania, whose death on the 14th day of October, 1918, in the prime of life, was felt as a severe loss by the community-at-large, was a native of Philadelphia, where his birth occurred December 15, 1873. Mr. Keyser was a son of William H. and Sara A. (Cook) Keyser, and a member of an old and distinguished American family, numbering among his ancestors the famous Ethan Allen. His father, William H. Keyser, was for many years a successful and wealthy contractor and builder in Philadelphia. He died at the home of his son at Souderton, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, at the age of seventy-three years. His wife survived him, but died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Dr. William Reisert, at Philadelphia, on Broad street.

Mr. Keyser was one of eight children born to his parents. His childhood was spent in his native city of Philadelphia, and as a lad he attended the public schools there. He was an exceedingly alert and intelligent student, especially in mathematics, but as he abandoned his studies when but thirteen years of age, most of his education was gained by independent study and reading. When little more than a lad he entered the law office of Douglass & Rudderow, at No. 711 Walnut street, Philadelphia, and there read law. He later gained a certificate to practice law in the States of Oklahoma, Illinois and Ohio. After leaving the firm of Douglass & Rudderow, Mr. Keyser entered the real estate business on his own account, opening an office in the Schuyler building, on the corner of Sixth and Diamond streets, Philadelphia. Here he remained for about seven years, when he was appointed to an office in the Department of Justice of the United States, during the administration of President Taft. His position was that of assistant bank examiner and the certificate issued to him as an expert bank accountant in connection with his work in the bureau of investigation, was the fourth one of series A to be issued, and was signed October 2, 1913, and cancelled when he resigned, January 1, 1914. In 1906 he was made assistant National Bank Examiner, working with the late Channing Bingham, examining all the national banks in Berks, Montgomery, Lehigh, Northampton, Bucks, Delaware and Chester counties. During an examination of a bank early in 1907, he discovered irregularities in that institution which resulted in the arrest of the parties involved, and because of his knowledge and reputation as an expert accountant was employed by the Department



Nelson H. Keyser

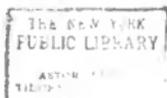
John A. Allen Keyser

John A. Allen Keyser, lawyer, banker, business man, one of the most prominent citizens of Philadelphia, whose death on the 14th day of August, 1914, at the age of 67 years, was felt as a severe loss to the community at large, was a native of Philadelphia, and was born at Philadelphia, Pa., on December 15, 1847. Mr. Keyser was the son of John A. (Cook) Keyser, and a member of an old and distinguished family, numbering among his ancestors John A. Keyser, William H. Keyser, was for many years a contractor and builder in Philadelphia. He was born at Philadelphia, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, on August 15, 1847. His wife, survived him, but died at Philadelphia, Pa., on August 15, 1914, at Philadelphia, on August 15, 1914.

Mr. Keyser had three children born to his parents. His children were John A. Allen Keyser, and as a lad he attended the public schools of Philadelphia. He was an exceedingly alert and intelligent student, especially in mathematics, but as he abandoned his studies when but thirteen years of age, most of his education was gained by independent study and reading. When little more than a lad he entered the law office of Douglass & Rudderow, at No. 711 Walnut street, Philadelphia, and there he was employed for a certificate to practice law in the States of Oklahoma and Indian Territory. After leaving the firm of Douglass & Rudderow, Mr. Keyser engaged in real estate business on his own account, opening an office in a building, on the corner of Sixth and Diamond streets, Philadelphia, where he remained for about seven years, when he was called to Washington in the Department of Justice of the United States, to act as an expert bank examiner under the administration of President Taft. His position was that of an expert bank examiner, a certificate issued to him as an expert bank examiner, and in his work in the bureau of investigation, was employed from October 2, 1907, and was signed October 2, 1907, and was when he was called, January 1, 1914. In 1906 he was made assistant to the Attorney General, working with the late Chanang Bingham, and in 1907 he discovered irregularities in that institution which led to the arrest of the parties involved, and because of his knowledge of the case, he was employed by the Department



Nelson B. Keyser



of Justice to prepare the evidence for trial, resulting in the conviction of the defendant.

When George W. Wickersham became Attorney-General of the United States he decided to organize, in connection with the bureau of investigation of the Department of Justice, a permanent force of accountants, instead of employing bank examiners temporarily from time to time. He offered Mr. Keyser a position on this force, which was accepted, and Mr. Keyser was appointed special bank accountant in April, 1909, being the third appointee in the service. Later he was promoted to the position of expert bank accountant, and at the time of his election to his new position in the Penn National Bank, was one of the highest paid accountants in the government service. In addition to numerous bank cases which he has investigated in various States, Mr. Keyser had done accounting work on other important investigations for the government. Under instructions from Congress he made an investigation of the financial affairs of George Washington University in Washington, D. C., covering a period of nearly one hundred years.

He was also employed on the famous bucket shop cases, which resulted in the arrest of all the members of the big syndicates operating bucket shops east of the Mississippi river. As a result of Mr. Keyser's tracing the money for the little bucket shops into the hands of the "men higher up," the latter all entered pleas of guilty. He also made examinations of various surety companies who desired permission to enter bonds in the United States courts, and audits and investigations of accountants in various bankruptcy matters and trust cases, among the latter being the one against the Great Lakes Towing Company, or tug trust, which controlled the entire towing business on the Great Lakes. The government secured a decree against the company, and a dissolution is now being made on the basis of Mr. Keyser's figures.

Mr. Keyser's work took him to all parts of the United States, and he established for himself during that period a well deserved reputation for justice and fair dealing, both with the bankers and the government which employed him. He received many letters of praise for the work done by him, and one which he particularly prized from President Taft and another from Attorney-General Wickersham. After his resignation from this office he removed to North Wales, Pennsylvania, but after a short residence in that place, went to Reading, where he was connected with a number of important institutions and also engaged in legal work. At a meeting of the directors of the Penn National Bank in 1913, Mr. Keyser was made a member of the bank staff, began work there January 1 and assumed full charge April 1, when former cashier Samuel H. Fulmer retired.

Mr. Keyser was of a very generous and charitable nature, and contributed free legal advice to those who sought it from him, especially to many old ladies, who depended entirely upon his judgment in the investment of their money. Mr. Keyser gave much of his time and energy during the late World War to promote the Liberty Loans, Red Cross and other patriotic drives, and there can be little doubt but that his very hard work in these connections tended materially to shorten his life. He was a man of the greatest public spirit, and always had at heart the best interests of the community where he resided and was ever ready to contribute both of his time and fortune to the public welfare.

Mr. Keyser was a very prominent Free Mason, a member of lodge, chapter of Royal Arch Masons, council of Royal and Select Masters, commandery of Knights Templar, of the Temple of the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, the Pennsylvania Consistory of Sovereign Princes of the Royal Secret, and had taken the thirty-second degree. He was also a charter member of the New Eastern Star Lodge at Reading, and a member of Lodge No. 610, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In politics he was a strong Republican, but although always performing consistently his duties as a citizen, was unambitious for public office of any kind. He was a member of a number of banking associations and of the Reading Clearing House Association, and other similar organizations. In his religious belief Mr. Keyser was a Lutheran, and attended the Trinity Lutheran Church in the various communities where he resided, being a member of this church from childhood. He was made United States secretary of the Luther League when it was formed in America, and he had the well-deserved reputation of practicing his religious beliefs and translating them into the terms of every day conduct.

Nelson Batten Keyser was united in marriage, on the 5th day of March, 1899, with Cora L. Hoffman, a daughter of Henry O. and Louise (Gray) Hoffman, and a descendant on the maternal side from Lady Jane Gray, of tragic and romantic association in English history. Mrs. Keyser's mother is one of the last generation recorded in the great Gray genealogy, which has been published in this country. To Mr. and Mrs. Keyser one child was born, Clara Virginia, now a student at the Schuylkill Seminary.

Mr. Keyser was a man of unusually strong mind and character, and a genial and attractive personality, which won for him many devoted and faithful friends. His popularity was well attested by the volume of letters, resolutions, etc., which poured in upon Mrs. Keyser at the time of his death. The life of Mr. Keyser was well worthy to serve as a model of earnest and disinterested public service. Possessed of qualities above the ordinary, of an unusually capable and alert mind, of a winning personality and a fine legal training, he gave the better part of his talents to the service of his

country, content if he received the reward contained in a knowledge of his work well done. The sterling virtues of simplicity and charity which were the essential factors in this unusual altruism, were not overlooked by his fellow citizens, however, who admired and wished to reward him for them, so that there is little doubt but that his career would have been even more brilliant in the future than it had been in the past, and as it certainly deserved to be, had not his tragic death cut it short in the prime of his worthy achievement. His untimely death was felt as a loss by all those who had associated with him, even casually, and cast a gloom over the entire community where his virtues and attractions were so well known.



Denna C. Ogden



THE Ogdens date to 1150 in England, when Peter de Hoghton founded the priory of Arden in the deanery of Cleveland. The name de Hoghton passed through a variety of spellings until it finally crystalized in its present form. The name belongs to that class of Saxon cognomens having a local significance, Ogden meaning Vale of Oaks, and the Ogdens, dwellers in the Oakdale. Consequently, on the arms have always been found the oak branch or the leaf or the acorn, and sometimes two or more of these combined.

The family line in detail is traced to Robert Ogden, of record in 1453, in Hampshire, England, through his son, Richard Ogden, of the parish of Lyndhurst, Hants; his son, William Ogden, of Bradley Plain, Southants; his son, Edward Ogden, of Bradley Plain; his son, Thomas Ogden, of Bradley Plain; his son, Richard Ogden, of Bradley Plain; his son, John Ogden, born in 1571, father of John Ogden, the American founder of this branch.

John Ogden, of the sixth recorded English generation, was born in Bradley Plain, England, September 19, 1609, and died in Elizabethtown, New Jersey, May 18, 1682. In the latter part of 1639, he came to America, and on April 17, 1640, was granted land on Long Island, and later in Elizabethtown, New Jersey. He was appointed by Governor Carteret of New Jersey, a justice of the peace, October 26, 1665, his settlement on his purchase at Elizabethtown having been made the preceding August. The career of "Good Old John Ogden" closed in 1682, and letters of administration were granted to his widow, September 19, 1682. He married, May 8, 1637, Jane Bond, who is buried with him, probably beneath the rear of the present building of the First Presbyterian Church in Elizabeth, New Jersey.

David Ogden, second child of John and Jane (Bond) Ogden, was born in Bradley Plain, England, January 11, 1639, and died about January 1, 1692. He was one of the original associates of Elizabethtown, New Jersey, but about May, 1676, moved to Newark, New Jersey. He is spoken of in Elizabethtown records as the "stone church builder." He married, about 1676, Elizabeth (Swaine) Ward, daughter of Captain Samuel and Joanna Swaine, and widow of Josiah Ward. She was born in 1649, and as the affianced bride of Josiah Ward was given the honor of being the first person to step ashore when the colonists arrived in Newark, on the banks of the Passaic river.

Colonel Josiah Ogden, son of David and Elizabeth (Swaine-Ward) Ogden, was born in Newark, New Jersey, about 1679, and died May 17,



Anna C. C. C.



Anna C. Ogden

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1763. From 1716 to 1721 he represented Newark in the Colonial Assembly. He was a pillar of the First Presbyterian Church for many years. On a Sunday in 1733, he went with his men and teams into the fields and saved his wheat from being drenched in a rain storm, for which he was subjected to the discipline of the church. Out of this trivial matter sprang the Episcopal church in Newark, and a half century was passed ere the bitterness passed away. Colonel Josiah Ogden, the founder of Trinity Episcopal Church of Newark, died in the eighty-fourth year of his age. He married (first) Catherine Hardenbroeck, and (second) Mary Bankers. Three of their sons were: Dr. Jacob, Judge David, and Joseph. Dr. Jacob Ogden was a distinguished physician, who later settled in Jamaica, Long Island, where he died in 1780. Judge David Ogden, born about 1707, was a graduate of Yale, in 1728, and after reading law in New York, returned to his native State to pursue his profession and to become one of its brightest ornaments. On May 18, 1772, he was appointed by Governor Franklin a judge of the New Jersey Supreme Court, and probably no man ever brought to that station qualifications of a higher order. He was a pronounced loyalist, and after peace was declared, went to England. His property in New Jersey was confiscated, for which he received compensation from the British. He returned to the United States in 1790, and lived on Long Island until his death in 1800, at the age of ninety-three.

Joseph Ogden, the third son of Colonel Josiah Ogden and his first wife, Catherine (Hardenbroeck) Ogden, was born in Newark, New Jersey, in 1710, and died there in 1772. Like his brothers, he was well educated, and lived a life of usefulness and honor.

Joseph (2) Ogden, son of Joseph (1) Ogden, was born in Newark, New Jersey, in 1735, and died in Fairfield township, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania. He became a prosperous farmer, as prosperity was then defined. He married and reared children.

James Ogden, son of Joseph (2) Ogden, was born in Fairfield township, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, in 1785, and died there in 1858. To him was born a son, John B.

Lieutenant John B. Ogden, son of James Ogden, was born in Fairfield township, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, July 16, 1825, and died December 16, 1889. He was a gallant soldier of the Union, twice wounded while fighting with the Army of the Potomac, serving as lieutenant of Company D, Fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Cavalry, commanded by Colonel George H. Covode. Lieutenant Ogden married, in 1854, Bella J. McDowell, daughter of Jacob McDowell, youngest son of a family of sixteen children of Robert McDowell. The McDowells were of Scotch-Irish blood, Robert McDowell, an early settler, owning eighteen hundred acres of the fertile lands of the Ligonier Valley, in Westmoreland county.

He was married in Fort Ligonier, and both he and his wife aided in defending the fort against the Indian attack in 1763. Lieutenant John B. and Bella J. (McDowell) Ogden had three children.

Denna C. Ogden, son of Lieutenant John B. and Bella J. (McDowell) Ogden, was born at his grandfather Ogden's homestead in Fairfield township, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, March 16, 1860, and died in Greensburg, Pennsylvania, September 3, 1915. He married April 5, 1888, Anna Welty McCullough, daughter of John and Eliza C. (Welty) McCullough. She survives Mr. Ogden. Mr. Ogden was one of the ablest and most widely acquainted lawyers of Westmoreland county. He was educated in the public schools and Blairsville Academy, beginning the study of law after completing his academical studies. He prepared for the practice of law under the direction of Stewart & Marlin, of the Jefferson county (Pennsylvania) bar, and in 1882 was admitted to practice at that bar. In 1883 he was admitted to the Westmoreland county bar, and began practice in Greensburg. He came to Greensburg practically unknown, but soon demonstrated to all who came in contact with him that he possessed the mental acquirement, ability and disposition essential to the equipment of a successful lawyer. He gave close attention to his practice, and year by year his clientele increased. In 1886, three years after his coming to Greensburg, he was elected district attorney for Westmoreland county, adding greatly to his reputation during his term of office. A feature of his large practice was the fact that he was almost invariably employed as counsel by the individual and by the people as against the corporations or aggregated wealth. He was counsel in some of the most important court trials in Westmoreland and adjoining counties, and in many of his cases fought single-handed and almost alone against the ablest lawyers of Western Pennsylvania, and not infrequently against several of them. Notwithstanding the odds against him, he won notable victories, and perhaps it was in such cases in the Court of Common Pleas that he was at his best. He had few if any superiors in Western Pennsylvania, in handling long and tedious trials, in avoiding their dangerous points, in meeting, answering, and overthrowing unlooked-for features, in bearing up against an avalanche of apparently unsurmountable opposition, and in the end to challenge all comers and wrest victory from defeat. His resources were apparently boundless, his courage unflinching.

A Democrat in politics, Mr. Ogden from his first coming to Westmoreland county took an active part in affairs. He himself held only the office of district attorney, but for the last twenty years of his life he was untiring in his efforts to advance Republican party interests and secure offices for his friends. He changed his political principles at the Bryan campaign (1896), on the silver issue. He was a great organizer of political forces, and to his

energy and devotion much of the success of his party in the county is due. His acquaintance extended to every voting precinct in the county. Aside from his wide acquaintance, perhaps wider than that of any man in the county, and his untiring industry and energy, his chief characteristic as a politician was the fidelity with which he kept all his promises. The promises he made in a campaign, whether to friend or foe, were always made in good faith and strictly observed when time for payment came, nor was it necessary that they be made in writing, for all knew that his promise to do a thing or try to do it was all that was required. Few there were in public life in Westmoreland who had not at some time measured swords with him, yet of all that was said of him in the acrimonies of political contention, none ever dared assail his personal character or worth as a citizen. But after the smoke of battle, either political or legal, had cleared away, and the contest ended, nothing delighted him more than to proclaim an amnesty that was as genuine as the spirit in which he had battled. In civil circles he was ever popular, in manner courteous, yet never effusive. He loved out-of-door sports and was a devotee of golf. He affiliated socially with his friends in the Greensburg Country Club, and fraternally in the Masonic lodge, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. His nature was beautifully blended, sternness vied with tenderness, wisdom with wit, war and battle with peace and friendship, no trait being a strictly predominating one. While his profession called out all that was combative in him, and his years of political strife intensified the spirit of controversy, yet he dearly loved the joys of home, friendship and society, and when in lighter vein he was a most delightful companion. No attorney was ever truer to a client, no friend more genuine or self-sacrificing. Only death broke his virile, irrepressible, unbending spirit, and with his passing there went out a great light, one that shone brighter in adversity, a rugged character, a man of soul and brain. His activities, his ceaseless strivings will long be remembered and cherished by those to whom they were a benefaction.

A committee appointed by the Westmoreland Law Association at its meeting held at the court house on September 4, 1915, to prepare a suitable memorial on the death of Denna C. Ogden, Esq., who died September 3, 1915, submits the following in open court, and which was ordered filed and recorded:

When we engage in the study of life, the great difference between the human race and all other species is readily apparent. That difference lies in the fact that man hath been made in the image of Jehovah. That which distinguishes him from the other species of life is intellectual and not physical. And this difference is observable even among different members of the human family. We may be built alike; we may look alike, but we are not alike. This difference may be termed character, the combination of the qualities or peculiarities which distinguishes one person from another. And when these peculiarities exist in a marked degree they may be termed the individuality of that character.

Denna C. Ogden

Were we to set over again the name of our deceased brother, Denna C. Ogden, a single word against the name of deceased brother, might it not be the word—Individuality. What rich natural endowment it is that differentiates the individual from his class. He moves not with the herd, because, by so doing, he may follow the lines of at least resistance. He borrows not from others, the impelling purposes of life, for those are inherent. No more can he separate from those inborn traits of character than he can separate himself from himself. Thus it was with him, whose death we this day mourn. His individuality shone forth in his daily intercourse with his fellow-men. At all times a fast friend and a fair foe. And when the spirit of the contest, he was always found without the slightest evidence of rancor that might have resulted from the keenness of the strife. He has left the impress of his personality upon us all, and showed us that it is better to be true to our convictions and maintain them according to the light that is given us, rather than, at all times, to drift with the current.

As a bar we mourn, as individuals we grieve, having learned that he hath fallen asleep.





J. C. Johnson

Frederick Charles Johnson



THE subject of this sketch, though active in natural science, attained eminence, as a journalist, in the sixth generation of his family in this country. His grandfather Robert and William Johnson were the first emigrants of the American branch.

Robert Johnson, who on April 3, 1710, sailed for America, his kinsman Thomas *(subtle)*, was the ancestor of these distinguished laymen and clergymen of the Church of England and United States, Rev. Samuel Johnson, S. T. D., first president of King's College, New York, 1754-60, and Rev. William Samuel Johnson, I. L. D., first president of Columbia University (formerly King's) College, 1792-1806, and member of the Continental Congress, 1774, etc. Thomas came from England to New England with the Puritan immigration in a company headed by Ezekiel Kowen.

William Johnson came from England about 1700, settled at New Haven, Connecticut, and ten years later became one of the proprietors of Wallingford, and one of the signers of the Compact of 1706. His wife, Sarah, daughter of John and Jane (Wells) Johnson, was the first woman being recorded in New Haven. They had three children.

Rev. Jacob Johnson, grandson of William Johnson, was born April 7, 1713, in Wallingford, Connecticut, and died in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania. His record of life is as follows: He was a sergeant in the Wallingford Train Band, and a member of the Court in 1732-33-36; graduate of Yale College; pastor of Congregational Church, Groton, Connecticut, 1749-72; first pastor of Wilkes-Barre Congregational (afterward Presbyterian) Church, 1772-97. He made missionary excursions to the Six Nations, and preached to the Indians in their own tongue. He wrote the articles of capitulation following the destruction of Wyoming Valley settlements by the British and Indians in 1778, and was a steady and self-sacrificing defender of the Connecticut title throughout the protracted land contest in the Wyoming Valley. Several years before the Revolution, at a public banquet during the treaty conference, he was called upon for an address, and made this prophetic response, matching the spirit of the famous words of Patrick Henry, in Virginia, "I drink to the health of George III. of Great Britain, comprehending New England, so long as the British colonies in North America, and I mean to drink you, England, long as His Royal Majesty shall govern the British and American subjects according to the great charter of English liberty, so long as he hears the prayers of his American subjects. But in case His British Majesty (which



J. C. Johnson

Frederick Charles Johnson



THE subject of this sketch, though actively interested in medical science, attained eminence as a journalist. He was of the sixth generation of his family in this country. Thomas, Robert and William Johnson were the progenitors of the American branch.

Robert Johnson, who on April 3, 1655, deeded land to his kinsman Thomas (*supra*), was the ancestor of those eminent educators and clergymen of the Church of England and United States: Rev. Samuel Johnson, S. T. D., first president of King's College, New York, 1754-63; and Rev. William Samuel Johnson, LL. D., first president of Columbia (formerly King's) College, 1792-1800, and member of the Continental Congress, 1774, etc. Thomas came from England to New England with the Puritan immigration in a company headed by Ezekiel Rogers.

William Johnson came from England about 1660, settled at New Haven, Connecticut, and ten years later became one of the proprietors of Wallingford, and one of the signers of the Compact. He married, in 1664, Sarah, daughter of John and Jane (Woolen) Hall, and died in 1716, his will being recorded in New Haven. They had thirteen children.

Rev. Jacob Johnson, grandson of William and Sarah (Hall) Johnson, was born April 7, 1713, in Wallingford, and died on March 15, 1797, in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania. His record of public service was notable. He was a sergeant in the Wallingford Train Band; deputy in the General Court in 1732-33-36; graduate of Yale College; pastor of Congregational church, Groton, Connecticut, 1749-72; first pastor of Wilkes-Barre Congregational (afterward Presbyterian) Church, 1772-97. He made missionary excursions to the Six Nations, and preached to the Indians in their own tongue. He wrote the articles of capitulation following the destruction of Wyoming Valley settlements by the British and Indians in 1778, and was a sturdy and self-sacrificing defender of the Connecticut title throughout the protracted land contest in the Wyoming Valley. Several years before the Revolution, at a public banquet during the treaty conference, he was called upon for an address, and made this prophetic response, matching the spirit of the famous words of Patrick Henry, in Virginia: "I drink to the health of George III. of Great Britain, comprehending New England and all the British colonies in North America, and I mean to drink such a health as long as His Royal Majesty shall govern the British and American subjects according to the great charter of English liberty, so long as he hears the prayers of his American subjects. But in case His British Majesty (which

Frederick Charles Johnson

God in great mercy prevent) should proceed contrary to charter rights and privileges, and govern us with a rod of iron and the mouth of cannons, then I should consider it my indispensable duty to join my countrymen in forming a new empire in America." Rev. Jacob Johnson married, at North Groton, Connecticut, Mary, a daughter of Captain Nathaniel and Mary (Williams) Giddings, of Preston, and they had a number of children. He was an extensive land and slave owner, and, as attested by the foregoing, was a man prominent in large affairs.

One of the sons of Rev. Jacob Johnson was Jehoida Pitt Johnson, who espoused the Connecticut side in the Yankee-Pennamite struggle. He, with a hundred others, was arrested in Wilkes-Barre by the Pennamites on the charge of "treason," and sent to jail. He had a large part in the public affairs of the community. He married Hannah Frazer, a relative of Sir Simon Frazer, the Scottish chieftan known in history as Lord Lovatt. Her father served with the British against the French before the American Revolution, was wounded at Quebec, where he was a sergeant under Wolfe, and was in Colonel Obadiah Gore's regiment of Continentals during the Revolutionary War.

Wesley Johnson, son of Jehoida P. and Hannah (Frazer) Johnson, was educated for the law, and had attained distinction in practice when he abandoned it for a more peaceful mode of life than that of continual litigation. He was one of the originators and leaders in the Wyoming Centennial Celebration of 1878; was secretary of the Wyoming Commemorative Association from its inception to the day of his death, and the "Memorial Volume" compiled by him is one of the standard works among the annals of Wyoming. He married (first) Cynthia Henrietta, daughter of David Sanda and Mary (Tuttle) Green, and (second) Frances Wilson, widow of Frederick McAlpine.

Dr. Frederick Charles Johnson, son of Wesley and Cynthia Henrietta (Green) Johnson, was born in Marquette, Green Lake county, Wisconsin, March 2, 1853, and died at his home at Orchard Knob Farm, Dallas, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, on March 5, 1913. His earlier education was secured in the public schools of Wilkes-Barre, and returning to his native State, Wisconsin, he took a partial course in Ripon College, with the class of 1873. Returning to Wilkes-Barre he had ten years of business training, during which time he developed his taste for newspaper work, contributing to the local papers, and undertaking special correspondence from the coal regions for the "Chicago Tribune." One of these years he spent in Chicago on "The Tribune" staff.

He was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine from the University of Pennsylvania, class of 1883, and following graduation obtained appointment on examination as resident physician in the Wilkes-Barre City

Hospital. It was while attached as stated that he purchased, with the late Joseph C. Powell, the "Wilkes-Barre Record," then an old established newspaper, and then, as since, a power for good in the community and in the newspaper world. At the time he became a joint owner, the paper had been faring precariously, and Dr. Johnson, with an enthusiasm born of his newspaper instinct, threw himself into the task of laying the foundation for a daily newspaper of larger scope and influence. To this great work he gave the best years of his life, the best intelligence of his mind, and the best idealism of his nature. And yet, in the midst of such engrossing effort, he found time to contribute a remarkable share in the general uplift work of the community.

At the first and only reunion of the class of 1883 of the University of Pennsylvania Medical School, Dr. Johnson prepared the class history, which was afterwards published in pamphlet form. Each year he furnished to the Luzerne County Medical Society the vital statistics of Wilkes-Barre. He wrote for the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, papers on: "The Pioneer Physicians of Wyoming Valley, 1775-1825;" "Pioneer Women of the Wyoming Valley;" "Count Zinzendorf and the Moravian Movement in Wyoming Valley;" "Biography of Rev. Jacob Johnson;" "Memoir of Mrs. Ruth Tripp Ross;" "Proposed Exodus of Wyoming Settlers in 1783;" "Wallingford (Connecticut) Johnsons;" "The Johnson Family," etc., etc., several of which have become permanent published records of the Society. He also through a period of years compiled the Wyoming Historical Record in fourteen volumes, a work rich in local history.

The foregoing, and other associations with general enterprises outside his routine, reveal a man of large public impulse, and one whose high intelligence and capacity in achievement made him for years a prominent and a controlling personality. He served on the committee appointed by the State Board of Public Charities to inspect the public institutions of Luzerne county. He was one of the prison commissioners of the county; life member, and for a long time treasurer of the Historical Society, and at the time of his death historiographer thereof. He outlined in an exhaustive paper read before the Luzerne County Medical Society, the projected enterprise of the free sanitarium for tuberculosis at White Haven, and his paper was used before the Pennsylvania Legislature when the question of the initial State appropriation was debated. Dr. Johnson was treasurer of the Wyoming Commemorative Association, and always an active worker; member of the Moravian Historical Society, Minnesink Historical Society, Pennsylvania Society Sons of the Revolution, New England Society, Pennsylvania Society, Westmoreland, Country, Franklin, Automobile and Camera clubs; American Medical Society; Society for Prevention of Tuberculosis; Wilkes-Barre Chamber of Commerce, State and National Editorial Associations,

Pennsylvania Forestry Association, Civil Service Reform Association; and to the Masonic order, including Royal Arch Chapter, Knights Templar Commandery and Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

So great a field of usefulness connotes a man whose largest impulses were industry and altruism—the former a natural trait and continually manifested, and the latter largely unfolded through a heart of deep sympathies and through practical working out of his religious convictions. In an age when the relationship of men and religion is likely to be somewhat perfunctory, Dr. Johnson's religious zeal was manifested with an ever-increasing consistency. Beautiful impulses working from within were shown in his undertaking a heavy burden of duty, and yet he was a man upon whom these burdens sat lightly; for duty became to him not negation but affirmation, not a shunned and dreaded call, but a keen delight. Immediately after the organization of the Wilkes-Barre Young Men's Christian Association he became an active worker. With one other he initiated and brought to success the boy's department, which has since grown to a separate plant, an organization allied with the older branch. He assisted in the foundation of suburban Young Men's Christian Associations. His work as Young Men's Christian Association director was for many years a vital influence. His church affiliation bears the same stamp of sincerity and constant usefulness. He was baptized at nineteen, and a few days thereafter was confirmed by Right Rev. Bishop Howe, D.D. His church activity was unbroken through forty years, until his death. A short service as vestryman in St. Stephen's was interrupted by his medical study in Philadelphia. He was in later years reelected, and served continuously for ten years before his death. He was one of the pioneer workers in Calvary Chapel, a mission of St. Stephen's, was for many years superintendent of its Sunday school, and he lived to see a commodious church, parish house and rectory become the property of the congregation.

Religion meant to him a vital daily force in life's experiences. It meant generosity, sympathy, helpfulness, charity in gifts and in judgements. It meant a high-minded ambition in his newspaper career. He of all men was the last to recognize in himself any merit. His faithfulness to church and to his public and domestic relations was both natural and inevitable. His spirit was clothed in humility. In business, connected with "The Record" newspaper, he was a master of detail. He was perhaps the best all-round chronicler of events the city of Wilkes-Barre has ever had. He was a paragon of correct statement and generous marshaling of fact. And, beyond this, he preserved in himself and cultivated and encouraged in others the duty of presenting news correctly, thoroughly and without offense to the better taste of the community. He wrought so well that the tradition of his personal work and example is still a potent force. When his paper per-

suaded, modified, or moulded public opinion, it did so with the trend always toward the honorable, the moral and the right. Naturally, under such a régime as this, "The Record" became a potent force, and its influence extended beyond the immediate locality. During his active work its circulation was increased five-fold, and it is safe to say that in these achievements his was the most considerable force. In fine, it may be said that the talents entrusted to his keeping were manifolded. He was the faithful steward. He left an impress on the community. His name is gratefully remembered, and his influence will remain long after the name is merged with other notable personal forces of the past.

Dr. Johnson married, at Oshkosh, Wisconsin, June 25, 1885, Georgia Post, daughter of Joseph H. and Harriet (Green) Post, of Knoxville, Tennessee, and their children were: Mrs. Ruth (Johnson) Morgan, Frederick Green (Cornell University, 1913), and Margaret.



Levi H. Focht



LEVI H. FOCHT, for many years head of the firm of L. H. Focht & Son, general contractors and builders of Reading, Pennsylvania, the leading concern of that kind in Berks county, Pennsylvania, and one of the most influential citizens in this region, died at his summer home near Birdsboro, July 12, 1917. He was a man of strong character and unusually brilliant abilities, a self-made man in the highest sense of the term.

Mr. Focht was a member of a family which has for many years been identified with this region, and a grandson of George Focht, who was born February 1, 1773, and was a prosperous farmer in Robeson township, Berks county. George Focht was also an undertaker and cabinet-maker, and was engaged in this business at Birdsboro for many years. A large clock which was made by him in 1839 was one of Mr. Levi H. Focht's cherished possessions during his life, and is still owned by the family. George Focht died March 1, 1839, after a long and useful life. He married Catherine Huyett, and they were the parents of a large family of children, all of whom were reared in the Lutheran belief. One of these children was Daniel Focht, father of the Mr. Focht of our sketch, and was born April 20, 1807, on the family homestead in Robeson township. During the major portion of his life he was a valued employee of the Schuylkill Navigation Company, with which concern he became identified as a young man. He enjoyed so high a reputation for reliability that he was placed by the company in charge of the construction and repairs on the Schuylkill Canal. In addition to this work he also conducted the old home farm, after the death of his father. Daniel Focht met his death in the canal which he had done so much to build, October 14, 1871. He married Catherine Hemmig, a daughter of David Hemmig, of this region, and her death occurred June 6, 1863, at the age of fifty-four years. They were the parents of nine children, eight of whom grew to maturity, as follows: Mary Ann, who became the wife of Raymond Mohr; Sarah, who became the wife of Lewis Fritz; Catherine, who became the wife of David Mock; David; Leah, who became the wife of Jeremiah Deeter; Hannah, who became the wife of John Lacey; Elizabeth, who became the wife of Jeremiah Weidner; and Levi H., with whose career we are here especially concerned. Daniel Focht was a Democrat in politics, and attended the Lutheran church, while his wife was a member of the Reformed church here.

Levi H. Focht was born August 3, 1850, in Robeson township, Berks



Levi H. Fucht

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LEVI H. FOCHT, for many years head of the firm of L. H. Focht & Son, general contractors and builders of Reading, Pennsylvania, the leading concern of that kind in Berks county, Pennsylvania, and one of the most influential citizens in this region, died at his summer home near Birdsboro, July 12, 1907. He was a man of strong character and of vast abilities, a sea-roader man in the highest sense of the

word. He was a member of a family which has for many years been prominent in the county. He was a grandson of George Focht, who was born in 1750, and was a prominent farmer in Robeson township, Berks county. His son, Daniel Focht, was also an undertaker and cabinet-maker, and was a prominent citizen of the county for many years. A large clock which was made in 1807, and was one of Mr. Levi H. Focht's cherished possessions, is still in the family. George Focht died March 1, 1826, after a long and useful life. He married Catherine Huyett, and they were the parents of a large family of children, all of whom were reared in the Lutheran belief. One of these children was Daniel Focht, father of the Mr. Focht of our sketch, and was born April 26, 1807, on the family homestead in Robeson township. During the major portion of his life he was a constant employe of the Schuylkill Navigation Company, with which he was so long and so well identified as a young man. He enjoyed so high a reputation that he was placed by the company in charge of the repairs on the Schuylkill Canal. In addition to this he worked on the old home farm, after the death of his father. He was a member of the canal which he had done so much to build. He married Catherine Hemmig, a daughter of David Hemmig, and her death occurred June 6, 1863, at the age of 56. They were the parents of nine children, eight of whom were as follows: Mary Ann, who became the wife of Raymond Focht, who became the wife of Lewis Fritz; Catherine, who became the wife of David Mack; David; Leah, who became the wife of Jeremiah Hannan, who became the wife of John Lacey; Elizabeth, who became the wife of Jeremiah Weidner; and Levi H., with whose career we are especially concerned. Daniel Focht was a Democrat in politics, and he attended the Lutheran church, while his wife was a member of the Methodist church here.

Levi H. Focht was born August 3, 1850, in Robeson township, Berks



Levi H. Focht

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county, and as a child attended the public schools of Birdsboro. He was, however, largely self-educated, as the circumstances of his family rendered it necessary for him to leave school when but thirteen years old, at a time when most lads are still at their studies. He was exceedingly ambitious, however, and continued his studies by himself, gaining at that time the habit of reading, which continued during his entire life. At thirteen he entered the employ of the Schuylkill Navigation Company, with which his father had been identified for many years, and began work on the repairs which were then being carried out on the Schuylkill Canal. After two years of this employment, he became apprenticed to a carpenter, his brother-in-law, Raymond Mohr, at Birdsboro, where he learned that trade thoroughly. For a time he also worked on the Perkiomen railroad, and then entered the employ of Berton & McDonald, who were engaged in business as bridge builders in the city of Philadelphia. He worked for this firm on a number of bridges in New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and proved himself so intelligent and industrious that when but eighteen years of age he was placed in charge of the construction of the large wooden bridge across the Pompton river, on the line of the Midland railroad, New Jersey.

His ambition, which had already manifested itself in connection with his studies, was here shown in his intense desire to become independent, and in the year 1870 he began to take contracts on his own account. In this venture he was successful from the outset, and although only twenty years of age at the time, his wide practical experience recommended him universally and his business rapidly grew to great proportions. In the year 1873 he removed to Birdsboro, and many of the finest business blocks and residences of that place were erected by him. To him is due credit more than to any other man for the beautiful section of Birdsboro, formerly known as Lincolntown, as most of the fine residences there were built according to his plans and under his supervision. His own charming residence at the top of the hill, on the corner of First and Spruce streets, was built about 1892, and here his widow still resides. He gradually extended the sphere of his operations to practically all quarters of the county, and removed his main office to Reading, as that center was more accessible to the large territory in which he operated. To this day many handsome buildings and bridges, as well as other construction work, stand as a monument to his skill and integrity.

In the spring of 1906 Mr. Focht admitted his son, George Walter Focht, as a partner in the business, and the concern thereafter operated under the style of L. H. Focht & Son, with central offices in the Bear building, Reading, where they had all the modern facilities to conduct their great business. Mr. Focht had many contracts awarded him by the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company, and built for that company most of the stations along

their line, as well as many of its bridges. He also erected many of the handsome residences along the line of the Pennsylvania railroad, including the buildings on the great stock farm on the estate of Mr. A. J. Cassatt, president of the road. He also built the additions to the college at Haverford, Pennsylvania, the Wood Memorial Chapel adjoining Christ Cathedral at Reading, the Reading Young Men's Christian Association building, the large and handsome bridge at Penn street, in this city, and many other buildings of almost equal importance and beauty. All of these works bear witness to his artistic and architectural ability as well as to his thorough workmanship on the merely mechanical side. Mr. Focht depended for his reputation entirely upon his honesty and capability and each new construction served as the best kind of advertisement for further work.

In addition to his wide business activities, Mr. Focht was well known as a progressive and public-spirited citizen, and was much interested in the welfare of Birdsboro, where his home was located. For twenty-four consecutive years he served as a member of the Birdsboro council, and was a member since its organization of the fire department of that place and its treasurer for more than twenty years. He was a stockholder and director of the First National Bank of Birdsboro from the time of its organization until his death, and held the same positions with the Reading National Bank. In politics, Mr. Focht was a staunch Republican, but he was quite unambitious for public office, and never held any excepting those mentioned in connection with the Birdsboro government. He was also a very prominent Free Mason, in which order he had attained the thirty-second degree, and he was a member of Chandler Lodge, No. 227, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Excelsior Chapter, No. 237, Royal Arch Masons; the Council, Royal and Select Masters; Commandery No. 42, Knights Templar; Rajah Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, all of Reading; and of the Philadelphia Consistory, Sovereign Princes of the Royal Secret. He was also a member of Neversink Lodge, No. 514, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Birdsboro, and of the local lodge of the Independent Order of Red Men at Birdsboro. Besides these he was affiliated with Reading Lodge, No. 115, Benevolent & Protective Order of Elks, and with Mount Pleasant Council, No. 37, Order of United American Mechanics.

The great business established by Mr. Focht, is still being successfully carried on along the line upon which he conducted it, and the firm has a reputation second to none for the high quality of its work and reliability throughout the county. Few business houses in any line hereabouts enjoy the same unlimited confidence, either among their patrons or business associates generally.

Levi H. Focht was united in marriage on the 23rd day of May, 1874, with Alice Beard, a daughter of Jeremiah and Rebecca (Searls) Beard, old

and highly respected residents of this region, where Mr. Beard was a well known and prosperous farmer, and carried on a business as a carpenter for many years. Mr. Beard was also justice of the peace at Birdsboro, and his death occurred at that place when eighty-three years of age. His wife's death occurred at the age of seventy-seven. To Mr. and Mrs. Focht two children were born, as follows: 1. George Walter, who is now carrying on his father's business with a high degree of success; he married Alice Huyett, a daughter of Isaac Huyett, and they make their residence in Birdsboro. 2. Levi Roy, whose death occurred March 12, 1880, at the age of eighteen months.



John Chalmers Blair



MONUMENT in the beautiful cemetery at Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, bears these words:

A life of deeds—not years.
Beside this monument rests all that was mortal
of a man whose nobility of character was
only excelled by his kindness of heart.
A man in whom was combined breadth of vision,
far sightedness and executive ability of
the highest order.

The originator of an industry unique in conception and execution, and which under his guidance gained the highest measure of business success; first in every measure for the betterment of his community and its people, his life, in its entirety, merits the inscription which is quoted above.

John Chalmers Blair was born near Shade Gap, Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, November 26, 1847, of a long line of Scotch-Irish ancestors. His great-grandfather, Alexander Blair, was the first of the family to adopt America as his home, settling in the wilderness near Shade Gap, Pennsylvania. His education began in the public schools of the village, and was completed in Milnwood Academy, Huntingdon Academy, and the Eastman College at Poughkeepsie, New York. His business career began as agent for his father, making settlements with the local agents for the stage line between his home town and Chambersburg. On one of these collection trips it was his fortune to see and report to the northern towns, General Stuart's raid on Chambersburg, and the carrying of this news did much to keep the Confederate cavalry from further northern progress. The family moved to the country seat at Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, in April, 1863, and "Chal," as he was known to his boy friends, was attending school when the news came from Gettysburg that his father, Brice X. Blair, then captain of Company I, 149th Regiment (Bucktails') Pennsylvania Infantry, had been seriously wounded. Mother and son left at once for the battlefield, and, after finding Captain Blair, brought him to Huntingdon and home.

In 1866 young Blair served as clerk in the banking house of Bell, Garretson & Company, which eventually became the First National Bank of Huntingdon, of which institution J. C. Blair was for many years afterward a director. After his bank clerking experience, he purchased a small bookstore, which under his energetic improvements soon took on new life. On May 25, 1871, the young merchant was happily united in marriage to Miss Kate Fisher, daughter of the Hon. Thomas Fisher, of Huntingdon, Penn-



J. B. Bean

John Chalmers Blair



ANUMENT in the beautiful cemetery at Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, bear these words:

A life of deeds—not yet
The monument rests all that was mortal
Of man whose nobility of character was
Expressed by his kindness of heart,
Whose aim was constant, breadth of vision,
Whose success and ability of
The high command.

John Chalmers Blair was distinguished in conception and execution, and his life was a constant and earnest measure of business success. He was a devoted and generous supporter of his community and its people, and his life was a constant and earnest measure of business success.

John Chalmers Blair was born near Shade Gap, Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, November 18, 1843, of a long line of Scotch-Irish ancestors. His great-grandfather, Alexander Blair, was the first of the family to adopt America as his home, settling in the wilderness near Shade Gap, Pennsylvania. His education began in the public schools of the village, and was completed in Milwood Academy, Huntingdon Academy, and the Eastman College at Poulskeep, New York. His business career began as agent for his father, making shipments with the local agents for the stage line between his home and Chambersburg. On one of these collections it was his duty to bring a message and report to the northern towns, General Grant's capture of Vicksburg, and the carrying of this news did much to hasten the progress of the war and the further northern progress. The family moved to Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, in April, 1863, and Blair, then a young man, was attending school when the news of the capture of Vicksburg reached that his father, Drice X. Blair, then captain of Company "B" (the "Buckhills") Pennsylvania Infantry, had been severely wounded. Blair and his son left at once for the battlefield, and, after the war, he returned to his home in Huntingdon and home.

Blair was employed as clerk in the banking house of Bell, Gardner & Co., and later as clerk in the First National Bank of Huntingdon. After the war he was for many years afterward a successful merchant. After his business experience, he purchased a small farm and lived under his own vine and fig tree until his death. Blair's life was a constant and earnest measure of business success. On the 15th of August, 1871, the young man was happily united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Fisher, daughter of the Hon. Thomas Fisher, of Huntingdon, Penn-



J. C. Blair

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sylvania. As an adjunct to the book and stationery business a small printing office was added, and the first step of his real life's work was taken. Believing that a market existed for pencil and writing papers arranged in tablet form, the first experimental lots were made, using copper tacks as a means for stapling the leaves and back together. The manufacturing plant at this time consisted of a small Gordon press, and its operator, plus the dynamic "Scotch-Irish" push of the young proprietor. With an abiding faith in printer's ink and publicity, the little business grew and prospered, outgrowing building after building. In 1884 the first new building of what is now one of America's model factory groups was built, five others following as the business expanded. Incorporation was made in 1891 as the J. C. Blair Company.

The borough of Huntingdon also profited during these busy business years by the work and council of John Chalmers Blair, whose administration as chief burgess for two terms and services in the borough council helped greatly in establishing the system of brick and macadam streets, and the modernizing of the public school and cemetery grounds. Through his earnest efforts the local celebration of county and borough centennial anniversaries were carried to a successful finish, the present "Standing Stone" monument being erected by him in 1896. His religious affiliations were with the Presbyterian church, and constant attendance and ready support of all measures for betterment testified to the interest he felt in church and Sabbath school. In social life his club memberships included the Union League, Manufacturers' and Art Clubs of Philadelphia, and the Huntingdon Club in his home town.

Essentially a busy man, he limited his travel for pleasure, but on visits to Europe and different sections of the United States and Canada he brought back with him the views of a keen observer and a critical analyst who saw the "inside" of things and profited by the seeing. His relations with his employees are best shown by the fact that the term of service of many of them dated back to the earliest commencement of the business. Always with a word of commendation for the task well done or a bit of help for the one who needed it, every employee to him was a friend and fellow-worker, and not merely a machine that could turn out so much work in a day. His personal friends were many, and even those of his business friends who had never met the man himself seemed to consider his written words as those of a close personal friend. Some of the most heartfelt words of condolence that came in after his death were from his business competitors. His life at home was ideal, and his greatest time of enjoyment was passed inside its walls. He numbered among his correspondents, poet, preacher, politician, and the many other classes which make up society, and he derived much pleasure from their epistles, especially from those of literary tastes and incli-

nations. His book-shelves were not limited to a "five-foot" space, but he roamed at will through all English literature, especially the poets. During the fall of 1896, illness compelled Mr. Blair to seek medical aid, and, after an illness of about seven months, the dauntless spirit passed away, on June 23, 1897.

That "the good that men do, live after them," is a true saying, has never been shown more clearly than in the life of John Chalmers Blair. His will and memoranda left after his death show conclusively the breadth and clearness of his vision for the future. The older employees were remembered with generous shares of stock in the business, and they have carried on the company affairs with ample success. His plans for Blair Park and the town athletic field and the ridge drive to Simla, all have been carried out to completion and maintained as his gifts to the public, and as a crowning benefaction, Mrs. Kate Fisher Blair has built and given to the public one of the finest and most complete hospitals in the country. The J. C. Blair Memorial Hospital, dedicated to the memory of John Chalmers Blair, merchant, manufacturer, and philanthropist, stands on a hill overlooking the town of Huntingdon, a perpetual memorial to one of her foremost citizens. The hospital was opened for service on September 4, 1911, and has proved a blessing to the country round-about, rendering prompt, efficient service to the needy "without money and without price."

The entire business career and life of John Chalmers Blair stand as a record to be emulated by any young man. The love of his associates, the gratitude of his employees, the sense of a great loss by his townsmen, and the general public, all point to a life well spent, a life worthy of the commendation, "well done, good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."



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J. Hamlin

Orlo Jay Hamlin



REASON and justice were the guiding lights of the life of Orlo J. Hamlin, a lawyer, philosopher, and statesman. His will and brain kept him steady in a world of change. His knowledge of local, state and national conditions, and his ability to apply his physical strength he accumulated in his youth, were the mainstays of the thirty years epoch of his life. He had a keen sense of duty and kept up a ceaseless study of laws, languages and history. He was a sick man marking him as one of unusual intelligence and a laborer. While he was suffering under all the characteristics attendant upon a nervous breakdown, he lived in a world of the logic of truth, his words, poems, axioms, reminiscences, political speeches, social articles, and made many translations from the French and German. He lived deep into chemistry, geology and astronomy and kept fully abreast of the advanced thought in economics, even though he could seldom do so if not then of national interest. His inborn ability and his sense of duty held him closely to his purpose in life even though he was ailing. He was at once a man of will and intelligence, a philosopher, brilliant in conversation and accurate in his statements. His natural charm gave him unusual success in his profession. Ill health deprived Mr. Hamlin of the success many successful lawyers ere he crossed the threshold of the grave. His power sapping the vitality from his mind, but he was stronger as the physical man failed. He was a deep thinker, a man for right everywhere, in his family, his social life and in his profession. He was not a college graduate, but a rare student, and a successful student, especially of his love for accurate studentship. The many axioms relating to law, chemistry and astronomy could well be made into text books for public school work in those studies.

For thirty years he lay upon a bed of pain, and for twenty years prior to his death he lived without the hope of ever again appearing in court. Yet he faced that situation as never did man before, and even though in a condition of studies, as though a future of healthful activity lay before him, for the mental outweighed the physical in his nature can be truly said. In 1870 Dr. Keating, of Philadelphia, a friend of the lawyer, was called to the bedside of the doctor naturally expected to be interrogated in the matter of the patient's condition, but professional surprise may be imagined when Mr. Hamlin said: "Well, doctor, I have been reading the Bible, and I know



A. J. Hamilton

Orlo Jay Hamlin



REASON and justice governed all the aims and relations in the life of Orlo J. Hamlin, a lofty ennobling man whose spirit and brain kept him steadily working on problems of life, and of local, state and national interest. During his short term of physical strength he accomplished much, and then came the thirty years epoch of invalidism throughout which he kept up a ceaseless study of laws, languages and customs, such heroism from a sick man marking him as one of unusual intellectual and spiritual character. While he was suffering under all the characteristics attendant upon a nervous breakdown, he lived in a realm of the highest thoughts, wrote poems, axioms, reminiscences, political speeches, scientific articles, and made many translations from the French and German. He also delved deep into chemistry, geology and astronomy and kept fully abreast of the advanced thought in economics, even touching equal suffrage, a question not then of national interest. His inborn ambition and force of character held him closely to his purpose in life even during the long years of illness. He was at once a man of will and intelligence and of soul and temperament, brilliant in conversation and accurate in his statements. This accuracy with his natural charm gave him unusual influence with his contemporaries and in his profession. Ill health deprived McKean county of one of her most successful lawyers ere he crossed the meridian of life, his extraordinary brain power sapping the vitality from his frail body, but his mentality grew stronger as the physical man failed. He was wise, just, always fearless for right everywhere, in his family, his social life and in his profession. He was not a college graduate, but a rare student, and his manuscripts speak loudly of his love for accurate studentship. The manuscripts relating to botany, chemistry and astronomy could well be made into text books for public school work in those studies.

For thirty years he lay upon a bed of pain, and for twenty years prior to his death he lived without the hope of ever again appearing in court. Yet he faced that situation as never did man before, and entered upon new studies, as though a future of healthful activity lay before him. How far the mental outweighed the physical in his nature can best be told in this incident. About 1870 Dr. Keating, of Philadelphia, a grandson of John Keating and a lifelong friend of the lawyer, was called to his bedside. The doctor naturally expected to be interrogated in the matter of the patient's condition, but professional surprise may be imagined when Mr. Hamlin said: "Well, doctor, I have been reading the Marseillaise Hymn; I know

you are a French scholar; I have it in the original as well as the translation: now I want you to take it in the French and translate it slowly, while I compare the translation, to see whether the translation is right or whether I am." The doctor assented, and when he came to the verse which gave the patient special anxiety, the later said: "Now please be accurate." At the conclusion of the reading, a smile gladdened the invalid's face and he said: "I thought I was right, now I've proved it; now you can tell me what you can do to make a sick man well."

In his early years, Mr. Hamlin was somewhat skeptical with regard to the immortality of the soul, but in the year 1845 he became a member of the Presbyterian church at Smethport. From that time to the close, his faith grew stronger and more firm, as will be seen in the following lines written by himself:

THOUGHTS AND REFLECTIONS.

For a sick man whose sands of life are nearly run, when all experiments to regain health have failed, when even all possible hope is extinguished and fate has put on him the seal of despair and there is naught to look to as the future of earth; of all consolations the ever-busy imagination can unfold, the thought that he knows that God exists, that there is a God, and believes in Christ as his Mediator and Saviour, and hopes for immortality, and believes that when life has once begun we live forever; that death, instead of being a cessation of life, is but a change, it may be a painful one, from mortal to immortal; that when we die we shall sleep, not die, but "sleep with our Fathers," and when we awaken from that sleep, be it long or short, we shall wake to everlasting life, with our bodily infirmities, our disease or cares, our sorrows, our weaknesses, both of body and mind, gone, all gone forever, being born again into a new, holy and perfect state of being—this is the most glorious, joyful, happy and blissful; and, to give the fullest expression, grave and sublime thought that can be conceived by mortals, and the one that of all others gives me the most happiness.

Mr. Hamlin was one of the seventh American generation of the family founded in Barnstable, Massachusetts, by James Hamlin, who was living in London, England, in 1623, and was admitted a freeman of Barnstable, March 1, 1641. He had numerous issue by his first wife Ann, and died in 1600. He was succeeded by his son, James (2) Hamlin, who was baptized at St. Lawrence, Reading, Berkshire, England, April 10, 1636, and came to New England with his mother and sisters in 1642, becoming a resident of West Barnstable, Massachusetts. He married Mary Dunham, and was succeeded on the old farm by his son, Deacon Ebenezer Hamlin, who afterward moved to Rochester, Massachusetts. There he was a deacon and an original member of the first church, but in 1742 moved to Sharon, Connecticut. By his first wife, Sarah Lewis, he had a son, Thomas Hamlin, born in Barnstable, Massachusetts, May 6, 1710; who became the father of Nathaniel, born in Agawam, Massachusetts, June 7, 1738, died in Sharon, Connecticut.

Nathaniel Hamlin was a merchant, and kept a house of entertainment

for travelers at Sharon Mountain. He served as a private in the Revolution, having previously held the rank of first lieutenant in the Third Company of Sharon. By his first wife, Lucy Foster, he had twelve children; and by his second wife, Deborah St. John, four.

Dr. Asa Hamlin, ninth child of Nathaniel Hamlin and his first wife, Lucy Foster, was born in Sharon, Connecticut, March 30, 1780, died at Smethport, Pennsylvania, September 8, 1835. He obtained a good education, studied medicine, and practiced his profession at Sharon with much success until about 1814, then moved to Fairfield, New York. Two years later he moved to Salem, Pennsylvania, and in 1833 to Smethport, Pennsylvania, where he died September 8, 1835. He held respectable rank in his profession, but in the new country in which he practiced, doctor's fees were small and often hard to collect, and his family was left with little financial strength after his death. He was a Federalist in politics, and in religion a Presbyterian by early training. Dr. Hamlin married, December 26, 1802, Asenath Delano, born in Sharon, Connecticut, April 6, 1780, daughter of Stephen and Huldah (Doty) Delano. They were the parents of eight children, of whom Orlo Jay Hamlin was the eldest.

Orlo Jay Hamlin was born in Sharon, Connecticut, December 2, 1803, and died at Smethport, Pennsylvania, February 13, 1880. From the age of eleven years he lived in the counties of Wayne and Bradford, Pennsylvania, settling in Smethport in 1826. Some time during the year 1824 he was appointed teacher of the pioneer school at Towanda, Bradford county, a work he detested, and during that period "came to the desperate resolve of becoming a lawyer." The desperate resolve seems to have been such only from the fact that he was desperately poor, and was directly opposed by his father. He only taught five months, and then supported himself by sign painting, surveying and mapping. He was a hard student, read law from twelve to fourteen hours daily, and gained the sobriquet of "the Pale Village Student." He says further: "After wading through a depth of misery and mortification apparently insurmountable, my object was attained, being admitted to the bar at the age of twenty-three in September, 1826, the happiest day of my life." He read law under Simon Kinney of the Bradford bar, and himself was a member of that bar, but shortly after his admission changed his residence to McKean county.

He always had a taste for agriculture, and from boyhood had a plan formed to go to a new country where he could get land cheap. While a student, he had selected McKean county as that location, and when that county was organized for judicial purposes in 1826, he settled permanently at Smethport. The first court was held in September, but Mr. Hamlin did not arrive until November, and consequently was not admitted until the December term. During his first six years there he passed through all the trying

experiences of the young pioneer lawyer, but with a good measure of success, and with his law business built up a strong feeling of public confidence and here made many warm friends. He took an active part in politics, and at the age of twenty-nine, in 1832, he wrote: "I have passed through different grades of a variety of small offices such as township collector, deputy postmaster, deputy prothonotary and register and recorder, treasurer of the Turnpike Road Company two years, postmaster three years, deputy attorney-general for Potter and McKean counties, deputy United States marshal to take the census of 1830, and in 1832 have been elected to the Legislature. Complaint has never reached my ear of mismanagement in any of these offices, and I could have held those which I have held longer had I chosen to but preferred resigning." At this time he also wrote:

Early in life I fixed my political creed by the Democratic standard, and have steadily continued a supporter of the principles and policy of the Democratic party. I have both in my private and public career universally acted honestly and upon honorable principles, and left the result to fortune, let what would be the consequences. I am resolved that my memory shall never be blackened by a stain of conscious dishonesty. My views of pecuniary matters have always been based upon the Franklin system of industry, frugality and economy, and to the last two principles I am chiefly indebted to my having gained a comfortable and tolerably independent living. I believe I now can see my own situation in life with reasonable clearness. It is totally impossible for me to become distinguished, either politically, professionally or by wealth, my talents being at best but on a level with ordinary mediocrity. It would be but the excess of folly to attempt the attainment of any station beyond my capacity. I have no doubt I have attained the climax of all I ever shall be. I am therefore reconciled to my fate, and have resolved to spend the remainder of my life in paying strict attention to the little professional business I may obtain, and the leisure time to give to the domestic employments about my farm. I have always found either to be more congenial to my taste and capacity, and therefore shall practice them. I have always felt a strong preference for a home over any other place, and enjoy myself better there than in any other situation. I am convinced that at best, life is but a dream, and I may as well make that dream as pleasant as possible, for at best there are many dark spots in the scenery of human life.

In 1832 he was elected and represented his district in the Legislature, and in the winter of 1832-33 he urged the bill appropriating \$20,000 for the improvement of the east and west State road through McKean county. His speech on its advocacy continued for two hours, and won the attention of all readers throughout the commonwealth, owing to the excellence of the language, style, and logical conclusions employed by the speaker, and was pronounced the best speech of the session. The bill, however, failed to receive a majority vote, as did also one for the extension of the canal up the north branch of the Susquehanna, which he earnestly espoused, and which later (in 1835) was passed. Undeterred by the defeat of two such measures, he introduced a bill to organize the Eighteenth Judicial District—Potter,

McKean, Warren and Jefferson counties. He placed this measure before the House in such a strong light that a Legislature which opposed everything necessitating further State or county taxes, was compelled to coincide with his views, so that, though the opposition was strong in numbers and influence, this bill was carried, and the perseverance of the young legislator rewarded. In the fall of 1833 he was nominated for reelection, but, his name not being placed on the legislative ticket in Lycoming county, he withdrew, and in 1835 refused a third nomination.

In July, 1836, he was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court at Sunbury, and in 1837 practised before the United States District Court at Williamsport, Pennsylvania, representing the defendant in the ejectment suit for possession of all the Trimble lands in McKean county. The Constitutional Convention of 1836 and 1838, which framed the constitution of Pennsylvania, claimed him as a representative of this northern district, much against his wishes. The poor state of Mr. Hamlin's health compelled him to retire from the convention, leaving his views of the subjects he had presented and discussed to Mr. Payne, who voted in accordance with them. At this convention his proposition to give each county a separate representative was negated. In 1874 a similar proposition was adopted. In 1839 Judge Eldredge resigned, and a meeting was held to consider the choice of his successor as President Judge. This meeting resolved that Mr. Hamlin should be appointed, and the resolutions were forwarded to the Governor. Strong influence, however, supported a rival and more persistent candidate, who was named, the people's wishes being overruled. In 1841 and 1842 his name was prominently used in connection with Congressional honors.

Mr. Hamlin, though well formed, possessed a weak physical constitution; was five feet ten inches in height, but seldom weighed over one hundred and ten pounds. After his retirement from the convention he partially recovered his strength, and with interruptions continued to practice law until 1851, when his health broke completely and he never again entered a court room. His last case of public importance was in 1849, when he aided the district attorney in the trial of Uzza Robbins, charged with murder, who was convicted. This trial was held in the Methodist church, then and later used as a court room. He made the first address to the court in the old court house, that proving to be also his last. Frail though he was, he lived to see that court house pass away. All the judges before whom he practised, and of all the lawyers with whom he contended in legal battle, but three survived him. As a lawyer, his great strength was his habit and power to analyze a proposition and get at its very kernel, then by a course of sound and logical reasoning construct his case. His power with a jury was wonderful, but he employed no unworthy arts, the soundness of his logic, aided by apt illustration was sufficient. Let him explain this in his own way:

The only object of my ambition was to become a tolerable public speaker. My exertions were so far crowned with success that in 1835 at the Potter trial, on the trial of a slander cause in which I was counsel for the plaintiff, notwithstanding I addressed a jury who were characteristically a hardy people and whose sympathies were not easily wrought upon, at the close of my remarks my efforts melted nearly all the jurymen and nearly all the bystanders into tears. I gained my cause, and my client got a handsome verdict. I have found by experience that if I have any talent in public speaking, it was in gaining the sympathies of my audience; in short, in the pathetic. I have, however, made some successful efforts at the humorous, where my opponent's cause set him in a ludicrous point of view. I have kept a jury for an hour in a constant scene of smiles and laughter, and it is often said by opposing counsel that I sometimes indulged in a mild, easy strain of satire which cuts the more severely for the good humor with which my bolts were shot. I never supposed I was qualified for a statesman, nor had I even the slightest desire to distinguish myself in that way. I have from early youth been most devotedly attached to my home, always preferring retirement within the domestic circle of my own family to my public station.

When a great blank was left in his life by his enforced retirement from practice, Mr. Hamlin took up the study of French and German, astronomy, geology and economic questions, consulting with and procuring the assistance of members of his family, as for thirty years he was confined to his room and bed. His writings were voluminous, fully covering his attitude towards public questions, mental and moral problems; literary works were reviewed and ranged, from philosophy and metaphysics to poetry and rhetoric; moral science was one of his topics, and his stray writings covered a wide range. He made a translation of "La Marseillaise," and his imaginative and visionary writings are wonderful. He was a deep lover of nature, and wrote much about the wonders of McKean scenery. His description of McKean county is preserved in "Hazard's Register," and his speeches and writings have been preserved in a history of his life and works, privately published in 1914.

His brethren testified by resolutions adopted by the McKean county bar in open court, February 18, 1880, that "We entertain the profoundest respect for the unsullied character of Orlo J. Hamlin as a good citizen, a lawyer of sterling integrity and of more than ordinary professional learning and ability." Said Honorable C. B. Curtis in eulogy of his fallen comrade: "There are but few men whose whole life was so unquestioned, so white and pure, as Orlo J. Hamlin's, high-minded, conciliatory, and honorable. not only in all his relations with his professional brethren and the bench, but also in his intercourse with all classes of our citizens, who will long remember him with the highest respect for his high character as a lawyer and citizen. Orlo J. Hamlin was a thorough student, devoted to his books. As a practitioner there was no member of this bar who came into court more thoroughly prepared and master of the subject involved in the controversy

than the deceased. He was therefore always prepared to make an able and learned presentation of his cause."

Mr. Hamlin married, in Norwich township, McKean county, Pennsylvania, January 13, 1828, Orra Lucinda Cogswell, born in Griswold, Connecticut, September 10, 1804, died in Smethport, April 17, 1881, in the home in which she had dwelt for fifty-three years. She was the daughter of John and Dolly Cogswell, of an ancient Connecticut family. She was a very handsome woman, domestic in her tastes, economical and sincere, a loving mother and devoted wife. She watched faithfully by the bedside of her husband during the thirty years of his invalidism, until herself entirely broken in health, then in about a year followed him to the grave. Both were members of the Smethport Baptist Church. Mr. Hamlin's mother was also a superior woman, strong intellectually and morally. The influence of two such women was strongly felt both in the shaping of his character and in developing his best traits.

Mr. and Mrs. Hamlin were the parents of two daughters and two sons: 1. Harriet, born January 3, 1829. 2. Henry, born in Smethport, April 9, 1830; banker, business man and eminent citizen; married Hannah L., daughter of Dr. William Y. and Charlotte A. (Darling) McCoy. 3. John Cogswell, born March 4, 1836, died October 25, 1912; a prominent merchant; he married, October 15, 1857, Charlotte M., daughter of Dr. William Y. and Charlotte A. (Darling) McCoy. 4. Pauline E., born September 13, 1838; married, January 20, 1858, Robert King, born in Guilford, England.



Richard Watson



THE memory of Judge Richard Watson is cherished in his home county of Bucks as a great-hearted, public-spirited man, unspoiled by place or power. He came of a family that had been associated with the affairs of Bucks county almost from its founding.

Thomas Watson, his great-great-great-grandfather, was born and reared near the border line between England and Scotland, at High Moor, County Cumberland. He was a son of John and Elizabeth Watson, who were among the earliest converts of George Fox, and belonged to the great middle class of English commoners. Here Thomas Watson married, at Cockermouth, Friends' meeting, June 14, 1696, Elinor Pearson, of County Westmoreland, and a few years later migrated to Pennsylvania, bringing a certificate from the Friends at Pardsay Crag, still in possession of the family of Judge Watson. They settled in 1701 in Bristol township, Bucks county, but in 1704 Thomas Watson purchased four hundred acres of land in Buckingham, three miles southeast of the present site of Doylestown, being then, to quote the language of a deed of about the same date, "back in the woods." This tract with later additions aggregating practically one thousand acres, was the home of the family for several generations. Thomas Watson became at once one of the factors in building up Penn's colony in the wilderness. He had received a liberal education for his time, in England, and, possessed of some knowledge of surgery and medicine, he undertook to minister to suffering humanity in the wilderness, and eventually practiced to a considerable extent with marked success, until succeeded by his son, whom he educated for that purpose. He was one of the justices of the county court, and several years a member of the Colonial Assembly. His eldest son, Thomas, was the father of "John Watson, Surveyor," the eccentric genius, widely known in his profession, whose last official service was in assisting Mason and Dixon in locating the line between the province of Pennsylvania and Maryland.

Dr. John Watson, second son of Thomas and Elinor (Pearson) Watson, received such medical education as the times afforded, and succeeded his father as a practicing physician. He inherited a portion of the Buckingham homestead, and acquired a large tract adjoining. A house erected by him in 1721 and devised with a large tract of land to his son Thomas, was long a local landmark, and was torn down in a recent year. Dr. Watson enjoyed an equal prominence with his father in public affairs. He married (first) Ann Beale, and (second) Sarah Brown. His three children—Joseph, Eliz-

abeth and Thomas—were by his first wife. Of these, Elizabeth became the wife of John Fell, of that well known Bucks county family of that name. and among her children was Anne, who became the wife of Joseph Chapman, one of Judge Watson's predecessors on the bench. Thomas, the youngest son, married Sarah Woolston, and two of his sons were prominent business men of Philadelphia.

Joseph Watson, eldest son of Dr. John and Ann (Beale) Watson, was likewise educated as a physician, and succeeded to his father's practice. He was several times a member of the Colonial Assembly, county commissioner, 1752-54 and 1763-65; and filled other important positions of trust prior to the Revolution. He was one of the original members of the County Committee of Safety in 1774-75, but when it became apparent that actual war would result, being a Friend, he retired from active associations with the committee, but the patriot cause had his real sympathy and support within the limits of his conscience. He died in 1796. He married Alice Mitchell, in 1745.

John (2) Watson, only son of Joseph and Alice (Mitchell) Watson, was born August 12, 1746, and died October 23, 1817. He married Mary Hampton, of Wrightstown, in 1772.

John (3) Watson, son of John (2) Watson, born August 25, 1774, was the father of Judge Richard Watson. He was a surveyor and scrivener, and his notes and draughts of surveys cover a large part of central Bucks county. He lived for many years at Holicong, Buckingham township, removing to Doylestown in 1854. He was a man of scholarly tastes and attainments, and of unusual intellectual ability. He was twice married, (first) in 1795, to Euphenia Ingham, daughter of Jonathan and Anna Ingham, the eminent legislator, congressman and cabinet officer; and (second) in 1824, to Martha Duncan. By the first marriage he had nine children, and by the second, two—Martha, who became the wife of George Hart, an eminent Bucks county attorney; and Richard, of whom further.

Judge Richard Watson was born in Buckingham township, Bucks county, February 3, 1825. He was educated principally at the Friends' School at Buckingham, in its time a famous institution of learning, having numbered among its students many who rose to high rank in official and professional life, including at least two chief justices of the Supreme Court. His father's scholarly tastes and his interest in his youngest son were, however, a prime factor of forming the tastes of the young student. Choosing the legal profession, he began his preparation therefor at home, and in 1844 entered the office of Charles E. DuBois, Esq., at Doylestown, as a student-at-law, and was admitted to the Bucks county bar April 29, 1846. He was always a deep, thorough and careful student, aiming always toward a profound knowledge of the principles and application of the law, rather than to oratory and the tricks of the profession, by which in his day, much too

often, a verdict was obtained. Familiar from his earliest youth with title deeds and other legal papers in his father's office, he naturally had a bent towards the practice of law relating to real estate and the settlement of estates. He seldom took any interest in criminal cases, and sought to be rather a counsellor than an advocate. He was never an office seeker, and devoted his energies entirely to the practice of his chosen profession. As a Republican he accepted the empty honor of a nomination for district attorney when the opposing party was so strongly in the majority that there was no possibility of election. On the breaking out of the Civil War, though a consistent member of the Society of Friends, he did not, like his Revolutionary ancestors, permit a single tenet of his faith to prevent him from offering his services to his country when her trying time of need came. In 1862, when the Emergency Troops were called for, he enlisted as a private in a company of which his brother-in-law, George Hart, was captain, and served the term of his enlistment at Hagerstown, Maryland. He again enlisted on the call of 1863, but while in camp at Harrisburg with his company he was seriously wounded in the thigh by the supposed accidental discharge of a musket. He was brought home and was confined to his bed for eleven weeks by the wound. The bullet continued to annoy him at times, and nine years afterwards was removed by a painful operation.

On January 18, 1873, Richard Watson was appointed additional law judge for the Seventh Judicial District, comprising the counties of Bucks and Montgomery, to succeed Hon. Stokes L. Roberts, who had resigned. At the general election in October of the same year he was elected to the position for the full term of ten years, and, the new State Constitution adopted in 1874 making Bucks county a separate judicial district, he became President Judge thereof. As a judge he acquired the reputation of strict uprightness, and of an earnest, painstaking effort always to see exact justice done to all. His written opinions were models of scholarship, and exhaustive in their conclusions. By invitation of his colleagues on the bench of the State, he at different times held court in at least a dozen of the counties, where his administration of justice was highly appreciated. He was universally considered an able judge, and of his decisions that were received by the higher tribunals very few indeed were reversed, and many are still quoted as precedents. His manner on the bench was always courteous, yet dignified; merciful and considerate, yet just and firm. Judge Watson was a candidate for reelection in 1883 as the unanimous choice of his party, but was defeated by the Hon. Harman Yerkes by a strictly party vote. He resumed the practice of law on his retirement from the bench, but chose rather to interest himself in such cases as appealed to his sense of justice. He was one of the chief promoters of the Bucks County Trust Company in 1886, and was chosen its first president, filling that position with eminent ability until his death.

Judge Watson always took an active interest in all that pertained to the advantage of his town and county, and his genial, kindly companionship and association in local affairs are a pleasant memory to many of his surviving townsmen. He was a member of Doylestown Lodge, No. 245, Free and Accepted Masons, and also an enthusiastic and earnest Odd Fellow. He united himself with Aquetong Lodge, No. 193, I. O. O. F., of Doylestown, July 8, 1846, and continued an active member until his death, serving as its secretary for upward of a decade, as its representative in the Grand Lodge for near a quarter of a century, and in 1867 was elected grand master of the Grand Lodge, serving his term with especial distinction. He died suddenly, July 15, 1892.

Judge Richard Watson married, June 28, 1866, Isabella T. McCoy, daughter of Dr. Gilbert Rodman and Maria (Thomas) McCoy, of Doylestown, and a descendant of Gilbert Rodman. Mrs. Watson and three children survive, viz.: Miriam, wife of Henry A. James, of the Bucks county bar; George, an official of the Bucks County Trust Company; and Jane, who resides with her mother.



Mahlon Shaaber



BYOND doubt, one of the most popular citizens of Reading, Pennsylvania, a veteran soldier and ex-chief of police here, was Mahlon Shaaber, whose death on the 27th day of December, 1917, was felt as a loss by the entire community. Mr. Shaaber was a native of Reading, and was a son of John and Elizabeth (Shisler) Shaaber, early residents of this place, where the elder Mr. Shaaber was engaged in business as a blacksmith. He and his wife were the parents of five children, as follows: Mahlon, whose career forms the subject matter of this sketch; Adam; Mariah, deceased; Ella, deceased, who became the wife of Frank Knerr; and John.

Born April 12, 1844, at Reading, Pennsylvania, Mahlon Shaaber attended the local public schools of his native city, but at the age of seventeen abandoned his studies in order to respond to his country's call and give his services in its cause. The Civil War had broken out just before, and the young man put aside all thoughts not only of his education but also of his future career, in order to take upon himself what he felt to be his duty. He enlisted when not quite seventeen, in September, 1861, and was mustered into the United States service on October 27th of that year at Camp Coleman, Lebanon, Pennsylvania, as a private of Company B, 93rd Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, Colonel J. M. McCarter commanding. This regiment was organized at Lebanon, Pennsylvania, and upon its completion was sent to Washington, D. C., where it became a part of the Army of the Potomac. It afterwards formed a part of the Army of the Shenandoah, and was attached to the Fourth and Sixth Army Corps. It remained on duty at Washington until March, 1862, taking part in the advance on Manassas, Virginia, and then moved to the Peninsula, and was in the siege of Yorktown, from April 5 to May 4, and later took part in the battle of Williamsburg and other engagements in that campaign. It continued in active service and was at Harrison's Landing until August 16th of that year, when it was sent to Centreville, to cover the retreat of General Pope to Fairfax Court House. Among other important engagements in which the 93rd Regiment took part was the battle of Antietam, September 16-17; Frederick'sburg, December 12-15; Chancellorsville; and Gettysburg, July 1-3. Later it was present at the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, and Petersburg, and took part in General Sheridan's campaign in the Shenandoah Valley. Besides many other engagements, great and small, it was finally present at the battle of Appomattox, which ended with the surrender of General Lee and his army to General Grant. The part that the regiment

played in these and other actions of the war, was always a creditable one, and it took part in some of the most thrilling episodes of that portentous struggle, and met with many narrow escapes. Mr. Shaaber received a certificate of honorable discharge in August, 1863, but reenlisted July 13, 1864, to serve one hundred days, and was commissioned first lieutenant of Company I, under Captain George S. Rowbacham, of the 196th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, Colonel Harmanus Neff commanding. This regiment was recruited under the auspices of the Union League Association of Philadelphia, and was known as the Fifth Union League Regiment. Mr. Shaaber, or "Tall Mahlon," as he was commonly known, received a final honorable discharge November 17, 1864, by reason of his term having expired. He was wounded at the battle of Fair Oaks, West Virginia, by a sharpshooter, being struck in the leg by a poisoned ball, and was also wounded in the left leg by a piece of shot, which caused him permanent injury to the end of his life. For two days and nights he lay within the enemy's lines, but was then rescued by the Union forces and was sent to a hospital at Newport News.

Mr. Shaaber was a man of splendid physique and great proportions, being six feet six and a half inches in height at the time of his enlistment, and made a splendid soldier. A very amusing and interesting occurrence incident to his great height occurred at the time when his regiment, the 93rd, was passing through Georgetown and Washington. Mr. Shaaber tells of this in his own words, which are worth quoting. He said:

We passed in review on Pennsylvania avenue, and among the thousands who lined the pavements was a small group, among whom was a very tall, gaunt man, with a pale looking countenance, dressed in a frock coat, clinging somewhat indifferently to him, stooped-shouldered, a black silk hat, with a thoughtful and serious cast of face, who called out "Bub! Bub!" Captain Arthur heard him, and noticing that he was addressing me, informed me of it, and gave me permission to leave the ranks. I no more thought, when the tall gaunt-looking gentleman, with pleasing friendliness of manner, grasped my hand, and said, "Excuse my manners, it was jealousy on my part that made me call you out to size you up," he said, "How tall are you, and what is your age?" I told him I was six feet six and a half inches, in my seventeenth year, and weighed one hundred and forty pounds. He forthwith drew out of his pocket a black covered memorandum book and with an ordinary stub pencil noted down my answer. He then introduced himself in this characteristic way: "I am old Abe." I was startled, but felt honored. He next introduced me to Vice-President Hamlin as "My son," and I noticed General Cameron and Governor Curtin stood in the group. He noted our combined heights in a memoranda, giving each full name as follows: Mahlon Shaaber, Company B, Ninety-third P. V., six feet six and a half inches; Abe Lincoln, President, six feet four inches; Hannibal Hamlin, Vice-President, six feet; General Cameron, Secretary of War, six feet one and a half inches; Governor A. G. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, six feet two and a half inches. Total, thirty-one feet two and a half inches. He said, "This incident, when so many tall men have met, will not occur again." He volunteered good advice to me, he indicated what my habits should be, my diet in camp, that I must eat no pastry, pies.

etc., and emphasized the precaution against the use of intoxicating liquor. He told me, when lying down to sleep, I should always rest the head lower than the chest, to expand my lungs, and seriously added, "I am afraid you will not stand the service." I essayed to leave, but just then, thinking of the orders about stragglers, I asked him to give me a pass else the patrolman might gather me into the guardhouse. He at once reproduced his memorandum book, tore out a blank, and wrote these words: "Pass this soldier on his way to join his regiment, by request of Abe Lincoln."

After receiving his discharge, Mr. Shaaber returned home and apprenticed himself to his uncle Adam Johnson, who was engaged in the machinist's trade, and worked in his shop for some years. After becoming a thorough master of his craft, he entered the railroad machine shop of the P. & R. Railroad, at Reading, and there remained for eight years, his skill rapidly advancing him until he was appointed to the position of foreman of the shop. He then withdrew from that company, however, and became associated with the Diamond Drill factory, of Pottsville, Pennsylvania. Mr. Shaaber only remained a short time with this concern and then returned to Reading, where he entered the employ of a Mr. Wilson, who was engaged in the business. The young man was exceedingly ambitious, and ever since leaving school had kept before himself his determination to engage in his own independent enterprise as soon as circumstances would permit. Accordingly, as soon as he was possessed of the requisite capital, he opened a small machine shop of his own at the corner of Orange and Benjamin streets, Reading. Soon, however, he was elected chief of police of this city, and at once sold out his business in order to be able to devote himself exclusively to his new duties. He served in this exceedingly responsible capacity during the administration of Mayor James Kenny, and later became superintendent of the Black Bear Electric Railroad, an office which he held for ten years, and from which he retired shortly before his death. During all this period he continued exceedingly active in the affairs of the city and proved to be very widely known, and one of the most popular figures in its life. Mr. Shaaber was a member of many organizations in this region, and was particularly prominent in the Grand Army of the Republic. He was a member of McLean Post, No. 16, Department of Pennsylvania, Grand Army of the Republic, commander of that post in 1882, and its chaplain for sixteen years. He was also a member of the Union Veteran Legion, Encampment No. 43, of which he was colonel in 1917.

Mr. Shaaber was a self-made man in the best sense of the word, his success having come to him solely through his own efforts and the force of his own personality and character, and not at all as the result of any favor or influence. He was devoted to his home, and most of the time that was not occupied in the discharge of his duties, public or private, was spent at his own fireside. He purchased a handsome residence at No. 1215 Chestnut street, about 1893, and here his family still resides. He was elected a mem-

ber of the Pennsylvania State Legislature, to represent this city, and proved himself at once a most capable and disinterested public servant.

Mahlon Shaaber was united in marriage, September 1, 1868, at Reading, Pennsylvania, with Miss Mary Hooker, also a native of this city, and a daughter of Amos and Beulah (Osbeck) Hooker, old and highly respected residents here. To Mr. and Mrs. Shaaber five children were born, as follows: 1. Arthur, who died in early youth. 2. John, who died at the age of seventeen years. 3. Minnie, who became the wife of Charles Rhein, and now resides with her mother. 4. Edward, who makes his home at Mount Penn, Pennsylvania, where he married Mary Lemmer, and they are the parents of five children: Howard, Robert, Raymond, Lewis and Eleanore. 5. Stewart, who is now purchasing agent for the city of Reading, Pennsylvania, and his home is on 15th street; he married Jennie Delph, and they are the parents of two children, Herbert and Catherine.

The death of Mr. Shaaber was a matter of extreme regret to a very large portion of this community and to all who were personally acquainted with him. At the time of that event, McLean Post, No. 16, Grand Army of the Republic, passed a resolution which reads as follows:

At a regular stated meeting of the McLean Post, No. 16, Department of Pennsylvania, Grand Army of the Republic, held this evening, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in the death of Comrade Mahlon Shaaber, Post No. 16, G. A. R., has sustained a loss of service such as cannot well be filled at this late day of our organization. His ability as a commander, his long and very efficient service as chaplain, his punctual attendance, and willingness to officiate on all occasions when his services were required, a regular attendant at all our meetings, and one that could be relied on for advice; and

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with the widow and children of our late comrade, in their bereavement of husband and father, and how much he will be missed in their home, and with them, trust to meet him in the "Beautiful Isle" of which he so loved to sing:

Somewhere the sun is shining,
Somewhere the song birds dwell,
Hush, then, thy sad repining,
God lives and all is well.

Somewhere the day is longer,
Somewhere the task is done,
Somewhere the heart is stronger,
Somewhere the guerdon won.

Somewhere the load is lifted,
Close by an open gate,
Somewhere the clouds are rifted,
Somewhere the angels wait.

Somewhere, somewhere, Beautiful Isle of Somewhere,
Land of the true, where we live anew,
Beautiful Isle of Somewhere.

and that these resolutions be read at the funeral of our comrade and presented to the family.

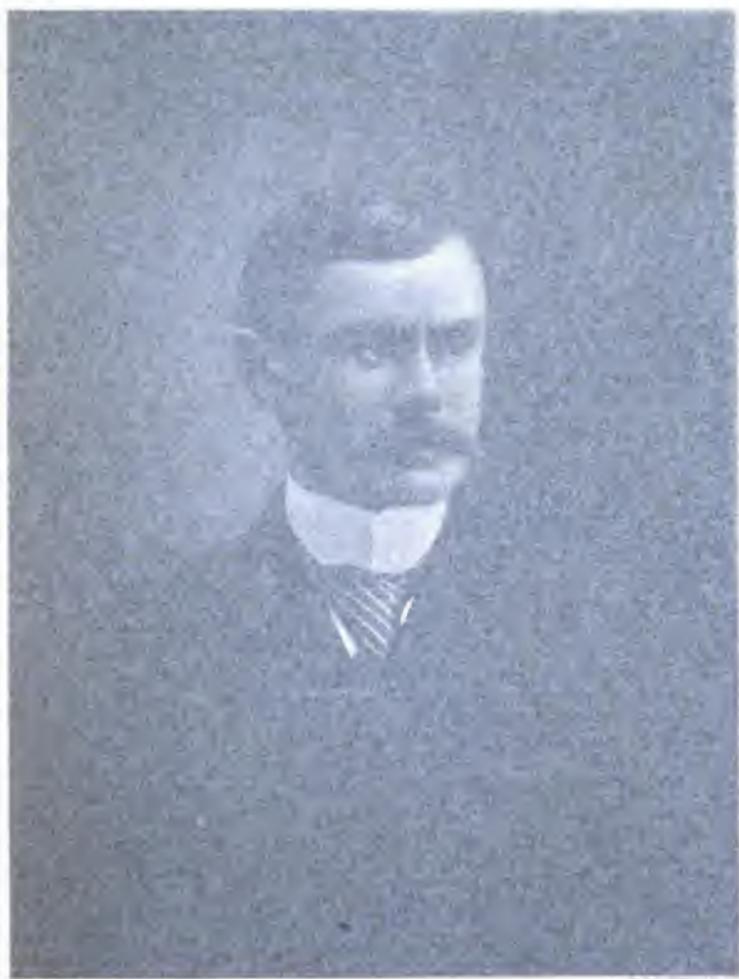
William Arnott Wilson



WILLIAM ARNOTT WILSON, whose genius has written an indelible page in the history of the coke industry of the Connellsville region, although one of the youngest of the operators in the brief of time in which he was identified with it, was born in Plymouth, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, July 12, 1867, the son of Dr. Charles Henry and Maris (Egerton) Wilson.

On the paternal side he was descended from William Wilson, who emigrated from Stewartstown, County Tyrone, Ireland, in 1735, settled where Milestown in the city of Philadelphia is now situated, and married Hannah Hart. Their son, William Wilson, for whom the subject of this sketch was named and who was a colonel in the Continental army under Washington, married Sarah Boileau. William and Sarah (Boileau) Wilson, became the parents of a son, Dr. Ashabel Brittain Wilson, who married Frances Knight, and whose son, Dr. Charles Henry Wilson, a surgeon with the rank of major in the Forty-ninth Infantry Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, Sixth Corps, during the Civil War, was the father of William Arnott Wilson.

Through his grandmother, Frances (Knight) Wilson, Mr. Wilson was a grandnephew of Thomas Knight, captain of the ship of Admiral Nelson's, who was killed at Trafalgar. On the maternal side, Mr. Wilson was a descendant of a long line of men of affairs who made the history, both civil and military, of New England from the arrival of the "Mayflower." He was a grandson, ninth in descent, of William Bradford (3), who came from England in the "Mayflower," and was the second Governor of Massachusetts Bay Colony, filling that position for thirty-one years, and eighth in descent from William Bradford (4), major and deputy governor of Plymouth, and son of William Bradford (5). Another ancestor who was a man of great force of character and a figure of note in the colonies, was his great-grandfather, Lebbeus Egerton. He was the son of Samuel Egerton, who came from England, was one of the founders of the town of Norwich, Connecticut, 1659, and married Alice Ripley, great-granddaughter of Governor William Bradford (3). Lebbeus Egerton was a native of Randolph, Vermont. He was a captain in the Thirty-first United States Infantry in the War of 1812-14. This position he resigned in 1814, but on Provost's invasion in September of that year, he offered his services, was elected captain of a company of volunteers from Randolph and adjoining towns, and marched to Plattsburg. After the war he represented Randolph in the Gen-



W. H. Wilson

William Arnott Wilson



WILLIAM ARNOTT WILSON, whose genius has written an interesting history of the coke industry of the Pennsylvania region, although one of the youngest of the breed, was born in 1856, of time in which he was identified with the Pennsylvania Iron-ore region, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, and was the son of Dr. Charles Henry and Maris

Wilson. Mr. Wilson was descended from William Wilson, who was born in 1735, in County Tyrone, Ireland, in 1735, settled in Philadelphia, where a street of Philadelphia is now situated, and married Sarah Boileau, daughter of William Wilson, for whom the subject of this history was named. William and Sarah (Boileau) Wilson, were the parents of a son, Dr. Ashabel Brittain Wilson, who married Frances Knight, whose son, Dr. Charles Henry Wilson, a surgeon with the Forty-ninth Infantry Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, Sixth Corps, during the Civil War, was the father of William Arnott Wilson.

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W. Williams

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eral Assemblies of 1825-26, and the Constitutional Convention of 1828; was Lieutenant-Governor of Vermont, 1831-35, four terms of one year each; and State Senator, 1837-39. His son, Lebbeus Egerton (2), married Jane Baldwin, and they were the parents of Maria Egerton, who married Dr. Charles Henry Wilson, and whose only son was William Arnott Wilson.

Although Mr. Wilson's father was a graduate of Williams College, and his mother a graduate of the Emma Willard School for Girls, in Troy, New York, he was never sent to college, but received his education under the supervision of his father entirely, from tutors in his own home, and in a private academy in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania. Having prepared himself for the engineering profession, at the age of eighteen, William A. Wilson accepted a position with the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, and was located at Hazelton, where in a short time he became assistant to the resident engineer and gained valuable experience in the anthracite coal mines. In 1890, Mr. Thomas Donohoe, of Greensburg, acting for a number of coal companies in which he was interested, wishing to make a change in the engineering department, applied to a friend, the head engineer of the Pennsylvania Railroad, asking him to recommend a suitable civil and mining engineer. Mr. Wilson was recommended to him as a coming engineer of exceptional ability and great promise. The position of chief engineer having been offered him, he accepted and came to Greensburg, in November, 1890, at the age of twenty-three years, where his future career served to confirm what had been predicted for him. Upon coming to Greensburg, Mr. Wilson took hold of the work of the companies, which were all under the management of practically the same board of directors, with headquarters in Greensburg. These companies were the Alexandria Coal and Coke Company, Madison Gas Coal Company, Arona Gas Coal Company, Claridge Gas Coal Company, Sewickley Gas Coal Company, and Mountain Coal Company, at Dunlo, Pennsylvania, most of which have since consolidated and are now known as the Keystone Coal and Coke Company. In 1893, Mr. Wilson was appointed a mining member of the Bituminous Coal Mining Engineers' Board of Pennsylvania, by Governor Robert E. Pattison, and served on this board until 1898. In 1899, he resigned his position as chief engineer of the before-named companies, and, in connection with his father-in-law, Thomas Donohoe, a noted coal and coke operator, and a director of the above named companies, purchased about four hundred acres of Pittsburgh coal land, and organizing the Donohoe Coke Company, of which Mr. Donohoe was president and Mr. Wilson treasurer and general manager, built the most up-to-date plant of that period, consisting of two hundred ovens, and all the necessary machinery, houses, and other equipment of the highest character. Upon Mr. Donohoe's death, which occurred shortly after, Mr. Wilson remained with the company for about a year, and

then, having placed it in the front rank in the coke industry, he severed his official connection with it, but still retained his financial interest in it and remained a director of the company until his death.

He then turned his attention to the Connellsville coking field, and with J. U. Kuhns, a director in the Donohoe Coke Company, in April, 1901, purchased the celebrated Jacob Byers farm with three hundred acres of coal, at the then unheard price of \$1,200 per acre, and formed the Mt. Pleasant Coke Company, of which he and Mr. Kuhns were the sole owners. Coke men of many years experience shook their heads when they heard of this, to them, reckless purchase, but it must be remembered that Mr. Wilson, though young in years, took with him into the coal fields the mind and training of a scientist and not the unmeasured impulse of the speculator. Upon this farm they laid out the town of Udell, developed the Boyer Mine, and built a battery of one hundred and twenty ovens. Success crowned his effort to such an extent that he felt this was but the beginning of his career as a coke operator. In February, 1902, with Mr. Kuhns and Mr. J. A. Strickler, he purchased the R. G. Love coal field of ninety acres for \$90,000, and organized the Veteran Coke Company, of which he was treasurer. In 1906, the Mount Pleasant Coke Company closed one of the largest coal deals in years by the purchase of the coal underlying the property of the Sisters of Mercy at St. Xavier's Academy, together with a portion of the coal under the farm of St. Vincent's, and several small farms adjoining, and commenced the development of the property, building a plant of one hundred and eighty-two ovens, which is known as the Beatty Mine of the Mount Pleasant Coke Company. In 1908, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Kuhns, and Mr. Isaac Taylor, of Uniontown, purchased a large tract of coal land near Linn Station, Fayette county, Pennsylvania, on the Redstone branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and organized the Mount Hope Company, of which Mr. Wilson was a director. Later this was sold to the Snowden Coke Company at a large increase over the original price.

"Nothing succeeds like success," and spurred on by the results which crowned his every effort, Mr. Wilson then achieved the greatest feat in the history of the Connellsville coal region by the leasing of more than one thousand acres of coal from the estate of William Thaw, deceased. This coal, which was the very cream of the Connellsville region, has been held by the estate for many years, and the trustees seemed reluctant to let it pass out of their hands. But Mr. Wilson began negotiations at the psychological moment, and the trustees, being satisfied as to his skill, experience and financial standing, turned it over to him, and the Mount Pleasant Connellsville Coke Company was organized with Mr. Wilson president, and Mr. J. U. Kuhns, treasurer. Then began the building of the plant known as the Mount Pleasant Works at Agnes Station, which is a marvel of perfection. Every invention known to modern science in the development of coal and

the making of coke has been applied to the building and operating of this plant, and it stands a monument to the president of the company whose magnificent brain not only conceived and developed it, but whose scientific training and unrivaled energy brought it to its present high degree of perfection. It was a great achievement, and built for permanency, for the plant has an estimated life of forty years. With the completion of this work, the Mount Pleasant Coke Company has about two thousand acres of coal and one thousand ovens, and possesses properties of magnificent possibilities. During all the time in which they have been in business, they have never had the slightest approach to labor troubles of any kind—a commentary itself upon the wisdom and justice of their relations with their employees.

From the time of entering the coal fields as an operator, Mr. Wilson took and retained the active management of all the plants until his death. While engineering and the development of coal fields constituted his chief business, he had many other commercial, industrial, and financial interests which necessarily followed these important operations, and in all of which he was eminently essential. Notwithstanding Mr. Wilson's tremendous business interests and the great demands upon his time, he was always ready to join in any of the popular sports of the day. He was an enthusiastic automobilist in the best sense of the word, always standing for its highest principles. He was one of the first men to accomplish the drive over the Allegheny mountains, and was the first motorist to make the run to Philadelphia in less than two days, which he did in September, 1910, in thirteen hours, and that when the Lincoln Highway was not even yet a dream. He was one of the prime movers in the organizing of the Greensburg Country Club, and was elected and reelected a member of the board of governors until he declined to serve longer. He was a member of the Westmoreland Polo and Hunt Club, the Elks Club, the Engineers' Society of Western Pennsylvania, and the Military Order of the Loyal Legion. Although Mr. Wilson was eligible to almost every historical and genealogical society of note, he was content to belong only to the Military Order, which membership was handed down directly to him by his father. In politics he was a Republican; baptized and reared in the Protestant Episcopal faith he was received into the Roman Catholic church before his death. Mr. Wilson was a man of exceptionally keen intellect and great tenacity of purpose. An earnest reader, his choice was of scientific and historical works. Endowed with a brilliant mind, Mr. Wilson was a man of great nobility of character, and strict integrity in all of his dealings, of attractive personality, devoted to his home, and much loved by his many friends.

Mr. Wilson was married, on October 24, 1898, to Cecilia Genevieve, daughter of Thomas Donohoe. After sixteen years of rare companionship and supreme devotion, this union was broken by his death, which occurred from pneumonia, on March 5, 1915, at the early age of forty-seven years.

John Merkel Kaufman



AMONG the old time ironmasters of Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, John M. Kaufman was long a leader, and his passing removed one of the ancient landmarks of the iron business. When the making of iron through the olden time charcoal and forge methods became unprofitable, he retired to a farm which he had bought, and there ended his days. He was a son of John G. Kaufman, who was also an ironmaster, operating a furnace at Leesport, Pennsylvania. John G. Kaufman was also a farmer, and reared a family of sons who later were merchants and ironmasters, well known and substantial men of their section. The life of one of these sons, John Merkel Kaufman, is herein reviewed.

John Merkel Kaufman was born at the paternal farm at Maiden Creek, a village of Berks county, Pennsylvania, in Maiden Creek township, also known locally as Molltown, July 22, 1836, and died at his farm near Auburn, Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, April 13, 1901. He remained at the home farm until the fall of 1856, then became a clerk in the general store of Joseph Peter, at Molltown. In the spring or summer of 1857, having arrived at legal age, he established a business of his own at Maiden Creek, Halfway House, having as a partner Samuel S. Kaufman, and trading as S. S. & J. M. Kaufman. There he conducted a general store business until 1863, then selling out to Isaac Plank. Soon afterward he bought the Joseph Peter general store at Molltown, which he conducted until the spring of 1864, when he sold it and located at Schuylkill, Pennsylvania. There he became associated with his brothers, W. M. and L. M. Kaufman, the firm name being J. M. Kaufman & Brothers. The firm bought the Jefferson Charcoal furnace built by Bull & Everhard about 1846, and operated by the latter firm until they sold it to David Potts, of Warwick Furnace, Chester county, Pennsylvania. David Potts operated the furnace until 1856, his brother, Thomas Potts, acting as superintendent and living at the furnace. The furnace stood idle until bought by the Kaufmans in 1864, and they conducted it for another ten years' period, but in 1874 J. M. Kaufman bought his brother's interests and operated the furnace until its destruction by fire in 1877. Two years later J. M. and H. J. Kaufman built a new furnace in Jefferson, near the railroad, that furnace being constructed with all modern improvements available at that time. They operated as a firm until 1883, when John M. bought his brother's interest and conducted it alone until 1885, when the end came for old-time iron-making methods, the great advance at the large mills and blast furnaces eclipsing the small furnaces

run on the olden time plan. Charcoal iron completely disappeared, but a better order was ushered in. The olden time ironmaster we part with, with deep regret, for he was a valuable asset in his day, Eastern Pennsylvania and Northern New Jersey benefiting greatly from the forges and furnaces which he compelled to yield him a much needed metal. The Kaufmans burned their own charcoal and were doing a good business until the new superseded the old.

When iron manufacture became a lost art for him, Mr. Kaufman retired to his farm at Maiden Creek, not far from the old furnace, and there farmed and cut off his timber until his death. He was a Republican in politics, and for twelve years served as a school director of South Manherm township, Schuylkill county. When he refused to serve longer, he was accorded the nomination for county treasurer. The county was then overwhelmingly Democratic, and he was defeated. He represented his legislative district in the State Legislature for four years, then retired from public life. He was a deacon of the Reformed church, and a man thoroughly respected wherever known. He was a lover of his home, and there found his greatest happiness. His home was the abode of happiness and hospitality, and no traveler was ever turned away empty handed.

John M. Kaufman married (first) Fannie I. Kaufman, daughter of Samuel and Lydia Kaufman, of Maiden Creek. She died the year of her marriage (1857), and in 1862 Mr. Kaufman married (second) Deborah A. Spang, daughter of Jacob Seltzer and Deborah (Kline) Spang, and sister of Jacob K. Spang. Mr. and Mrs. Kaufman were the parents of two sons and four daughters: 1. William, a stocking manufacturer of the State of Illinois; married, and has a family of four children. 2. Dr. Frederick Kaufman, of Lebanon, Pennsylvania; married Anna Werner. 3. Annie, deceased, wife of Earl Schultz, and mother of three children. 4. Caroline, married Richard A. Wagner, and resides in Reading, Pennsylvania. 5. Laura, married S. H. McGowan, of Lebanon, Pennsylvania. 6. Sadie, who resides with her mother. After the death of her husband, Mrs. Deborah A. (Spang) Kaufman sold the Schuylkill county farm, and bought her present residence, No. 168 West Oley street, Reading, Pennsylvania, where she has made her home for sixteen years, her companion her youngest daughter, Sadie.

Mrs. Kaufman's father, Jacob Seltzer Spang, was a son of Frederick Spang, who was an important figure in the iron business in the early days. Jacob S. was born in Olney township, Berks county, Pennsylvania, and in early life embraced the pursuits in which his father had been engaged so prominently for many years, the making of iron and the operation of several Berks county farms. In addition he was a merchant and postmaster at Spangsville, a village named in his honor. He was a Whig in politics until that party was succeeded by the Republican, then he gave his allegiance to

that party. He married Deborah Kline, who died at the age of eighty-one years, both being devoted members of the Lutheran church. Jacob S. Spang died in 1862, at the age of sixty-four years. His son, Jacob K. Spang, who is of mention in this work, succeeded to the management of his father's estate, and for a time operated the furnaces which three generations of Spangs had worked, the Spangs, like the Brooks family, having been iron-masters during the Revolution.



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George Hain Houser

George Hain Houser



MR. HOUSER was one of the old-time merchants of Harrisburg, and many will recall his name with feelings of respect and affection. He was active in politics and in fraternal societies, and took a special interest in church work and other enterprises.

George Hain Houser was born April 22, 1837, in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and was a son of Jacob and Catharine (Hain) Houser, the latter of Daniel Houser, who is now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Houser had resided in Harrisburg, Mr. Houser being one of the prominent dry-goods and hardware merchants of that city, where he passed away some time at his old home.

His education of George Hain Houser was received in his native city, and after he had added to what he learned in the schools by close reading and careful observation. When a young man he was for a time employed as cabinet-maker named Boyd, and later he and his brother David engaged in a dry-goods business in Market Square, on the corner now occupied by the piano establishment. After a time, Mr. Houser, with a partner, went with George Earnest, under the name of Houser & Earnest, to Philadelphia, where he later changed to Houser & Brecht. Mr. Houser was a man of sound judgment and honorable dealing. He had a fine character, and was second to none in the mercantile circle of Harrisburg. Some ten years before his death he disposed of his stock and retired from business, followed by the respect and good wishes of the large number of his fellow-citizens to whom he had been long and favorably known.

In politics, Mr. Houser was a Republican, not only voting with his party, but also working hard in its behalf. During the last eleven years of his life he held the office of ward assessor. He was very charitable, always ready to assist the needy and to help in anything which he thought would be for the benefit of the city. He belonged to the Knights of St. John, and was a life member of Zion Lutheran Church, delighting in the work and taking an active part in the work of the Synodical Convention. Mr. Houser married, October 22, 1868, Mary Catherine Houser, of Baltimore, Maryland, daughter of Joseph and Henrietta (Hain) Houser. Her father, who was a tailor, came to Harrisburg in 1822, and died in 1850, when he was in that city. Their family, of whom Mary Catherine was the eldest, consisted of three daughters, the others being Susan, who was married to William Singer, who resides in Harrisburg, and Annie Mary, who lives at her home



George Main Houser

George Hain Houser



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George Hain Houser was born April 6, 1843, in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and was a son of Jacob and Catharine (Hain) Houser, and brother of Daniel Houser, who is now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Houser were old residents of Harrisburg, Mr. Houser being one of the pioneer dry-goods and hardware merchants of that city, where he passed away some years since at his old home.

The education of George Hain Houser was received in his native city, and in after life he added to what he learned in the schools by close reading and careful observation. When a young man he was for a time employed by a cabinet-maker named Boyd, and later he and his brother Daniel engaged in the dry-goods business in Market Square, on the site now occupied by Troup's piano establishment. After a time, Mr. Houser formed a partnership with George Earnest, under the firm name of Houser & Earnest, which was later changed to Houser & Breitingner. The business flourished, Mr. Houser being a man of sound judgment, a skillful manager, and a model of honorable dealing. He had a fine class of custom, and built up a reputation second to none in the mercantile circles of Harrisburg. Several years before his death he disposed of his stock and retired from business, followed by the respect and good wishes of the large number of his fellow-citizens to whom he had been long and favorably known.

In politics, Mr. Houser was a Republican, not only voting with his party but also working hard in its behalf. During the last eleven years of his life he held the office of ward assessor. He was very charitable, always ready to assist the needy and to help in anything which he thought would be for the benefit of the city. He belonged to the Knights of the Golden Eagle, and was a life member of Zion Lutheran Church, doing much for its support and taking an active part in the work of the Sunday school.

Mr. Houser married, October 22, 1868, Mary Catherine, born in Baltimore, Maryland, daughter of Joseph and Henrietta (Falk) Mason. Mr. Mason, who was a tailor, came to Harrisburg in 1862 and became well known in that city. Their family, of whom Mary Catherine was the eldest, consisted of three daughters, the others being Sophia, widow of William Breitingner, who resides in Harrisburg, and Annie May, who makes her home

with Mrs. Houser and her daughter. This daughter, Anna May, is the only child of Mr. and Mrs. Houser. Mr. Houser always lived in the house on Chestnut street where his father had died and in which he himself had been born. It is one of the fine old substantial residences of that part of the city, and many years ago the family had a nail forge in the deep cellar and manufactured nails by hand. Mr. Houser was much attached to this old home, the more so because of the wife whose good housekeeping and cheerful presence made it happy and restful for the tired business man. When surrounded by the members of his household and the inner circle of his friends, he felt that he had nothing more to wish for.

It was in the family home that Mr. Houser breathed his last, on November 9, 1909, mourned as such a man deserved to be. He was one of those "gentlemen of the old school" of whom we have now far too few left, and he was also a man to trust, one whose advice was often sought and whose word carried weight. A vacancy never to be filled was left in the large circle of his friends and to his family the loss was inexpressible. A man like George Hain Houser is not soon forgotten. He left a record without spot or blemish, and many in his native city will long cherish his memory.



Daniel J. MacLean



DANIEL JAMES MACLEAN, one of the most prominent Grand Army men of Reading, Pennsylvania, and for many years most closely identified with the life of this place, where his death occurred on the 15th day of November, 1917, was a native of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he was born May 24, 1848.

Mr. MacLean was a son of Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph A. and Elizabeth B. (Doyle) MacLean, both of whom are now deceased. Lieutenant-Colonel MacLean was also a native of this State, and was for many years an ornamental painter, and for a time worked in the employ of Mr. Fox, a furniture maker of Reading. Later he was superintendent of the paint shop of the Philadelphia & Reading railroad at Reading. For many years his portrait in oils, as a colonel, hung in the old Masonic rooms at Reading, and was later presented by the Order to his son, Daniel J. MacLean, of this sketch. Colonel MacLean had a very brilliant military record, and was killed at the second Battle of Bull Run, August 30, 1862, and his body was buried on the battlefield and has never been located. The late Captain George W. Grant was with him when he fell and went to his assistance, but Colonel MacLean refused it, saying, "Never mind me, boys; take care of yourselves. I must die anyway." MacLean Post, No. 16, Grand Army of the Republic, of Reading, was named after this distinguished soldier. Colonel MacLean married Elizabeth Doyle, she being a native of Virginia. Her brothers fought in the Civil War in the Union army, and her father was killed in the Mexican War.

Daniel J. MacLean was but six weeks of age when his parents moved to Reading, Pennsylvania, and from that time until his death he made this city his home. At the time of his father's death, he was but a boy and was one of nine children, the youngest of which was nine months old. As the eldest son, it devolved upon him to assist his mother, and this he continued to do until the time of her death. As a lad he attended the public schools of Reading, but was obliged to abandon his studies and go to work at an age when most lads are in school. Mr. MacLean was, however, one of those receptive personalities who learn easily from every possible source of information, and he gained quite as much knowledge, and that of a more valuable kind, out of school, than in, and as a man possessed an excellent all around education. Among other things he became an expert penman, and he also learned the machinist's trade. Mr. MacLean entered the office of James A. Millholland, September 22, 1862, Mr. Millholland being master mechanic of

the Reading Railway Company's shops at Seventh and Chestnut streets, but this was in the midst of the Civil War, after he had already served for a shore period as a drummer boy, and been discharged on account of the ill health which he unfortunately suffered at that age. He was filled with an intense patriotic ardor, however, and as soon as he felt that his health would warrant it, he once more enlisted, this time as a musician in Captain William B. Smith's company of the 42nd Regiment of Pennsylvania Militia. He was again discharged with the other emergency men, but on July 10, 1864, reenlisted as a private in Company A, 195th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. Upon returning to civil life at the end of the war, he reentered the Reading shops as an apprentice, and completed his study of the machinist's trade in 1869. From that time until three years from his death, he was steadily associated with the Reading Railroad Company and after his long term of service was pensioned by that concern. Although a machinist, Mr. MacLean spent most of his time in the office or on the road, taking care of the business of the Railroad Company, and was very much liked and highly regarded by his employers.

He traveled extensively and during one year was in Europe, caring for the business of his father-in-law, Mr. Lewis Koch, one of the pioneer iron-masters of this State. In the year 1877, during the great riot among the laborers of this region, when it was rumored that the shops of the company were to be destroyed, Mr. MacLean was one of the fifty men selected by the company to protect the shops under direction of L. B. Paxton. These fifty men had all seen service in the Civil War, and the organization formed at that time was continued for two years, during which period the members drilled twice a week.

Mr. MacLean was a staunch Republican in his politics, and was very active in the affairs of his party, but in 1912 was one of those who followed Theodore Roosevelt in his Progressive movement. In the same year he was nominated on the Progressive ticket for the State Legislature, but was defeated in the campaign which followed. He was a member of MacLean Post, No. 16, Grand Army of the Republic; Mount Penn Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Camp 61, Pennsylvania Order, Sons of America; and Chandler Lodge, No. 277, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. He was a Methodist in his religious belief, and attended St. Peter's Church of that denomination here.

Mr. MacLean was a very well read man and by nature a student, and he made it a point to always keep abreast of his time in matters of general culture and education. He was a hard worker, and well deserved his reputation as a public-spirited and charitable citizen. He possessed a great circle of staunch friends, and his instincts were strongly domestic. He was a man who more than the average translated the precepts of his religious

belief into the terms of everyday conduct, and his reputation for honesty and virtue were second to none in the community.

Daniel J. MacLean was united in marriage on the 9th day of September, 1873, with Alice H. Koch, of Reading, Pennsylvania, a daughter of Lewis and Catherine (Lacey) Koch. Mr. Koch was a member of the firm of Craig & Koch, large iron manufacturers and the operators of the well-known old Keystone Forge. Their product was in great demand during the Civil War, just as in recent days the products of the great furnaces were in demand in the great World War. Mr. Koch died in the year 1910, at the age of eighty-seven years, and his wife in 1909 at the age of eighty-two. They were the parents of four children, as follows: Alice H., who became the wife of Daniel J. MacLean as above mentioned, and who now survives him; William, deceased; Elizabeth, who became the wife of Richard R. Freehafer; Charles L.

The following children were born to Mr. and Mrs. MacLean: 1. Edith, who became the wife of William L. Rice, superintendent of the Reading Car Shops, to whom she has borne two children; Robert M. and Dorothy M. 2. Mabel F., who became the wife of William P. Kramer, to whom she has borne three children: Daniel W., William B. and Edith May. 3. Olive, who married (first) Verne F. Brooks, a popular young railroad engineer who was killed in an accident in 1906; they were the parents of two children: Alice M. and Cora Verne. Olive MacLean later married Reuben Leisowitz, who now resides with Mrs. MacLean at the old residence No. 1240 Chestnut street, Reading, which Mr. MacLean built in 1881. 4. Joseph Warren, who married Ellen Ryan, and they became the parents of three children: Thelma, J. Verne and Evelyn E.



Leonard G. Hain, M. D.



DR. LEONARD G. HAIN, one of the most prominent physicians of Shillington, Berks county, Pennsylvania, where his death occurred at his handsome residence on the 23rd day of May, 1915, was coroner of this place for a number of years, and the first coroner to die in office here. Dr. Hain was a member of a very old Pennsylvania family which had made its home in Berks county for many years, and a son of John and Rebecca (Gearhard) Hain, the former a native of the region near Asylum, and the owner of a farm there for many years.

Dr. Leonard G. Hain was born on his father's farm about a mile and a half in the rear of Hain Church, near Wernersville, Berks county, Pennsylvania, October 27, 1870, and as a child attended the local public schools. Later he became a pupil at the academy at Myerstown, and still later went to Belfort, where he was prepared for college. The young man had in the meantime determined to adopt medicine as his profession, and accordingly entered the Jefferson Medical College and graduated from that famous institution, taking his medical degree. He also studied his chosen subject in the office of his old friend, Dr. Moyer, who is still a prominent physician of Wyomissing, Pennsylvania, and who then had charge of a summer resort and sanitarium at Wernersville, on the mountain. Dr. Hain immediately upon his graduation came to the town of Shillington, and here established himself in the practice of his profession, opening an office on the corner of Lancaster and Liberty streets, where he also had his residence. At the time of his coming to Shillington, Dr. Hain was the only physician here, and, from that time until his death he was the most prominent member of his profession in the region. Dr. Hain was a witness to the growth of the town, in which he took a very prominent part, and at the same time his own practice grew with the developing community, which looked up to and respected him as one of its chief citizens. Dr. Hain was indeed one of the first physicians in Berks county, outside of the city of Reading, to own an automobile, he being an exceedingly progressive man, who kept pace with the age in which he lived. He was public-spirited and charitable, and it is said of him that he was more interested in procuring the health of his patients than in extracting his fee. Indeed, he was quite unusually liberal in this matter and possibly even indifferent to it, for the story runs that frequently he would return home from a long trip on a cold night, so tired that he would quite forget to enter the account on his books. He was the physician at the poor

house in this region for three years, and was elected coroner of Shillington two years before his death.

Dr. Hain possessed a large personal following, and, upon his election to the office of coroner in 1913, polled as many as twelve thousand six hundred and eighty-nine votes, five thousand three hundred and thirteen of which were cast in the city, and the remainder in the rural district adjacent. He was a staunch Democrat in politics, and it was on that ticket that he ran for office, and some idea may be gained of his popularity in this strongly Republican region when it is stated that his nearest opponent who ran on the Republican ticket, polled only five thousand three hundred and eighty-five votes. Dr. Hain assumed the duties of coroner on the first Monday in January, 1914, and his term would have expired December 31, 1917. During the little more than two years in which he served as coroner, he proved himself a most capable and public-spirited official, and was very active in his work. Although he ran successfully for coroner, Dr. Hain was not ambitious for public office, which may be seen in the fact that in spite of his great popularity and his prominence as a leader in the Democratic party, he consistently refused any nomination until that of coroner was urged upon him in 1913. The devotion of his fellow-citizens to him was largely the result of an unusual combination of characteristics, chief of which was his absolute integrity and sincerity, to which he added a very genial nature and manner. He was also an excellent public speaker, and was well known in this connection throughout the region, and was the life of practically every public gathering here for many years. Dr. Hain was a member of the Masonic order, the Order of Eagles, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Knights of Pythias, and the Patriotic Sons of America. About one year before his death, he built a very handsome residence, where his original home had stood, and it is here that his widow and daughter now make their home.

Dr. Leonard G. Hain was united in marriage, on the 21st day of November, 1892, at Reading, Pennsylvania, with Annie K. Miller, a daughter of John H. and Sarah (Kintzer) Miller, her father being a prominent farmer in the region of Wernersville, and the proprietor of a hotel in that town. To Dr. and Mrs. Hain one child was born, Margaret, who now resides with her mother.

Dr. Hain was a very prominent figure in the fraternal circles of this region, and particularly conspicuous in the Masonic order, being affiliated with Teutonia Lodge, No. 367, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Reading; Reading Chapter, No. 52, Royal Arch Masons; DeMolay Commandery, No. 9, Knights Templar; and Rajah Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. In his religious belief Dr. Hain was a member of the

Reformed congregation of Hains Church at Wernersville, and he and his family attended this church.

Dr. Hain was a man of whom any community might well have been proud, his motto being to work for others, and he was a credit to his profession. At the time of his death, many beautiful resolutions and tributes were written and spoken concerning him and his more than a quarter of a century career as physician here. In speaking of Dr. Hain at that time, one of the leading Reading newspapers had this to say of him: "Newspaper reporters liked Coroner Hain. He was fair to them, a quality that newspaper men always appreciate in an official. Nothing was too much trouble if it meant giving accurate facts for a story to be printed. Day or night, in all kinds of weather, he was liable to be called out on a case, and, under the most exacting condition or the most pathetic case, he never forgot what it was the public's right to know, or what was only the concern of the immediate family involved."



John Mehring



HE whose name heads this article was for many years numbered among the best known and most respected business men of Harrisburg. As a citizen, Mr. Mehring was always ready to do his part in aiding every worthy cause, and never failed in loyalty to the best interests of his home city.

John Mehring was born January 17, 1863, in Ober Seeman, Germany, and was a son of Caspar and Eva (Langletz) Mehring. Mr. Mehring was a tailor, and died shortly after coming to the United States. His widow passed away in Harrisburg twenty-three years ago. The boyhood of John Mehring was spent in his native land, where he received a good education and about 1880, being then seventeen years old, he emigrated to the United States, and on landing proceeded immediately to Harrisburg. In that city he joined his eldest brother, Jacob, and his sister Elizabeth, wife of A. J. White, and at once began to learn the baking business with Mr. Wagner, a well known baker of that time. From the first he showed himself industrious, capable and honest, and the time came when he had a business of his own.

As a young man, Mr. Mehring, like all beginners, started in a modest way. He and his wife, shortly after their marriage, opened a small bake-shop on the corner of Eighteenth and Walnut streets, Harrisburg. Their capital was small, but they had a reputation for industry and honesty which was worth more to them than money. Their first baking was done with six barrels of flour which were a loan from a friend named Smallwood, and for which in a short time they paid in full. It was not long before the business began to prosper. Their customers came from all parts of Harrisburg, some with baskets on their arms and some in fine carriages. All received the same kind and courteous treatment, for Mr. and Mrs. Mehring made no distinction between the rich and poor. Soon the "Mehring rye bread and spice cake" and similar articles became household favorites, and even to-day, and especially in recent wheatless times, many of our older citizens revert to them with pleasant recollections. During the early years of his business life, Mr. Mehring owed much of his prosperity to the aid and encouragement he received from his wife, who was always his faithful helper and wise counsellor. Without her it is doubtful if he could have succeeded as he did, and it is certain that together they laid the foundation of one of the finest concerns of its kind in Harrisburg. In the course of time the business outgrew its old quarters, and Mr. Mehring purchased a building at the corner of Herr and Cameron streets. After remodeling it and installing modern

appliances, he made it his place of business and conducted a flourishing trade there until 1909, when he retired, selling out to the firm of Wagner Brothers. He thus closed his business career, taking with him into his retirement the respect of the entire community and the friendship of all with whom he had ever had dealings.

Voting with the Democratic party, Mr. Mehring was never an office-seeker. He belonged to the Shamrock Volunteer Fire Company, taking a great interest in the affairs of that fine old organization, and in many other ways giving proof of public spirit. He was a member of St. Michael's Lutheran Church, contributing liberally to its work and support. Above all, Mr. Mehring was an American. He loved the land where he had earned by honest means a comfortable competence, and he wished that his money should be used in the United States.

Mr. Mehring married, April 25, 1885, Mary Louise, daughter of Christian and Anna (Marohn) Daus. Mr. Daus was a carpenter, and he and his wife came to the United States when their daughter, who had been born at Mahren, Germany, was still quite young. Mr. Daus died a few weeks after their arrival in their new home, and his widow settled at Steelton, Pennsylvania, where she lived to a ripe old age. Mr. and Mrs. Mehring were the parents of the following children: John, an electrician; Anna E.; Harry, married Catharine Bright, and they live in Pittsburgh, where he is employed as a railroad mail clerk; Dorothea; Helen, died aged four months; Charles, died in 1911, aged fifteen years. The two daughters reside with their widowed mother, as does John. After what we have said of Mrs. Mehring, everyone will understand how her husband must have loved the home made happy by such a wife. Their many friends can remember very pleasant hours passed there.

The death of Mr. Mehring, which occurred September 21, 1910, was deeply mourned by a large number of his fellow-citizens, many of whom had known him in business and had admired and respected him for the perfect honesty of his dealings. He was a true friend and a kind and loving husband and father. John Mehring was a man who will be long remembered. He was a fine business man, a good citizen, a kind neighbor, and always a loyal American.



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Henry H. Treon

Henry Hoffman Treon



MANY citizens of Harrisburg are proud to know of a man who lived and died in this city, who was honored and beloved. Mr. Treon was engaged with various lines of business, and he put out everything in his power for the benefit of the community progress.

Henry Hoffman Treon was born September 18, 1851, in Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, and was a son of Charles and Mary Treon, both of whom were natives of that vicinity. Charles Treon and he and his wife were the parents of five children, of whom Henry was the second. The others were: Caroline, wife of George W. Treon, of Robert H.; and Francis H., who was prominent in the lumber industry in Scranton, Pennsylvania, and died, leaving a wife and three children.

The boyhood of Henry Hoffman Treon was spent in Northumberland and at the early age of nine years he went into the employ of a farmer, industrious and enterprising, and from that time he was self-reliant, looking out for himself. Of course like other boys of that age he attended the country school, but he was a voracious reader. From the beginning of his life he was a reader and a keen student of the things that were going on in the world both at home and abroad. In 1867, when he was employed for a short time in a store in Northumberland, somewhat older he engaged in the grocery business, and in 1870 became the partner of his brother, Robert. In 1872 Henry Hoffman Treon went into business as a butcher, remaining in Sunbury, where was a good place for the trade, being the county seat of Northumberland county. This was but the days of the great Swift and Armour plants, and Henry Treon, like all energetic butchers of that time, attended faithfully to his own killing, in addition to supervising the other branches of his business.

In 1875, Mr. Treon disposed of his interests in Northumberland and moved to Harrisburg, where in partnership with W. H. Treon he established himself in the bottling business under the firm name of Treon & Treon. The venture was very successful and the partners conducted a large grocery trade. It was about that time that the automobile industry was becoming very popular with progressive men. Everyone who had a chance would in haste to purchase one, and the trade increased daily. Mr. Treon was as progressive as any of his neighbors, and he was one of the first to purchase some of the well known cars, being associated with W. H. Treon.



Henry D. Treon

Henry Hoffman Treon



MANY citizens of Harrisburg will remember this name as that of a man who lived among them for fifteen years useful, honored and beloved. Mr. Treon was actively associated with various lines of business, and was always ready to do everything in his power for needed reforms and for true progress.

Henry Hoffman Treon was born September 13, 1851, in Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, and was a son of Isaac and Martha (Hoffman) Treon, both of whom were natives of that vicinity. Mr. Treon was a farmer, and he and his wife were the parents of five children, of whom Henry was the second. The others were: Caroline, wife of Henry Sherry; Morris H.; Robert H.; and Francis H., who was prominent in the motion picture industry in Scranton, Pennsylvania, and died, leaving a widow, Elizabeth (Frey) Treon.

The boyhood of Henry Hoffman Treon was spent on his father's farm, and at the early age of nine years he went into the fields to plough. He was industrious and enterprising, and from that time it may be said that he looked out for himself. Of course, like other boys of the neighborhood, he attended the country school, but was for the most part self-educated. All his life he was a reader and a keen observer, fully informed in regard to what was going on in the world both at home and abroad. While still quite young, he was employed for a short time in his uncle's hotel in Sunbury, and when somewhat older he engaged in the grocery business in the same place, being the partner of his brother Robert. Later, Henry Hoffman Treon went into business as a butcher, remaining in Sunbury, which was a good place for trade, being the county seat of Northumberland county. This was before the days of the great Swift and Armour plants, and Mr. Treon, like all good, energetic butchers of that time, attended faithfully to his own killing, in addition to supervising the other branches of his business.

In 1895, Mr. Treon disposed of his interests in Northumberland county and moved to Harrisburg, where in partnership with W. H. Lyons he established himself in the bottling business under the firm name of Lyons & Treon. The venture was very successful and the partners conducted a flourishing trade. It was about that time that the automobile industry began to be very popular with progressive men. Everyone who could afford a car, made haste to purchase one, and the trade increased day by day. Mr. Treon, who was fully as progressive as any of his neighbors, became the local agent for some of the well known cars, being associated in the business with W. H.

Lyons and Ferdinand Moeslein, and for a time this enterprise was the chief object of his attention. Later, Mr. Treon again engaged in business as a butcher, having his establishment on James street, succeeding finely and carrying on a good steady trade. One year before his death, he retired from active business, having built up for himself a reputation for good methods and fair dealing of which any man might be justly proud.

While Mr. Treon was never active in politics, he always voted for the men and measures of which he approved and which he thought best suited to his community. He was very public-spirited, and entered heartily into any movement which had for its object the welfare of the city. His charities were many, and he was liberal, his friends say, to a fault, if liberality can ever be considered a fault. He was a member of the Fraternal Order of Eagles, and the Loyal Order of Moose, and with his wife attended St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church.

Mr. Treon married, January 29, 1891, Susan G., daughter of Alexander and Harriet (Platt) Haupt, of Sunbury, Pennsylvania. The other children of Mr. and Mrs. Haupt, all older than Susan G., were as follows: Mary, wife of Thomas Gannon; David, married Lydia M. Whitby; Hannah E., widow of Frank Gilbert, a merchant of Sunbury; and Henry L. Mrs. Treon is a true home-maker, and her husband was never so happy as in the hours he spent at his own fireside. He was always what might be termed a "home-man." No fraternities and no social attractions had power to draw him from the home where he loved to be, and where he and his wife delighted to gather about them their chosen friends. His personality was genial, and his disposition thoroughly optimistic. He was a man who carried sunshine in his face, and whose hearty greeting always made the day brighter for those to whom it was extended. Ever looking on the bright side, his words of cheer and encouragement often made others more hopeful and led them to face the future with a smile. When, on August 8, 1910, this good and useful man was summoned to rest from his labors, the sorrow was indeed great. All his life he had been true, kindly and upright, and when he passed away he was mourned as he deserved to be.

Henry Hoffman Treon was a self-made man, owing his success entirely to his own efforts, and winning, on his upward way, the respect and love of all to whom he was known.



John Brosius Shultz



JOHN BROSIUS SHULTZ, one of the most prominent merchants and an influential citizen of Reading, Pennsylvania, died at his home in that city on the 21st day of October, 1918, on his seventy-third birthday. His death was felt as a loss by a large circle of friends and business associates here, where he was well known and universally esteemed.

Mr. John Brosius Shultz was a son of Frederick A. and Esther (Gearhart) Shultz, and a grandson of Frederick Shultz, one of the pioneer tailors of Newmanstown. Like his father, Frederick A. Shultz was a tailor, and in his day was one of the leading citizens of Newmanstown, Pennsylvania, where he resided for many years. He answered President Lincoln's call for men at the outbreak of the Civil War, and had a brilliant military career, serving with gallantry throughout that momentous struggle. He was a prominent Mason. He died at his home in Newmanstown when more than eighty years of age. He was also proprietor of a hotel at Sheridan, Pennsylvania. He and his wife were the parents of nine children, as follows: John Brosius, whose career forms the subject matter of this sketch; Paul, now deceased, who was for a time associated with his father in business, and later with his brother, John Brosius, in the merchant tailoring business at Reading; Emma, deceased; Louisa, deceased; Catherine; Hattie, deceased; Clara; Sallie; and Joseph, deceased.

Born on the 21st day of October, 1845, at Newmanstown, Pennsylvania, John Brosius Shultz passed his boyhood at his native town and at Sheridan, Pennsylvania, where his father conducted a hotel. He attended the public schools of this region and was a natural student, devoting much of his spare time to outside reading, so that although his schooling was somewhat abbreviated, he became a well educated and well-read man. As a youth he worked for his father in the tailoring business, and learned that trade in the latter's establishment. His development took place early; he was a large and strong boy, so that when he was seventeen it was possible for him to claim the necessary eighteen years to enlist in the Union army. Accordingly, he followed his father to the war as a member of Company H, 31st Pennsylvania Regiment of Volunteer Infantry, under Captain A. C. Oaks. He served for sixty days, after which he received an honorable discharge. Although in the service only sixty days, he and another boy distinguished themselves by capturing a southern spy, an act that was highly appreciated by his superior officers. Mr. Shultz never himself asked for or received a

pension, but was always much interested in the welfare of old soldiers, and was a member of the local post of the Grand Army of the Republic. While still a boy he made the uniform worn by his uncle in the war, and this was for many years displayed by him in his store.

As a young man, Mr. Shultz went to Philadelphia, where he finished learning his craft as tailor and became expert in cutting and drafting. He then returned to Sheridan, Pennsylvania, where in partnership with his father he successfully conducted a general store and merchant tailoring business, and where he also was made postmaster. In 1882, about thirty-six years before his death, Mr. Shultz came to Reading, Pennsylvania, and here opened a tailoring establishment at No. 727 Penn street, in association with his father and brother, Paul Shultz. Later this store was removed to No. 837 Penn street, where Mr. Shultz continued successfully in business up to the time of his death, being active to the last. His customers were among the most prominent business men and professional men of this part of Berks county, men of conservative taste, but he demanded the very best materials and workmanship in their clothes. Many of those who patronized Mr. Shultz thirty-six years ago, when he first came to this city, were still his customers to the time of his death, a fact which bears eloquent tribute to his square dealing and capability. Indeed, he made honest dealing his motto, and enjoyed a reputation second to none in the community on this account. Mr. Shultz was in the best sense of the word, a self-made man, his success being due entirely to his own efforts and to the indefatigable industry and excellent business judgment which he displayed throughout his long career. He was a man of wide public spirit and was always ready to assist in any good cause or in any charitable undertaking which had for its aim the advancement of the welfare of this community. Like his father, he was a very prominent Mason, having attained the thirty-second degree of Free Masonry, and was a member of Williamson Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of the Royal Arch Chapter, of the Council, Royal and Select Masters, the Commandery, Knights Templar, and a charter member of Rajah Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. In his religious belief Mr. Shultz was a Lutheran, and attended St. Elias Church of that denomination in Reading. His home life was ideal, and it was in the midst of his family and by his own hearthstone that he found his greatest happiness.

John Brosius Shultz was united in marriage on Decoration Day, in the year 1876, with Martha E. Shultz, of Reading, Pennsylvania, Mrs. Shultz being a daughter of David R. and Hannah B. (Goodhart) Shultz. David R. Shultz was one of the early hatters in this city, and died here at the age of ninety years, his wife's death occurring at the age of seventy-two. To Mr. and Mrs. John B. Shultz three children were born as follows: 1. Bessie

M., who became the wife of Frank Kline, to whom she bore four children: John Denton, Margaret Eleanor, Frank Kline, Jr., and Elizabeth May. 2. Sadie E., who is now principal of the Maple and Cotton Streets Public School at Reading; she resides with her mother in the old Shultz home at No. 144 South Ninth street, Reading. 3. Esther H.



Adam Bower



THE death of the late Adam Bower at his home at No. 922 Hampden street, Reading, Pennsylvania, on the 21st day of November, 1917, at the venerable age of eighty-five years, removed from the life of the city one of its best known and most popular figures. Mr. Bower was a son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Hartman) Bower. The elder Mr. Bower was also a well known citizen of Reading.

The early life of Adam Bower was spent in his native city, and it was there that he obtained his education, attending the local public schools for this purpose. Upon completing his studies at these institutions, he took up the trade of painting, and worked for a considerable period at this craft, both in Philadelphia and Reading.

At the outbreak of the Civil War, Mr. Bower enlisted, October 23, 1862, in Company I, 179th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and served throughout that struggle. He was also in service in the United States army for some time afterwards, his whole period of service lasting some seven years and three months. He was promoted to the rank of corporal, and took part in many of the greatest engagements of the war, including the Seven Days Battle. He had a fine military record and was eventually honorably discharged. Mr. Bower always retained his keenest interest in military matters, and followed the course of the present World War with the greatest enthusiasm, although unfortunately he did not survive to see its glorious end.

Upon returning to civil life from the army, he became associated with the railroad shop of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad at Reading, and continued in that employment for many years. Several years before his death, however, he retired from active life, and his last years were spent in well earned leisure. Mr. Bower was a man of intense religious belief and instinct, and was a member of the United Brethren church. He was one of the founders of the Salem church of that denomination at Reading, and attended its services when they were held in a small store room, and ever afterwards. He was also a member of the building committee of the church, and to him was given the honor of burning the church mortgage, when that had been duly paid off by the efforts of the congregation, in which he himself had had a most conspicuous share. For a quarter of a century he was treasurer of the Sunday school, and no member of the congregation is more missed by the church than he. Mr. Bower was musically inclined, and was a member for many years of the Hampden Band. He was also a charter

member of the Hampden Fire Department, and he and his wife were responsible for providing that department with the shirts for the men and its flags. For many years Mr. Bower was a well known figure on the streets of Reading and his cheerful and genial temperament made him very popular with all classes of the community. He was particularly popular with the children, and always carried in his pockets candy for the little ones, who were his devoted friends.

Adam Bower was united in marriage (first) with Sarah Cramer, and they were the parents of one child, Anna, who married William Madarie, deceased. After the death of his first wife, Mr. Bower married (second) Elizabeth Lease, a daughter of Daniel and Sarah (Saylor) Lease, and a native of Oley township, Berks county. To this union ten children were born, four of whom lived to maturity, as follows: Sallie, who became the wife of George Yoe; Lilly, who became the wife of Samuel Warner, and now resides with her mother; John, who married Emma Schivley; and Herbert, who married Josephine Keffer.



David B. Smith



IN the vast movement and tumult of modern life, few stop to consider the debt that is owed by the public to those men whose self-sacrifice and devotion to duty make travel safe and possible, and the enormous development of business by the means of transportation. A few men, big in heart and big in brain, do this, and it is reported of Colonel Roosevelt that he made it a rule to thank personally the engineer who had driven the locomotive of the train in which he had traveled. It is due to these men who with incredible faithfulness perform their monotonous and exacting tasks, that the mass of people can enjoy the delights of visiting their friends, and making those flying business trips upon which the commercial life of the country is built. To this stalwart and faithful class of men, strong in their loyalty to duty and intense in their personal devotion to their families, belonged David B. Smith, whose death occurred at his home in Reading, August 27, 1918.

David B. Smith was the son of Jacob and Theresa (Bailey) Smith, of Albany, Pennsylvania, where the former was engaged in the occupation of farming for many years. Born June 18, 1846, David B. Smith was only four years of age at the time of his father's death. He was one of a large family of children, many of whom were "bound out" or apprenticed to farmers in that neighborhood, of whom he was one. He had, therefore, very meagre educational opportunities, but was able to attend the local district school for a short time. At the age of sixteen he ran away to enlist in the Civil War, but shortly afterwards returned to Pennsylvania, where he made his home at Mine Hill Junction, Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania. He then began work on the railroad which runs through the town, first securing a position as brakeman, and being advanced rapidly to the positions of conductor, fireman, and finally engineer. In the latter capacity he ran a market train for a number of years. Later he was transferred to the Main Line Station at Tamaqua, running a train from that point to Philadelphia, and later was transferred to Reading, which place he continued to make his home until his death.

Mr. Smith was a man of strong domestic instincts and feelings, and found his chief happiness in the midst of his family, beside his own hearthstone. He was a man who was well known for his charitable work, and enjoyed the esteem and affection of all those with whom he came in contact, especially of his fellow workmen and employees. He was known as a careful engineer, and earned the respect and gratitude of his superiors in the rail-

road management. He was a member of the Brotherhood of Railroad Engineers and Firemen, and also of the Veteran Employees Association. He held membership in the Grand Army of the Republic in virtue of his having been at one time a member of the Union army. He was a member of the Evangelical church.

Mr. Smith was united in marriage on Christmas Day, 1867, with Ellen Reber, of Schuylkill Haven, Pennsylvania, a daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Reed) Reber, of whom the former was for many years a successful agriculturalist there. To Mr. and Mrs. Smith thirteen children were born, among whom were: 1. Sallie, who became the wife of Colvin Gearhart, a prominent farmer of Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania. 2. Flossie T., who became the wife of David C. Heim, and she and her husband reside with Mrs. Smith at the old Smith residence at No. 628 North Sixth street, Reading, Pennsylvania. Three other children grew up: Elizabeth, who died at the age of thirty years; George, who died at the age of twenty years; and Mary, who married Charles Wink, deceased, and left at her death at the age of twenty-one, a daughter Elizabeth, the wife of Edward Eisely, and they are the parents of three children: Anna, Horace, and William.

Mr. Smith was universally beloved by his fellow workers, and the floral and other tributes at his funeral gave an indication of the esteem in which he was held. No one appreciated more fully the sterling qualities of character that made Mr. Smith a light in the community in which he dwelt than the Rev. J. Willis Hoover, who for many years was his pastor. In the last farewell words about his friend, Mr. Hoover said:

David B. Smith died at Reading, Pennsylvania, August 27, 1918, at the age of seventy-two years, two months and nine days. Brother Smith at times suffered greatly, but his Christianity sustained him and gave him much comfort. He was received into the Evangelical church about thirty-five years ago at Tamaqua, Pennsylvania. He was a warm friend of the ministers, and in his home they were always welcome and enjoyed kind hospitality. He enlisted in the Civil War when a youth, and was a private in Company C, Fifth Regiment of Cavalry Volunteers. He was given an honorable discharge at Richmond, Virginia, May 19, 1865. He was in the service of the Philadelphia & Reading railroad as an engineer many years. He is survived by his sorely bereaved wife, two daughters, one brother and one sister. The writer conducted funeral services at Reading and also at Schuylkill Haven, where his body was laid to rest. The Lord sustain the sorrowing in their bereavement and comfort them with His unfailing promises.



Thomas Polk Merritt



THOMAS POLK MERRITT, one of the most influential and prominent citizens of Reading, Pennsylvania, with the affairs of which city he was closely identified for many years, and where his death on December 29, 1916, was felt as a severe loss, was a native of the town of Mount Holly, New Jersey, where his birth occurred September 29, 1846, and a son of Abraham and Margaret (Irick-Bud) Merritt.

His early life was spent in his native town and it was there that he obtained the preparatory portion of his education, attending for this purpose a private school under Professor Aaron. He later entered the University of Lewisburg (now Bucknell University) at Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, where he took a special course of training for business life. Upon completing his studies at the latter institution, Mr. Merritt went to Philadelphia, where he engaged in the lumber business in association with Norcross & Sheetz. He remained with this concern for a number of years, and then engaged in a similar business on his own account at Norristown. He continued successfully occupied until 1870, when he went to Williamsport and engaged in the wholesale lumber and manufacturing of all kinds of wooden material there. After having established himself in this line, he admitted a younger brother, A. Howard Merritt, as partner and the firm became known as Merritt Brothers. A large business was built up and lumber was shipped to many parts of the United States. In 1880, however, this business was disposed of and the two brothers purchased the well established business of Boas & Raudenbush, at Reading, and moved to this place. Once more they met with a high degree of success and supplied a large proportion of the lumber used in the erection of many public and private buildings in Reading during the time of its great development. Reading was at that time in a state of rapid growth and many thousands of buildings, especially residences were erected then and it was these which afforded Mr. Merritt so large a market. Mr. Merritt was one of those men who ever maintain a keen interest in the affairs of the community where he made his home, and upon coming to Reading he at once took part in many different departments of its affairs. This was especially true in the case of its rapidly increasing business interests, and he soon became identified with a group of the most enterprising and active men of the city. These men soon came to realize the great value of Mr. Merritt's organizing and executive ability and it was not long before he had come to fill many important positions in the establishment of the financial institutions of the place. His first public office was a



Thomas H. Heron.

Thomas Volk Merritt

THOMAS VOLK MERRITT, one of the most influential and prominent citizens of Reading, Pennsylvania, with the city of Philadelphia, New York he was closely identified for many years. His death on December 29, 1916, was felt as a great loss to the city. He was a native of the town of Mount Holly, New Jersey, where his birth occurred September 20, 1846, and a son of the late (Trick-Bud) Merritt.

He was educated in his native town and it was there that he began the study of his education, attending for this purpose the common schools of the town. He later attended the Pennsylvania State University at University Park, Pennsylvania, where he was a student of Professor Aaron. He later entered the University of Pennsylvania (Pennell University) at Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, where he completed his course of training for business life. Upon completion of his course of training, Mr. Merritt went to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he began his career in association with Norcross & Company, a prominent business concern for a number of years, and then returned to Reading, Pennsylvania, where he began his own business on his own account at Norristown. He continued successfully occupied until 1870, when he went to Williamsport and engaged in the wholesale lumber and manufacturing of all kinds of wooden material there. After having established himself in this line, he admitted a younger brother, A. Howard Merritt, as partner and the firm became known as Merritt Brothers. A large business was built up and lumber was shipped to many parts of the United States. In 1880, however, this business was sold and the two brothers purchased the well established business of the late John H. Bush, at Reading, and moved to this place. Once more they achieved a high degree of success and supplied a large proportion of the lumber used in the construction of many public and private buildings in Reading and in the entire State of Pennsylvania. Reading was at that time in the midst of a period of rapid development. Reading was at that time the largest city in the State and many thousands of buildings, especially residences, were erected and it was these which afforded Mr. Merritt so large a market. Mr. Merritt was one of those men who ever maintain a keen interest in the affairs of the community where he made his home, and upon coming to Reading, Pennsylvania, he took part in many different departments of its affairs. This was especially true in the case of its rapidly increasing business interests and he soon became identified with a group of the most enterprising and able men of the city. These men soon came to realize the value of Mr. Merritt's organizing and executive ability and it was not long before he had come to fill many important positions in the establishments of the financial institutions of the place. His first public office was



Thomas P. Merritt

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membership on the Board of Health, to which he was elected in 1882, and it is interesting to note that so great was his devotion to the important problem of the community's health that he continued actively engaged in this work until about the time of his death.

Mr. Merritt's interest was also claimed by the philanthropic work carried on in the community, and he was elected president of the Reading Benevolent Society and vice-president of the Associated Charities of Reading. In 1884, at the time when the State of Pennsylvania established a large hospital at Wernersville, Berks county, for the chronically insane, Mr. Merritt was chosen by Governor Pattison as a member of the first board of trustees, and he was reappointed to this position by Governor Hastings, serving in all in that capacity for six years. He also became treasurer of that board, and in 1904 was appointed by Governor Pennepacker for a third term, in spite of the fact that he was a Democrat in politics. He also served as president and treasurer of the State Asylum at Wernersville. He continued during this time active in the development of business interests here, and in 1886 was one of those who organized the Pennsylvania Trust Company. Seven years later he helped to organize the Reading National Bank, and in both of these institutions served as a director from their organization. Among the other concerns with which Mr. Merritt was associated should be mentioned the Reading Steam Heat & Power Company, which supplies steam heat to most of the public buildings and residences in the central part of the city, and the Reading Electric Light and Power Company, which eventually became the Metropolitan Electric Company. He was one of the promoters of the development of the Wyoming district, which is now one of the handsomest suburban residence sections of the city. Mr. Merritt became a member of the Board of Trade of Reading, and was exceedingly active in this capacity in promoting the general welfare of the municipality. He was appointed in 1886 as one of the four commissioners of the first Park Board, and served thereon until 1890, during which time he did much to aid in the development of the splendid system of parks with which the city is now blessed. He was elected president of the Board of Trade in 1894, and held this responsible position to the satisfaction of all for about four years. It was during that period that preparations were made for the celebration of the Sesqui-Centennial of Reading, and these were finally carried out most successfully in 1898. Mr. Merritt was always deeply interested in the history of his home region, and in 1898 joined the newly formed Berks County Historical Society. He was selected as one of the executive council of the organization, and not long afterwards became treasurer of the Reading Public Library, a capacity in which he served for several terms. His experience in this sort of work caused him to be chosen as one of the commission-

ers to the great International Exposition held at Chicago in 1893, by Governor Pattison. Shortly before his death the great lumber business which he had originated and done so much to develop was incorporated, with himself as president, Mr. A. Howard Merritt as vice-president, and Fred H. Ludwick as treasurer and manager.

Early in life Mr. Merritt became a staunch advocate of the policies and principles of the Democratic party, and upon attaining his majority became an active member thereof. It was about this time that he came to Reading and at once identified himself with the local organization of his party here. He rapidly attained a position of leadership, and was eventually regarded by his political colleagues as the most influential Democrat in the community. In 1890 he was nominated by his party for mayor of Reading, and in spite of the normal Republican majority here, was successfully elected. Few tributes could have been given to his popularity more conclusive than this, and his administration of the city's affairs amply bore out the good opinion held of him by his fellow-citizens. He served in this capacity from 1890 to 1893, and during his term was continually active in securing reform measures for the city and especially in improving its lighting and transit facilities as well as the condition of the public streets. He was also a prominent figure in social and fraternal circles here and especially in connection with the Masonic order which he joined at Norristown in 1867. He became a member of Charity Lodge, No. 190, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and rapidly rose in the work of the order. He joined ——— Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, and ——— Council, Royal and Select Masters, and he also became a member of Hutchinson Commandery, Knights Templar, and received his thirty-third degree. He was afterwards transferred to Reading Commandery, No. 43, of which he was elected the eminent commander in 1888. He also became identified with the Scottish Rite bodies in this region and was finally given the thirty-third degree in Free Masonry. Mr. Merritt was a strongly religious man, an Episcopalian by faith, and upon coming to this city at once joined Christ Episcopal Church. He took a keen interest in the work of his parish, and in 1886 became a vestryman, holding that position until his death. He was a director in the Young Men's Christian Association.

Thomas Polk Merritt was united in marriage, November 30, 1871, with Emma P. Rambo, a daughter of Nathan and Ann Broads (Currie-Ross) Rambo, old and highly respected residents of this State. Mrs. Merritt, who survives her husband, is a member of one of the oldest families in Schuylkill valley, her ancestors making their home in the vicinity of Norristown for many generations. Mr. Merritt was himself a descendant from old Pennsylvania Quaker stock.

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CHICAGO ILL



Geo. Westinghouse

George Westinghouse



NO other city in proportion to its population has so many millionaires as has Pittsburgh. The reason for this is chiefly among them is the fact that the industries which it owes her industrial preeminence are not conducted with brains no less than with hands. It is among these that stood George Westinghouse, inventor, engineer, and an able business man, astute financier, public-spirited citizen, and a man of affairs no less than a mechanic genius.

The paternal ancestors of Mr. Westinghouse came from Germany, and settled in Massachusetts, prior to the Revolution. Their predominant characteristics as a race has always been physical strength combined with intellectual vigor and moral force. Through his mother Mr. Westinghouse is descended from a Dutch-English ancestry, and can claim kinship to those who have won distinction along the lines of art, education, and meritorious work. Viewed in the light of these facts, the personality and career of Mr. Westinghouse furnishes the strongest possible proof of the truth of heredity.

George Westinghouse was born on the 23d of January, 1803, in Schoharie county, New York, son of George and Elizabeth Westinghouse. In 1856 the family moved to Allegheny, where the father, who was an inventor, established the Westinghouse Machine Works. The son received his earlier and preparatory education in the public and high schools of the town and at Union College (1820-1824), and during this period spent much of his leisure time in his father's machine shop. The opportunity which he thus enjoyed of familiarizing himself with all kinds of machine work he has since regarded as of great importance in laying the foundations of his success. His boyish experience enabled him at the age of fifteen to invent and construct a rotary engine, and also to gain knowledge sufficient for passing at an early age the examination for the position of assistant engineer in the United States navy.

The same patriotic spirit which impelled one of his brethren to devote his life as a soldier in the war for the preservation of the Union, impelled Westinghouse in June, 1863, to enlist in the Twelfth Regiment, New York National Guard, for thirty days' service. In July, at the expiration of his term, he was discharged, and in November of the same year he joined for three years in the Sixteenth Regiment, New York Infantry, as a private corporal. In November, 1864, he was honorably discharged as first lieutenant following, was appointed third assistant engineer in the United States



Mr. Westinghouse

George Westinghouse



NO other city in proportion to its size has created so many millionaires as has Pittsburgh. The reasons are many, but chief among them is the fact that the men to whom the city owes her industrial preëminence are men who work with brains no less than with hands. Foremost among them stood George Westinghouse, inventor of the air brake, an able business man, astute financier, public-spirited citizen, a militant man of affairs no less than a mechanical genius.

The paternal ancestors of Mr. Westinghouse came from Germany, and settled in Massachusetts, prior to the Revolution. Their predominant characteristics as a race has always been physical strength combined with intellectual vigor and moral force. Through his mother Mr. Westinghouse is descended from a Dutch-English ancestry, and can claim kindred among those who have won distinction along the lines of art, education, and religious work. Viewed in the light of these facts, the personality and work of Mr. Westinghouse furnishes the strongest possible proof of the theory of heredity.

George Westinghouse was born October 6, 1846, at Central Bridge, Schoharie county, New York, son of George and Emmeline (Vedder) Westinghouse. In 1856 the family moved to Schenectady, New York, where the father, who was an inventor, established the Schenectady Agricultural Works. The son received his earlier and preparatory education in the public and high schools of the town and at Union College (Ph. D., 1890), and during this period spent much of his leisure time in his father's machine shop. The opportunity which he thus enjoyed of familiarizing himself with all kinds of machine work he has since regarded as of great importance in laying the foundations of his success. His boyish experience enabled him at the age of fifteen to invent and construct a rotary engine, and also to gain knowledge sufficient for passing at an early age the examination for the position of assistant engineer in the United States navy.

The same patriotic spirit which impelled one of his brothers to lay down his life as a soldier in the war for the preservation of the Union, led George Westinghouse in June, 1863, to enlist in the Twelfth Regiment, New York National Guard, for thirty days' service. In July, at the expiration of his term, he was discharged, and in November of the same year he reenlisted for three years in the Sixteenth Regiment, New York Cavalry, being chosen corporal. In November, 1864, he was honorably discharged, and on December 14 following, was appointed third assistant engineer in the United States

navy and reported for duty on the "Muscoota." On June 4, 1865, he was transferred to the "Stars and Stripes," and on June 28 of the same year was detached and ordered to the Potomac flotilla. The war now having ended, Mr. Westinghouse was desirous of continuing his college studies, and therefore, resisting solicitations to remain in the navy, tendered his resignation, receiving August 1, 1865, an honorable discharge.

Upon returning home, Mr. Westinghouse entered Bowdoin College, remaining until the close of his sophomore year. During his military and naval career, the inherited impulse toward experiment and invention had not lain dormant, but had moved him to invent a multiple cylinder engine, and while a college student he found it extremely difficult to resist the tendency which has ever been so marked a trait in his character. Accordingly, Mr. Westinghouse, after conference with President Hickok, of Union College, and by his advice and appreciative suggestion, discontinued his classical studies and sought in active life a wider field for his inventive genius.

In 1865, Mr. Westinghouse invented a device for replacing railroad cars upon the track, and this device, being of cast steel, was manufactured by the Bessemer Steel Works, at Troy, New York. One day while on his way thither, a delay caused by a collision between two freight trains suggested to Mr. Westinghouse the idea that a brake might have prevented the accident. This was the germinal thought of the great invention with which his name will ever be associated—the air brake. In 1867 Mr. Westinghouse established steel works in Schenectady for the manufacture of the car-replacer and reversible steel railroad frogs, but lack of capital proved an obstacle. As a result of correspondence, the inventor was invited to Pittsburgh, where he made a contract with the Pittsburgh Steel Works for the manufacture of steel frogs, he himself acting as agent for their introduction. Traveling extensively, Mr. Westinghouse took every occasion to interest investors in the air brake, offering repeatedly to railroad companies the right to use the invention if they would bear the expense of a trial. In 1868 he met Ralph Baggaley, whom he interested in the description of the brake, and who, upon being offered a one-fifth interest if he would bear the expense of apparatus sufficient for one train, accepted the proposition. The apparatus being constructed, permission was given by the superintendent of the "Pan Handle" Railroad to apply it to an engine and four cars on the accommodation train running between Pittsburgh and Steubenville. This train was fitted in the latter part of 1868, and the first application of the brake prevented a collision with a wagon on the track. The first patent was issued April 13, 1869, and the Westinghouse Air Brake Company was formed July 20 of the same year. The first orders for apparatus were from the Chicago & Northwestern Railway. The brake was not without imperfections, but alterations were rapidly made, and it was brought into good condition in

1869, when works for the manufacture were begun, being completed in 1870. Constant attention was given to details so that the brake underwent many changes. The policy of issuing no rights or licenses, but confining the manufacture to one locality and keeping it under one management, was not only of the greatest possible use to the railroads in securing uniformity in brake apparatus throughout the United States and adjacent territory, but has resulted in the erection of large works, equipped with the finest and newest machinery at Wilmerding, thirteen miles from Pittsburgh. In consequence of this there has arisen a beautiful town brilliantly lighted with electricity, well paved and sewerred, and having schools and churches.

In 1871 Mr. Westinghouse went abroad to introduce the air brake in England—an undertaking which proved no easy task, inasmuch as the trains in Europe had hand-brakes upon only what were termed "brake-vans," there being no brakes upon the other vehicles. Mr. Westinghouse was thus required, between 1871 and 1882, to spend in all, seven years in Europe, and inventive ability was severely taxed to meet the new conditions of railroad practice.

Meanwhile, Mr. Westinghouse invented the "automatic" feature of the brake, which overcame other imperfections in the first form, and removed the danger from the parting of trains on steep grades. In 1886, he invented the "quick action brake," the improvement being made in what is known as the "triple valve." By this improved valve it became practicable to apply all the brakes on a train of fifty freight cars in two seconds. The automatic and quick action brakes are regarded by experts as far surpassing the original brake in ingenuity and inventive genius.

The patents taken out by Mr. Westinghouse on the air brake are interesting in their variety, covering as they do every detail from the front end of the engine to the rear of the last car, and including stop-cocks, hose couplings, valves, packings, and many forms of "equivalents" of valves and other devices. Infringers of these patents have been invariably enjoined by courts which have declared the invention to be of great value, pioneer in character, and therefore entitled to very broad construction. Scientists unite in regarding the air-brake in its completed form as one of the greatest inventions of the nineteenth century, and its usefulness is attested by its almost universal adoption by the railroads of the world. The claimants of the honor have been many, but the decisions of the courts in upholding the Westinghouse patents destroy such claims, and the additional inventions, increasing the efficiency of the brake, are sufficient to establish the superiority of Mr. Westinghouse.

In 1883, Mr. Westinghouse became interested in the operation of railway signals and switches by compressed air, and developed and patented the system now manufactured by the Union Switch and Signal Company.

The development of the switch and signal apparatus ultimately led Mr. Westinghouse to turn his attention to the subject of electric lighting, and, having purchased some patents from William Stanley, in 1883, he began the manufacture of lamps and electric lighting apparatus at the works of the Union Switch and Signal Company. In 1885, he purchased the Gaulard and Gibbs patents for the distribution of electricity by means of alternating currents, and in 1866, formed the Westinghouse Electric Company, engaging actively in the manufacture and sale of all kinds of electrical machinery. In 1889-90, this company absorbed the United States Electric Lighting Company, and the Consolidated Electric Light Company. In 1891, all these companies were reorganized into the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, which built very extensive works at East Pittsburgh. About this time Mr. Westinghouse became interested also in electric lighting companies in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Pittsburgh, and gave special attention to the problem of the generation and distribution of electricity for commercial purposes. In 1881, the Westinghouse Machine Company was formed to manufacture engines designed by H. H. Westinghouse, brother of the inventor.

In 1884, natural gas having been brought from Murrysville to Pittsburgh, Mr. Westinghouse suggested that drilling might develop natural gas in the Iron City, and he drilled a well on the grounds of his own residence, a venture which resulted in the production of gas in enormous quantities. An ordinance was enacted by the city authorizing him to lay pipes under the streets, and he purchased the charter of what is known as the Philadelphia Company, having power to carry on the natural gas business, no law relating especially to this business being then in existence. Mr. Westinghouse was the first justly to appreciate the perils and requirements involved in the distribution of such enormous quantities of this almost odorless gas, under great pressure with the possibility of leakage at every joint, and not only did he provide for this leakage by special appliances, but he also foresaw the need of large pipes for the reduction of friction when the pressure should decrease. His theory of the utility of pipes of large diameter has been amply justified by experience, and the work of the Philadelphia Company contributed very largely to the reestablishment of Pittsburgh in the iron and steel business.

In 1892, the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company was given the contract for the illumination of the World's Fair at Chicago, and shortly thereafter the incandescent electric lamps manufactured by it were declared by the courts to be an infringement of patents owned by a competitor. Although these patents were about to expire, Mr. Westinghouse was obliged to immediately design and manufacture in large quantities an incandescent lamp which would not infringe them. This he did by making what was

called "the stopper lamp," the use of which enabled the Westinghouse Company to fulfill its contract. To accomplish this it was not only necessary to design a lamp which would not infringe existing patents, but it was also necessary to design and make the special machinery required for its production, and all this had to be done in a very limited time. That Mr. Westinghouse succeeded and enabled this company to carry out its contract obligations, is one of the most remarkable *tours de force* in his career. The incident, however, is only one of many which illustrates Mr. Westinghouse's resourcefulness and energy in the face of what seemed overwhelming odds.

From 1899 to 1906, Mr. Westinghouse again spent a considerable portion of his time in Europe, where he founded companies in England and France for the manufacture of electrical apparatus under patents owned by his American companies. Then came the financial panic of 1907, and involved three important Westinghouse companies—the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, the Westinghouse Machine Company, and the Security Investment Company. Leaving largely to his associates the readjustment of the affairs of the two latter companies, which were practically his personal property, and disregarding his possible personal losses, Mr. Westinghouse concentrated all his energies on the readjustment of the finances of the Electric Company, and so successful was he in this, that in December, 1908, but little more than a year after the panic, the company's obligations were discharged, and it was placed upon a firm financial basis, with cash assets of over \$17,000,000. Even in the midst of this exacting task Mr. Westinghouse still found time to continue the development of important inventions, and his unvarying cheerfulness and optimism in the face of apparently unsurmountable difficulties won the admiration of all who worked with him.

Mr. Westinghouse's later work included the development of gas engines of large power, and steam turbines for land and marine use. In coöperation with the late Rear-Admiral G. W. Melville, United States Navy, he was the first to suggest the use of reduction-gearing in connection with high speed turbines, and by the invention of what is known as a "floating frame" for gearing of this kind he has inaugurated a new epoch in marine engineering. The most recent but not the least of the products of Mr. Westinghouse's genius as applied to mechanics is his air-spring for automobiles and motor trucks, the first form of which was brought to his attention by its inventors while it was still in an experimental state. Mr. Westinghouse quickly recognized the possibilities of such a device, and after several years of development and testing he brought out the air-spring.

Many unsolicited honors came to Mr. Westinghouse. In 1874, the Franklin Institute of the State of Pennsylvania awarded him the Scott premium and medal for his improvements in air-brakes; he received the

decorations of the Legion of Honor, the Royal Crown of Italy, and the Order of Leopold of Belgium. In 1890, Union College conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Philosophy; in 1896, he was the second recipient of the John Fritz medal; in the same year he received the degree of Doctor of Engineering from the Koenigliche Technische Hochschule, Berlin; and in 1912 he was awarded the Edison gold medal for his achievements in the introduction and development of the alternating current system of distributing electrical energy. Mr. Westinghouse was an honorary member and past president of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers; an honorary member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; an honorary member of the National Electric Light Association; the Royal Institution of Great Britain; Academy of Political and Social Science in the city of New York; American Academy of Political and Social Science, Philadelphia; Franklin Institute; American Association for the Conservation of Vision; American Institute of Electrical Engineers; American Institute of Mining Engineers; American Society of Civil Engineers; American Society of Automobile Engineers; American Society of Naval Engineers (Associate); American Protective Tariff League; American Museum of Natural History; Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York; New York Botanical Garden; Pilgrims of the United States; Japan Society of New York; Pan American Society of the United States; Automobile Club of America; Chamber of Commerce, New York; City Midway Club, New York; Economic Club, New York; Metropolitan Club, New York; Railroad Club, New York; Republican Club, New York; Sleepy Hollow Country Club, New York; Union League Club, New York; Country Club, Duquesne, Oakmont Country, Pittsburgh, University, Union, all of Pittsburgh; Engineers' Club, Boston, Massachusetts; Chevy Chase Club, Washington, D. C.; Western Pennsylvania Exposition Society.

Mr. Westinghouse married, August 8, 1867, in Brooklyn, New York, Marguerite Erskine Walker, and they were the parents of one son, George Westinghouse, Jr. Mr. Westinghouse died March 12, 1914.



John H. Snell



JOHAN H. SNELL, senior member of the well known firm of Snell & Meharg, manufacturers of vertical and horizontal steam engines of Hamburg, Pennsylvania, and one of the most prominent and influential citizens of this place, is a native of Earl township, Berks county, Pennsylvania, where his birth occurred July 2, 1849. Mr. Snell was a son of Jacob and Matilda (Glase) Snell, and a member of an old and prominent family of this State.

The Snell family came originally from Germany and was founded in this country by John Adam Snell, who sailed for America on the good ship "Robert and Alice" of Dublin, under the command of Captain Walter Goodman. He landed at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, September 11, 1738, one of a company of one hundred and four male passengers.

John Snell, a descendant of John Adam Snell, and the grandfather of the Mr. Snell of this sketch, was for many years a resident of Berks county, Pennsylvania, where he was a man of wealth and influence, and a large landowner. In the years 1787, 1795, 1796, 1807, 1808 and 1812, he purchased property at Reading and lived in that city for a number of years. Prior to 1816, however, he removed to New Haven township, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, where he continued his prosperous career.

Among his children was Jacob Snell, father of John H. Snell, who was born May 3, 1816, in New Haven township, and was there reared to manhood. He was the recipient of an excellent public school education, and upon reaching manhood engaged in a mercantile business for some time at Friedensburg, Oley township, Berks county. From that place he removed to Earlville, where for a number of years he conducted a hotel and general store. Still later he engaged in the iron business at that place and operated the Spring Forge until 1851, in which year he was elected register of Berks county on the Democratic ticket. He served in that capacity until 1854, when he moved to Reading, and it was there that he spent the remainder of his life, and that his death occurred. In 1851 he also formed a partnership with a Mr. Snyder, and the two built the Keystone Forge, at Reading, and engaged in the manufacture of car axles and hooks. He was very successful in this venture, and became one of the prominent citizens of Reading. Still later he was associated with John H. Craig as part owner in the operating of the Keystone Rolling Mills, and continued thus occupied until his death, which occurred December 7, 1893, at the age of seventy-seven years. The Keystone Rolling Mills, with the success of which Mr. Snell, Sr. was closely

identified, was a very large concern and employed in the latter part of its career over two hundred men. Mr. Snell was also connected with a number of other important enterprises at Reading, and was at one time president of the Schuylkill Valley Building Association. The members of the Snell family had always been associated with the Democratic party, but Jacob Snell felt so strongly in his opposition to the institution of slavery in the United States that he transferred his allegiance to the Republican party. He held a number of public positions in the gift of the city, and was school controller of Reading for several years, in which capacity he did much to advance the cause of education. He and his family were consistent members of St. Peter's Methodist Episcopal Church, and he was active in the work of the congregation. He was also a member of Reading Lodge, No. 49, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and of the local lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Jacob Snell married Matilda Glase, a daughter of Peter and Mary (Addams) Glase, who were pioneer residents of Alsace township.

The childhood of John H. Snell was spent in his native township and at Reading, Pennsylvania. As a lad he attended the public schools of the latter place, but at the age of fourteen years was anxious to enter the Union army, when the Civil War had broken out. His father, however, was opposed to this on account of his extreme youth, but noting his son's dissatisfaction he decided to take him from school and set him to work. Accordingly, the lad entered the employ of Clark & Hunter and there learned the trade of draftsman and machinist. He remained with this concern for about four years and then, having completed his apprenticeship, he entered the employ of J. H. Sternberg, who at that time was establishing his business in Reading. His next employers were Mellert & Company, with whom he remained for three or four years, after which he went to Philadelphia and entered the employ of the great Baldwin Locomotive Works as a draftsman. Unfortunately, however, the young man suffered from ill health and was forced to give up his position with this company for a time. After recovering his health to a great extent, Mr. Snell went to Harrisburg, where he entered the Harrisburg Foundry & Machine Company, and remained with that concern for two years. Mr. Snell then once more withdrew from work for a time and took a tour in the West, which occupied him for a considerable period. He then returned to Reading, where he handled machines for Rick Brothers, and later was employed by T. A. Wilson, manufacturers of spectacles, until 1874. In that year he took another trip, this time traveling to the Pacific coast by vessel, sailing from New York, and making the trip by way of the Isthmus of Panama, and thence to Tacoma, Washington, and Puget Sound. Here he was placed in charge of the machinery of a large saw mill, which he operated until 1877. Once more he returned to Reading, where he was given the position of foreman of the

Mellert Foundry & Machine Company. His intense fondness for travel, however, caused him to give up his position after a year, and once more he went to California, where he remained for a period. In the year 1880, Mr. Snell formed a partnership with his brother-in-law, George F. Meharg, under the firm name of Snell & Meharg. This new establishment commenced business in Reading, where they operated a machine shop with a high degree of success until 1889, in which year they removed their plant to Hamburg, Pennsylvania. They had already erected there a substantial brick building, measuring forty by two hundred feet, and here they engaged in the manufacture of a very superior grade of vertical and horizontal steam engines. A ready market was found for these engines, not only in the United States, but in foreign countries as well, and the business rapidly grew to great proportions. In the year 1894 the firm suffered a heavy fire loss, which practically destroyed their buildings and equipment, but they immediately rebuilt their plant, and added to its original dimensions a large two wing addition. In the new plant about fifty men were employed and five hundred engines were completed during the year. Mr. Snell, who was a practical mechanic and draftsman, had charge of this department of the affairs, while Mr. Meharg was placed at the head of the office. Eventually the concern came to be one of the best known in the country, and since the death of Mr. Snell, his son has continued the business along the same lines on which it was originally established. In addition to the great manufacturing business with which Mr. Snell's name was for so many years identified, he was also one of the promoters of the Hamburg Electric Light Company, and upon its organization was made its president and superintendent. He was also a conspicuous member of the Board of Trade, and did much in this capacity to promote the general welfare of the community. Mr. Snell was a member of the local branch of the Royal Arcanum, and Lodge No. 715, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of Reading, Pennsylvania.

John H. Snell was united in marriage, February 2, 1878, with Annie F. Siemon, a native of Reading, her birth occurring November 19, 1861, a daughter of Herman and Mary (Francis) Siemon, old and highly respected residents of that place. To Mr. and Mrs. Snell nine children were born, one of whom died young, and the others are as follows: Edison Jacob, married Mary Lausch; Clarence Herman, married Louella Boden, and they have one child, Sarah Ann; George Lemon; John G., married Louise Seiders, and they have three children: Catharine Anna, Russell, Mildred; Marie, wife of Warren R. Seidell; Anna Josephine, wife of Dr. Ray D. Saul, and they have one child, Ray Snell; Mildred; Charles.

The death of Mr. Snell, which occurred May 19, 1917, at his home in Hamburg, Pennsylvania, was felt as a severe loss by the entire community,

which had come to have not only a great admiration for his ability, but a very real affection for him as a man. It will be appropriate at this place to give an expression of this feeling as voiced by the Rev. Charles Freeman, pastor of the Reformed church of Hamburg, Pennsylvania, in his sermon on the occasion of Mr. Snell's funeral.

The gift of God is Eternal life.—Romans 6, 23.

It seems strange, and yet it is absolutely true, that men think more about eternal life when they are reminded of death, than at any other time. This fact is one of the strongest evidences of immortality. Death has always been, and is now the greatest preacher of deathlessness. Mortality or death, forced upon the attention of all men, suggests immortality. This great company of friends has gathered in this home this afternoon for a common purpose, to mingle our tears with the tears of this family, to bolster up the drooping spirit of a widowed wife and sons and daughters left fatherless. We are confronted with the awful ravages of death. We are reminded again how death is no respecter of persons. How it steals across the threshold of our bodies, clutching our vitals, and steals away the physical life of a loving husband, a kind father, a patriotic citizen of the commonwealth, a progressive inhabitant of our town, and an industrious, capable and energetic business man. Death *now*, this very moment, *he* stands supreme ruler over our physical bodies. Death sneers at our sighs, laughs at our tears, and mocks at the fondest hopes we have planned for our lives. Yet the most convincing argument of the power of death is the slain body of our friend and fellow townsman as he lies in the casket before our very eyes. In this indisputable evidence of the power of death, we find that death defeats its primary object of striking terror to our souls. Instead of being a frightful monster, that throws over us a pall of misery and despair, Death to-day, *here now*, in this home, becomes the greatest power on earth, to tear away the veil that hides us from the mysteries of eternal life. Instead of standing before his coffin now, and later the open grave, terrified and shivering in our fear, we look through the burning tears that fill our eyes beyond and over this barrier of death to the land of pure delight, to the home of the soul, to eternal life, that gift which God gave us. We are not afraid of death, even though it stalks into our very homes. We are not afraid of death, even though it comes so close to use that our hearts are wrenched with agony, when our dearest friends are borne off by this most powerful ally of our fear and sorrow. We are not afraid of death, even though it is so close to us that we can lay our sympathetic hands upon the icy brow of our friend as he lies here cold, in the clutches of death. We are not afraid, because death itself is the one great incentive that urges us to cry out "O Death! where is thy sting? O grave! where is thy victory?" Death is our greatest source of hope in eternal life—death is the greatest preacher of deathlessness.

Father, I firmly do believe—
I know,—for death who comes for me
From regions of the blest afar,
Where there is nothing to deceive,
Hath left his iron gate afar,
And rays of truth you cannot see
Are flashing through eternity.

And so it is ever as Poe here says that death always leaves flashes of the truth of immortality, that are the means of brilliantly illuminating our minds in our hope of immortality. Death is the secession of the physical life—the stopping of that vital

process by which the physical organism is maintained in action. Death ends all as far as our mortal living body is concerned. But death does something more for us, death releases the living person to a life beyond—eternal life. The spirit leaves the material body, but lives on. If we look back, death is the end of a career; if we look forward, it is the beginning of a career, but in reality, death is neither end nor beginning, but an event in our career, an experience of life, and, as Charles Frohman said when he went down on the "Lusitania," "The most interesting experience of life." Death is the door through which we pass after our work on earth is finished and our tasks are all completed, and the evening comes, and we lie down to rest, while the shadows of night hover over us for a time, and then we are again aroused and brought to life, but in a different world, with higher responsibilities, with broader visions and deeper joy. Death is only a *change of scenes and conditions*. Death ends our physical existence, but *death does not close life*. Death is like the power of nature that forces our physical life from the scenes of happy childhood into the sterner reality and wider opportunities of manhood.

Your father has finished the first days of his life and death has closed the workshop of his apprenticeship and opened the door into Eternal Life, where there are opportunities—the Gift of God—using his acquired character in work that is more pleasing, because no power like death shall rudely force an entrance there and crumble and crush and tear down the result of our spiritual effort. There is a blessed state beyond this life of which we cannot speak minutely, as if we had seen it, but of which we can speak confidently, because we know the principles of it. The person who enters it is present with God, in a clearer and truer sense, than he was on earth. He is living a life of progressive holiness, advancing to perfection. He is under the most holy influences, where all that is best in him is constantly helped to increase, fresh opportunities of holy service are constantly before him—and of holy, holy growth and blessedness. This is the life that is life indeed, as Paul says in 1st Timothy, 6, 19.

"The life that we begin on earth but experiences its fullness in Heaven." With such general knowledge of life with God, we must be content for its details are hidden from us.

My knowledge of eternal life is small.
The eye of faith is dim
But 'tis enough that He knows all,
And I shall be with Him.

We can confirm our belief in the life eternal in many ways. See how large are human powers in comparison to the opportunities we have in this short life. Are we to have these powers only for an hour and then lose them forever? How to live and how not to live is about all the knowledge we can crowd into this short life of ours, but we need the future to live the lessons we have learned here, and God, who so wonderfully supplies all our longings, is not going to forsake us in this last, the greatest longing of the human heart, Eternal Life. He gives it to us as a gift to show his interest in us and his love for man. If you believe in a living God and that man was created in the image of God, that God breathed the breath of life into the nostrils of man and he became a living soul, then you must believe that we are His offspring, that he is our Father, and if our Father lives forever, then we, His children, must live forever.

Tennyson expresses our belief when he says:

Thou wilt not leave us in the dust;
Thou madest man he knows not why.
He thinks he was not made to die;
And thou hast made him, thou art just.

Why then this fear of death? Why this terror? I know the sorrow of parting. I have experienced it. I would be the last one to seal up the fountain of your tears. But why do we stand in mortal dread and unfounded terror and why is our life filled with unnecessary anguish because of death? If we believe what our Christian faith teaches us and what life teaches us—then death is the happiest experience of life. Eternal life is but the fruit of our living here.

O, world, so few the years we live,
 Would that the life which thou dost give were life indeed.
 Alas! Thy sorrows fall so fast
 The Soul is free.

Almost the first man I knew in Hamburg was John Snell. He came to the parsonage the very first night I was in it. Since that time our friendship grew and his life unfolded itself to me in its broad gauge that was so characteristic of him. Mr. Snell was a man of wonderful energy and capacity for work. He was skilled in his profession, skilled beyond the average draughtsman, diligent in application and consequently a successful business man. His energy developed leadership in him to a marked degree. He never followed anyone. He always led. He was the leader in his business and in his home. This strong will always dominated and influenced every act of his children. He was a true father in every sense of the word, in fidelity, in love, in inspiration and leadership. He was a progressive citizen of Hamburg. He was no mossback, he was interested in every forward movement and the leader of many of them. He was a loyal subject of the State; intensely patriotic to his government. He loved the flag. Almost the last purchase he made was little flags to distribute to his friends. He was a friend of the Grand Army of the Republic. At the age of thirteen he ran away to enlist as a soldier. His car was at their disposal every Memorial Day. He was a lover of nature. This love led him abroad into the many beautiful forest and fascinating streams of our State and he thoroughly enjoyed every changing scene he encountered. He loved the little birds that came to him every spring. The little nests you see in his well kept yard are the results of this love. Above all he loved the little children of our town and was always interested in them. The last public donation he gave to Hamburg was a check for \$10.00 for the children's garden. He was interested in the garden because the children loved to work near him. How children know one who truly loves them was shown to-day when I saw from my window crowds of school children crowding into this house to see him for the last time. He was a liberal man. He gave freely to church and town. He contributed freely to every church in town, and when the flood came to town he and his neighbor, Mr. Miller, collected the first \$1,800 for the relief of the stricken families of Hamburg. He was a man who could give and forget it. He was a kind man to every person in town. He would listen to every plea for charity and give to all, sometimes to his own hurt. A week before he died he drove his car ten miles out of his way to give a lift to an old woman who was trudging along the road weary and tired. That was the spirit of the man.

Princes and Lords are but the breath of Kings.
 An honest man is the noblest work of God.

He has gone to live away from home. He left behind a dutiful wife. A woman who was his true companion and his helpmate. Her sorrow is crushing we know. But what joy she has in the knowledge of work well done and duties performed. You did all you could in his last brief hours for him. His going was sudden and consequently shock-

ing, but time will heal the hurt and the loving ministrations of your daughters will do much to dry the tears, lift the burden and drive away care and sorrow. His sons are left behind, too. Their task is a hard one, but thanks to a wise father, your task is not a crushing one. It will be hard to maintain the name left by your father, but you are able to maintain it. By energetic zeal, close application and developing leadership, and a faith in God, you cannot fail. John Snell is gone but his spirit remains with us. The good that was in him is our inheritance. The inheritance of the community. He achieved everything by his diligence but eternal life—no one can achieve it, it is a gift from God.

Oh! Ye, whose cheek the tear of pity strains;
 Draw near with pious pity and attend.
 Here lies the loving husband's dear remains,
 The tender father, and the generous friend,
 The pitying heart that felt for human woe,
 The dauntless heart that feared no human pride,
 The friend of man, to vice alone a foe,
 For even his failings leaned to virtue's side.

May God's blessings attend us and his spirit fill us so that the fountain of divine love may fill our hearts with the hope of a reunion in the world that is to come. May God help us to live so that when thy summons comes to join

That innumerable caravan, which moves to that mysterious realm,
 Where each shall take his chamber in the silent walls of death.
 Thou go, not like the quarry slave at night,
 Scourged to his dungeon;
 But sustained and soothed by an unfaltering trust,
 Approach thy grave like one
 Who wraps the drapery of his couch about him
 And lies down to pleasant dreams.

Sermon by Rev. Charles Freeman, Pastor, Reformed Church, Hamburg, Pennsylvania, May 23, 1917.



John H. Printz



JOHN H. PRINTZ, the largest manufacturer of red and ornamental brick in Berks county, Pennsylvania, and one of the most prominent business men of Reading, whose death occurred at his home in this city, August 10, 1905, was a son of John and Rosanna (Hill) Printz, old and highly respected residents of this place. The Printz family was of German origin, and Mr. Printz's ancestors were among the earliest settlers of Berks county, his great-grandfather having come to America before the Revolutionary War and located on Ninth street, below Franklin street, Reading. He was a stocking weaver by trade, and had a son, Frederick Printz, who was born in Reading and lived all his life in this city, where also he died at the age of seventy-five years. Frederick Printz was an expert carpenter and builder, and was a pioneer in that line here. His son, John Printz, father of John H. Printz, was born in Reading, August 18, 1801, and died in August, 1880. Like his father he was also a carpenter and builder and conducted a successful business in this city. In politics he was a Democrat, and filled many local offices. His wife, who was Rosanna Hill before her marriage to him, came to Reading from Spring township, and here died in 1866, at the age of sixty-nine years. John and Rosanna (Hill) Printz were the parents of five sons and two daughters, as follows: Henry, deceased; William, deceased; Susan Ann, who became the wife of William Orth, and both are deceased; Christina, who became the wife of George Bickley; John H., with whose career we are here especially concerned; Levi H.; and Frederick.

Born on March 31, 1831, in the old family home in Reading, John H. Printz was largely self educated. His attendance in school was very brief, for at the age of eleven he was apprenticed to a brick maker, one John Darath, who had a large brick plant on the site of the present Reading Hardware Works. After completing his apprenticeship young Mr. Printz worked as a journeyman in a number of different brick yards for several years until he had gained sufficient capital to enable him to get married. Immediately after this event he went to work in a rolling mill, thus continuing for a short time. Shortly afterwards, at the age of twenty-three, he engaged in the business of manufacturing bricks on his own account. He had been foreman of the yard situated at the corner of North Tenth street and Pricetown road, and he was aware that this place was of appropriate size and proportions for the carrying on of a large business. Accordingly, in partnership with Michael Sands, he purchased this yard, and began operations there.



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They were exceedingly successful from the outset, and in the year 1865 Mr. Printz purchased his partner's interest and admitted to the firm his cousin, Daniel D. Gaul. This association continued until the year 1877, when J. L. Moyer was also admitted, the firm becoming known as Printz, Grant & Company. The firm, however, was dissolved in the year 1880 and Mr. Printz continued in the business alone until three years later, when he admitted his son, John Thomas Printz, to the business. Mr. Printz himself, however, always remained the active head and was the largest producer of brick in Berks county, his plant sometimes turning out as many as sixty thousand bricks per day and often employing some two hundred men. Mr. Printz was one of a very few manufacturers who produced ornamental brick in this county, and he had a very large sale for his product. In addition to his personal business, Mr. Printz interested himself in a large number of enterprises of various kinds undertaken in this region, and was one of the prime movers and organizers of the Reading National Bank and a director of this institution from the outset of its career. He was also one of the promoters and a director of the East Reading Electric Railroad; an organizer and director of the Reading Cold Storage Company; an organizer and director of the Reading Brewing Company; a director of the Reading & Southwestern Railroad; a promoter and stockholder in the Neversink Mountain Railroad and the Pennsylvania Gravity Railroad; and a stockholder of the Adamstown Railroad, an extension of the Reading & Southwestern system.

Mr. Printz was a lifelong Republican in politics, and was very active in local affairs, holding many responsible public offices. He served for three terms in the Reading Common Council, being twice elected from Ward Three and once from Ward Four. He was also a prominent man in the social and fraternal circles here and was very actively identified with the Masonic order. He was a member of Chandler Lodge, No. 227, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Chapter No. 152, Royal Arch Masons; Council, Royal and Select Masters; DeMolay Commandery, No. 9, Knights Templar; and Rajah Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. Mr. Printz was one of the group of twelve men who built the handsome Masonic temple in this city. He was devotedly fond of travel and had been to all parts of this country, but although frequently urged to go abroad would not cross the ocean. One of his chief recreations was fishing, a taste which he indulged himself in whenever his onerous business tasks would permit. He was the fortunate possessor of many friends, won to him by his sterling qualities of character and mind. Five years before his death Mr. Printz retired from active life and purchased some valuable land on what is now Haak street. He built eight houses on this property, facing on Haak street, and two fine residences on Perkeomen avenue. His own home was

John H. Printz

at No. 1515 Perkeomen avenue. Mr. Printz and his family removed to this part of Reading in the early days of its development, when it was connected to the rest of the city by horse car, and saw many improvements which he himself did much to further.

John H. Printz married (first) Matilda Totten, and to that union three children were born, as follows: John Thomas, now deceased, who married (first) Mary Klinedec, and (second) Agnes Weaver; Alice, deceased, who became the wife of George B. Clouser, deceased, and the mother of one child, Edgar; Harry C., deceased, who married Ivy Coover, by whom he had three children: Leroy, Pearl M., and Floyd. Mr. Printz married (second) Catharine (Bullis) Coleman, widow of William Coleman, and daughter of Theodore Bullis. Of the second marriage there were born five children, as follows: Annie, who became the wife of Samuel Flexer, to whom she has borne one child, Catherine Welder; Laura, who became the wife of Frank Schlappich; Bessie, wife of Daniel Calnan, to whom she has borne three children, Thomas, Helen and William; Catherine, deceased; Wellington P. J., who married Catherine Querns, and is now serving in the United States army.



David Henry Ellinger



DAVID HENRY ELLINGER, late of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, where his death occurred June 21, 1918, at his home at No. 413 Boas street, was a unique figure in the life of this city. The oldest employee in any city department, both in age and in the number of years of service, he had an acquaintance that seemed to embrace half the city, to which distinction he added the even more creditable one that all of these admired and loved him, such a thing as an enemy being practically unknown. Mr. Ellinger was descended from good old Pennsylvania families on both sides of the house, being a son of John and Catherine Ellinger, old and highly respected residents of Hummelstown, Pennsylvania. The Ellinger family have resided at that place for many years. The elder Mr. and Mrs. Ellinger were the parents of eight children, as follows: Reuben, who was associated with the Pennsylvania Railroad, and finally met his death at Indianapolis; John, who gave his life for his country as a soldier, having been captured by the Confederates and imprisoned at Andersonville Prison, Salisbury, South Carolina, where he died of virtual starvation; Barbara; Annie, deceased; Hettie, deceased; two sons who went West in early manhood; David Henry, with whom we are here concerned.

Born at Hummelstown, Pennsylvania, August 16, 1848, David Henry Ellinger spent his childhood and early youth there, attending the local public schools until he had reached the age for college. He then entered Albrechts College at Myerstown, Pennsylvania, where he completed his studies. Mr. Ellinger was naturally a scholar and had a scholar's taste for reading and study. He was a wide reader and student, who digested well what he gained of knowledge and turned it to use in his own mind as the material of original thought. Indeed, although his formal education was an excellent one, it is unquestionable that he learned more through this habit of private study and through his long course at the school of experience than in any other way, and the lessons were more valuable. He was well informed on a surprising number of questions and his fellowmen universally considered his advice and opinion of value and sought them on every occasion. As a youth he was very anxious to enlist in the army and serve in the Civil War, and really succeeded in doing so, but his father was able to secure his release on account of his youth and he returned home greatly disappointed. At that time Hummelstown boasted one large flagstaff and the lad volunteered to raise the flag in the morning and lower it at sunset on his way to and from work. This interesting old relic is still in the possession of the family. He

was yet no more than a lad when he secured his first employment with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, being employed by it at the Hummelstown station in several capacities. In fact, he soon became a sort of general *factotum* there and occupied the combined offices of telegraph operator, train dispatcher, baggage master, ticket agent and several others. Mr. Ellinger used to make a joke of his many sided office in later life and tell how he was obliged to shovel the snow from the platforms in the winter time in addition to his other duties. He was certainly, as he used to remark, just about the whole railway as far as Hummelstown was concerned. He was still a young man when he gave up this position and entered the employ of Richard Fox, who was very much of a character in the region, well known to everybody, and a man of considerable wealth and prominence. Mr. Fox was a horse dealer, of wide reputation, who traveled through many parts of the country on his business, buying horses in the West and shipping them to the eastern markets. He needed an assistant in this work, and the bright and alert youth recommended himself to him, so that the agreement was soon made between them. Mr. Ellinger made his home with Mr. Fox and traveled with him, especially in the West, buying, branding and shipping horses by the car lots. He remained with Mr. Fox until he had reached the age of twenty-four, and then came to Harrisburg, where he secured a position with the Adams Express Company, remaining with that concern only a comparatively short time however. He continued to reside at Harrisburg, however, and was next employed by the Prudential Life Insurance Company, first as an agent, from which position he worked his way upwards until he had reached that of superintendent. He remained eight years altogether with the Prudential, and was then appointed to the post of sanitary officer of the city Board of Health. He had already occupied that of assistant city clerk, in which position he had shown himself to be actuated by one thought, the interests of the community, so that he had won the confidence of the entire city, political friends and foes alike. It was after a few years of serving as sanitary officer that Mr. Ellinger began his important work of collecting the vital statistics for the State Health Department, and it was he who created the office of registrar of vital statistics, and held it himself for many years. He had his office at his home. He was sanitary officer for thirty years in all, and registrar of vital statistics for sixteen years, and during the latter portion of that time he was assisted by his daughter, Mina Ellinger, who after his death was appointed to the latter post to succeed him. Mr. Ellinger was a Republican in politics, and among the positions to which he was elected on that ticket was a membership on the city school board, and it was during the time he served in that capacity that he brought his influence to bear for the erection of a new high school building, the present handsome structure being the result.

Mr. Ellinger was a prominent figure in many different departments of the city's affairs, and was a member of a number of organizations and societies of a fraternal and social character. He was a charter member of Warrior Eagle Tribe of Red Men, No. 340, one of the largest, richest and most influential tribes in the State, and for many years occupied the office of chief of records, resigning therefrom shortly before his death on account of advancing age. In his religious belief he was a Lutheran, and for many years was a member of the Church of the Messiah at Harrisburg. His place in the social life of the community is well shown in the words of a Harrisburg newspaper, which, writing at the time of his death said:

Mr. Ellinger knew more people in Harrisburg than almost any other one man in the city service. He knew also every nook and corner of Harrisburg as few men do, and, notwithstanding that he was called into thousands of homes under trying circumstances, his treatment of those with whom he came in contact was always so kindly and considerate that he made thousands of friends where a less tactful man would have made enemies. He was a general favorite with all who knew him and stood high in the regard of those with whom he worked for so many years.

The very romantic courtship and marriage of Mr. Ellinger occurred shortly after coming to Harrisburg to live. He was a young man of twenty-four at the time. Here he met Sarah Hellman, daughter of Emanuel and Sarah (Draubenstaudt) Hellman, of this city, at that time a mere child of thirteen. So charming was she, however, that despite her youth he fell in love with her and at once proceeded to pay her court. For two years he was indefatigable, and at the end of that time, Sarah being fifteen, they were married. An unusually long and happy married life was their lot, and Mrs. Ellinger survives her husband. Both were strongly domestic in temperament and the home was a harmonious one, well calculated to develop normally the character of their children. For a number of years they resided at No. 403 Boas street, but about 1905 this house was sold and the present handsome residence of Mrs. Ellinger at No. 413 Boas street was purchased. Seven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Ellinger, as follows: William James, died at the age of two years and nine months; Goldie May and Adaline Pearl, twins, the former married Christian Lindsay, to whom she bore two children, Margaret C. and Charles Claude, and died at the age of thirty-four years; the latter married Oscar Allen Meadeath, to whom she bore two children, Sara Viola and Jesse David, and died at the age of twenty-nine years; Mina, married John C. B. Berry, October 4, 1918, resides with her mother, and succeeded her father as registrar of vital statistics; George W., who resides at No. 2126 Penn street, assistant trainmaster in charge of the Enola and Marysville yards of the Pennsylvania Railroad; Harry J., who resides with his mother, and who is connected with the general offices of the Bethlehem Steel Company; Charles F., sergeant of the quartermaster's corps, stationed at Camp Hancock.

William Calvin Feather



WILLIAM CALVIN FEATHER, one of the most important citizens of Wernersville, Pennsylvania, where he was successfully engaged in business as a manufacturer of building materials and as an undertaker, up to the time of his death, which occurred August 14, 1918, was a native of North Heidelberg township, in this State, and a son of Joseph and Isabella (Moyer) Feather. He was a member of an old and distinguished family in these parts, and his grandfather, William Feather, was constable of Bernville borough, where he made his home for many years. His maternal grandfather was William Moyer, of North Heidelberg township, where he was prominent during his life. William Moyer married Annie Lamm, who was also a member of a prominent family here. Mr. Feather's parents are now both deceased.

William Calvin Feather was born May 29, 1864, and only the first five years of his life were spent in his native town. At that age he was brought by his parents to Wernersville, so that his entire life has been associated with this place. It was here that he attended the local public school, and to the educational advantages which he enjoyed in these institutions he added greatly by an early habit of reading and independent study. Upon completing his schooling at the age of eighteen, Mr. Feather was apprenticed to George Wolfensberger, a cabinet-maker of Wernersville, and worked in his shop for a number of years, there learning the trade. Mr. Wolfensberger also carried on an undertaking business, having continued the establishment of his father, who was one of the pioneers in this line here. Mr. Feather remained in the employ of George Wolfensberger until the death of that gentleman in 1896, when he formed an association with his son, Richard A. Wolfensberger, and continued the old establishment. In addition to his undertaking work, and to his business in cabinet making, Mr. Feather added the operation of a furniture business, the concern being known as Wolfensberger & Feather. In this enterprise they were exceedingly successful and their plant supplied most of the material for the construction of the various mills built in this region, and also for the great number of dwellings erected here. The concern had an enviable reputation for capability and square dealing, and their establishment was the largest of its kind in the community. It also conducted the majority of the funerals held in this region, and Mr. Feather was in direct charge of this department of the work, as well as of the planing mill. In order to fit himself for the undertaking business, Mr. Feather attended the Dodge School of Embalming at Reading, and

became the first practical embalmer of Wernersville. The public spirit of Mr. Feather was proverbial among his associates, and during his entire career he was very active in promoting the general interest of the community in a progressive manner. He was one of those chiefly instrumental in securing fire protection for the town of Wernersville, and was one of the members of the building commission when the Citizens Fire Department building was erected.

William Calvin Feather was united in marriage, June 21, 1884, with Mary E. Wolfensberger, a daughter of George and Hannah (Whitman) Wolfensberger. The Wolfensberger family was for many years prominently identified with the affairs of Wernersville, and George Wolfensberger, Sr., grandfather of Mrs. Feather, was the founder of the first undertaking business here. He died as a young man, and the business has been continued ever since. George Wolfensberger, Sr., married Hanna Fisher, a daughter of Peter and Polly (Weber) Fisher, by whom he had three children: George, the father of Mrs. Feather; Elizabeth, who died unmarried at the age of seventy-nine; and Mary, who died in early youth. George Wolfensberger, Jr., inherited his father's business at an early age, and for more than forty years continued to operate it in this community. He had learned the trade of cabinet making in the shop of Anthony Deer, and was engaged in business on his own account at the age of twenty-one. He was exceedingly successful in his enterprise, and became very prominent in business circles. He married Hannah Whitman, a daughter of David and Catherine (Seitzinger) Whitman, and they were the parents of five children, as follows: Richard A., who married Magdalena Sherman; Elkana, who died at the age of thirty-eight years; George, who married Rosa Yoh; Mary E., who became the wife of Mr. Feather; and Sallie, who died in childhood. Mr. and Mrs. Feather had no children of their own, but reared the child of a distant relative, one Clarence N. Lamm, taking him at the age of four years. Clarence N. Lamm attended the local public schools at Wernersville, and afterwards took two courses in Stoner's Business College at Reading. He afterwards attended the well known Eckels College of Embalming at Philadelphia, and received a diploma from that institution. For several years he worked in the capacity of bookkeeper for Wolfensberger & Feather, but since the death of Mr. Feather, has taken over this venerable concern, and is at the present day conducting it most successfully along the same lines upon which it had been run by his predecessors. Clarence N. Lamm married Carrie M. Bricker, a daughter of Jefferson and Isabella Bricker, and they are the parents of one daughter, Thelma Virginia. The family makes its home with Mrs. Feather at Wernersville.

In addition to the various activities already mentioned, Mr. Feather was associated with the Berks County Undertakers' Association and the

William Calvin Feather

Lebanon County Undertakers' Association, and was a well known figure at the convention held by these two organizations. The twenty-six members of these two associations attended Mr. Feather's funeral in the capacity of pallbearers, a funeral which was unquestionably one of the largest ever held in the community. In his religious belief Mr. Feather was a member of St. John's "Hains" Reformed Church, and was very active in the affairs of the parish. His death was the occasion of many handsome tributes in the forms of resolutions, passed by the various organizations of which he was a member. The local press also commented upon his career in a highly eulogistic manner, the following appearing in the course of an obituary article: "Mr. Feather leaves a host of friends. He was held in high esteem by all who knew him. * * * In Borough affairs the deceased was one who possessed progressive ideas. He greatly boosted improvements and to his efforts much credit is due for the splendid progress Wernersville made in recent years as an incorporated town."





Nathan Confer

Nathan Confer



HAMBURG, PENNSYLVANIA, met with a severe loss in the death of Nathan Confer, on December 7, 1918, one of the most brilliant and successful among the prominent business men of this region. It was felt the more deeply because of the fact that it abruptly closed a career that had not yet reached its zenith and removed from the general life of the

community one whose great powers and talents were but just reaching the period of their fullest expression. Notable as had been the achievements of Mr. Confer in the past, the future held out the brightest hopes for still higher accomplishment, and there were none who knew him and were aware of his mental and physical energy who would not have felt safe to prophesy a long and successful life for him.

Nathan Confer was born July 11, 1876, at Hamburg, the youngest of four sons in the family of nine children of Nathan A. and Emily (Cohen) Confer, old and highly respected residents of this place. The Confer family has been for many years closely identified with Hamburg, where the confers have been engaged in various businesses, and a large part of the time. Nathan A. Confer is still the owner and operator of the largest grocery store in the largest establishments of its kind in this section of the county. The childhood of Nathan Confer was a happy one, and he attended the local public schools as a lad, and later as a student in the high school, made an excellent record, being valedictorian of his class, adding greatly to his education by much independent reading. The year following the close of his school years, for Mr. Confer was one of those young men who is always anxious to gain new knowledge and is instinctively interested in all aspects of the great world. He was also possessed of that power of detached observation that enables a man to absorb the greatest amount of information possible from his environment, and so was able to learn readily from the life experience. While yet little more than a lad he took a good deal of interest in his father's general store, where he received an excellent education, and showed so much aptitude for the work that he was soon placed in the complete charge of the grocery department there. His energy and alertness did much to build up the business, which he continued until 1916, about two years before his death. In the meantime he had, however, become interested in other enterprises, and had been connected with the interest of Mr. Stokes in the large four-story building erected by Stokes & Smith. Shortly after, his father bought the building from Mr. Stokes and



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Nathan Confer was born July 11, 1876, at Hamburg, the youngest of four sons in the family of nine children of Nathan A. and Emily (Geiger) Confer, old and highly respected residents of this place. The Confer family has been for many years closely identified with Hamburg, where its members have been engaged in various activities through a long period, and Nathan A. Confer is still the owner of a variety store which is one of the largest establishments of its kind in this part of Berks county. The childhood of Nathan Confer was passed in his native town and here he attended the local public schools as a lad. He passed through the grammar grades and high school, made an excellent reputation for scholarship, was salutatorian of his class, adding greatly to the advantages of his schooling by much independent reading. This continued after the close of his school years, for Mr. Confer was one of those natures who is always anxious to gain new knowledge and is instinctively interested in all aspects of the great world. He was also possessed of that power of detached observation that enables a man to absorb the greatest amount of information possible from his environment, and so was able to learn readily from the school of experience. While yet little more than a lad he left school and entered his father's general store, where he received an excellent business training and showed so much aptitude for the work that he was shortly after placed in complete charge of the grocery department there. In this position his energy and alertness did much to build up the business and there he remained until 1916, about two years before his death. He had in the meantime, however, become interested in other enterprises, and as early as 1904 purchased the interest of Mr. Stokes in the large foundry business of Stokes, Neiman & Smith. Shortly after, his father bought the interest of Mr. Neiman and

the firm became Confer, Smith & Company, under which style it still conducts its large business. Mr. Confer is very active in developing and enlarging the interests of this concern, and its present great prosperity is due in no small degree to his efforts. In 1916, upon giving up his work in the grocery department of his father's store, Mr. Confer became associated with his brother-in-law, Charles D. Burkey, in organizing the Drifted Coal Company, now Blue Mountain Coal Company, and establishing a large coal washery at Port Clinton. This enterprise was extremely successful and thousands of tons of coal were furnished by it to the local consumers. Mr. Confer's organizing and executive ability were clearly manifested in these enterprises, and he had already gained for himself an enviable reputation as one of the most trustworthy and capable business men of the community.

In addition to his industrial and commercial activities, Mr. Confer was keenly interested in the public affairs of the community where he made his home and was ever ready to give of his time and energy to serve his fellow-citizens and the interest of the town. Nowhere was this better shown than in the recent campaigns for raising the various war funds, in which he took a most active and effective part. His public spirit was well known and much appreciated by his fellow-townsmen, and he enjoyed a popularity that was well deserved throughout the place. He was a man of strong domestic instincts and found his chief happiness in the midst of his family in his own home. He was not by any means unsocial, however, and was the possessor of a host of warm and devoted friends, whose companionship he enjoyed keenly. Indeed his home was proverbial for its hospitality, and many pleasant evenings were spent there with friends and neighbors who had dropped in to enjoy the warm welcome that always awaited them. His advice was valued highly by all his associates and was often asked and never withheld on business and other matters. He was well known in fraternal and social circles at Hamburg, and was a member of the Masonic order, being affiliated with the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Royal Arch Masons, Royal and Select Masters, Reading Commandery, Knights Templar; and Rajah Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He was also a member of the Union Fire Company and greatly interested in its work and general welfare. In his religious belief Mr. Confer was a member of the First Reformed Church of this place, and deeply devoted to its cause. He felt strongly his religious convictions, and far more than most men translated them into terms of every day conduct. He was active in the church work also, especially in connection with the Sunday school, and taught a large class of boys there for a number of years. He was a deacon of the church, and liberally supported its philanthropic and charitable work in the community. He strongly espoused the cause of religion generally, and it was he who was instrumental in securing for Hamburg the community Chatauqua,

and served as president thereof for the two years it was held. His tastes and recreations were of the healthy character typical of the normal man, and were especially connected with wholesome out-door sports and pastimes. He was exceedingly fond of fishing, and was a member of the Blue Mountain Fish and Game Association. Another taste was that for music, for which he had a marked talent, and this fondness he indulged himself in to a great extent. He was the possessor of a fine bass voice and often appeared at musical entertainments as a soloist. He had charge of the music of the Sunday school. He also played the trombone and as a trombonist played in the Shrine Band of Reading and Burkey's Band of Hamburg. The funeral of Mr. Confer was the occasion of a remarkable popular tribute of respect and honor to his memory. Almost every one in the community attended the services, and many beautiful floral pieces were received. The members of the various organizations were present in bodies.

Nathan Confer was united in marriage, June 29, 1903, with Hattie A. Coleman, a daughter of Robert James and May (Bird) Coleman. They were the parents of the following children: Robert Holton and Theodore Geiger.

Loyalty, courage and an abiding sense of justice and duty are the qualities which, perhaps above all others, we should pick out as forming the keystone of Nathan Confer's character, a character that for a number of years exerted a wholesome influence upon the community that was fortunate enough to claim him as a member. He had the reputation among his numerous associates of a man who attended most strictly to his business and always fulfilled his obligations of every kind. It could be said of him that he was always to be found in his office or at home, and this really expressed the truth about him very aptly, his interest being centered chiefly upon these two things. A man of sterling character and genial disposition, he possessed many devoted friends, and he was never happier than when, by some simple act or word, he could bring happiness to those about him. He was one who put the ideal of Christian charity into daily practice, and there have been but few men of his community so greatly respected and beloved as was he.



Theodore Jackson Nicholas



FEW of the older residents of Harrisburg will need to be told that this is the name of a man who was long numbered among our most respected citizens. The reputation of Mr. Nicholas as a business man extended over a large portion of Pennsylvania, and in his home city he could not walk far without being recognized.

Theodore Jackson Nicholas was born near Baltimore, Maryland, and was a son of Jacob and Martha (Crosby) Nicholas. Mr. Nicholas was the owner of a farm in the vicinity of Baltimore, and it was there that Theodore Jackson passed his boyhood, assisting in the work and attending local public schools. The knowledge of books that he gained in the schoolroom was less than that which he acquired in later life, but on the home farm he learned much of the value of the products in which he dealt so successfully in after years. When quite young Mr. Nicholas went to Philadelphia, where he learned the moulder's trade, afterward coming to Harrisburg and securing a good position in the Novelty Iron Works. After a time he began in a small way to deal in farm products, buying and then shipping them to different points. The venture prospered and it was not long before the business grew to such proportions that he was obliged to have railroad cars built for his special use. He became the owner of large warehouses in Altoona, Pennsylvania, and shipped from Philadelphia to that place and also to Johnstown. He became well known to commission merchants and farmers throughout southern and central Pennsylvania. A public spirited interest in local and national affairs was always one of the traits of character for which Mr. Nicholas was specially known, but he never mingled actively in politics, preferring to give his entire time and attention to the conduct of his extensive business. His disposition was kindly and he was widely known as a man to be relied upon, one whose word was as good as his bond. His friendships were many and his face and manner showed him to be the man he was.

Mr. Nicholas married, December 15, 1872, Mardie, daughter of Samuel and Catharine (Barlow) Minichan, old residents of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and widow of William Kitzelman, an engineer employed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. He was a member of the Masonic order, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He was a man well known and popular, and his death occurred in Altoona, Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Kitzelman were the parents of two daughters: 1. Annie, married William Lauer, and is now deceased, as is her husband; they had two children: Nellie,

wife of B. E. Long, and mother of one child, Benjamin H.; and Robert Raymond, who married Maude Schroll, and has one daughter, Dorothy Lauer. 2. Edith E., wife of William B. Sloan. Mr. and Mrs. Sloan reside with Mrs. Nicholas. Mr. Nicholas loved his home which was made pleasant and restful by a wife who possessed a happy disposition and was an accomplished housekeeper. They delighted in gathering their friends about them at their own fireside.

On November 27, 1906, Mr. Nicholas passed away at the ripe old age of seventy-three. He was widely and sincerely mourned, not only in Harrisburg, but by the many far beyond its limits to whom he had long been known as a man of fine ability and the strictest honesty. It might truly be said of him that he was loved by many and honored by all. Theodore Jackson Nicholas was an able business man, a useful citizen, a good neighbor and a true friend. His work was well done and has left lasting results.



George W. Wertz



THE death of George W. Wertz at his home at Wernersville, Pennsylvania, August 2, 1918, removed from this community one of the most prominent figures in its general life, and a man who for more than thirty-five years had been prominently associated with its affairs. Mr. Wertz was a native of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, where his birth occurred February 26, 1846, and a member of a family which for several generations had been prominent here. His grandfather, Frederick Wertz, was a native of Switzerland, who came to this country in 1834. His son, Samuel Wertz, the father of the Mr. Wertz of this sketch, was also born in Switzerland, and coming to this country settled at Harrisburg, where he engaged in the milling business and in the manufacture of cotton. He was also a farmer, and in the latter years of his life added a trade in flour and feed to his other operations. His death occurred at Reading, Pennsylvania, when seventy-five years of age. Samuel Wertz married (first) in 1838, Maria Sweigert, daughter of Peter S. Sweigert, of Reinholdsville, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. They were the parents of seven children, all of whom were born at Harrisburg. Mrs. Wertz died in 1850. Mr. Wertz married (second) Katarina Waldenmaich, and two children were born of this union.

The childhood of George W. Wertz was spent at Harrisburg, up to the age of nine years, and it was there that he began his schooling. His parents then removed to Exeter township, Berks county, and here he continued his studies for a time. One year later his father purchased a large stone and grist mill, situated on Tulphehocken creek in Spring township, about two miles from the outlet of that stream into the Schuylkill river. This was the childhood home of Mr. Wertz, and he attended the district schools and the preparatory school of C. H. Schaeffer at Reading. During that time he also worked for his father in the latter's mill, and learned the trade which he was afterwards to follow to the end of his life. Later Mr. Wertz entered an establishment in Montgomery county, where he learned the millwright's business, and then returned to his father's establishment and worked for the elder man until 1872. He then leased the mill and conducted it himself for three years, when he disposed of it by sale to his younger brother, Edward Wertz. In 1875 he removed to Reading, where for eighteen months he was engaged in the flour, feed, etc. business. At the expiration of that time Mr. Wertz purchased the old grist mill of Frederick Hain in lower Heidelberg township, and conducted this establishment successfully for seventeen years. At the end of that time he sold his property to the State of Pennsylvania,

which has erected there the handsome buildings of the Wernersville Asylum. Mr. Wertz then removed to Wernersville, where he erected a large two story grist mill, which he equipped with all the most modern machinery, including the roller process for grinding flour. This establishment is regarded as one of the finest in the State and this he continued to operate successfully until the close of his life. Mr. Wertz had a market for his goods in almost every part of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland, and made a specialty of whole wheat flour, and buckwheat flour, for which there was a great demand. These two products have gained a high reputation wherever they have been sold, and have set the standard for the two kinds of flour in this part of the country. The mill is still conducted by his son, who has followed the lines laid down by his father in the business. At the same time that he built this mill, Mr. Wertz erected on an adjoining lot a handsome brick residence and here he and his family made their home until the time of his death. This house is without doubt the handsomest in Wernersville, and the place is pointed out as one of the show estates hereabouts. In addition to his large milling concern, Mr. Wertz established in 1906 an electric plant, adjoining the mill, and supplied by its means the town of Wernersville with electric light. He also laid several lines along the public highways, affording street light for the community, a service which is highly appreciated by his fellow-citizens. He was an intensely public-spirited man and the welfare of lower Heidelberg township was always dear to him. He was one of the prime movers in the establishment of the lower Heidelberg Live Stock Insurance Company, and held the offices of president and treasurer in that concern during the last twenty-five years of his life. He also held numerous public offices, was school director for the township for three terms, and from 1890 to 1895 was justice of the peace here. He was also chairman of the building committee at the time of the erection of Trinity Lutheran Church at Wernersville. He was a member of this church, exceedingly active in its affairs and was both deacon and elder thereof for a number of years. He was one of those who, in 1804, established the local water company and was the president of that concern from 1900 until his death. He also assisted in the establishment of the Wernersville National Bank in 1906, and was its president from its inception until the close of his life. The bank was organized originally with twenty-five thousand dollars capital, which was increased later to double the amount, its growth and prosperity being due in a large measure to the business foresight and judgment of Mr. Wertz.

George W. Wertz was united in marriage, May 25, 1870, at Reading, with Amanda Krick, a daughter of Levi and Cristina (Hill) Krick, of Spring township. They were the parents of two children, as follows: Robert William, who, as above mentioned, is now conducting the great milling business

George W. Wertz

founded by his father; and Mary Deborah, who became the wife of David Frolick, to whom she has borne three children: Margaret Wertz, Helen Wertz and Amanda Wertz. In addition to their own children Mr. and Mrs. Wertz adopted a child, Emma Burton, who became the wife of Mark Steffey, to whom she has borne two children, George and Catherine Amanda. A second child, Lucy Spangler, who is now deceased, was adopted by Mr. and Mrs. Wertz.



Jacob Simonetti



THE expression "self made" in its application to a man is often musical, and oftener misunderstood, but when applied to Jacob Simonetti, whose useful life ended in Harrisburg, in 1910, the term is correctly applied, for he won his way upward by sheer force of character, indomitable will, untiring energy, and self reliance, overcoming obstacles seemingly unsurmountable in his rise to competence and position. He came from his own sunny Italy, a poor boy, unfamiliar with everything American, but he was of the "stuff of which heroes were made," and mapping out a course he never deviated from it, but step by step he overcame his handicap and compiled a record creditable to any man American born or adopted son. In his own way and in his own sphere he accomplished a great deal, and insofar as he was able he improved conditions and left his part of the world the better for his life and example. The necessities imposed by a great war and the binding of nations together to form a living wall of defense against the Hun, extensively from the Channel to the Adriatic, had not then brought about that strong brotherhood of Allies, but Mr. Simonetti broke down any barrier of race prejudice which may then have existed, and every neighbor, acquaintance or business associate was his friend, and he proudly wore the title he had fairly earned, "American."

Jacob Simonetti was born in Lucca, Italy, August 11, 1849, and died in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, April 2, 1910. The name is frequently found in that section of Italy, and under varied forms of spelling, but the one here used is the most commonly in use. The family is an ancient and honorable one, possessing a coat-of-arms awarded many years ago to a Simonetti for a deed of valor by an appreciative sovereign. The mother of Jacob Simonetti died in Italy when he and an elder brother, Larry, were quite young, they being the only children. His father, an artist and an interior decorator, left Italy with his two motherless sons, in 1856, and came to the United States, making the voyage in a sailing vessel which made a safe passage and landed her passengers in New York City. They did not remain in New York, but located in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where the severe winter proved too much for the father whose life had been spent in the mild climate of his section of Italy. He had no worldly means to leave his sons, and when he died, about one year after his coming to Philadelphia, the lads were thrown upon their own resources. Burton Holmes in one of his Travelogues said:

I pity a blind man most in Italy, yet even he might find life less of a burden there than in other lands, for there he would hear music, the real music that comes from the soul of a people.

Centuries of great artists, musicians, sculptors, and painters have filled the Italian soul with a love of the beautiful to sight and sound, and in this orphaned Italian boy, thousands of miles from his native land, there was implanted a bright, cheerful, sunny, music loving soul, an inheritance from the artist father and mother, who saw only the beautiful in life. Larry, the elder brother, was not a great deal the elder, but he seems to have been cared for, while Jacob attracted the sympathy and love of a good Christian woman of Philadelphia, a devout Baptist, who took him into her home and gave him the benefit of the public schools, also employing private teachers in her planning for the boy's education. Naturally very bright and intelligent, the advantages offered him were improved to the limit, and when he was sent out again into the world his equipment was sufficient to enable him to take and hold a place in the business world. He read much, kept every sense on the alert for information, and became an exceedingly well informed man. In after life it was a matter of surprise to even intimate friends to learn that he was not a "college man," so well did he converse upon any theme which was the subject under discussion. His learning was not the learning of text books but the learning which comes from reading, travel, and actual contact with the world.

The lad's first employment was in a Philadelphia fruit store, and there he learned the fundamentals of the business with which he was long connected, and in which he won reputation and fortune. His first venture in business for his own account was in Middletown, Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, and there, in a small room next to a bank building, he opened a small fruit store. This bank was one in which Simon Cameron, the great Pennsylvanian, was interested, as was James Young, one of Middletown's influential and wealthy men. Both Mr. Cameron and Mr. Young patronized the little fruit store, and soon became interested in the bright, happy, sunny faced, young Italian, who served them. This ripened into a deep interest and a sincere desire to help the boy in his business ambitions. These two men, besides giving him good and timely advice, arranged for a stipulated credit for him at the bank, and in this way the lack of capital was overcome. He prospered in Middletown, and never, in after life, failed to acknowledge the great help he had received from Mr. Cameron and Mr. Young, those gentlemen remaining his friends as long as their paths coincided in direction. From Middletown Mr. Simonetti went to Washintgon, D. C., where he remained for a short time only, then in 1879, at the age of twenty-two years, he located in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, opening a fruit store at No. 411 Market street. For a time his brother Larry, now deceased, was associated

with him in business, but with that exception the extensive fruit and commission business which he owned was developed and brought to a profitable condition by himself. He thoroughly understood his business and managed it in all its departments along the best modern merchandising lines. He dealt entirely in carload lots after a few years, and made Simonetti's the headquarters for fruit in the Harrisburg district. His business methods were based upon integrity and fair dealing, and it was not necessary to ask for any guarantee after he had given his word. Honesty marked his path and he was far ahead of an American colonel in his advocacy of the "square deal." He personally directed his business, did all his own buying, was a judicious buyer, and always kept his credit A-1.

With his fruit friends firmly established, Mr. Simonetti took on other interests, and in his later years was associated with his son, Homer Russell Simonetti, in building and contracting. They were very successful in their line of business, and the elder partner became possessed of considerable valuable Harrisburg real estate. He remained active in business until the end of his life, then, with his work on earth well performed, he passed to his reward. Although he was a man of deeply social nature, and had a host of friends, he maintained no fraternal nor club connections, and with the exception of the church, he belonged to no organized bodies. He was for over forty-one years a member of The Church of God, serving for twenty years as an elder, also was a deacon. When the last services were held over all that was mortal of Jacob Simonetti, they were under the charge of Rev. Jay C. Forncrook, pastor of the Fourth Street Church of God, assisted by Rev. Dr. C. H. Forney. Among the many expressions of regret offered, which Mrs. Simonetti received, was a most appropriate set of resolutions passed by the church in recognition of the esteem in which Mr. Simonetti was held by the congregation he had been connected with so long. In politics he was a Republican, but never sought nor held an office, and very carefully weighed the merits of the different candidates for local office before deciding upon the one whom he should support. He was always ready to aid in any movement for the good of the community, and gave generously to the support of the church and all good causes. He was public spirited and progressive in his views upon municipal affairs, and no native son was more devoted to his city and State.

Mr. Simonetti married, January 25, 1873, Anna S. Sidle, born in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, daughter of Professor Peter and Sarah (Polinger) Sidle, her father a one time leading educator of Cumberland county. They were the parents of three children: Della May, residing with her widowed mother at the old Simonetti homestead, No. 439 Walnut street, Harrisburg; Morris P., married Carrie Strock, they the parents of Leon, Elizabeth,

Jacob Simonetti

Della May, and Martha Louise; Homer Russell, his father's business associate and successor. The home life of Jacob Simonetti was ever kept apart from his business life, no worries nor cares of the business day ever being carried home. He was very domestic in his tastes, loved his home above all places on earth, and made it the happiest spot on earth. It was kept sacred, and nothing was allowed to enter which might detract from its beauty and serenity.



William Grumbine



FOR more than a quarter of a century the late William Grumbine, of Hanover, was numbered among the prominent merchants of that city, and was influential in its financial, political, and religious life. Mr. Grumbine was a descendant of ancestors who introduced into Pennsylvania that distinctively German element of sturdy enterprise and sagacious thrift which has contributed so largely to the prosperity and development of the commonwealth.

Peter Grumbine, grandfather of William Grumbine, was one of those who took up arms in behalf of the colonies at the time of the struggle for independence, serving with credit throughout the Revolutionary War. He was a leading citizen of Hanover, and lived to the advanced age of ninety-six years. His son George was presumably a native of Hanover, and married Mary Schultz.

William Grumbine, son of George and Mary (Schultz) Grumbine, was born March 24, 1824, in Hanover, and received his education in the schools of his native town. Early in life he engaged in the manufacture and sale of carriages, and gave evidence of innate business ability, but his spirit of enterprise prompted him to enter upon a new line of endeavor, and he accordingly established a drug and grocery business which from the outset testified by its prosperity to his capable management. For many years his store was situated at the corner of Carlisle street and Centre square. In all his undertakings he was attended by an extraordinary measure of success, the result of his far-sighted sagacity, clear judgment, and progressive, yet wisely, conservative methods. It was not long before he was numbered among the leading merchants of his native town.

As a true citizen, Mr. Grumbine was interested in all projects which meditated the improvement and progress of the community, and actively aided a number of associations by his influence and means. He served as a director in the Hanover Branch and the Baltimore & Harrisburg Railroad companies, two lines of transportation which aided greatly in building up the material interests of the community. In 1863 he was one of the founders of St. Mark's Lutheran Church, and in 1885 purchased, in Baltimore, the famous Oriole bell which had been used at the sesqui-centennial of that city. Mr. Grumbine had this bell placed in the steeple of St. Mark's Church, and presented it, with the necessary appliances, to the borough council as a town clock.

In politics, Mr. Grumbine was an ardent Republican, but could never be persuaded to accept any but minor municipal offices. He was several times elected a member of the borough council, and at the opening of the Civil War was chief burgess. He also served as a member of the school board, of which in 1879 he was chosen president. Known to be a vigilant and attentive observer of men and measures, a man of accurate judgement and liberal views, his advice on questions of the day was frequently sought and often added weight to public movements. Mr. Grumbine's salient characteristics, those of a progressive, broad-minded and kindly man, were written on his face, and his geniality and courtesy, together with his sterling qualities, won for him the lifelong friendship of many and the sincere respect of the entire community.

Mr. Grumbine married, March 24, 1848, Elizabeth, daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth (Ickes) Newman, and their only surviving child, Anna M., was educated in Hanover, and in June, 1890, became the wife of A. J. Melhorn, a prominent merchant of that city.

Mr. Grumbine was a man of strong domestic tastes and affections, never so happy as at his own fireside and finding his wife an ideal helpmate. Both Mr. and Mrs. Grumbine delighted in entertaining their many friends and their home was a center of genial hospitality. The death of Mr. Grumbine, which occurred December 31, 1888, removed from his home town one whose career, exemplifying as it did the essential principles of a true life, contains many elements of inspiration for others. Industry, determination to conquer an honorable destiny, purity of purpose, integrity of conduct—these brought him the only success which he would have deigned to accept, a success which had for its basis truth and honor. Mrs. Grumbine survived her husband but a few years, passing away May 2, 1892.

It is now many years since Mr. Grumbine was removed from the scenes of his activity, but he lives still in the hearts of many. His memorials are the increased prosperity of his home town, and the noble clock which will chronicle for future generations the flight of time. Truly may it be said, "His works follow him."



Henry B. Rauenzahn



HENRY B. RAUENZAHN, one of the prominent business men of Reading, Pennsylvania, during the generation just past, and a citizen of distinction and public spirit, whose death occurred at his home in Reading, January 11, 1917, was a member of a family which had lived in this country for a number of generations and which came originally from Manheim, Germany.

The founder of the family in this country was one Christian Rauenzahn, of Manheim, who was a son of Herr von Rauenzahn, a prominent man in that place. Christian Rauenzahn came to the United States as a young man, well supplied with money, and located in Richmond township, Berks county, Pennsylvania. He became the owner of about seven hundred acres in this part of the State, but fortune was against him and he died poor, and was buried on the old Weidner farm, below Princeton. His wife Hannah, died in 1836. They were the parents of a large family of children, among whom was Gideon Rauenzahn.

Gideon Rauenzahn was born in Richmond township, but later removed to Ruscombmanor township, where he owned a farm of two hundred and thirty odd acres. He was a stone mason by trade, as were seven of his sons, and he died on his farm when nearly eighty years of age. He married Elizabeth Brown, and they were the parents of thirteen children, among whom was William Rauenzahn, father of the Mr. Rauenzahn of this sketch.

William Rauenzahn was born May 6, 1831, on his father's farm in Ruscombmanor township, Berks county, Pennsylvania, and grew up to manhood there. Upon reaching manhood he became a blacksmith. He came to Reading in 1857 as an employee of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad, remaining with this concern for some fifteen years. He was later a member of the Reading police force from 1873 to 1879, under the administration of Mayor Charles F. Evans. William Rauenzahn was an active man and held a prominent place in the community. He was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Junior Order of American Mechanics. A staunch Republican in politics, he was judge of elections in his district in 1856, when James Buchanan was elected president of the United States. He was a member of the Evangelical Association. William Rauenzahn married, in the year 1853, Willia Bush, a daughter of Benjamin and Sarah (Brown) Bush, who was born August 17, 1830, and died September 15, 1891. They were the parents of seven children, as follows: Henry B., with whose career we are here especially concerned; Solomon, who died in in-

fancy; Thomas, who died in early youth; Emanuel; Sally, who died in early youth; Emma, who died in the year 1889, at the age of twenty-four; and Zipporah, who became the wife of Allen Levan.

Born on August 13, 1854, in Ontelaunee township, Henry B. Rauenzahn accompanied his parents to Reading as a lad and here attended the local public schools. His educational advantages, however, were decidedly meagre owing to the circumstances of his family, and he was largely self educated. As a boy he worked at a local brick yard in the neighborhood of his parents' home, but later, after his marriage, he opened a sand pit at the corner of Fourteenth and Oley streets, the first in that section, and conducted it for several years successfully. The business of supplying sand for local construction work prospered greatly, and he employed a large number of men in his pit and used eleven horses in transporting the material taken therefrom. After this successful operation had been carried on by him for a number of years, Mr. Rauenzahn purchased a hotel at the corner of Tenth and Green streets, which he operated for a time, and then purchased the hotel at the corner of Tenth and Robinson streets. He was very successful in these ventures, and later owned hotels at the Railroad Station at Douglassville, Pennsylvania, and at Mount Penn. Still later he conducted a very successful house at the corner of Tenth and Amity streets for about thirteen years. His final venture in this line was the hotel known as the South Temple Hotel, which he continued to operate until five years before his death, when he sold out and lived in retirement.

Henry B. Rauenzahn was married at the age of twenty-one years, at Reading, Pennsylvania, to Mary E. Hartman, a native of Reading, and a daughter of Henry and Hannah (Leese) Hartman, old and highly respected residents of Reading, where their deaths occurred. Mrs. Rauenzahn is a great-granddaughter of Jacob Bowers, one of the old farmers of the Reading district, who enjoyed the unusual distinction of living to the great age of one hundred and three years. His daughter, the grandmother of Mrs. Rauenzahn, was Elizabeth (Bowers) Hartman, who died in Reading at the age of ninety-three. Mrs. Rauenzahn herself was born in the house where her father was married and died. During her long married life with Mr. Rauenzahn she was a great aid to him in his business, being a woman of practical capabilities, and she now resides at No. 1034 Amity street. To Mr. Rauenzahn and his wife the following children were born: 1. Luther. 2. Naoema, who became the wife of Adam Weyler, to whom she has borne four children, as follows: George, Mary, Henry Benjamin and Robert. 3. Lester, who married Margaret Whitmoyer, by whom he has had four children, as follows: Stanley, Lillian, Mildred and Henry. 4. Emma, who resides with her mother on Amity street. 5. Edith, who became the wife of William George, to whom she has borne one child, Doris. 6. Dorothy,

who became the wife of Edward Griffith. Besides these children Mr. and Mrs. Rauenzahn also reared at their home an adopted daughter, Sadie Haas, who became the wife of William Marks, to whom she has borne one child, Lottie.

Mr. Rauenzahn was a prominent figure in the social and fraternal life of Reading, and was a member of the Loyal Order of Moose. He was an active member and took great interest in the Hamden Volunteer Fire Company. Of cheerful and friendly disposition, Mr. Rauenzahn was very popular and was the possessor of many loyal friends. He was a "self made man" in the best sense of the word, in that he took advantage of every opportunity for self development, and in spite of early disadvantages was a well read and educated man. He was possessed of strong domestic instincts and was a devoted husband and father.



Benjamin Saylor



BENJAMIN SAYLOR, one of the most venerable figures in the life of Reading, Pennsylvania, where his death occurred at the age of eighty-two years, and senior member of the large and prosperous grocery firm of B. & J. Saylor, was a son of John and Catherine (Sheaffer) Saylor, old and highly respected residents of Heidelberg township, Berks county, Pennsylvania, where his father was engaged in business as a merchant and tailor for many years. The elder Mr. Saylor came to Reading during the latter years of his life, and died in this city on January 1, 1867, exactly ten years to the day after the death of his wife.

Benjamin Saylor was born in Berks county, Pennsylvania, and began his education in the public schools of Heidelberg township. He was later sent for three years' study to Union Academy at Womelsdorf, and supplemented the excellent education which he received by a great amount of independent reading. Indeed the habit formed at that time of his life continued with him until its close, and he was the possessor of a valuable library containing all the standard literary works besides many of the best modern books. Upon leaving school he became himself a teacher at the schools of Robesonia, Berks county, and remained thus employed for about two and a half years. He then went to Philadelphia, where he entered the grocery store of his brother, John Saylor, and worked in a clerical capacity there for some ten years. The establishment of John Saylor was for a time located at the corner of Sixteenth and Market streets and later at the corner of Sixteenth and Cherry streets. During these years Benjamin Saylor gained much valuable business experience. In the year 1862 he left his brother and volunteered for service in the United States army for three years. He entered the army in the month of August of that year with the commission of second lieutenant in Company C of the One Hundred and Nineteenth Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, which was attached to the Sixth Army Corps. He possessed much military ability, and in a short time was promoted to the rank of first lieutenant in the same company, and one year later became captain of Company H of the same regiment. He continued as an officer of the line in active service for two years and his duties led him through some of the most notable campaigns of the war. He was in action at the storming of Marye's Heights and at the battles of Chancellorsville, Mine Run, Rappahannock Heights, in which about one-third of the brigade under General David Russell was lost; at the great campaign under General Grant, which culminated in the battles of the Wilderness,



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Spottsylvania and Cold Harbor. He continued in action up to and through the first and second battles of Fredericksburg. His conduct in all these engagements was notable for its gallantry and was particularly distinguished at Cold Harbor, where he lost forty men of his company during the twelve days when they were continuously engaged in fighting day and night. It was at Cold Harbor that Captain Saylor received his commission as commissary of subsistence of the volunteer service of the United States army, in which capacity he served until the surrender of General Lee at Appomattox Court House, April 9, 1864, or practically the close of the war. It is interesting to note in this connection that, as related by Captain Saylor, he was, after the surrender of General Lee, ordered to turn over to the captured Confederate Army about one hundred and twenty head of cattle to feed the starving soldiers. All of Captain Saylor's service was in the army under the command of General Sedgwick, which formed a part of the Sixth Army Corps, and he was finally honorably discharged on September 11, 1865, as brevet major.

After the close of the war, in the autumn of 1866, Mr. Saylor came to Reading, Pennsylvania, and here returned to his old business, but this time for himself. He opened a grocery store in partnership with his brother John, which was situated opposite the site of the present magnificent establishment. The first store was a comparatively small place, measuring eighteen feet on Fourth street and twenty-eight feet in depth. The two brothers bought out the former owner, who was William Fisher, and remained in that location for about eleven years, carrying on a highly successful trade. In the year 1877 they removed to their present site, at No. 401 Penn street. In the meantime the original store had grown considerably in size, three additional rooms having been opened, and since their removal to the present location additions have been frequently made. The present store is the result of many alterations and measures thirty by one hundred and forty-two feet, including four stories. Into the construction of the building have gone two hundred and fifty thousand bricks and one hundred and forty tons of structural steel. The establishment is equipped in the most modern and up-to-date manner and Mr. Saylor installed coffee roasters, driven by steam and electric motors, also coffee mills and pulverizers. In fact, everything that goes to the equipment of a modern grocery store. His trade reached very large proportions during the latter years of his life, and he employed many wagons and automobiles to make his free deliveries both in the city and the adjacent territory. The cake and pastry department became especially popular and enormous quantities of these commodities were periodically produced and sold. In the month of May, 1888, the brother, John Saylor, died, and his son, Howard B., succeeded him, but the firm name remained the same and B. & J. Saylor are still in active existence. In the

Benjamin Saylor

year 1907 another change was made in the constitution of the firm, when Mr. Saylor's son, John Saylor, purchased the interest of his cousin, Howard B., and it is John Saylor who now continues to run the business.

Benjamin Saylor was united in marriage, September 17, 1871, with Susan A., a native of Reading and a daughter of William and Catherine (Ruth) Seltzer. To Mr. and Mrs. Saylor one child was born, John, who first became superintendent of his father's business and is now the sole owner. Before his death Mr. Saylor, Sr., was a very prominent figure in the social life of the city, and was a member of a number of different fraternal organizations here, including Encampment No. 43, Union Veteran Legion, and the Military Order of the Loyal Legion. He was also active in the Masonic order and was a member of Chandler Lodge, No. 227, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. In his religious belief Mr. Saylor was a Presbyterian and for many years was a member and trustee of the First Church of that denomination at Reading. His home life was an ideal one and he was a most devoted and affectionate husband and father. He was a very charitable man and did much to alleviate the condition of the poor in this city and his public spirit was proverbial. Mr. Saylor was one of those rare gentlemen of the old school of whom it is often truthfully said, he left the world better for his having lived here.



Adam Bard



AMONG the most prosperous and successful citizens of Reading, Pennsylvania, was Adam Bard, whose death occurred on January 26, 1901. He was a descendant of the old Bard or Barth family, which has long been prominently identified with the development of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania.

The founders of the Bard family came from Germany, the name at that time being spelled Barth, but was changed by the immigrant ancestor himself to Bard, when he took out his citizenship papers, 1735. Since that time the members of the family have been loyal and patriotic citizens, and have identified themselves most closely with the customs and institutions of their adopted country.

The father of Adam Bard, George Bard, like many of the generations of his family, was a prosperous farmer in Lancaster county, his death occurring May 27, 1856. He married Elizabeth Swope, who died at the age of sixty-five years. The property of Mr. Bard's family was purchased by them originally, directly from William Penn, and was, when it first came into their possession, practically a part of the great wilderness which then covered the State of Pennsylvania, as well as most of the eastern seaboard. It was cleared and cultivated by them, and in connection with their work on it they also aided largely in the development of that part of the State which is now known as "The Garden Spot of the World."

It was on this fine old homestead that Adam Bard was born, January 21, 1812, and there that he grew up to manhood. As a lad he attended the local public schools, but was for the most part self educated, and while very young assisted in the work of the farm. He continued to reside on the home place until the time of his marriage, when he became the owner of a farm of his own, which he operated for some time. In the year 1854 he removed to Reading, Pennsylvania, and here was first engaged in the hotel business. Shortly after 1856, however, he formed a partnership with a James T. Reber, and they founded the hardware business known as the Bard Reber Company. The store of this concern was situated at No. 741 Penn street, next door to the old Berks County Hotel. The business rapidly grew, however, and in 1878 they built a larger and more adequate building at the corner of Eighth and Penn streets, where the store continues its successful career. Adam Bard remained with the firm until 1878, after which the members were George W. Bard, D. P. Schlott, A. F. Kramer, and James T. Reber. James T. Reber retired in 1893, and at the same time James M. Bard was admitted to the firm, and in 1897, A. Raymond Bard became a partner. A large pro-

portion of Mr. Bard's success was unquestionably due to the splendid reputation which he established for honesty and straightforward dealing, a reputation second to none in the community. He was also exceedingly progressive and up-to-date in his ideas, and won the friendship and esteem of the community-at-large, which patronized him handsomely. A few years before his death Mr. Bard retired, but later became interested in a planing mill which he conducted for a short time. In spite of this later enterprise, it is with the hardware business that his name is most closely associated in this community. Mr. Bard was a quiet and unassuming man and widely public spirited, keeping ever at heart the best interest of the community in which he resided. He was a man of sound judgment and extremely charitable, and no worthy applicant for assistance ever went away from him empty handed. He was a director and one of the organizers of the Penn National Bank, and a director of the Reading Trust Company. He was the owner of a fine farm near Reading, which he visited as often as he could escape from the cares of business, for he always retained his intense love of rural life which had been gained as a lad upon his father's farm. He was exceedingly fond of horses and was the owner of several fine ones, in which he took great pleasure. In his religious belief Mr. Bard was a Universalist and attended the church of that denomination at Reading. He was one of those rare "gentlemen of the old school," and nothing finer has ever been said of him than that he was "a Christian" in his every day life. He possessed strong domestic instincts and found his greatest happiness in his own home, where he was constantly considering the comfort and welfare of his family. He was a good husband and father. Mr. Bard also had the rare gift of winning and retaining many friends, and his loyalty and devotion to them induced a similar fidelity on their part.

Adam Bard was twice married, his first wife being Elizabeth Martin, whose death occurred in Reading, Pennsylvania. Seven children were born of this union, as follows: Peter Martin, who died in infancy; William Penn, deceased; George W., who now conducts a successful wholesale and retail hardware store, started by his father, now located at Eighth and Penn streets, Reading; Ann Elizabeth, who died at the age of four years; Lydia L., who became the wife of Dr. Harry Mohr, now deceased, a former well known Reading physician, and Mrs. Mohr now resides at Los Angeles, California; Amanda, who became the wife of David Schlott, of New York City; Amie Alice, who resides in New York. After the death of his first wife, Mr. Bard was married in Philadelphia to Clara Evans, and they became the parents of three children, as follows: Anna C., who became the wife of Daniel Frame, a resident of Reading; Emily L., who now resides with her mother; and Adam Evans, who married Frances Smith, and makes his home in Reading. Mrs. Clara (Evans) Bard is a native of Morgantown, Berks

county, Pennsylvania, and a member of old Pennsylvania stock, being descended from a Welsh family which settled in this country prior to the Revolution. Among her ancestors were men who served in that epoch making struggle. She is a daughter of Hon. John C. and Ann (Jones) Evans, both the Evans and Jones family having been for many years prominent in Caernarvon township, Berks county, Pennsylvania. Hon. John C. Evans was a conspicuous figure in politics in that region during his entire life, and was a staunch member of the Democratic party. He served in the State House of Representatives and the State Senate, and established a high record for himself as an efficient and disinterested public servant. He was identified while serving in the Legislature with the passage of many important laws. Mr. Evans moved his family from Morgantown to Philadelphia, where they resided for a time, but later returned to the former place, and both he and his wife died and were buried there.



Samuel Shaffer



IN his father's Pennsylvania farm near the Maryland line, Samuel Shaffer, a successful, popular contractor, was born, but from 1871 until his death in 1889, he was a resident of the city of Harrisburg, and there he became one of the largest contractors of mason work in the Capital City. He was a son of Jacob Shaffer, a farmer.

Samuel Shaffer was born in 1838, died in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, February 21, 1889. He spent his boyhood on the farm, and obtained his education in the country public school. He was a close observer of men and events all his life, and by experience, self study and reading he became a really well informed man, although his school advantages were limited to the district school. He remained a farmer until well along in his teens, then purchased one of the first clover shelling machines ever seen in his neighborhood, his business then being to travel from farm to farm and shell out the clover seed for the farmers. This he continued along with farming until about 1871, when he located in Harrisburg, worked at the mason's trade, became expert, and soon began contracting in a small way. He prospered and gradually expanded until he became one of the large contractors of his particular business. He was the contractor mason on many fine residences and important business blocks in Harrisburg, many of them yet ranking among the important buildings of the city, and are monuments to his skill as a mechanic and his integrity as a contractor. He was a member of the Lutheran church, a square, honorable man, self made in the best sense, public spirited and progressive.

In June, 1865, Mr. Shaffer married Elizabeth Price, born in Carroll county, Maryland, daughter of Samuel and Catherine (Repel) Price, a well known and substantial farmer of Carroll county. Samuel and Elizabeth Shaffer were the parents of three sons: Warren, Elmer, and George Shaffer. Warren Shaffer, the eldest son, died in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, June 8, 1917, aged fifty years. He was about four years of age when his parents moved to Harrisburg, they being at the time of his birth, in Carroll county, Maryland, and in the same house in which his mother was born. He was educated in the Harrisburg public schools, and upon arriving at suitable age learned the mason's trade under the direction of his father. He also learned bricklaying with James Serby. He continued at his trade for many years, and during the administration of Mayor Meals was appointed a building inspector for the city of Harrisburg. He was a well known contractor, and like his father a member of the Lutheran church and a Republican in

politics. Both were self made men of high mechanical ability and upright life and highly esteemed. Warren Shaffer married Rosa J. Miller, who survives him, the mother of two sons, Charles F. and Walter R. Shaffer. Mrs. Samuel Shaffer and her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Warren Shaffer, are residents of Harrisburg, their home at No. 2401 North Sixth street, Harrisburg. Elmer Shaffer, the second son of Samuel and Elizabeth Shaffer, died at the age of fourteen years. George Shaffer, their third son, died aged twenty years.



Henry A. Brown



HENRY A. BROWN, owner and manager of the well known Brown Transfer Company of Reading, Pennsylvania, whose death occurred January 29, 1909, on his birthday, was a prominent figure in this community and was well known and highly respected by his fellow-citizens generally. Mr. Brown was a son of William and Mary (Kissner) Brown, early residents of Reading, whose home was situated at No. 120 North Seventh street, where their son was born. They were the parents of three children, as follows: John, deceased; Henry A., with whose career we are here especially concerned; and Fannie, deceased.

Born at his father's home in Reading, Pennsylvania, January 29, 1839, Henry A. Brown grew up in the neighborhood of his birthplace. He attended the local public schools for a time, but most of his education was acquired by his own efforts outside of school. His somewhat meagre advantages in this direction were the result of his father's death, which occurred when he was a lad of but thirteen years of age, an event which threw him largely upon his own resources, and gave him an independence which was still further increased by the death of his mother two years later. As a lad he had started doing odd jobs in order to support, as far as his powers lay, his widowed mother, and a little later he entered the employ of a railroad as a fireman. He was alert and ambitious and his ability soon won recognition in his promotion to the position of engineer of a market train which ran to Philadelphia. He remained with the railroad until the year 1873, when he engaged in the express business on his own account, having for his office a small place in the rear of his old Seventh street home. This was of course long before the days of auto trucking and similar devices, and Mr. Brown began his business with one horse and a wagon, which he drove himself. The stores and mercantile establishments of that day did not engage in hauling their own goods, and thus a wide opportunity awaited a clever and alert young man such as Mr. Brown proved himself to be. He soon worked up a very paying business, hauling various goods for the firm of Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, and other large concerns in the neighborhood, besides a general transfer business. He was a progressive man who kept fully abreast of the times, and as his business grew he added from time to time to his original equipment, employing more horses and wagons and engaging a number of drivers, giving up this branch of the work himself. At the time of his death Mr. Brown operated no less than twenty-three horses, and besides a large force of drivers, employed several bookkeepers and other



Henry A. Brown

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clerks. He always directed all the details of the business himself, however, and it was due to his good judgment and clear foresight that the concern was developed to its present proportions. Since his death the Brown Transfer Company has been carried on under the management of his son, Harry J. Brown, who conducts the business along the same up-to-date lines as his father. With the coming in of gasoline as a motive power, the Brown Transfer Company has secured and now operates a large number of these great time savers, and at the present time their auto trucks, horses, etc., make this one of the most complete and best equipped concern of its kind in this part of the State. Besides his transfer business, Mr. Brown was at various times interested in real estate and owned, in addition to his late residence at No. 720 Walnut street, five other houses situated on valuable properties in Reading. Although he was not a politician in any sense of the word, and always refused offers of public office, which were frequently made to him by his fellow-citizens, Mr. Brown was exceedingly interested in local affairs and was prominently identified with the Republican party. In his religious belief he was a Lutheran, and attended Trinity Lutheran Church of Reading, of which Mrs. Brown, his wife, is at the present time one of the oldest members, having joined it when a girl of only fifteen years of age.

Henry A. Brown was united in marriage with Amanda Spatz, a daughter of the late William and Mary (Prutzman) Spatz, and a native of Reading. William Spatz was a prominent butcher in Reading in the days before the entrance of the large packing houses of Chicago practically put out of business the smaller independent concerns. His death occurred in Reading at the age of sixty-five years, and he was survived for many years by his widow, who died in 1900 at the age of eighty-two years. Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Brown were the parents of four children, as follows: 1. Ida, who became the wife of John Shaaber, to whom she has borne one daughter, Helen, who married William Kline and is the mother of one son, John Kline. 2. Emma, who resides with her mother at the Brown residence at No. 720 Walnut street. 3. Margaret, widow of the late Alfred Schulz, whose death occurred September 11, 1904. 4. Harry J., who is mentioned above as manager of the Brown Transfer Company founded by his father; he married Anna Myers, and they reside at present at No. 727 Walnut street, Reading, Pennsylvania.

Henry A. Brown was a self made man in the fullest sense of the term. As already mentioned he was left an orphan at a tender age, and being without money was thrown absolutely on his own resources. He was, however, exceedingly ambitious, and though obliged to give up his school to earn his living he persevered in his studies independently and by this means, and

Henry A. Brown

through an unusual power of careful observation, he became an admirably educated man. By hard work and devotion to duty he established a well deserved reputation among the business men of Reading, a reputation of which any man might be proud. He was always public spirited and willing to assist in any movement for the betterment of the community-at-large. Kind and generous, he possessed a host of friends, and his death was felt as a keen loss by all.



Daniel Franklin Cahoe



DANIEL FRANKLIN CAHOE passed from earthly scenes at the age of sixty-four years, one of the pioneer merchants and real estate dealers of that part of the city centering at North Eleventh and Market streets, Harrisburg. He was a man of quiet, home loving tastes, a good son, a good husband and a good father. His widow and a daughter survive him.

Daniel F. Cahoe was born in Paxton township, Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, in 1835, and died in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, March 12, 1899, son of English parents. His maternal grandfather, ——— Farley, charged himself with the education and upbringing of his grandson, and at the Farley farm in Paxton township he passed his early years. He was a bright and intelligent boy, and the short time he was allowed for an education was so well improved that in later life he ranked with the well informed men of his community. He took naturally to farm life, liked it, and was still quite young when he was able to assume the support of his mother and to make a home for his grandfather, who had become blind. After leaving the farm he worked for a time in a store in Linglestown, Pennsylvania, then learned the carpenter's trade which he followed for many years. When the conflict between the states of the North and South demanded that every patriotic citizen do his share, the young man enlisted, served his time in a Pennsylvania regiment, compiled an honorable record and was finally mustered out. In 1867 Mr. Cahoe married, and after selling his property in Linglestown bought land in Harrisburg, at the corner of Eleventh and Market streets, that section of the city then being vacant land. Mr. Cahoe erected buildings and generally improved his property, being one of the pioneer home builders in that part of the city, and later, at No. 1026 Market street, he erected a store building and therein conducted a general mercantile business for many years. This was the first store and Mr. Cahoe was the pioneer merchant in that part of Harrisburg. The city soon grew out to and beyond his property, and his then vacant lots are now cornered with business blocks and residences. He was very successful as a merchant and rapidly accumulated property. He accepted a position with a syndicate as manager of a land company in Arkansas and there spent one year, leaving the store to the able management of his wife. When he returned he resumed merchandising and so continued many years, finally selling out to his son-in-law, Charles Rumpf, and retiring a few years prior to his death. He was a good business man, enterprising, intelligent and honorable, popular with his cus-

tomers and generally liked. A Democrat in politics, he always took a deep interest in public affairs and was elected a member of the City Council. But his love and desire for the soil remained, and the last year of his life he cultivated the old Cowden farm which he had bought. He dealt considerably in real estate after the property came to him, the Cowden farm being one of the investments still owned by his widow. He was raised and confirmed in the Lutheran church, was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, Post No. 58, a self made man, honest, manly and public spirited, generous and charitable, always willing to aid the less fortunate.

Mr. Cahoe married (first) Elizabeth Crum, who died a short time later. They had one child, Mary Jane, widow of Jacob Farling, and their children are: Mabel, wife of Chester Johnson, who resides at Steelton, Pennsylvania; and Sarah, Mrs. Feese, who resides at Linglestown, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Cahoe married (second) January 17, 1867, in Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, Lydia A. Shirk, who survives him, daughter of Henry and Lydia (Schaffer) Shirk, her parents both of agricultural families of Dauphin county. Mr. and Mrs. Cahoe were the parents of a daughter, Kate S., who married Charles Rumpf. They are the parents of two children, Louisa and Daniel F., who reside with their grandmother, Mrs. Cahoe, at the old Cahoe homestead, No. 10 North Cameron street. A short time after her husband's death, Mrs. Cahoe and her daughter, Mrs. Rumpf, erected an apartment on the site of the old store which Mr. Cahoe built and where he so long conducted his mercantile business. She has also several buildings on Cowden street and three on North Tenth street.



John Drexel, Jr.



JOHN DREXEL, whose death at his home in Reading, Pennsylvania, on November 16, 1917, was felt as a loss by the entire community, was a prominent citizen of this city, and for many years was engaged in a very successful business as plumber here. He was a son of John and Maria (Krick) Drexel, and a member of a family which has resided in this region for many years. John Drexel, Sr., was the owner of a brick yard in West Reading, which is now known as the Fifth Avenue Brick Yard. After operating this yard for many years, he retired, having amassed a considerable fortune. He and his brother, Reuben Drexel, were the owners of much real estate in and about Reading, which has now become very valuable with the gradual rise in property value. The brother, Reuben Drexel, was for many years a successful grocer. John Drexel, Sr., and his wife resided for over thirty years at the old home at No. 853 Penn street, and there their deaths finally occurred. They were the parents of nine children, six sons and three daughters, as follows: William K., now a professor at Reading; Emma, widow of Isaac Robinson, of Reading; John, of whom further; George, who resides at Philadelphia; Adam K., of Reading; Howard L., deceased; Charles, a resident of Reading; Kate, who also resides at Reading; Clara, who died at the age of three years.

John Drexel was born on November 27, 1853, at his father's home, foot of Penn street, Reading, Pennsylvania, and his childhood was spent here and in West Reading. He attended the local public school, but his mind was one of those intensely alert and receptive ones which picks up information in every environment and the broad education which he possessed was as much the result of his individual experience, outside school, as of any formal schooling which he received. While still little more than a lad, he worked in his father's brick yard, and at the age of sixteen was apprenticed to a plumber, in whose establishment he learned that trade. He remained with this gentleman, George Miller, of Fifth street, Reading, until he had attained the age of twenty-one, when he and Harry T. Rowe formed a partnership and opened together a plumbing shop on Penn street, not far from Tenth street. After a few years Mr. Drexel separated from his partner and engaged in business on his own account, opening an establishment in a building owned by his father at No. 853 Penn street. Here he carried on his enterprise with much success until about 1907, when he moved to No. 826 Franklin street. He remained at the new location for only a year, however, and then purchased a large building at No. 230 South Thirteenth street and

John Drexel, Jr.

removed his establishment to that location. He was highly successful in his business and made a splendid reputation for himself as a capable and conscientious contractor, to such an extent that he was twice appointed inspector of city plumbing and served in that office during the administrations of Mayors Yeager and Gerber. In politics he was a staunch Democrat, and though not ambitious for political preferment, was nevertheless very active in the local organization of his party and was recognized as an influential figure in local politics. Mr. Drexel was a prominent member of the Patriotic Sons of America, Camp 61, which he joined when only eighteen years of age, and he was also a member of the Masonic order. In his religious belief he was a Lutheran and was a staunch member of Trinity church of that denomination here. He joined this church when but sixteen years of age, and from that time until his death was exceedingly active in the work of the congregation. He was a man who translated the beliefs of his religion into the conduct of his every day life and was known as a truly practical Christian among his friends and associates. He was always intensely interested in the Masonic order and has risen therein to one of the high degrees, being a member of Chandler Lodge, No. 227, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Excelsior Chapter, No. 237, Royal Arch Masons; ——— Council, Royal and Select Masters; and ——— Commandery, Knights Templar. Mr. Drexel was very well known as a musician in Reading and was exceedingly fond of that art. He was a member of the Citizens Band, now known as the Ringgold Band, and played the trombone. He traveled with the band to many conventions and other similar meetings.

John Drexel was united in marriage, April 28, 1877, at Reading, with Clara A. Minner, a native of this place and a daughter of Jacob and Susan (Kirchkoff) Minner, her father being a member of an old Berks county family and a prosperous shoemaker. To Mr. and Mrs. Drexel two children were born, as follows: Bessie, who died in infancy; Gertrude May, who now resides with her mother at No. 239 Clymer street, Reading, the home which Mr. Drexel bought some twenty-four years ago. Mr. Drexel was a man of strong character and very genial temperament. He enjoyed a well deserved reputation for honesty and public spirit and possessed a large number of loyal friends. All through life, as in the last trying months of his sickness, he retained his cheerful disposition which had won him so many friends.



1881
POLY



Josephus Shisler



THE DEATH OF MR. SHISLER

in connection, his memory as he

Josephus Shisler was born October 27, 1837, died in Harrison, Ohio, December 27, 1907. He was the son of George and Mary (St. Clair) Shisler, of Cumberland county, Ohio. He was the cultivation of his father's farm, and found occasional employment in the city on Market street, which he continued until 1860. After thoroughly learning the trade, he admitted to a partnership in the Shisler & Company. On "Market street" he had a building which it just about filled. He was engaged in business alone at the corner of the old camel-back bridge, between North Second and Walnut streets, and continued very successfully in the same until 1887, a business man of considerable success. He retired, and was succeeded by A. H. Knebel on Second street, corner of Walnut street, Harrison.

Mr. Shisler was a member of Zion Lutheran Church, the Masonic order up to and including the thirty-second highest degree that could be taken in America, Ancient and Modern Rite. He was a master mason of Robert Burns Lodge, No. 1, Accepted Masons; a companion of Perseverance Chapter, No. 1, Arch Masons; a sir knight of Pilgrim Commandery, No. 1, Knights noble of LuLu Temple, of Philadelphia, Ancient and Modern Mystics; and a thirty second degree Master of the Grand Lodge Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite. He was interested in public affairs, but was very fond of home and family life. He was a resident there, yet he was public spirited and prominent in many movements and a hand in any movement looking toward the betterment of his country. Warm hearted, kindly and genial, his friends truly regret his death.



Josephus Schister

Josephus Shisler



SEVENTY-SEVEN years ago, with all the honors and ceremonies his brethren of the Masonic order could confer upon all that was mortal of him, Josephus Shisler, of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, was laid at rest. The years have dulled the edge of the grief his taking away inflicted upon loved ones dear to him, but he is remembered with feelings of love and devotion, his memory as husband, father and friend yet being green.

Josephus Shisler was born in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, November 27, 1837, died in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, November 18, 1891, son of George and Margaret (Brant) Shisler. He grew upon the home farm in Cumberland county, attended the public school, and aided his father in the cultivation of his estate until the year 1855, then came to Harrisburg, and found congenial employment in the grocery store opposite the court house on Market street, which was then a prosperous store run by old Judge Dock. After thoroughly learning the business and coming of legal age, he was admitted to a partnership in the business, the firm name becoming Dock & Company. On "market days" he often brought his money home in a hat which it just about filled. About the close of the Civil War, Mr. Shisler was in business alone at the corner of Front and Market streets, at the entrance of the old camel-back bridge. Later, after other locations, at the corner of North Second and Walnut streets. For thirty-five years Mr. Shisler continued very successfully in the grocery business and won high reputation as a business man of energy, enterprise and integrity. He finally sold out, retired, and was succeeded by A. H. Kreidler & Brother, No. 100 North Second street, corner of Walnut street, Harrisburg.

Mr. Shisler was a member of Zion Lutheran Church, and of all bodies of the Masonic order up to and including the thirty-second degree, then the highest degree that could be taken in America, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite. He was a master mason of Robert Burns Lodge, No. 464, Free and Accepted Masons; a companion of Perseverance Chapter, No. 21, Royal Arch Masons; a sir knight of Pilgrim Commandery, Knights Templar; a noble of Lulu Temple, of Philadelphia, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; and a thirty-second degree Mason of Harrisburg Sovereign Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite. He took little part in political affairs, but was very fond of home and family, his greatest interest being there, yet he was public spirited and progressive, always ready to lend a hand in any movement looking toward civic improvement. He was warm hearted, kindly and genial, his friends many and true.

Josephus Shisler

Mr. Shisler married, March 12, 1861, Ellen Strominger, born in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth (Henry) Strominger. Elizabeth (Henry) Strominger was a direct descendant of Patrick Henry. Mr. and Mrs. Shisler were the parents of two children: Minnie E. and Charles. Minnie E. Shisler married Edward L. Rinkenbach, a sketch of whom follows. Mrs. Shisler survives her husband, residing at No. 216 Forester street, with her daughter, Mrs. Edward L. Rinkenbach.

When the time came to pay the last mark of respect to Josephus Shisler, Rev. Dr. Gilbert, pastor of Zion Lutheran Church, conducted the services at the residence, No. 504 North Third street. At the grave his brethren of the Masonic order observed the beautiful ritual of the order, the Sir Knights of Pilgrim Commandery being in charge; Eminent Commander P. K. Shrenkler, Past Eminent Commander and Prelate J. P. Baringer, conducting the services; Past Eminent Commander Luther R. Kelker commanding the Sir Knights in line. The pall bearers were: Sir Knights Kingport, Miller, Machlin, Schlager, Stoey, and Bowes.



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Edward Lewis Rinkentach

Edward Lewis Rinkenbach



EDWARD L. RINKENBACH, was born in the city of Philadelphia, Pa., at 1215 North High Street, which corner is the most prominent one in Long Retail Block.

He is the most respected and credited citizen of the city of Philadelphia, and is the son of Joseph Rinkenbach, father of the late John Rinkenbach, who was the first village called Peach, situated on the Delaware River, which village is the present town of Peach Bottom, Pa. He learned the trade of a cooper, and emigrated to the United States, and settled in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, where he was employed in the foundry of the late John Rinkenbach, who held the position of foreman of the foundry. He then married himself, and opened a grocery store in Lancaster, Pa. During the Civil War he was employed as foreman or master cooper for the government, and he was discharged by Albright protested as a conscientious objector, because he thought it was wrong to make arms for the government.

Joseph Rinkenbach was born in the city of Hanover, Germany, where she was born in 1790, and she died in 1870 when she was a young woman. She was married to John Rinkenbach, and Mrs. Rinkenbach: William, of Peach Bottom; John, of Peach Bottom; further; Albert, of Mauch Chunk; Annie, died in Peach Bottom; Leopold, of the same place. Mr. Rinkenbach, died in 1878. He excelled in his calling, and was a member of the Philadelphia Society of Cooperage, and was a member of the Philadelphia Society of Cooperage, and was beloved by all who knew him. His widow is still living in Philadelphia.

Edward Lewis Rinkenbach, son of Joseph Rinkenbach, was born June 11, 1858, in Mauch Chunk, Pa., and attended the public schools of Mauch Chunk, his mother died when he was the age of ten years, was apprenticed to J. O. Rinkenbach, of Mauch Chunk, whom he served for two years, and then attended night school. In 1867 he went to Harrisburg, Pa., and worked as journeyman in the stove of W. P. Rinkenbach, and in 1870, with capital, he engaged in business for himself in Philadelphia.



Edward Lewis Rubenbach

Edward Lewis Rinkenbach



EDWARD L. RINKENBACH, pioneer uptown business man of the city of Harrisburg, conducted a jewelry store at No. 1215 North Third street for thirty-two years, until his death which occurred May 10, 1918. He was one of Harrisburg's most prominent jewelers, and was president of the Harrisburg Retail Jewelers' Association, and was one of Harrisburg's most respected and enterprising business men.

Joseph Rinkenbach, father of Edward L. Rinkenbach, was born in 1831, at a small village called Beach, situated on the line between Germany and France, which village at the present time is under the control of the German government. He learned the trade of a moulder in his native land, and in 1850 emigrated to the United States, and settled at Mauch Chunk, Carbon county, Pennsylvania, where he followed his trade. For over thirty years he was employed in the foundry of J. H. Salkeld & Company, and for many years held the position of foreman. He finally decided to engage in business for himself, and opened a grocery store which he conducted for about eight years. During the Civil War, the foundry at Mauch Chunk, of which he was the foreman or master mechanic, had a contract for manufacturing shells for the government, and when Mr. Rinkenbach enlisted in the army, General Albright protested against his being mustered into the service for the sole reason that he thought that the government needed his services in the supervision of the making of the shells.

Joseph Rinkenbach married Victoria Reise, a native of Baden Baden, Germany, where she was born September, 1829. She came to this country when she was a young woman. The following children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Rinkenbach: William, of Philadelphia; Edward Lewis, of whom further; Albert, of Mauch Chunk; Annie, died in 1893; Barbara, of Mauch Chunk; Leopold, of the same place. Mr. Rinkenbach, the father, died May 14, 1898. He excelled in his calling, and was a man of estimable character, beloved by all who knew him. His widow is still living.

Edward Lewis Rinkenbach, son of Joseph and Victoria (Reise) Rinkenbach, was born June 11, 1858, in Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania. He attended the public schools of Mauch Chunk, his native place, and in 1868, at the early age of ten years, was apprenticed to J. O. Dolon, a jeweler and watchmaker, of Mauch Chunk, whom he served for twelve years, meanwhile attending night school. In 1862 he went to Harrisburg and there for five years worked as journeyman in the store of W. P. Demehey. In 1887, having a limited capital, he engaged in business for himself in the store which he occupied

Edward Lewis Rinkenbach

up to the time of his death in 1918. He had there one of the most perfectly equipped establishments in Central Pennsylvania, and carried there a stock of over \$40,000 in value, including diamonds, jewelry, and watches. He was widely and favorably known as a progressive business man. He died at his home in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, May 9, 1918, lamented by a large circle of people who held him in high esteem. He was president of the Harrisburg Clay Company, whose plant is situated at Boiling Springs, Pennsylvania. He was also a stockholder in the Blough Manufacturing Company, and in the Columbia Land & Improvement Company. He belonged to Harrisburg Lodge, Loyal Order of Moose, of which he was a trustee; the Modern Woodmen of America, the Royal Arcanum, the Artisans, the Heptasophs, and the Catholic Benevolent Legion. He was a member of St. Lawrence German Catholic Church. In politics he was neutral. He took an active interest in the summer colony of Mt. Gretna, Pennsylvania, where he had a cottage for years, and was chairman of the executive committee of the Mt. Gretna Camp Meeting Association.

Mr. Rinkenbach married, July 3, 1887, Minnie E., born March 15, 1862, daughter of Josephus and Ellen (Strominger) Shisler, and they were the parents of the following children: 1. Joseph S., of whom further. 2. Edward L., born May 31, 1890. 3. Helen Victoria, born August 16, 1892. 4. Robert R., born November 19, 1895. 5. Florence H., born January 30, 1898. 6. William A., born October 21, 1900.

Joseph S. Rinkenbach was born April 20, 1888. He graduated in 1905 from the Harrisburg High School, and in 1906 from the Northern Illinois College of Ophthalmology, Chicago. After leaving college he worked for his father as an optician, conducting the optical department in his father's store, later entering the firm of Gohl, Rinkenbach & Rouse, where he remained until his death at the age of twenty-nine years. Profound sorrow was expressed in all circles for the death of Joseph Shisler Rinkenbach, which occurred at the home of his father at No. 216 Forester street, on January 15, 1918. The "Optical Journal and Review" said of him at the time of his death:

Mr. Rinkenbach was twenty-nine years of age. Besides his parents, three brothers and two sisters, he leaves a wife and one daughter to cherish his memory. He was a lovable character and had borne his suffering for some months with much cheerfulness and thoughtfulness for others. Until two weeks before his death he had resided at No. 916 North Fourteenth street, but appreciating that the end was nigh, acquiesced in the plan to remove him to the home of his parents.

He was a member of the Pennsylvania Society of Optometrists, was secretary and treasurer of the Harrisburg Optical Society; a member of the Harrisburg Lodge of Masons, No. 629, and was a member of Bethlehem

Lutheran Church. In 1912 he married Bertha Hoopes, a schoolmate, of Harrisburg. The funeral services of the young man were held at his father's home. Members of the Harrisburg Optical Society attended in a body, and in respect to his memory closed their offices between the hours of ten o'clock and twelve noon on the day of the funeral. Mr. Rinckenbach enjoyed a large practice in his home town, and was an unusually competent optometrist. He had the faculty of making and keeping friends, and the news of his death caused mourning over all the State.

Not quite five months after the death of Joseph S. Rinckenbach came that of his father, Edward L. Rinckenbach, on May 10, 1918. Surviving Mr. Rinckenbach, besides his wife, Minnie E., are three sons, Edward L., manager of the Heinz Company, in Colorado; Robert R., first lieutenant, Camp Fremont, Palo Alto, California, at that time; William A., then a senior at Central High School; two daughters, Helen V., a teacher in a public school in Harrisburg, and Florence H. His mother and three brothers, Leopold and Albert, of Mauch Chunk, and William, of Philadelphia, also survive. In a memorial of Mr. Rinckenbach, the "Jewelers' Circular Weekly" said of him:

Mr. Rinckenbach was of that type of men who make and retain friends. Always thoughtful of others, he possessed in a marked degree the elements that mark the good husband and father, the faithful friend and counsellor, the progressive citizen. He had a long and honorable business career and his passing away brought grief to his many friends and associates in business, secret society circles, the church and city offices.



General William W. H. Davis



GENERAL WILLIAM WATTS HART DAVIS was born at Davisville, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, July 27, 1820, of English, Welsh, and Scotch-Irish ancestry, representing the commingling of the blood of these different nationalities to which we are indebted for many of the finest types of American citizenship.

His great-grandfather, William Davis, was an early settler in Bucks county, and while tradition makes him of Welsh descent his environment and associations suggest that he was either a native of the North of Ireland, or a son of an Ulster Scot who came to Pennsylvania, with the Scotch Covenanters early in the eighteenth century. He married Sarah, daughter of John Burleigh (or Burley), of Upper Makefield, an Ulster Scot. Little is known of William Davis other than he was a farmer.

John Davis, second son of William and Sarah (Burleigh) Davis, and grandfather of General Davis, was born and reared in Solebury, and at the age of sixteen years joined William Hart's company in the Bucks county battalion of the Flying Camp under Colonel Joseph Hart, took part in the New Jersey and Long Island campaign of 1776, and also participated in Washington's Christmas night attack on Trenton. In 1777, he enlisted in Captain Thomas Butler's company in the Third Pennsylvania Regiment (later a part of the Second Pennsylvania Regiment); then transferred to Captain Joseph McClellan's company; was at the storming of Stony Point, and was wounded in the foot at Fort Lee, on the Hudson, in 1780. He was in the Ninth Regiment under McClellan at the time of the revolt in New Jersey; proceeded to New York in January, 1781, and from there went south under Lafayette, and fought in the battle of Yorktown, after which he was discharged on account of his disabled foot, and returned home. In 1782, he was commissioned ensign of Captain Neeley's company, Colonel John Keller's battalion, Bucks county militia and saw active service for seven months. John Davis married Ann Simpson, daughter of William and Ann (Hines) Simpson, of Buckingham, and rented the Ellicott farm in Solebury, where he lived until 1795, when he removed with his family to Ellicott's Mills, Maryland, where they resided until 1816, when he removed to Franklin county, Ohio, and there died, January 25, 1832, aged seventy-two years. His wife survived him, dying June 6, 1851, in her eighty-seventh year. Most of their children accompanied them to the banks of the Scioto, in Ohio, where they became useful and active, engaging in different branches of business and the professions.

John Davis, second son of John and Ann Davis, born in Solebury, August 7, 1788, was the father of General Davis. He went with his parents to Rock Creek, Maryland, at the age of seven years, and was reared a farmer. At the age of sixteen years he began to drive his father's wagon with produce to Baltimore, and before he was seventeen was sent with a team to convey goods to Pittsburgh, crossing the Alleghenies and passing through what was then a wilderness with scattering settlers, the trip occupying about sixty days. At the age of twenty he bought his time of his father and began farming for himself. His opportunities for an education were limited, and he improved his mind by reading books and periodicals in the midst of a life of business activity, and, possessing a retentive memory, became exceptionally well informed on history and American politics. While visiting his uncle, Lott Search, in Southampton township, he met his future wife, Amy Hart, whom he married March 13, 1784. Her father, Josiah Hart, son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Collet) Hart, was captain of a Bucks county company during the Revolutionary War, under his father, who was colonel.

Soon after his marriage, John Davis settled on his mother-in-law's farm in Southampton, which at her death was adjudged to him in right of his wife, and he resided in that neighborhood throughout his life. He became active in affairs, and when the second war with Great Britain was in progress, on news of the burning of Washington, he became ensign of the company then formed, which proceeded to Camp Dupont, Delaware, where their three months' service was completed. Soon after his discharge he entered the volunteer militia of the county and was in constant commission for thirty-four years, serving in succession as captain, brigadier inspector, major, lieutenant-colonel, colonel, and was three times elected major-general of the division composed of Bucks and Montgomery counties. General Davis was a Democrat from conviction, and became a power in his party in Bucks county. Sturdy in the advocacy of what he conceived to be right, and strong in the reasons and facts on which his conclusions were founded, he was a strong and eloquent advocate "on the stump" in many political campaigns. He was appointed by Governor Wolf a member of the board of appraisers of public works, and held the office three years. In 1838, he was elected to Congress, and made an excellent record. His speech in favor of the passage of the Independent Treasury Bill, June 27, 1840, was commented on throughout the country as a masterly and able one. He served on many important committees, and took an active interest in all that pertained to the best interest of his district, and the country at large. On March 4, 1845, he was appointed surveyor of the port of Philadelphia and filled that position four years. From 1820 to 1860, his position in the political arena was prominent, and he was closely associated and in constant correspondence with the leading political lights of that time. A lifelong friend of James Buchanan, he

used strenuous efforts to accomplish his election to the presidency; but disapproving of Buchanan's Kansas and Nebraska policy, he refused to sustain it, and became estranged from many old-time party friends.

During all these years, General Davis resided at Davisville, where he conducted a farm and saw mill for many years. In 1829, he built a store building there, and conducted a general merchandise store for many years and filled the position of postmaster. He and his family were Baptists, and he took a deep interest in religious and educational matters. At the outbreak of the Civil War he was among the very first to raise his voice in favor of maintaining the Union and putting down the rebellion with a strong arm. Had his age permitted he would have gone to the front, as did his only son, in defense of the government he loved and served. Amy, wife of General John Davis, died August 27, 1847, and he April 8, 1870, and both are buried in the old graveyard at Southampton Baptist church. Their children were: Ann, who married James Erwin, of Newtown, whose only surviving child married Henry Mercur, of Towanda, Pennsylvania; Rebecca, married Alfred T. Duffield, who succeeded the General as storekeeper at Davisville, and died in September, 1871, and his wife in 1884, leaving three children; Sarah, who married Ulysses Mercur, of Towanda, later chief justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania; Amy, who married Holmes Sells, a practicing physician, at Dublin, Ohio, later a prominent physician and druggist at Atlanta, Georgia, where they resided during the Civil War; Elizabeth, who never married, and resided at the old homestead at Davisville; and an only son, William Watts Hart Davis, the subject of this sketch, who was named for his mother's brother, William Watts Hart, a member of the Bucks county bar, who was clerk of the Orphans' Court of Bucks county in 1814, and resigned to go in defense of his country when Washington was burned, and was adjutant of Colonel Humphrey's Bucks county regiment. At the close of the war he returned to Doylestown, and died in 1815, of typhus fever.

General William W. H. Davis was born at Davisville, Pennsylvania, July 27, 1820. He was reared on the old homestead and attended a private school kept by Miss Anna Longstreth, at the Longstreth homestead nearby; later he attended the celebrated classical school at Southampton Baptist church, and the day school, a mile from Davisville, on the Bucks and Montgomery counties line road. In 1832, he came to Doylestown and attended the academy there, boarding at the public house of his father's old captain and friend, William Purdy; a few years later he attended the select school of Samuel Long, near Hartsville, and the Newtown Academy, and he finished his elementary education at the boarding school of Samuel Aaron, Burlington, New Jersey. From the age of ten years, the time not spent in school was spent behind his father's store counter. In 1841, he entered Captain Alden Partridge's Military School at Norwich, Vermont, and concluded

a three years' course in sixteen months, graduating in 1842, with the degrees of A. M. and M. M. S. In the same year he was appointed an instructor of mathematics and commandment of cadets in the military academy at Portsmouth, Virginia, where he remained three years.

He then began the study of law in the office of Judge John Fox, at Doylestown, Pennsylvania, and in 1846, after his admission to the bar, entered the law department of the Harvard University. On December 5, 1846, while a student of Harvard Law School, at Cambridge, Massachusetts, he enlisted in the First Massachusetts Infantry for the Mexican War; was commissioned first lieutenant, December 31, 1846, of Captain Crowning-shield's company, Colonel Caleb Cushing's regiment; adjutant, January 16, 1847; aide-de-camp, June 1, 1847; acting assistant, adjutant-general, July 18, 1847; acting commissary of subsistence, October 9, 1847; acting quartermaster and inspector, October 29, 1847; captain Company I, First Massachusetts Infantry, March 16, 1848. He spent the winter of 1847-1848 with General Scott's army of the Valley of Mexico. He was one of the officers who participated in the capture of General Valencia, in a night ride of seventy miles. He was mustered out July 24, 1848, at the close of the war.

Returning to Doylestown, he practiced law until 1853, when he was appointed by President Franklin Pierce (with whom he had served in the Mexican War), United States district attorney of the territory of New Mexico, and spent the next four years in that territory, during which time he filled the offices of attorney-general, secretary of the territory, acting-governor, superintendent of Indian affairs and of public buildings. While there he also published a newspaper at Santa Fé in Spanish and English, and with the assistance of an interpreter and his clerk he saved the valuable Spanish manuscripts in the secretary's office, which afterward furnished him the material from which he wrote, "The Spanish Conquest of New Mexico," issued from the press of the "Doylestown Democrat," in 1869. While at Santa Fé he wrote his first work on New Mexico, entitled "El Gringo, or New Mexico and Her People," which Harper & Brothers published in 1857. While exercising the functions of government in our new territory, Mr. Davis met with some unique experiences. On one occasion, himself and party, while traveling on the plains, were captured by the Arapahoe Indians, but, by the exercise of a little diplomacy, escaped molestation. Returning to Doylestown in the fall of 1857, he purchased the "Doylestown Democrat," then as now, the organ of the Democratic party in the county, and owned and edited it until 1890, when he sold out to the Doylestown Publishing Company, but continued as editor until 1900, after which time he devoted himself to historical and literary work.

General Davis recruited the first troop in the county for service in the Civil War—the Doylestown Guards, of which he had been captain since

1858, as a volunteer military organization. He served with this through a campaign in the Shenandoah Valley under General Patterson, an account of which campaign he later published. The company was ordered to Washington in 1861, and was the first military force to pass through Baltimore after the riots of April 19, 1861. The company being mustered out at the end of their three months' service, Captain Davis, under authority of the Secretary of War, raised at Doylestown, the One Hundred and Fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and a battery first known as the "Ringgold Battery," but later as "Durell's Battery," an excellent history of which was written and published by Lieutenant Charles A. Cuffel, of Doylestown. Colonel Davis went to the front with his regiment, November 6, 1861, and served throughout the war as its colonel, though frequently filling positions and exercising commands commensurate to a much higher rank. His military record during the Civil War as briefly summed up from the records of the war department, is as follows: Captain, Company I, Twenty-fifth Pennsylvania Regiment, April 16, 1861, in the Shenandoah Valley campaign; Colonel, One Hundred and Fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, September 5, 1861; provisional brigadier commander, November 11, 1861; commanding First Brigade, Casey's Division, Fourth Corps, November 30, 1861, wounded at Fair Oaks, May 31, 1862; commanded First Brigade, Second Division, Eighteenth Corps, January 11, 1863; Second Division, First Corps, March 10, 1863; United States forces at Port Royal Island, South Carolina, June 14, 1863; First Brigade, Terry's Division, July 8, 1863, at siege of Charleston, South Carolina; United States forces at Morris Island, South Carolina, January 19, 1864; District of Hilton Head, Port Pulaski, St. Helena and Tybee Islands, South Carolina, April 18, 1864; First Brigade, Hatch's Division, July 4, 1864; wounded at siege of Charleston, July 6, 1864; brevetted brigadier-general, United States Volunteers, March 13, 1865, for "meritorious services during the operations against Charleston, South Carolina." His regiment passed through the thick of the fight, and rendered valiant service, leaving many of its number in their last sleep under southern skies. General Davis was largely instrumental in securing the erection of a monument to the memory of his fallen comrades at Doylestown.

At the close of the war General Davis returned to the management and editorship of the "Doylestown Democrat." He was honorary commissioner of the United States to the Paris Exposition in 1878; was a Democratic candidate for Congress from the Seventh District in 1882; and for the State-at-large, in 1884. In 1885, he was appointed by President Cleveland United States Pension Agent at Philadelphia, and filled that position for four years.

In the midst of a life of business activity General Davis devoted much time to literary and historical work. In addition to numerous lectures,

addresses and papers on historical and other subjects he is the author of the following publications: "El Gringo," 1857; "Spanish Conquest of New Mexico," 1869; "History of One Hundred and Fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers," 1866; "History of Hart Family of Bucks County," 1867; "Life of General John Lacey," 1868; "History of Bucks County," 1876; "Life of John Davis," 1886; "Doylestown Guards," 1887; "Campaign of 1861, in the Shandoah Valley," 1893; "The Fries Rebellion," 1899; "Doylestown, Old and New," 1904; a revised edition of the "History of Bucks County," 1905. All these publications are considered the best authorities on the subjects treated, and most of them now bring in the market double and treble their original subscription price. General Davis was president of the Bucks County Historical Society almost from its organization, and its success as an organization is largely due to his untiring efforts in its behalf. Nearly his whole time since his retirement from editorial labors in 1900, as well as a large part of his time prior, was spent in its rooms and in its service, and hundreds of books, pamphlets and curios on its shelves are of his contributions. The highest ambition of his later years was to live to see the society successfully installed in its handsome new building, for which it was largely indebted to his untiring zeal in that behalf.

General Davis married, June 24, 1856, Anna Carpenter, daughter of Jacob Carpenter, of Brooklyn, New York, and of their seven children, three survived: Jacob C., of Doylestown, in the employ of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company; Margaret Sprague, wife of Captain Samuel A. W. Patterson, of the United States Marine Corps, son of Rear-Admiral Thomas H. Patterson, United States Navy, and grandson of Commodore Daniel T. Patterson, United States Navy, who commanded the naval forces at the battle of New Orleans, 1865; and Eleanor Hart, who resided with her father.

General Davis was a companion of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion; a member of the Aztec Club; Survivors of the Mexican War; of the Pennsylvania Society of the Sons of the Revolution; Post No. 1, Grand Army of the Republic, Philadelphia; the American Historical Association, and the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and a member and one of the founders of the Historical Society of New Mexico. He died December 26, 1910, aged ninety years and five months.



Otto G. Noack



THERE have been few figures better known in the life of Reading, Pennsylvania, during the generation just past, than that of Dr. Otto G. Noack, the highly successful veterinarian and one of the most prominent Republicans in this region. Dr. Noack was a native of Germany and the son of Ferdinand Noack, who was employed in the postal service in Berlin and delivered mail to the Royal family.

Dr. Noack received a very fine education in his native land, and could speak and write with almost equal fluency, German, French, Greek and English. He was for a time a member of the German army and employed therein as a veterinary. His service was of course compulsory, and Dr. Noack himself was strongly opposed to the military system of the empire, and it was this which led him to leave his native land and come to America, where he very quickly adapted himself to the customs of his new home and became a thoroughly loyal and faithful citizen. He was a descendant of a very old and distinguished family in Germany, which belonged to the nobility and possessed a coat-of-arms. It was about the year 1888 that Dr. Noack left his native land and came to this country, where he settled at once in Reading, Pennsylvania, and began the practice of his profession here. He was a very progressive and public spirited man and soon worked up a large reputation for himself. A particular opportunity came to Dr. Noack to increase his fame in the outbreak of the foot and mouth epidemic among stock here, which he treated with great skill. Dr. Noack was also exceedingly active in politics in this region, and he was regarded as an authority on municipal affairs, being often consulted by the city officials when some especially difficult problem arose for solution. For fifteen years he held the post of chairman of the Republican Club of the Fourth Ward and also of the regular organization committee in this part of the city. He was also a prominent member of the North Eastern Republican League, in 1912 was a State delegate, and in 1914 a delegate to the National Convention of the Republican party from Reading. For a number of years Dr. Noack was local agent for the State Live Stock Sanitary Board, of which Dr. C. J. Marshall, of Harrisburg, is the head. Dr. Marshall valued greatly the coöperation of Dr. Noack and often stated that his services were invaluable. During the epidemic of foot and mouth disease above referred to, Dr. Noack was placed in charge of a large district in this part of the State, and the United States Government officials who were assigned here worked under his instructions. Among other things that Dr. Noack was well known for was his suggestion

of the candidacy of M. Luther Mason for assistant state fire marshal. This occurred at the meeting of the Friendship Fire Company, of which Dr. Noack was an active member, where he presented resolutions endorsing Mr. Mason. These resolutions were sent to Governor Brumbaugh of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Mason accordingly received the appointment. In addition to his private practice and his activities in various public posts, Dr. Noack was a member of the following organizations: Reading Lodge, No. 155, Loyal Order of Moose; Reading Lodge, No. 115, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; the American Veterinary Association; the Schuylkill Valley Veterinary Association, which latter he assisted in organizing. He received the degree of Fellow and was a member of the United States Veterinary College of Washington, D. C. In his religious belief Dr. Noack was a Presbyterian and attended Olivet Church at Reading. Dr. Noack was during his entire life an exceedingly busy man, and his death occurred at Reading, Pennsylvania, March 27, 1917, when he was at the zenith of his powers and career. His domestic instincts were strong and his home life an ideal one. Besides his office and residence on South Sixth street, which he owned, Dr. Noack erected a handsome modern three story apartment building at No. 243 South Fifth street, which was a great aid to the development of that section of the city.

Otto G. Noack was united in marriage, June 25, 1910, with Frances Leland Warner, a daughter of Elias Hall and Frances Ruth (Dilworth) Warner, of Philadelphia. To this union three children were born: Frederick Warner; Otto Stanius, died aged eight months, nine days; and Francis Dilworth.



Isaac W. LeVan



ISAAC W. LEVAN, whose death occurred at Reading, Pennsylvania, January 28, 1896, in his seventy-ninth year, and was felt as a severe loss by the entire community, was one of the pioneer manufacturers of hats in this city, and for many years was prominently identified with the industrial and business life of the community. Mr. LeVan was a member of a family which was originally of French-Huguenot stock, and which came to this country as did so many of their fellows to escape religious persecution in the old world. He was a son of John and Rebecca (Witz) LeVan, the former dying when quite a young man at Reading, and leaving his widow and six young children, of whom Isaac W. LeVan was the eldest. Rebecca (Witz) LeVan died in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1872.

Isaac W. LeVan was born in Berks county, Pennsylvania, October 22, 1818, and as above stated was left an orphan at an early age. Shortly after his father's death the family removed to Philadelphia, where Isaac W. found employment while still a mere lad, this being rendered necessary by the circumstances of his mother. It was a proud day for him when he brought home his first monthly earning which amounted to one dollar and twenty-five cents. He was quite young when he was apprenticed to John Yeager, a prominent hatter of Philadelphia, and it was there that he learned his trade. He had enjoyed only about six months of schooling, but he was one of those receptive and observant characters who learn easily in whatever environment they find themselves, and by the time he had grown to manhood had, by dint of independent work, fully made up for his meager educational opportunity. He continued with John Yeager for some time after completing his apprenticeship, but after his marriage came to Reading, and here established himself in the manufacture and wholesale hat trade, building a factory on Muhlenberg street, above Eleventh street, where he manufactured wool hats, shipping one thousand to the South. He continued in this business until within ten years of his death, when he retired from active business pursuits. Mr. LeVan was a very public spirited and progressive citizen, and enjoyed a reputation for absolute honesty and integrity, and for excellent judgment in practical matters generally. It was said of him that he always took plenty of time to decide upon any question presented to him, but having once made up his mind he seldom changed it. His advice was often asked by his fellows, both business associates and personal friends, and he was universally considered one of the most substantial business men of the city. In addition to his own business, Mr. LeVan was very

active in promoting the material interests of the community and among other of his achievements was the organization of the Penn Bank, of which institution he was elected the first president, 1883, and held that office until the time of his death. In politics Mr. LeVan was a Republican, and although no officer seeker was persuaded to serve on the Reading City Council, in which capacity he proved his disinterestedness and public spirit. He was a man of strong domestic instinct, and his home life was an ideal one.

Isaac W. LeVan was united in marriage with Catherine Yeager, a daughter of his old employer in Philadelphia. Her birth occurred at Pottstown, Pennsylvania, and her death at Reading, in August, 1884. They were the parents of six children, of whom but two are living: Emma, widow of Thomas Andrews, and Kate, widow of Franklin S. S. Greenawalt. Julia E. LeVan, a sister of Isaac W. LeVan, who attained the great age of ninety-two on March 1, 1919, resides with Mrs. Andrews and Mrs. Greenawalt at No. 1248 Perkiomen avenue, Reading.



John H. Frech



JOHN H. FRECH, one of the best known railroad men of Reading, Pennsylvania, where his death occurred at his residence at No. 534 Buttonwood street, November 2, 1918, was a native of Raritan, New Jersey, born July 16, 1847. Mr. Frech was a son of Jacob Hoffman and Margaret (Hein) Frech, both of whom were natives of Germany and who came from that country to the United States at an early age. Jacob Hoffman Frech and his wife were wholeheartedly devoted to the country of their adoption, and reared their children to love and respect the stars and stripes. It thus happened that no more patriotic citizen could be found than John Hein Frech, who throughout the great war supported with the utmost ardor the cause of the United States, and whose greatest hope was to see the defeat of the "Hun." He was unfortunately called to his final rest but nine days before the final victory. Jacob Hoffman Frech was during his early life a farmer by occupation, but later in life entered the service of the railroad, and continued to be employed thereby until his death, which occurred in Jersey City, where he and his wife had their home. They were the parents of five children, as follows: John Hein, with whose career we are here especially concerned; Mary; Margaret, deceased; Emma; and Matilda.

The early life of John Hein Frech was passed on his father's farm at Raritan, New Jersey, and as a lad he attended the local district school. He was, however, chiefly self educated, and was a widely read and highly cultivated man, studying independently of any institution and forming a habit of reading which lasted during the remainder of his life. Mr. Frech did not take kindly to farm life, however, and when but fifteen years of age, went to Clinton Station, known as the town of Annandale, New Jersey, where he secured a position under his uncle, George M. Frech, who was then in charge of the railroad station at that place. Here the lad learned telegraphy, and gained the confidence of his employers, who shortly afterwards sent him to Elizabethport as train dispatcher for the Central Railroad of New Jersey. From that point until he went to Jersey City, where his marriage occurred, and he was later transferred to Bound Brook, New Jersey. On December 1, 1876, he was appointed joint agent for the Central Railroad of New Jersey, and the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad at Reading, Pennsylvania, and from that time until his death made his home in the latter named city. He was persuaded to come to this place by the late I. A. Sweigard, who was then general superintendent of the Reading Railroad, and took the position of chief yardmaster here. He later went for a time to Port Richmond, where



John H. Frech

1. The first part of the text discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes that this is essential for ensuring transparency and accountability in the organization's operations.

2. The second part of the text focuses on the role of the management team in setting clear goals and objectives for the organization. It highlights that effective communication and collaboration are key to achieving these goals.

3. The third part of the text addresses the need for regular monitoring and evaluation of the organization's performance. It suggests that this should be done through a combination of financial and non-financial indicators.

4. The fourth part of the text discusses the importance of maintaining a strong relationship with stakeholders, including customers, suppliers, and the community. It emphasizes that this is essential for the organization's long-term success.

5. The fifth part of the text focuses on the role of the organization in promoting social responsibility and sustainability. It suggests that this should be done through a combination of financial and non-financial activities.

he filled the positions of assistant train master and then train master. On February 1, 1897, he was appointed assistant superintendent of the road, with offices at Philadelphia, and on August 23, 1899, became assistant superintendent at Reading. He was made freight train master on the Reading Division, November 1, 1906. Mr. Frech continued to work in this capacity until February 1, 1917, when he withdrew from active life and was placed on the pension roll of the company. During his residence in Bound Brook, Mr. Frech was very active in public life, and was elected to several local offices there. He was a staunch Democrat in politics and identified himself with that party, in which, as he used to say, he went much against the wishes of his wife. In Reading Mr. Frech made his home at No. 534 Buttonwood street, where his widow now resides. He was a man of strong domestic instincts, and his home enjoyed a wide reputation for its warm hearted hospitality. He was one of the most popular men among the railroad officials and the men under him were always devoted to him, feeling that they could count upon him as a true friend.

John Hein Frech was united in marriage, May 12, 1874, at Annandale, with Anna S. Boeman, a daughter of Nicolas and Margaret (Lerch) Boeman, and they became the parents of three children, as follows: Frederick H. B., Maude C. B., and Paul I. B., all of whom make their home with their mother in Reading, Pennsylvania.



Daniel C. Roland



DANIEL C. ROLAND, who for twenty-two years was associated with the First National Bank of Reading, and was a well known and influential member of this community, where his death occurred August 25, 1903, was a native of this place, having been born here on March 5, 1852. Mr. Roland was a son of Charles and Elizabeth Roland, who for many years were prominent residents of Reading and are both now deceased. The elder Mr. Roland was a cigar manufacturer in this city during the days when all cigars were made by hand. He was a successful man and highly esteemed by his fellow-citizens.

Daniel C. Roland was the eldest of a family of four children, two sons and two daughters, and attended the public schools of his native city for his education. He was, however, naturally a student and added greatly to what he learned at school by means of consistent and wide reading, which was kept up by him during his entire life. While he was still quite young, he left school and found employment with the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad, and worked for a time in their shops. Later he became identified with the Dime Savings Bank at Reading and remained with that concern until its business was terminated. At the time of its disorganization Mr. Roland was given a place in the First National Bank of Reading, partly through the influence of Mr. Fricker, an official of the Dime Savings Bank, who performed this service for him in recognition of his long and splendid record with the old institution. Mr. Roland continued to remain with the First National Bank until the time of his demise, a period of twenty-two years, and was regarded by the bank as one of its most faithful and valuable employees. He held the highest regard of the bank officials, to whom the sad news of his death came as a severe shock. He made many friends, both among his immediate associates at the bank and his fellow-citizens generally, who valued him for his loyalty and his genial and kindly disposition. For many years Mr. Roland made his home on Spruce street, Reading, where he and his family had a host of friends, but he later moved to No. 608 North Sixth street, where his death occurred. Here his wife and family continue to reside. Mr. Roland was a member of a number of organizations, social and otherwise in his community, and was a prominent figure in the general life of the place. He was affiliated with Lexington Commandery, Patriotic Sons of America, and was much in demand at the meetings of this organization and in society generally, at once because of his attractive personality and his possession of a fine tenor voice. In his religious belief, Mr. Roland

attended St. Paul's Reformed Church, of Reading. His home life was an ideal one and it was by his own hearthstone that he found his greatest happiness. He was a man dignified, yet unassuming, and one whose place in the community it will be quite hard to replace.

Daniel C. Roland was united in marriage at Reading, Pennsylvania, with Lucy Winkelman, a daughter of Fred and Sophia Winkelman. Mr. Winkelman was a native of Germany and came alone to the United States when but seventeen years of age. He married at Reading, Pennsylvania, Sophia ——, who had also come from Germany to the United States at an early age with her parents. Both Mr. and Mrs. Winkelman were strongly devoted to the nation of their adoption, and were highly regarded in the community where they dwelt. Mr. Winkelman was for many years the owner of a dyeing plant which he successfully conducted, and his old residence stood at the corner of Sixth and Franklin streets.



Jacob Kline Spang



AMONG the old iron masters of the Revolution in Berks county, Pennsylvania, was Frederick Spang, contemporary with the early founder of the Brooks family of iron manufacturers. Frederick Spang was succeeded by his son, Jacob S. Spang, who greatly extended the business, and then in turn gave to his son, Jacob Kline Spang, who, following in the footsteps of his sires, manufactured iron and operated furnaces on a more extensive scale than either of his predecessors. When satisfied with the competence he had gained by a lifetime of unremitting industry he retired, and for fourteen years lived a quiet, contented, and peaceful life in Reading, where he is survived by wife and children. These three generations of iron masters served well their day and generation, their genius aiding in the development of an industry that has become a most wonderful creator of wealth.

Jacob S. Spang, son of Frederick Spang, the iron master of the Revolution, was born in Oley township, Berks county, Pennsylvania, in 1798, and died at his home in Spangsville, Berks county, Pennsylvania, in 1862. He attended the district school and grew to youthful manhood at the home farm, finally succeeding his honored father as manager of the iron furnace and forges, and at his death becoming their owner. He was also the owner of much Berks county farm land which he cultivated, and the founder of Spangsville, a village named in his honor, lying in Berks county, eight miles south of Reading. There he established a general store and was postmaster. He was one of the important men of his day and left a record of industry, business ability, and correct living, which was a constant example to the son who succeeded him, John K. Spang. Jacob S. Spang was a member of the Lutheran church, as was his wife, and in politics he was first a Whig, then a Republican. Jacob S. Spang married Deborah Kline, who died at the age of eighty-one years. Her father was one of the early clock makers of Berks, some of his work in the form known as "Grandfathers Clocks," yet to be found in use in the country. Mr. and Mrs. Spang were the parents of a large family, one of their daughters, Deborah, now the widow of John M. Kaufman, and a resident of Reading. A son, Jacob Kline Spang, is the principal character to be considered in this review.

Jacob Kline Spang was born at the home of his parents in Spangsville, Berks county, Pennsylvania, January 27, 1835, and died at his home, No. 136 South Fifth street, Reading, June 3, 1913. He was educated in the public schools of the village, and in Northampton (Massachusetts) Academy, his early business experiences being in the Spangsville store and around the

iron furnaces owned by his father. These experiences began while he was still in his early "teens." After the father's death he operated the iron furnaces, farm, and store for the benefit of the Spang estate, so continuing until 1865, when he engaged in the manufacture of iron in Dauphin county, Pennsylvania. Later he took up his residence in Harrisburg, and there resided three years. He then returned to Reading, and from that time until his retirement was extensively engaged in the iron business, operating for himself in Spangsville and Earlville. In Reading he became associated with the Bushongs, and as a member of Bushong & Company promoted the Keystone furnace of which he was superintendent for fifteen years. He then withdrew from the Bushong connection and purchased the Maiden Creek furnace which he previously operated for many years. In 1894 he withdrew from the iron business, but did not sell the furnace property nor his farms, but retained them all and rented them to others. He retired to his Reading home, but always retained an interest in business and manufacturing, and did a great deal to encourage both. He was a man of great business ability, was untiring when there was work to be done, and was of sound judgment and upright, honorable life. Mr. Spang was a Republican in politics, but had no taste for public office. He loved his home, and when freed from business cares sought its privacy and comforts. He was an active member of Trinity Lutheran Church, and of the Masonic order.

Mr. Spang married, December 24, 1861, Sarah Ann Kaufman, and about two years later they moved to Maiden Creek township, Berks county, where Mrs. Spang's father conducted a hotel. Shortly afterward they moved to Dauphin county, thence to Reading, which is Mrs. Spang's present home. She is a daughter of Samuel G. and Lydia A. (Merkle) Kaufman, her father a well known hotel proprietor, merchant and iron master. He was owner of several fine farms in Maiden Creek township, a man of both means and good standing in his community. Samuel G. and Lydia A. (Merkle) Kaufman were the parents of four children: Fannie, died aged eighteen years; Jeanora C., died at the age of fourteen years; Sarah Ann, now widow of Jacob K. Spang; Wilson Frederick, deceased. Children of Jacob K. and Sarah Ann (Kaufman) Spang: Fannie K., married Charles Breneiser, and has two daughters, Catherine, wife of Clyde Van Reed and the mother of Margaret B. Van Reed, and Mary S. Breneiser; Mary K., residing with her mother in Reading; Samuel K., treasurer of the Reading Trust Company, married Ella Rick, and they are the parents of daughters, Emily and Mary, also of a son, Charles Rick; Alice M., married Arthur Rick, and has a son, Arthur (2), and a daughter, Sarah Ann Rick.

Henry Price



HENRY PRICE, whose death occurred at Reading, Pennsylvania, February 7, 1917, was one of the best known and most successful building contractors in this region, having been in business here since 1888, and was a prominent figure in the general life of the community. Mr. Price was a son of William and Lydia (Wetzel) Price, old residents of Myerstown, Lebanon county, Pennsylvania. The father, William Price, was a carpenter by trade, and in the year 1853 took his family to Shelby county, Illinois, where he died at the age of forty-eight years. While in that location he built one of the first flour mills in Illinois for a Mr. Schoefield. William Price lived in the same region of Illinois in which Abraham Lincoln made his home and was personally acquainted with that great man who was then a law student. He later had the sad distinction of being one of the witnesses to the assassination of Mr. Lincoln in the theatre at Washington. William Price married (first) Lydia Wetzel, by whom he had four children, as follows: Emma, who became the wife of John Rupp; Henry, with whose career we are here especially concerned; Reuben, and William. The first Mrs. Price died at the age of twenty-six years, and he married (second) Leah Anthony, by whom he had three children, as follows: Seal, who became the wife of Edward Hecht; George; and Mary, who became Mrs. Morris Kreider.

Born October 13, 1845, at Myerstown, Lebanon county, Pennsylvania, Henry Price attended the local schools of his native place up to the age of fifteen years. He then entered his father's carpenter shop and was taught that trade by the elder man. He had to work very hard at this period in his life, and at one time his hours were as many as fifteen to the day in addition to being obliged to walk five miles to his work and return. At one time he was engaged in building a hotel at Tremont, Pennsylvania, and walked the twenty-one miles between that place and his home twice a week, carrying his tools on his back. In the year 1863 he went to Illinois with his father and remained there three years, until the latter's death. He then returned with the family to Myerstown, from which place he came direct to Reading. Upon first coming to this city, it was his intention to remain here only for a short time, but he found excellent employment here, and liked the place so well that he decided to stay, so that Reading remained his home until the time of his death. He was a man of thrifty and economical habits and saved up a sufficient fortune out of his earnings to enable him to engage in business on his own account in 1888. It was in that year that he opened a con-

tracting establishment and began almost immediately to meet with marked success. His first job was for the erection of four fine residences at the junction of Kent and Franklin streets. From that time on his reputation was established and he was the builder of many of the finest structures in this city, among which should be included the residence of C. D. Moser and that of S. H. Fulner, two of the handsomest in the city; the Schuylkill Valley Bank; the Kissingers Farmers' Market House; the Hotel Brighter; the warehouse of the Penn Hardware Company; the store of John Otto, on Penn Street; Charles Breneiser's Cigar Store on the corner of Seventh and Tenth streets; the residence of Mr. A. F. Kramer and many other fine big buildings, which still remain as a monument to his skill and honest workmanship. Mr. Price was a Republican in politics, but was without political ambition. He was a very prominent Free Mason, having taken the thirty-second degree in that order, and was a member of Chandler Lodge, No. 227, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Excelsior Chapter, No. 237, Royal Arch Masons; ——— Council, Royal and Select Masters; Reading Commandery, No. 42, Knights Templar, and ——— Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He was also a member of ——— Lodge, No. 65, Knights of Pythias, and ——— Lodge, No. 115, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; and the Royal Arcanum. Mr. Price was a very popular figure in the life of the city, and at the time of his death many beautiful tributes and resolutions by the societies and other organizations of which he was a member were passed in memory of him. He and his wife were members of Trinity Lutheran Church and were among the most liberal in support of the work of the parish. He was well known in Reading as a man of many sterling qualities, and his reputation for honesty and integrity was second to none in this region.

Henry Price was united in marriage, September 16, 1871, with Amanda Seidel, a daughter of Francis and Catherine (Fisher) Seidel. Mrs. Price was a member of a large family of children born to her parents, which were as follows: Catherine, deceased; Anna Belle, who now resides with Mrs. Price; Amanda, above mentioned, became Mrs. Price; Sarah, deceased; Samuel; Mary Ann; Matilda, deceased; and several who died in early infancy. To Mr. and Mrs. Price one child was born, a daughter, Mary Alice, who became the wife of Aaron Miller, of Reading. Mr. and Mrs. Miller are the parents of one child, a daughter, Helen Amanda, who became the wife of Walter Howard, who is now a soldier in the United States army. Mr. and Mrs. Howard are the parents of one child, Mary Louise. Mrs. Price survives her husband and now resides at the old Price homestead in company with her daughter, granddaughter and great-granddaughter. This attractive residence was purchased by Mr. Price many years ago and remodeled by him. He also bought at a later period two other houses, one at No. 920 Franklin street, and another at No. 925 Mulberry street.

William Henry German



THE late William Henry German, of Reading, Pennsylvania, an old soldier and for forty-three years adjutant of the local Grand Army of the Republic Post, whose death occurred at his home in Reading, May 22, 1916, at the age of sixty-nine years, was a son of John and Deborah (Sagee) German, old and highly respected residents of this place. The father, John German, was a manufacturer of brushes and was also a native here.

Born on March 5, 1847, William Henry German grew up in his native city, and here attended the local public schools. At the age of sixteen years he responded to the call of President Lincoln for volunteers and enlisted in the Union army. After a very honorable and brilliant military record, he received an honorable discharge and from that time on was closely identified with the local post of the Grand Army of the Republic. He always took a keen interest in this great organization and was very popular among the old soldiers, who elected him adjutant of the post at Reading, an office which he held with distinction for forty-three years. As a token of the esteem in which he was held by his comrades in blue, he was at one time presented with a beautiful chime clock, and at his funeral the members of the post attended in a body to express their last regret. After returning from the war, he learned the machinists' trade in the local railroad shops, which were at that time located at the corner of Seventh and Franklin streets, and he still was employed there when they moved to their new situation. He followed his trade of machinist for many years, and then received an appointment as clerk in the Reading Post Office, later becoming a mail carrier. About 1882 Mr. German became associated with Jackson's Rope Works, at the corner of Ninth and Douglass streets, and had much to do with the building of that plant. Later he was appointed superintendent and placed in entire charge of the office. He remained thus employed until one year before his death, when he retired from active life after thirty-three years of faithful service. Mr. German was greatly liked and respected by his employer as well as by the men under his direction, all of whom expressed their keen regret when he resigned. During these years Mr. German, from time to time, invested in real estate, and owned, in addition to his comfortable home at No. 1051 Chestnut street, three other substantial residences in this city. Mr. German was a man whose success was due entirely to his own efforts and industry, and he was recognized universally as an honest and hard working man. He was also very charitable and was a true Christian in his every day life, and in all his relations with others. In his religious belief he was a Lutheran and attended



William Henry

111 Henry Martin German

Henry German, of Reading, Pennsylvania, died for forty-three years adjutant of the local Reading Post on the Reading Post, whose death occurred at Reading, Pa., May 22, 1876, at the age of sixty-nine years. He was the son of John and Deborah (Sager) German, one of the pioneer residents of this place. The father, John German, was a native of Prussia and was also a native here. Henry Martin German grew up in his native place and attended the public schools. At the age of sixteen years he went to Lincoln for volunteers and enlisted in the 10th Mass. Cavalry. On account of his able and brilliant military record, he received the rank of sergeant. He was so brave that from that time on he was closely identified with the cause of the Republic. He always took a keen interest in the progress of the country and was very popular among the old soldiers. He was appointed adjutant of the post at Reading, an office which he held with honor and credit for three years. As a token of the esteem in which he was held by his comrades in blue, he was at one time presented with a beautiful clock, and at his funeral the members of the post attended in a body to express their last regret. After returning from the war, he learned the machinists' trade in the local railroad shops, which were at that time located at the corner of Seventh and Franklin streets, and he still was employed there when they moved to their new situation. He followed his trade of machinist for many years, and then received an appointment as clerk in the Reading Post Office, later becoming a mail carrier. About 1852 Mr. German became associated with Jackson's Rope Works, at the corner of Ninth and Longless streets, and had much to do with the building of that plant. Later he was appointed superintendent and placed in entire charge of the office. He remained thus employed until one year before his death, when he retired from active life after thirty-three years of faithful service. Mr. German was greatly liked and respected by his employer as well as by the men under his direction, all of whom expressed their keen regret when he resigned. During these years Mr. German, from time to time, invested in real estate, and owned, in addition to his comfortable home at No. 1051 Chestnut street, several other substantial residences in this city. Mr. German was a man of great success, which was due entirely to his own efforts and industry, and he was respected and loved universally as an honest and hard working man. He was also a true and noble man, and was a true Christian in his every day life, and in all his relations with others. In his religious belief he was a Lutheran and attended



William Henry German

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St. Matthew's Church of that denomination at Reading, and was very active in the work of the congregation. He found his greatest happiness in the intimate intercourse of family life, and was devoted to his home and fireside.

William Henry German was united in marriage, October 20, 1870, with Anna Maxton, a daughter of David and Anna (Beard) Maxton, by whom he had the following children: 1. Harry R., who married Sarah Hileman, and now resides on Washington street, Reading, Pennsylvania. 2. Charles, who married Helen Bowman, widow of his brother Frank, by whom he has had three children: Mary, John and Anna. 3. Frank, twin of Charles, died 1911; left widow, Helen (Bowman) German, and one son, Robert.

Mr. German was a dignified, unassuming gentleman. He was a man of whom it is truthfully said, he left the world better for his having lived here. He was always cheerful and had a kind word for every one. His popularity was shown by the large number of beautiful letters that were mailed to his wife and family, and the beautiful resolutions and tributes that were arranged at the time of his death. True he is gone from earthly environment, but he is not forgotten. His loss can never be replaced.



John Nagel



TWENTY years ago, John Nagel, a veteran of the Civil War, passed away at his home in the city of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, honored and respected by all who knew him. He was born in Baden, Germany, in 1832, and came to the United States when sails alone were the motive power used to propel ships. The voyage was a long and stormy one. He had little capital with which to start his American career, but with the little he brought he reached Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and there he followed the trade learned in his native land, shoemaking. This was long before the era of the machine made shoe, and being a good workman he soon built up a good business in custom made boots and shoes. Not only that, but in those days the shoemaker, if he was a good one, occupied an important place in his community, and his services were always in demand. His shop was a social center for the neighborhood, and in the absence of the now daily paper the shop was the scene of weighty discussion as well as a point for the dissemination of news. Under such conditions John Nagel became well known and popular, he being well informed upon many questions, often being called upon to arbitrate disputes and decide arguments.

His life flowed along in this quiet, placid manner until the outbreak of the Civil War, when he enlisted in the Seventy-seventh Regiment, Pennsylvania Infantry, serving with bravery until honorably discharged and mustered out at the close of his term of enlistment. After the war he returned to Harrisburg, was married in 1866, and located with his bride in a home on State street, there also establishing his shoe shop. He was so well patronized that he had to employ two other workmen to meet the demand, his customers numbering many of Harrisburg's best families. Later he moved to what is now Seventh street, then called Pennsylvania avenue, but later he returned to the old location on State street, which he bought. He next moved to another of his own properties, on Fifth street. He continued a prosperous business for many years, invested his savings in city property, and finally retired and devoted himself to the care of his various properties, so continuing to enjoy the fruits of his many years of toil until his death, June 12, 1898. Mr. Nagel was a Democrat in politics, but neither wished for nor held any political office. He was a member of St. Lawrence Roman Catholic Church, a loyal, public spirited citizen, offering his life in the military service of his adopted country. He was generous and kind, held in love and respect by many friends and acquaintances. He built up his own

fortunes by industry and energy, and by wise investing gained a competence.

Mr. Nagel married, December 4, 1866, Mary A. Gross, born in Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, who survives him, daughter of John and Catherine (Strobe) Gross, her parents former residents of Berks county, Pennsylvania. John Gross died when his daughter was a child of seven years. After the death of her husband, Mrs. Nagel continued her residence at the Fifth street home until about 1908, when she bought her present residence, No. 1422 Market street, Harrisburg, and there yet resides. Mr. and Mrs. Nagel were the parents of a son, John F., who resides with his mother; and of two daughters: Ida C., residing at home; and Mrs. Annie Rogers, who with her son Edwin resides at the family home on Market street.



Oscar Toland Graeff



OSCAR TOLAND GRAEFF, well known for many years at Lebanon, Pennsylvania, as a leading architect and building contractor, and where his death, on October 22, 1917, was felt as a severe loss by the entire community, was a native of Lititz, Lebanon county, his birth having occurred there May 18, 1847. He was a son of Jacob and Eliza (McCloud) Graeff, old and highly respected residents of this region, where the former was engaged in business as a carpenter and builder for a long period.

Oscar T. Graeff's education was somewhat meagre, such as there was of it being obtained in the public schools of his native place, where his childhood was spent. When he was seventeen years of age he accompanied his parents to Lebanon and this place always remained his home and the headquarters of his many activities. He had already entered his father's shop as an apprentice and there learned the carpenter's trade. Later he was employed in the planing mill of Longeneker & Gable, and continued in association with that company for a number of years, working at the old plant at Front and Cumberland streets. His next move was to form a partnership with the late John Fox and John B. Embich, the firm known as Fox, Embich & Company, and an establishment was founded at the corner of Builford and Seventh streets. Mr. Embich, however, shortly after retired and the business was successfully continued under the style of Fox, Graeff & Company. This concern dealt extensively in lumber and lumber products as well as its great contracting business, which grew to enormous proportions and became one of the most important of its kind in the State. About 1896 Mr. Graeff met with an accident that partially disabled him, and from that time he held the position of general foreman for the firm of Miller Brothers at the corner of Sixth and Willow streets, Lebanon, and was greatly valued by them. He became an expert authority on building matters generally, and was recognized as one of the most skillful architects in this region. He was especially gifted in his treatment of interiors and stairways, and many of the handsomest homes and public buildings in this community are monuments to his skill, knowledge and artistic sense. He specialized to a certain extent in church work, and his genius in design as well as his handicraft are to be seen in many of the finest churches hereabouts. Mr. Graeff's career in the Union army during the Civil War was a notable one and well proved his patriotism. He enlisted in the construction corps at the same time as his father and the two started to the war together. The unit in which he served formed a part of the Army of the Potomac for

a time and also the Army of the Tennessee, so that the young man saw much active service in the great campaigns of the two armies. After the completion of his term of service Mr. Graeff resumed civilian life for a time, but upon the invasion of Pennsylvania by General Lee he reënlisted, joining this time the Forty-eighth Regiment of Militia, which was raised in Lebanon especially to meet that emergency. Mr. Graeff was a lifelong member of the Moravian church and very active in its affairs, holding the office of treasurer at the time of his death. He was possessed of an unusual degree of musical talent and was a member of the celebrated Moravian Trombone Choir for many years. As a special mark of respect and honor this choir played a selection from the steeple of the church at the time of his death. Mr. Graeff was a member of Mohegan Lodge, No. 228, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Uncas Encampment of the same order; and Kittery Lodge, Independent Order of United Workmen.



Charles C. Dubbs



WHEN just in the prime of life, with his business problems solved and the way clear before him, Charles C. Dubbs, of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, was called away, his brief time of forty-five years having been spent in Harrisburg, his death occurring in the same room in which he was born. His life was a useful, busy one marked by no startling incident or achievement, but one lived quietly and in accordance with the teachings of the book he revered. He filled well his place in life's scheme and died honored and loved.

He was the son of Chambers and Susan (Oliman) Dubbs, his father, one of Harrisburg's early grocers, located on North Market square, on the present site of the "Patriot" building. Chambers Dubbs was also for many years a market master at the Veibeke Street Market House, and was the owner of considerable city real estate, his then holdings now being in a most desirable residence and business section of the city. Dubbs avenue, which traverses the section, is named in his honor, in recognition of his public spirited efforts to improve his part of Harrisburg. He served as a member of the City Council, and was one of the influential men of his day. For many years his residence was at No. 800 North Third street, and there his son Charles C. was born, lived and died, and Chambers Dubbs died in 1903, honored and respected by all who knew him and few there were in Harrisburg who did not.

Charles C. Dubbs was born at the homestead, No. 800 North Third street, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, in April, 1871, and died there March 23, 1916. He was one of the younger of a family of ten born to Chambers and Susan Dubbs. He attended public schools until sixteen years of age, then entered business life, but by close observation, self study, and wide reading he became a very well informed man. When he left school he opened a fruit store at the home lot, No. 800 North Third street, and later conducted a stand in the market. This was the beginning of the business which he followed without interruption for more than a quarter of a century, until his death. He gradually increased his business, adding stall by stall until he was the proprietor of twenty-two, located in the different markets of the city. He was a man of upright life, and in all his business dealings held strictly to the principle of fair dealing. Kindly hearted and sympathetic, he was often called upon for advice in business matters and particularly he was trusted and consulted by the women having stalls in the same markets, but who being less experienced in business felt the need of an experienced

counselor. Perhaps among no class of his friends was the news of his death received with more genuine regret than by these hard working, honest hearted women of the markets, whom he had thus befriended and encouraged.

Mr. Dubbs was an active member of Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, president of the Men's Bible Class of that church for eight years, and during that period never missed a meeting of the class. He regarded each member of the class as his personal friend, and in turn was loved by each member. When death severed the bond which bound them, beautifully engrossed resolutions of condolence and respect were offered by the class to Mr. Dubbs. Many of them were the friends of a lifetime and he was "Charley" to most of the members of the class of which he was a member for many years in addition to his eight years as president. The class held many social meetings, and these Mr. Dubbs greatly enjoyed and he was always the life of these gatherings of friends. On Communion Day, at Grace Church, Sunday, April 7, 1918, the beautiful flowers which decorated the altar were supplied by Mrs. Charles C. Dubbs in memory of her husband, who had worshipped there so often. Mr. Dubbs was also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and was held in high esteem by his brethren, but he was above all a home loving man and there he found his great happiness.

Mr. Dubbs married, April 15, 1893, at Harrisburg, Katharine Reinoehl, who survives him. She is the daughter of Jacob and Margaret (Nelson) Reinoehl, her parents at one time living in Harrisburg. Jacob Reinoehl was a well known carriage manufacturer of his day, but after the decline of that business he purchased a farm upon which he resided until his death. Mr. and Mrs. Dubbs were the parents of a son, Walter, and a daughter, Katharine Anna, the former dying in 1915, just on his life threshold, aged eighteen years, the latter residing with her mother at the old homestead, No. 800 North Third street. When death deprived her of a husband's strong arm upon which to lean, Mrs. Dubbs assumed the management of his market business and is successfully conducting it at this time (August, 1918). The services at the funeral of Mr. Dubbs were conducted by his warm personal friend, Rev. John Fox, pastor of Grace Methodist Episcopal Church.



Francis Joseph Whelan



LIN the death of Francis Joseph Whelan, October 23, 1917, Reading, Pennsylvania, lost a prominent and public spirited citizen, and the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad one of its oldest and most valued employees. Mr. Whelan was a son of William and Ann (Kelly) Whelan, old and highly respected residents of Charlotte, North Carolina, where the elder Mr. Whelan was engaged in business as a jeweler. William Whelan met his death in the Civil War and left a widow and four small children, the youngest of which was but three years of age. The children were as follows: Francis Joseph, with whose career we are here especially concerned; Annie, deceased; Lewis, deceased; and John, deceased. After the death of her husband Mrs. Whelan returned to her early home in Philadelphia and lived there with her parents until her death, which occurred in 1868.

Francis Joseph Whelan was born at Charlotte, North Carolina, November 27, 1855. He attended school in his native town for a number of years. After the death of his father he accompanied his mother to Philadelphia and was there a student at St. Ann's Catholic School for a time. He was but thirteen years of age when his mother died, and thrown thus on his own resources he secured a clerical position in a grocery shop at Philadelphia, where he worked for a few years. Later, having attained a man's strength, though still young in years, he went West and worked with a lumberman in the forests. While out West he joined the army and for five years served in the Indian campaign of that period. About 1881 he returned to Philadelphia and there secured a position in the roundhouse of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad as an engine wiper. Beginning thus at the bottom of the ladder, Mr. Whelan rapidly worked his way upward, and though he began on his job as engine wiper, on September 4, 1881, he was promoted to brakeman in the same year. He continued in this position until 1884, when he was made conductor, and in 1886 became yardmaster at Port Richmond. He filled similar positions at the various Philadelphia yards, namely those at Third and Berks streets and at Ninth and Water streets. On February 1, 1897, he was made assistant train master of the New York division and came to Reading, December 18, 1899, where he remained for a short time. In 1900, however, he was made chief yardmaster at Harrisburg early in the year, but on August 11, 1900, returned to Reading as chief yardmaster in this place, a post which he held until his death. Mr. Whelan was said by the officials of the road to be one of the most successful yardmasters ever



Francis Joseph Whelan

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employed by the company, and there is no doubt that he was a master of the science of handling traffic in the large railroad yards of the State. Mr. Whelan was exceedingly fond of literature and was a great reader, and in spite of the somewhat meagre educational advantages of his youth was a very well educated man. His own efforts in independent studies were all directed to this end and he was exceedingly successful. He was very popular with his associates in business, both with those under him and his superior officers, and possessed a genial and friendly manner which naturally drew the affection of others to him. In politics he was a Democrat and was well known in local affairs here. But he was no office seeker, and though often offered the candidacy of different offices by his party, he always refused them. He was a self made man in the best sense of the word, having taken advantage of every opportunity to improve his condition, not only in the business and financial aspects of life, but in the matter of the development of his character and mind. He was a Roman Catholic in his religious belief, and for many years attended St. Joseph's Catholic Church, and was a member of the Holy Name Society, in which he took a great interest. He was very charitably disposed and did much in aid of the philanthropic movements undertaken by his parish. His kindly disposition was nowhere better shown than in his association with children, of whom he was very fond. He was known and loved by most of the children living between his residence and his place of work, his little friends always calling to him and watching for his passing by, and it is by these that he will be especially missed. His home life was ideal and he was a devoted husband and father.

Francis Joseph Whelan was united in marriage at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, with Margaret Kelley, a native of New York, a daughter of John and Elizabeth (Dougherty) Kelley, old and highly respected residents of that city. Besides his widow, Mr. Whelan is survived by the following children: Anna, who now resides with her mother at the home at No. 1035 Ferry street, Reading; John L., who married Agnes Valentine, a daughter of Joseph and Annie (Shevlin) Valentine, by whom he has had three children: Margaret, Anna and Francis Joseph.



George R. Eyrich



THERE could be no more effective story of the working up from a position of the most humble character to a place of influence in the community than that contained in the career of George R. Eyrich, one of the largest wholesale butchers in that section of Pennsylvania which centers about the prosperous city of Reading. His death here, occurred December 14, 1917, at the age of sixty-two years, and he left behind him an estate and reputation which are truly extraordinary, in view of the difficulties that he had to overcome and the handicaps under which he labored in his youth. He was a native of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, born there about 1855, and was one of a family of twelve children, ten sons and two daughters, of Joshua and Mariah (Reeber) Eyrich.

George R. Eyrich was the ninth in point of age in this large family, and his education was received in the local country schools. It was necessarily of a somewhat faulty description, but the lad, who was exceedingly ambitious and energetic, made up for its deficiencies by outside work and it is probable that he learned much more in this manner than as an attendant at the rather crude school. His mother was the proprietor of a stall in the market in Reading, and as a lad, young Mr. Eyrich helped her. She eventually moved with her children to Reading and here Mr. Eyrich became an apprentice in a butcher shop and there learned that trade. Not only was he very quick in mastering his craft, but he also had a keen business capacity, and it was not long before he had so ordered things that he was himself the owner of a small slaughter house here. As soon as he found himself thus independent, he proceeded with the greatest skill to extend his market and develop his business, and it was not long before he was the owner of the largest establishment of its kind in Reading. His sterling personality won for him many friends, and it was very soon that they recognized in young Mr. Eyrich one of those rare men whose integrity is instinctive and who are upright in all their dealings without regard to the effect upon themselves. His first enterprise was carried on in a small building which he rented, but it was not long before he was able to buy and remodel a larger plant at No. 337 South Seventh street. He also admitted his son, George Eyrich, as partner, and the firm became known as Eyrich & Son. Its reputation extended far beyond the confines of this city and Mr. Eyrich sold to all the large retail concerns in the neighborhood. He was also well known to the farmers throughout this region of the State, as he bought his stock from them, and wherever he went and with whomsoever he had any transactions

he was admired and liked for his frank personality and honest and upright dealings. Mr. Eyrich was a good business man, with a wide grasp of practical affairs. He was devoted to his home and passed most of his spare time there. He was also very fond of music and had much of it in his home.

George R. Eyrich was united in marriage at Womelsdorf, Pennsylvania, with Maymie Killits, a native of Columbus, Ohio, and a daughter of Fred and Mary Ann (Arnold) Killits, of that place. Mr. Killits was a wagon maker and he and his wife came to live in the latter part of their life at Lickdale, Pennsylvania, where they eventually died. Mrs. Eyrich is one of a family of six children, four sons and two daughters, as follows: William, deceased, who was the proprietor of a tin shop in Columbus, Ohio; Morris, who is now the superintendent of a factory at that place; John, who also resides at Columbus, Ohio, where he is engaged in the slating and roofing business; Charles, deceased, was formerly a prominent life insurance man of Columbus; Sallie, who became the wife of E. E. Arnold, of Lickdale, Lebanon county, Pennsylvania; and Maymie, who is above mentioned as the widow of George R. Eyrich. One child was born to Mr. and Mrs. Eyrich, a son, George, who resides with his mother, and a half-sister, Fannie Eyrich, at No. 108 South Tenth street, Reading, where Mr. Eyrich spent the last sixteen years of his life.



Paul Oberst



PAUL OBERST, one of the prominent citizens of Reading, Pennsylvania, during the generation just past, where his death occurred March 1, 1916, was prominently identified for many years with the affairs of this city and was a well known figure in the general life thereof.

Mr. Oberst was a native of Germany, born in that country, April 23, 1847. There also his childhood and early youth was spent and there he received an excellent public school education. After completing his studies he submitted to the inevitable for all German youths of that period, and served for a time in the German army. He also learned the trade of tailor, and as a young man followed his brother, John Oberst, to the United States and located in New York City. Here he established himself in his trade and opened a tailor shop, where he developed an excellent business. After his marriage, which occurred in New York City, he and his wife moved to Reading, Pennsylvania, where he opened a tailoring establishment and met with a high degree of success. His first shop was situated on Eleventh street, and there also he made his home for a number of years. He later removed his residence to Chestnut street, where he owned a valuable house and property. He was foresighted enough to invest in real estate here, and in addition to his own home owned two residences on Mulberry place. He was a man of strong character and attractive personality and possessed a great host of friends. His reputation for honesty and square dealing was second to none in the community, and the success which he achieved was due entirely to his own hard work, native intelligence, and a promptness of action which enabled him to take advantage of opportunities that offered. He and his wife were members of the Reformed church here.

Paul Oberst was united in marriage, in February, 1871, in New York City, with Katharine Weidman, who was a native of New Holland, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, a daughter of Samuel and Lucy (Mull) Weidman, old and highly respected residents of that region. Mr. Weidman was for many years a successful farmer of Lancaster county and lived there until his death, which occurred when Mrs. Oberst was but seven years of age. His wife died at the age of sixty-eight. Mrs. Oberst was one of a family of five children, as follows: Peter, who was a well known railroad engineer and is now deceased; Christiana, who became the wife of Benjamin Hoover, and is now deceased; Jacob, who was also a railroad man and is now deceased; Katharine, who became Mrs. Paul Oberst; and Mary, who is now the widow of Edward Espenship, and resides in Philadelphia. Mrs. Oberst, at the age

of nine years, was sent out to work on the farm, but as she did not like the life, she came to New York City, where she secured a position as a nurse with the well known Hunter family. She remained in this employment seven years and then married Mr. Oberst. To Mr. and Mrs. Oberst four children were born, as follows: William, who resides at Scranton, Pennsylvania, where he is engaged in the stone business, and married Blanche Smith; Mary, who resides with her mother in the old Oberst home at Reading; Charles, who married Mary Rice, and resides in Philadelphia; and Catherine, who became the wife of John Arnet, and now resides with Mrs. Oberst at her home at No. 1208 Chestnut street.



James D. Hawkins



THE late James D. Hawkins, of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, whose death occurred at his home in this city, May 30, 1906, was the most widely known undertaker in this region, a business man of acknowledged integrity and ability, and a citizen whose career reflected credit at once upon himself and upon the community in which he elected to make his home and carry on his activities. In his death Harrisburg lost one of the most spirited of the many successful men who made it the scene of their work, a man whose ambitions and objectives never ran contrary to the welfare of his fellows and who sought their interest with the same whole-hearted zeal that he did his own.

Mr. Hawkins was a son of Archibald A. and Nancy (Macomber) Hawkins, of Maryland and Pennsylvania, and he was born in Harford county in the former State, April 21, 1850. His childhood was passed in his native town, where also he received the elementary portion of his education, but early in his "teens" he accompanied his parents to Pennsylvania, whither they removed at that time, and there attended the normal school at Delta. From there he went to New York City, where he studied at a renowned school of embalming, graduating therefrom after the usual course. He also studied at the Harrisburg Embalming School, and graduated from that institution as well. Early in his young manhood, after completing the major part of his studies, he entered the undertaking establishment of his father and continued to devote himself to that business until called away by death. His father's establishment was at Delta, Pennsylvania, and there he remained for a period of two years, but he then came to Harrisburg, and engaged in business here on his own account, continuing thus occupied for over thirty years. He was always a supporter of any and all movements for the betterment of the city, and gave generously of his efforts and fortune in many causes. He met with a very high degree of success in his business enterprise, all of which was well earned by his own unaided efforts, and, as above stated, he came to be the most widely known representative of his business in this city and the surrounding districts.

Mr. Hawkins was an active member of Robert Burns Lodge, No. 464, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Perseverance Chapter, No. 21, Royal Arch Masons; ——— Council, Royal and Select Masters; Pilgrim Commandery, No. 11, Knights Templar, of Harrisburg; Lulu Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Philadelphia; and of the Sovereign Consistory, Scottish Rite Masons. In addition to the Masonic bodies

he was also a member of Herculean Castle, No. 480, Knights of the Golden Eagle, and Egyptian Commandery, No. 114, Knights of Malta. In politics Mr. Hawkins was a Democrat, and took an active part in local affairs, serving most efficiently in a number of public offices, especially in that of county commissioner. He was possessed of unusual musical talent and a splendid voice, and was well known as a vocalist throughout Harrisburg. He was one of the promoters and officers of the Thursday Club, and was also an officer of the old Harmonic Society of Harrisburg. He contributed his talents as a vocalist to many of the leading musicales and operatic performances given in Harrisburg, and often sang in the various church choirs, including those of Grace Church, the German Reformed Church, the Jewish Synagogue, and he also sang in the choir of Grace Episcopal Church of Baltimore, Maryland. Mr. Hawkins was a gentleman of unusual culture, a kind and loving husband, and his time was mostly spent by his own fireside.

James D. Hawkins was united in marriage, at Philadelphia, with Sara Cornelia Cook, daughter of Henry and Mary Cook, old and highly respected residents of Harrisburg.

The virtues of character and the attractive personal qualities of Mr. Hawkins won for him a host of friends, for to know him was to love him, and those who loved him most were the ones who were brought most directly into contact with him, both in business and in social relations. His purse was always open to those in distress and many charitable deeds were done by him, but always in so quiet a way that he and the recipient were the only ones to be aware of them. At the time of his death the undertakers of the city organized a meeting of which George H. Sourbier, Jr., was elected president, E. J. Miller, secretary and treasurer, and a committee consisting of J. H. Spicer, S. M. Shoop and E. L. Fackler, was appointed to draw up the resolutions. The funeral of Mr. Hawkins was in charge of Robert Burns Lodge of Masons, of which he had been so long a faithful member.



Charles Warner Hoffman



CHARLES WARNER HOFFMAN, a prominent citizen, well known in mercantile circles at Reading, Pennsylvania, where his death occurred at his home at No. 536 Front street, November 3, 1918, was a native of this State, his birth having occurred July 31, 1871, in the town of Columbia, Lancaster county. Mr. Hoffman was a son of Henry M. and Catherine (Bringer) Hoffman, his father having been a railroad engineer. The elder Mr. Hoffman met his death in the West, and the return of his remains to his home in Reading caused the death of his wife also. They were the parents of five sons and five daughters, six of whom are still living.

Charles Warner Hoffman spent only the first two years of his life in his native town, and then was brought by his parents to the city of Reading, where most of his childhood was passed. He attended there the local public school, but was obliged to abandon his studies while quite young, so that most of his education was obtained by his own efforts independent of schooling. Upon leaving school he secured a position in a tack factory at Reading, and later learned the tinsmith's trade. He did not follow this craft for any length of time, however, but began work with the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad in their freight house at Reading. From this position Mr. Hoffman went to the firm of Kurts & Myers, the well known wholesale coffee and spice house of Reading, and here Mr. Hoffman remained for a period of seventeen years. He was placed in charge of their large roasting plant, situated at the corner of Rose and Elm streets, and became a well known figure in the coffee trade throughout this section. Mr. Hoffman was then offered a position in connection with the air brake department of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad, and returned to the employment of that concern, where he remained until his death. He was a highly valued member of the railroad staff, and had an excellent reputation as a hard and conscientious worker and for his unbroken integrity. He was very popular with his fellow-workmen, and although he never became a rich man, he exerted considerable influence upon the general life of the community and especially in connection with its large industrial element. He left his family in comfortable circumstances, however, and an even more precious legacy in the form of a reputation of which they may well be proud. Several years before his death Mr. Hoffman purchased his charming residence at No. 536 Front street, which is still occupied by his wife, and his home always enjoyed an enviable reputation for open handed hospitality. Mr. Hoffman in his religious belief was a Methodist and attended with his family the Methodist

Episcopal church of Reading. He was a man of strongly charitable instincts, and was well known for his broad minded public spirit. He was a member of the Patriotic Sons of America, and the Federated Order of Eagles. He found his chief happiness in his own home and among his family who were devoted to him.

Charles Warner Hoffman was united in marriage, December 10, 1896, with Alice M. Sweitzer, a daughter of George W. and Lillie (Weidner) Sweitzer, old and highly respected residents of this region. To Mr. and Mrs. Hoffman four children were born, as follows: Charles H., George Raymond, married Helen Saul; Catherine M., and Howard L., all of whom make their home with their mother in the Hoffman mansion.



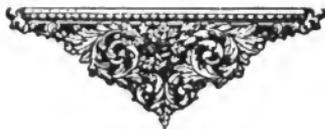
George A. Markert



GEORGE A. MARKERT, one of the oldest employees of the Reading Railroad at Reading, Pennsylvania, and a prominent citizen of this place, where his death occurred at his residence, No. 640 Walnut street, in March, 1918, at the age of seventy years, is a native of this city, his birth having occurred here in the year 1848. Mr. Markert was a son of George and Susan Markert. George Markert was born in France, and his wife was a native of Belgium. They both came to this country in their early youth and made their home at Reading for many years. Later they removed to Wisconsin and there spent the remainder of their life on a large farm purchased by Mr. Markert. They were the parents of six children, three sons and three daughters, most of whom have made their home in the West.

George A. Markert, "the well known old railroader," did not go to the West with his parents, but remained in this city. As a child he attended the Catholic Parochial School connected with St. Paul's Church. He was naturally an apt pupil, but his educational advantages were decidedly meagre, for it became necessary for him to abandon his studies at an early age in order to make his own way in the world. After leaving school he apprenticed himself to a manufacturer of brushes, and there learned that trade while still little more than a lad. At the age of nineteen he gave up this work, however, and entered the employ of the Reading Railroad Company. His first position was a very humble one, and he may truly be said to have begun at the bottom of the ladder and worked his way to the point where he was placed as an engineer on one of the large locomotives of the company. Mr. Markert continued with the Reading Railroad until his death, having served it at that time for above a half a century. He was a very careful and expert engineer, and throughout his long career as such never had a serious accident. Few men in this division of the railroad were better known than he and none more highly respected nor had a larger number of faithful friends. He earned a well deserved reputation for honesty and square dealing, and his cheerful disposition and charitable nature endeared him to all. He was possessed of strong domestic instincts and was never so happy as during the time that he could pass by his own hearthstone with his wife and family. He did all in his power to make life pleasant for the members of his household, and although the entire community felt his death as a loss, it is here that he is most keenly missed.

George A. Markert was united in marriage at Reading, Pennsylvania, with Mary A. Peipher, a daughter of Jacob and Susan (Kissinger) Peipher, and they became the parents of the following children: Harry; Susannah, who married Alvin Boyde; George; Mary, deceased, who became the wife of Scott Braucher, to whom she bore three daughters, Mrs. Katherine Defendorfer, Dorothy and Viola. These children live with their grandmother at the old home at No. 640 Walnut street. Mrs. Markert was a devoted helpmate to her husband, and throughout their long married life, and since, has given her entire energy to making the home a happy one.



Henry Clay McCauley



HENRY CLAY McCAULEY, whose death occurred at his home in Reading, Pennsylvania, September 23, 1904, at the age of sixty-two years, was an extremely prominent figure in the community and closely identified with its general life. He was a son of John George and Elizabeth (Maurer) McCauley, old and highly respected residents of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, where Mr. McCauley, Sr., was active as a farmer for many years. They were the parents of ten children, seven daughters and three sons, eight of whom are still living.

Born at his father's home in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, September 15, 1842, Henry Clay McCauley, the eldest member of his father's large family, spent his early life on the paternal farm. As a lad he attended the public schools of his native region as often as he could, but most of his time was spent in assisting his father with the farm work. He was a youth at the time of the outbreak of the Civil War, and at the age of seventeen he enlisted in Company B, Pennsylvania Reserves, and in the meantime continued to improve his education, one of his comrades in blue helping him with his writing. He became an expert penman, an accomplishment which aided him greatly in after life. After three years of honorable service in the army, he returned to his home in Pennsylvania, and for a short time was employed by a Mr. Lichtenthaler, a pretzel baker of Reading, Pennsylvania. For a time Mr. McCauley drove the delivery wagon of his employer, but was soon given a better position in the bakeshop there. He remained in the employ of Mr. Lichtenthaler for seven years, living in his house and being treated as one of the family, especially by the younger son who regarded him in the light of an elder brother. After this period of employment by Mr. Lichtenthaler, Mr. McCauley engaged in the baking business on his own account, opening an establishment at No. 430 Elm street, but the close confinement of his work together with the dust from the flour used affected his lungs to such an extent that he was obliged shortly afterwards to sell out. One of the leading physicians of the city, who was a warm, personal friend of Mr. McCauley, wanted him to go to a medical school and become a physician, and this Mr. McCauley had about made up his mind to do when, unfortunately, his wife's health failed and he refused to leave her. He then became associated with the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad in the position of time keeper and store keeper, and remained thus associated for some thirty years. For most of this period Mr. McCauley's health was greatly benefited by his comparatively out-of-door work, but finally he again became

an invalid and he retired from active occupation several years before his death. During this time he purchased a house at No. 438 South Ninth street and lived there for twenty-seven years. He purchased his present residence at No. 141 South Sixth street, where Mrs. McCauley now lives, about 1899. Mr. McCauley was an active member of St. Paul's Memorial Reformed Church, and was very active in the work of the congregation, being treasurer of the Sunday school for thirty years. He was, in the best sense of the word, a self made man, and although his early educational advantages were the most meagre, he supplemented these so effectively by wide reading that he became the possessor of an excellent education. He enjoyed an admirable reputation for integrity and ability, and his genial and unaffected manner won for him a great host of friends. He was of a very charitable disposition and always ready to help those in need who applied to him. He was often called upon for advice by his friends and neighbors, and by them was frequently taken for a college graduate. He was a man of whom it can truthfully be said that he left the world better for having lived in it.

On November 3, 1870, in the autumn of the year, after he left Mr. Lichenthaler's employ, Mr. McCauley was united in marriage with Sarah Acker, a daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Long) Acker. Mr. Acker died when his daughter was nine years of age and his wife survived him many years, her death occurring in October, 1913, at the age of eighty-four years. She was a woman of unusual character and ability and a most charming personality, who was loved by all who knew her. Mrs. Acker was a member of the Long family of Longsdale, Berks county, Pennsylvania, which place was named in honor of her grandfather, who purchased a large tract of land in that region from the Indians when it was a wilderness and was one of the early pioneers. Mr. and Mrs. Acker were the parents of five children, as follows: Josiah L.; Sarah, who became Mrs. McCauley; Matilda, who became the wife of William H. Henninger, deceased, a former furniture merchant of Penn street, Reading; Emma E., the widow of Philip A. Boyer, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; and Martha E., deceased, who was the wife of David T. Schmehl. To Mr. and Mrs. McCauley were born two children: 1. Anna Ida, widow of Martin Fritz; they were the parents of three children; Stanley Percy, who served his country in the Navy Hospital Corps in the great World War; Victor Russell; Janette Harriet, lives with her grandmother, Mrs. McCauley. 2. Arthur V. A. B., a Harvard graduate, associated with the Pennsylvania Steel Company; he married Augusta A. Smith, and they have three children: Ruth, Louisa, and a baby unnamed at the present time (1919)

Jacob Hess



IN the minds of many citizens of Harrisburg, this name is associated principally with faithful, public service, both as soldier and civilian. Mr. Hess was actively identified with enterprises for the improvement of his home city, and for many years held the office of councilman. He was also a successful and highly respected business man.

George Hess, father of Jacob Hess, was a native of Pennsylvania, and led the life of a farmer. He lived for a time in Dayton, Ohio, but soon returned to his native State and took up his abode on a farm in York county. Mr. Hess married Barbara Fisher, also born in Pennsylvania, and their children were: 1. Jacob, mentioned below. 2. Michael, killed in one of the battles of the Civil War. 3. George, who served in the Civil War with the rank of captain; was afterward superintendent of five national cemeteries; he was a prominent Grand Army of the Republic man; died at Petersburg. 4. Frank, who was too young to enlist, and is now a resident of Iowa. 5. Elizabeth, married William Thompson, of Steelton, Pennsylvania, and is now deceased. 6. Rebecca, married Abraham Danner, of Lemoyno, Pennsylvania, and is now deceased. 7. Levina, who became the wife of William D. Rhoades, a well known member of Post No. 58, Grand Army of the Republic, and is now deceased. The mother of these children died on the farm in York county, Pennsylvania, and the death of Mr. Hess occurred in New Cumberland, Pennsylvania, where he passed the latter years of his life and contracted a second marriage. His step-children were: David, of Sharpsburg, Maryland; John, a prominent coal merchant of Steelton, Pennsylvania; and Matilda, widow of Conrad Hale, a farmer, undertaker and furniture dealer of New Cumberland, Pennsylvania.

Jacob Hess, son of George and Barbara (Fisher) Hess, was born April 14, 1840, in Dayton, Ohio, the only one of their children whose birth occurred in that State. His education was received there in the public schools, and he was afterwards employed until the age of sixteen in a general store in New Cumberland, Pennsylvania. In 1867 he moved to Harrisburg, and then went to the oil fields where he spent two years, holding the position of superintendent of an oil company in Oil City, Pennsylvania. In 1870, Mr. Hess returned to Harrisburg and opened a grocery store at the corner of Green and North streets. About April, 1882, he purchased a large building on North Third street. The property is now a very valuable piece of real estate. There Mr. Hess established his business, and for a short time had his step-brother David as a partner. To the close of his life Mr. Hess con-

ducted a successful business. In the affairs of the city he always took a very active part, and was a leader in the construction of the Walnut street bridge. His name, with those of the other members of the committee, was placed on a tablet on the bridge. For about twenty years Mr. Hess represented the Fourth and Fifth wards in the City Council, and was always found on the side of every measure which he thought would be a benefit to the community. He was one of the founders of the Commercial Bank, and occupied a seat on its board of directors. His religious membership was in the Lutheran Church of the Messiah, and he was always active in its work and support.

In his early manhood, Mr. Hess was among those who rallied to the defense of the Union, enlisting in 1862 at Camp Curtin, Harrisburg, in the Seventh Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Reserves, for a term of three years. He was in several hotly contested battles, in one of which he received a wound in the breast. In another he was taken prisoner, and for many weeks was confined in Libby and Andersonville prisons and in one of the stockades in Georgia. Hearing that the prisoners were to be removed to another point in that State, Mr. Hess and four or five of his comrades determined to escape from the train, knowing that it would be at the risk of their lives. They succeeded in passing unnoticed through the door of a box car, and lay beside the tracks until the train was out of sight, when they began their perilous march. After four days' wandering they struck an inlet of a river where a United States gunboat lay at anchor. They were taken aboard and sent to Washington, where they were discharged, owing to the near approach of the end of their term of enlistment. At the reunion of the Reserves in 1903, Mr. Hess, then on the eve of his departure from this world, had the gratification of exchanging warm greetings with many of his old companions in arms.

Mr. Hess married, November 14, 1862, in Philadelphia, Susan, born in York county, Pennsylvania, daughter of Jacob and Maria (Hess) Stewart, old residents of that county. Mr. Stewart was born in Ireland, and as a boy came to the United States, where he became a well known and popular hotel proprietor. Mr. and Mrs. Hess were the parents of one daughter, Minnie, who married, July, 1890, Harry H. Kinneard. They are the parents of the following children: Jacob, a well known actor; George D., a mechanical draughtsman of the F. and M. Company, married Minnie, daughter of William B. Moselin, of an old and highly respected Harrisburg family; and Grace C.

Mr. Hess was a man of uncommonly strong domestic affections, and in his wife, an intelligent and amiable woman, he ever found a true and sympathetic helpmate. Their home was one of real happiness and genuine hospitality. It was in that home that Mr. Hess expired on July 22, 1903,

leaving a record in which his family might take just and laudable pride. In every relation of life he set an example worthy to be emulated by the men now coming forward to take the places of those who have preceded them. Jacob Hess was a good citizen and a gallant soldier, and in these days of world war we appreciate as never before the services of those brave men who helped to keep us an undivided nation.



Nicholas Griesemer Rothermel



NICHOLAS GRIESEMER ROTHERMEL, the well known hotel man and brewer of Reading, Pennsylvania, whose death occurred at his home at Hyde Park, near this city, July 13, 1918, was a native of Berks county, in this State, and a member of a family which has for many years been identified with the region. He is a son of John B. and Marie (Griesemer) Rothermel, and a grandson of Leonard Rothermel, one of the pioneer farmers of Marden Creek. Leonard Rothermel owned and operated the old Rothermel home farm, which is still in possession of his heirs. He married a Miss Barnhard and had a large family of children, among whom was John B. Rothermel, who was born on the old homestead at Marden Creek, and like his father was a successful farmer, operating the old place for many years. His death finally occurred there in 1894 at the age of eighty-six years. He married Marie Griesemer, a native of Oley township in Berks county, whose death occurred in 1854, at the age of thirty-seven years. They were the parents of ten children, of whom eight reached maturity, and of whom Nicholas Griesemer Rothermel was the youngest. The elder Mr. Rothermel was a Republican in politics and very prominent in the community, having been elected to a number of town offices.

Born September 2, 1853, at Marden Creek township, Berks county, Pennsylvania, Nicholas Griesemer Rothermel passed his childhood and early youth on his father's farm. The elder man, who was an honest, hard working farmer of the old school, felt that the public schools provided a sufficient education for his son, who attended them until he had completed the education that they could provide. He was himself, however, an exceedingly ambitious youth, and he decided to seek greater educational advantages than were afforded by the local schools. Accordingly, he worked his way through the Friddenberg Academy and the Hills School at Pottstown, and the Keystone State Normal School at Kutztown. In addition to his formal schooling, Mr. Rothermel was an indefatigable reader, and gained a great deal of his education through his own efforts at home. He was by nature a student, and became both by wide reading and a large intercourse with his fellowmen a man of culture and unusual enlightenment. After completing his studies, Mr. Rothermel began his highly successful business career in the humble capacity of clerk in the store of Louis Leonard at Molltown. He remained here for a short period of time and then secured a similar position in J. B. Miller's store at Bennville, where he worked for two years. At the expiration of that time he and his brother, Albert G. Roth-

ermel, formed an association and opened a general store at Glendon, under the firm name of Rothermel Brothers. They were highly successful in this enterprise and continued it for ten years, after which the Mr. Rothermel of this sketch sold his interest to his brother. This brother is the member of the family who still owns the old Rothermel homestead at Marden Creek. After thus disposing of his interest, Mr. Rothermel took a long trip in the West, visiting during its course eighteen states, and settling for a period of one year in Vermillion county, Illinois, where he taught school. Finally, however, he returned to the East, and accepted a position as superintendent of a store at Yellow House, Pennsylvania. After remaining thus engaged for a time, Mr. Rothermel embarked in the hotel business on his own account, and soon became very well known throughout the community in this line. He at first rented the Union House at Reading for three years, in partnership with Daniel Schmeck, under the firm name of Rothermel & Schmeck. Later Mr. Rothermel sold out his interest and bought the hotel standing at the corner of Moss and Buttonwood streets, which he conducted with a high degree of success for about twelve years. This concern became very well known and enjoyed a large patronage during its capable management by Mr. Rothermel. After the close of this twelve-year period, Mr. Rothermel turned his attention to another line of activity and was instrumental in organizing the company which erected the well known Muhlenberg Brewery at Hyde Park, near Reading. He himself became a salesman of this concern and also acted as collector for about two years, but then returned to the hotel business and bought the old Temple House. He did not continue to operate this hotel for long, however, but after about seven months sold it to the firm of Smith & Moore. Once more he returned to the brewing company, and was appointed manager of the Muhlenberg Brewery, a position which he occupied for about six years. At the close of this period Mr. Rothermel retired from active life for about two years, after which he bought the coal, lumber and feed business of Dunkle Brothers at Blandin. This was in the year 1904 and during this time Mr. Rothermel continued a resident of Hyde Park, where he had erected a large two story brick residence, equipped with all the modern conveniences, and considered one of the handsomest mansions in this region, which is noted for the beauty of its residences. Mr. Rothermel, although no office seeker, was keenly interested in public affairs and did much for the advancement of his party in this community. He served frequently as a delegate on State and county conventions, and at one time filled the office of assistant postmaster here. Another important service rendered by Mr. Rothermel to the community was that in connection with his activities in organizing the Fleetwood Bank, and he was also one of the organizers of the Southwestern Railroad. Mr. Rothermel was reared as a member of the Dunkard church, but during his

residence here attended the Alsace Lutheran Church at Blandin, of which Mrs. Rothermel is also a devoted member. Mr. Rothermel was a self-made man in the best sense of the word, and made a host of friends in this community. He was honest and straightforward in all his dealings, very charitable to those less fortunate than himself, and a man of sterling, domestic virtues, whose home life was an ideal one.

Nicholas Griesemer Rothermel was united in marriage, May 10, 1892, with Ida P. Wenrich, a daughter of Adam and Anna (Zacharias) Wenrich, of Old Spring township, Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Rothermel were the parents of two children, as follows: Helen E., who became the wife of Dr. Lee Mauger, a practicing physician at Pottstown, and now in the service of the United States Army; Nicholas Ralph, a resident of Hyde Park, where he makes his home with his mother.



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